DAILY WORKER Raises Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

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SOVIET WAR COMMISSAR FRUNZE DIES

MERICAN NEGRO ABOR CONGRESS UP TO ORGANIZE

. N. L. C. Lays Basis for Future Work

The first American Negro Labor ongress has closed its sessions with e adoption of a permanent plan of ganization, which is to carry out the ins for work laid down by the dele- tes during the past week.

In spite of the attacks of William een, head of the American Federa- n of Labor, and other reactionary or heads, in spite of the slander of e whole capitalist press, in spite of e conspiracy of silence on the part most of the Negro papers, this con- ess has attracted the attention of olored workers and farmers all over e United States.

It has passed resolutions analyzing e relations of the colored workers th the white workers, the relations the colored races with one another, e influence of imperialist policies on e Negroes in various parts of the rld.

It has pointed out the path that ust be followed if the Negro is to in admission to the trade unions, d, finally, it has shown that it is e present system, with its policy of ividing the workers among them- ives on the lines of racial and re- ious differences, that is the real use of the virtual enslavement of e darker races.

To Carry Out Plans.

But the American Negro Labor Con- ess has now laid down a plan for ture work, so that the organization ay become more and more influential mong the Negro masses, and so that may take steps to carry out the ans which it has discussed.

The constitution adopted at this st national convention of the Am- ican Negro Labor Congress declares at "the purpose of this organization all be: To unify and strengthen the forts of all organizations of Negro orkers and farmers, as well as or- anizations composed of both Negro d white workers and farmers, and sympathetic organizations, and also dividuals, for the protection from scrimination, persecution and ex- loitation, of the Negro race and the orking people generally. And, with is aim, it is especially our purpose bring the Negro working people in- o the trade unions and the general abor movement with the white work- rs, and to remove all bars and dis- riminations against Negroes and ther races in the trade unions so that ll races may have complete equality n the labor movement. And further shall be our purpose to aid the gen- ral liberation of the darker races and he working people thruout all coun- ries."

International Solidarity.

That the congress is looking for- ard in work of a world-wide scope s shown in a passage in the consti- ution which gives the executive com- ittee "the majority of whom must be composed of working 'people' in the

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U. S. MINISTER TO 'OBSERVE' IN NICARAGUA

Election to Sanctify Armed Revolution

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1. Secretary of State Kellogg, while denying any information that Wall Street bankers are back of the Chamorro militarist regime of the Nicaraguan government has modified his first impression that he could consider the new regime regular and constitutional.

He has been reminded that the president of the United States and the Central American republics pledge non-recognition of a govern- ment based on just such a coup. If necessity can be saved by merely asking a president "prisoner" and forcing him in act as a puppet for the enemy party at risk of immediate ex- ecution, then the whole scheme of forbidding military seizure of political power collapses.

The American minister at Managua is to "observe" the new regime until it shall go thru the motions of an el- ection and sanctify the armed seizure of power by an appeal to "democratic" governmental processes.

ROCHESTER AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS BOARD PROTESTS USE OF AMERICAN AVIATORS AGAINST RIFFS

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The following resolution, unanimously adopted by the Rochester Joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, representing 10,000 organized workers, protests the participation of American aviators in the war of French imperialism against the Riffian peoples struggling for an independent Morocco:

"Whereas, A war is being conducted by the imperialist French government in Morocco against the Riffian tribes; and

"Whereas, The government of France, in its attempt to subjugate the Riffs to its rule and oppression, are using American aviators who are spread- ing fire and destruction by bombing the villages of peaceful people; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the Rochester Joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, representing ten thousand organized clothing workers of this city, be placed on record registering our emphatic protests against the participation of American aviators in the imperialist attempts of the French government to crush the liberation movement of the people of Morocco; and be it further

"Resolved, That this resolution be forwarded to the state department of the United States government, and be given full publicity in the press of the country."

TELEGRAPHERS BLAZE TRAIL FOR SOUTHERN RAIL UNIONS' STRIKE AGAINST WAGE CUTS

By J. E. McDONALD
(Worker Correspondent)

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 1.—Despite the fact that employes in all other railroad departments have stayed at work in the camp of the enemy, the second week of the strike of the Order of Railway Telegraphers on the Atlantic Coast Line railway finds all but passenger traffic at a complete standstill.

Refusal of the Seaboard Air Line telegraphers to handle Coast Line trains or business balked an attempt of the company to detour over Seaboard lines.

What passenger service there is, is maintained by armed guards, in some instances, pressed into service along with of- ficials and "would-be" officials with a smattering of telegraphy. Little effort has been made to restore freight service.

Capitalist "Truth"

Nonetheless, the capitalist press de- clares in flaming headlines that condi- tions have returned to "normalcy." But the truth is that since 1 p. m. Oct. 23, when the operators walked out, only two freight trains have or- dered and left Tampa over the Coast Line roads.

One job visited by The DAILY WORKER correspondent and adver- tised as "restored to normal," is an example of the kept press "truth." No less than seven men were found mak- ing a poor showing at filling the place of one striking telegrapher. These con- sisted of one general freight agent, three assistants without previous rail- way experience, and three guards.

Other Crafts "Sympathize"

Allied employes in other railroad crafts have stated themselves as be- ing of the opinion that the telegraph- ers are pioneers in a fight that all railroaders must make eventually against bad conditions and that all rail workers should now be fighting along side of the telegraphers, neces- sitating, they remain in the "ranks of the enemy," as one switchman put it, and help the companies whip their be other unionists into line.

They declare as well that the result of this strike, as in the case of the shop men's strike, will be the basis for future negotiations between dif- ferent unions and the railroad man- agers. But they remain inactive ex- cept for expressions of "sympathy."

It is generally conceded that the men remain on hour increase and the back up of the present 365 days a year system asked by the telegraphers is not the struggle's real issue.

All over the south, but especially in Florida, fanned by real estate and tourist booms, living expenses have increased nearly 100 per cent in the past year. Rents in most cases have trebled.

Labor Board Aids Bosses.

Only splendid team work and skill- ful maneuvering on the part of the railroad labor board and the owners have postponed the inevitable fight- for wage increases. And workers have been worn down, equally by the lack of policy on the part of the railroad unions, which amounted in practice to surrender.

Hence, the most militant workers were left to make the fight alone, al- tho having the sympathy of all other rail employes in the entire east and south. This includes even the union officials, whose salaries are bound to be effected by decreases in those of the rank and file.

KLUXER BOASTS HE IS LAW AT MURDER TRIAL

Revolting Details of Girl's Slaying

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Nov. 1.—Re- volting details of the attack upon Madge Oberholtzer, the girl whom the prosecution claims was murder- ed by former grand dragon of the ku klux klan, D. C. Stephenson, and two other klansmen, were bared today at the trial.

The sensation of today's proceed- ings was the introduction of the doubted statement of the girl. The defense lawyers trying to save the ku kluxers objected to almost every sentence in the document, except the last part dealing with the swallowing of poison by the girl.

The state is trying to prove that the inhuman treatment, including rape, aroused the girl, drove her to desperation and to save herself from further torture she swallowed poison. The defense is trying to prove it was a plain case of suicide.

The Statement of the Girl.

Part of the statement follows. Parts were deleted as unprintable:

"I, Madge Oberholtzer, being in full possession of my mental faculties and conscious that I am about to die, make as my dying declaration the following statement:

"I first met [illegible] of C. Stephenson at a banquet [illegible] for the governor at the A[illegible]s club early in January, 1925.

"After the banquet, he asked me

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Soviets Lower Taxes of Peasantry, Making Increase on Imports

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 1.—The Russian budget outlined by the finance ministry for the fiscal year 1925-1926, estimates the receipts and expendit- ures at 3,780,000,000 rubles in ruble equals 52 cents). Only 2,000,000,000 rubles will be derived from taxes and duties. The remainder will come from state industries, communications and the exploitation of natural re- sources.

Farm taxes will be lowered by one- third while the indirect taxes on pro- duction and imports will be increased.

I. L. D. PICKETS MARCH BEFORE HORTHY CONSUL

Chicago Workers Demand Rakosi Release

Several hundred workers responded to the call of the International Labor Defense and conducted a successful picketing of the Hungarian consulate in Chicago as a protest against the threatened execution of Mathias Ra- kosi and 100 other victims by the American-made and financed Horthy white terror.

From the hall which the workers used as a concentration point Satur- day afternoon, they marched thru the busy loop district to the Hungarian embassy at 140 South Dearborn St.

Pickets bearing signs protesting the attempted legalized murder of Mathias Rakosi and the other work- ers by the Hungarian government, walked up and down the street in front of the Hungarian embassy for a number of hours.

As the pickets were marching thru the loop district, many spectators stopped to watch the procession and wanted to know the reason for the demonstration. The marchers car- ried leaflets published by the Interna- tional Labor Defense which they handed out as they proceeded along the street.

A committee of three was sent in to see the Hungarian consul at 140 South Dearborn street. The consul not being in his office, the following statement by the International Labor Defense was handed to the consul's secretary:

October 31, 1925.

"To the Hungarian consul.

"J. S. Schefcheck,

"Chicago, Illinois.

"In the name of 250,000 workers and liberals affiliated with Interna- tional Labor Defense.

"We, the Chicago representatives of the organization demand the im- mediate release of the recently ar- rested Hungarian workers, and espe- cially of Mathias Rakosi, former peo- ple's commissar of Hungary.

"We demand that the persecutions and tortures of the 100 workers ar- rested with Rakosi shall immediately be stopped.

"We demand that all the death sen- tences imposed on these workers shall immediately be dropped and they shall be freed.

"New persecutions and executions by the Hungarian government will cause great indignation among the American people and the cries of the tortured prisoners will be heard at the protest meetings which Interna- tional Labor Defense is organizing thruout this country.

"We request that this protest be sent to the Hungarian embassy at Washington and to Prime Minister Bethlen of Hungary.

"(Signed) Chicago Delegation.

"International Labor Defense."

The punctilious secretary, affable- ness diplomatic secretaries are sup- posed to be, went to some pains to prove that the pickets who were harming his office force and, indeed, the whole neighborhood, were entire- ly mistaken." He went thru his files until he produced a document sent out by the Washington legation that de-

(Continued on page 4.)

U. S. IMPERIALISM IN 'INDEPENDENT' PANAMA DEPORTS 16, JAILS 19

PANAMA, Canal Zone, Nov. 1— The soldiers of Yankee imperialism having done their work well, the Panama labor unions are at the mercy of the tool of Wall Street oc- cupying the government of the "de- pendent" nation of Panama. This is shown by the deportation of 16 "undesirable aliens" and the impris- onment in the medieval prisons of Panama for long terms of ten citi- zens of Panama.

SOME CRIMES BY THE DEFENDERS OF THE HOME, STATE AND MORALITY

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—Wilson Johnson, 40, formerly superintendent of the baptist orphanage in Brooklyn, was held in $25,000 bail for the grand jury when he was arraigned in court as a result of an investigation into con- ditions among the girl inmates of the orphanage.

Johnson was specifically charged with criminal assault by Elizabeth Sullivan, 14, of the orphanage.

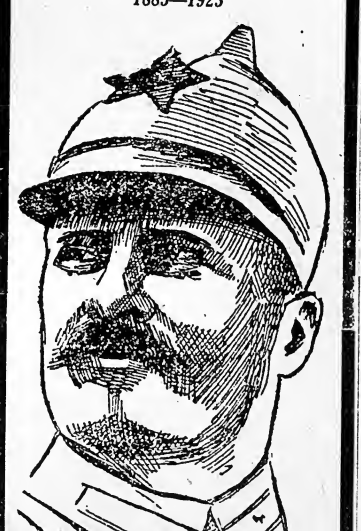
Attacks Twenty-One Girls.

Twenty-one girls of the orphanage were attacked by Johnson. These girls are to be called to testify before the grand jury.

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Mikhail Frunze

1885—1925



Commissar of War of the Union of Soviet Republics who died in Moscow Oct. 31.

Labor Defense Aids Jailed Workers with Monthly Contribution

I. L. D. News Service.

In the month of September the International Labor Defense contributed to carry out its plan to send $5 monthly to each of the more than four class war prisoners in America. Yes- terday checks totalling more than $500 were sent by the International Labor Defense to prisoners in the various penitentiaries state and fed- eral for them only in October. These checks are sent to all class war prison- ers regardless of affiliation. Where other committees are in charge the money is sent to those committees in a lump sum for distribution. Where there are no special conditions the checks are forwarded to the prison- ers directly by the International Labor Defense.

The International Labor Defense is also beginning to give regular and systematic relief to dependents of class war prisoners. Checks are be- ing sent monthly to all the depend- ents whose needs have been brought to the attention of International La- bor Defense. This organization is rel- ying on funds to put the relief of class war prisoners and their dependents on a regular organized basis. Those who wish to contribute to this fund are in- vited to send contributions to Interna- tional Labor Defense at 23 So. Lib- colt St., Chicago, Ill.

IMPERIALISM TRIES ANEW TO OVERTHROW CANTON GOVERNMENT

SHANGHAI, China, Nov. 1.—Re- ports from the south indicate that the imperialists are financing the new drive to ove throw the Canton Kuomintang government. General Wai, who operates quite openly un- der the protection of the British at Hongkong, has raised an army of mercenaries, some white guard Rus- sians among them, and is leading it against Canton. He has captured Shiuhing, 50 miles west of Canton and Kongmoon, 70 miles south, and Hsungshan, about the same dis- tance, on Moccao island. British traffic up the river assured Wai of assistance to his port on Macao island.

Mexican Miners Die for the Profits of the Guggenheim Co.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 1. The state of Chihuahua, Mexico's richest min- ing section, and especially the Parral sector is in great excitement on ac- count of the cave-in of the roof of the principal tunnel in La Prieta mine. Three bodies have been recov- ered and over dead are expected to be found, when the debris is cleared away. The accident occurred nearly 1,000 feet below the surface. Many properties belong to American cop- per, the Guggenheim Co. chiefly.

Party Unity Demands G. O. P. Left Wing Be Allowed to Come Back

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1. Old guard republican senators have ad- vised President Coolidge that the cam- paign against Senator Wheeler should be pushed, in the interest of the party success in senatorial elections next year. Wheeler is still a "democrat" but his followers in the U. S. Senate, among them young LaFollette, must not be antagonized, is the view.

OVERWORK KILLS SOVIET UNION'S MILITARY CHIEF

Was One of the Old Bolshevik Guard

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 1.—Gen. Mikhail Frunze, commissar of war of the Union of Soviet Republics died here today, following an operation yester- day for a stomach complaint of sev- eral months duration. The but 40 years of age, Comrade Frunze's rev- olutionary record dates back more than twenty years, beginning in 1904 with his participation in student circles in the polytechnic school at St. Peters- burg and ending as successor to Leon Trotsky in the position of Soviet mil- itary chief.

The death of Comrade Frunze came as a distinct shock to the public, the as those closely associated with him ". was not unexpected, as his serious condition had been known for several days in a last desperate attempt to save the life of the brilliant military leader, an operation was decided upon, but to no avail.

Overwork Hastened Death.

Like most of the prominent leaders of the revolution, Comrade Frunze was a tireless worker, devoting himself ex- clusively to the tasks assigned him by his party. When his health began to fail he was advised to relax from the extremely strenuous work and place some of his burdens on others, but he felt a keen sense of responsi- bility in carrying out the task of keep- ing the war department up to a high mark, as the nefarious designs of the imperialist nations culminating in the Locarno conference proved that the hope still smouldered of some day again invading Russia by armed force.

Announcement of his death was

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KALININ AGREES TO EXCHANGE OF ALL POLITICALS

Amsterdam Silent on Prisoner Exchange

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW (By Mail)—Sept. 27.— Questioned by a "Tass" representative about the attitude of the Soviet gov- ernment towards the proposal of the German labor delegation, which re- cently visited the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, to exchange political prisoners languishing in the prison- of several European countries for non- strikers and socialist revolutionaries now confined in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Kalinin, president of the central executive of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, declared that this proposal in his opinion is worthy of a serious consideration on the part of the Soviet government. The latter cannot remain indifferent to cruel persecutions of workers and peasants in European countries, es- pecially in Bulgaria, and is ready to do anything compatible with the in- terests of the peoples of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to liberate prisoners in foreign countries.

Second International Silent.

On the question whether the Soviet government agrees to effect exchange of prisoners on terms offered to the Second International by the Interna- tional Association for Assistance to Victims of Revolution which proposed at one time to exchange leading men- sheviks and social revolutionaries in the Union of Socialist Soviet Repub- lics or revolutionary workers in Eu- ropean prisons, Kalinin said that he regrets that this proposal was left un- answered by the Second International which did nothing to influence those governments in which they have rep- resentatives. This gives reason to think that the Second International is interested in a prolonged confinement of revolutionary workers, especially Communists in European prisons and does not care to free mensheviks and socialist revolutionaries from Soviet prisons.

Wait for Answer.

Kalinin considers it premature in discuss further any practical measures of the Soviet government in connec- tion with the offer of the German del- egation before the Second Internation- al gives a clear declaration and cer- tain governments agree in principle to effect the exchange of prisoners.

...ERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS OUT TO ORGANIZE

A. N. L. C. Lays Basis for Future Work

(Continued from page one)

power "to call or to join with any other appropriate organization in issuing a joint call for world congress of such a kind as would in its opinion serve the interests of the Negro masses. It shall have authority to negotiate and to make friendly arrangements for co-operation with other Negro organizations of economic or political character, but not with any organization or persons antagonistic to the Negro race or to the working people as a whole, nor shall any association or arrangement or cooperation be made with any political organization of any person for political purposes, except with a political organization of the working class or farming class."

In another passage, the congress expresses its attitude of friendliness towards other organizations working in good faith for the interests of the Negro race: "The American Negro Labor Congress is not a rival organization as against any other existing organization wishing to serve the Negro people, nor a rival to any labor organization, on the contrary, the congress wishes to give co-operation and brotherly help to all bona fide organizations having the interest of our people at heart." The congress invites the affiliation of all such organizations. Especially the American Negro Labor Congress will not be a rival to any trade union or labor union, but will do all in its power to build up and strengthen all bona fide organizations of the working people.

"Our attitude toward any bona fide labor union is—we want our people to join it, we want our people to strength it; if any labor union excludes persons or our color we demand that it shall let them in for the mutual benefit; if it will not let our people in, we will encourage the formation of unions of our people, not as rival unions, but as unions demanding to be joined together with the former to union in a single organization for all races without discrimination. We favor that all labor unions shall affiliate with the American Federation of Labor wherever this is reasonably practicable and create a larger unity of labor. Otherwise that is, where the general labor organization in a given field is not affiliated to the American Federation of Labor—such independent union will receive our support, although no affiliation will be used in general as being all labor organizations join the American Federation of Labor."

Attitude on Company Unions.

The attitude of the congress is stated as follows: "The slogan 'down with the word union' is—says: It is under stood and specified that the many prevailing so-called company unions for unionized workers are nothing more than the form of bona fide labor unions. Especially must we warn against company unions upon organizing as a mine, mill and factory, its purpose to attack the quality of a real labor union be entitled to representation in the local council and also to the national congresses."

The congress has provided for a number of local bodies, to be composed of Negro labor unions, mixed labor unions not having any rules or regulations discriminating against Negroes, groups of Negro industrial workers organized for the purpose of obtaining admission into existing unions or branches of Negro agricultural workers, delegates elected by groups of three or more Negro workers for mixed Negro and white work sent who work together in a work shop, factory or farm.

For Inter-Racial Committee.

Plans for the formation of interracial committees to unify the workers of all races and show the similarity of interest between them are laid down in the constitution. The congress charges the local councils with the duty of negotiating with trade unions and race organizations "in the endeavor to establish in each locality an inter-racial labor committee to be formed of delegates from Negro workers' organizations and white workers' organizations. These inter-racial labor committees are to have the purpose of organized cooperation of the working people of both races to establish between them harmony, understanding, and good will; to bring all Negro workers into the trade unions on equal footing, with equal rights, equal pay, equal rights to all kinds of employment, so that there will be no more conflicts between the working people of the two races, but that all can strike together to improve their condition."

"The character of the national committee elected to direct the work of the congress during the coming year is in keeping with the working class character of the organization. The small committee of nine includes Ray Mahoney and William Scarville, both workers in steel mills; C. W. Fulp, a miner and head of a miners' union; Edward L. Doty, a plumber; Douglas, a street sweeper and C. Bills, a member of the Longshoremen's Union. The members are Bertha Lomax,

War Commissar Frunze Dies

(Continued from page 1)

made at one p. m. Saturday, and immediately the entire city went into official mourning and the black-bordered red flags were raised at half mast over public buildings, and in thousands of private houses the blazing emblem of the revolution, bordered in black was raised.

An impressive state funeral is being planned by the government.

Son of a Peasant.

Mikhail Vassilievitch Frunze was born in 1885, at Pischpek, the chief town of the district of Semirechinsk (Republic of Turkestan). His father, a Russian Moldov, was a peasant from the district of Zakhartievsk, in the government of Odessa; his mother was a peasant from Voronesh. After his father finished his term of military service in Turkestan, he became a hospital attendant in the municipal service.

Frunze began his studies in a primary school, subsequently entering the college of Vierny (now Almata), where he proved an excellent student. His father having died, leaving the family in poor circumstances, the young Mikhail at the age of twelve took to giving private lessons as a means of livelihood.

Expelled from Capital.

Entering the Polytechnic Institute of St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) in 1904, Frunze began to take part in the revolutionary movement, working first in the student circles, then in the workers' circles, as a social-democrat. He took part in the November demonstrations in St. Petersburg, which led to his arrest and subsequent expulsion from the capital.

At the beginning of 1905, Frunze worked in Moscow, then in the Ivanovo-Voznessensk factory in Vladimir. During this period he joined the bolsheviks and Bolsheviks. Comrade Frunze deliberately took the side of the Leninists. In December, 1905, he took part in the insurrection in Moscow. In 1906, as a delegate from the party committee of Voznessensk, he participated in the Third and Fourth Congress of the party at Stockholm.

Faces Death; Prison; Escapes.

In 1907, he was arrested at Shuia, where he had been working under the name of Arsenic, and sentenced to a further term of imprisonment. Brought before the magistrates for belonging to the social-democratic party, he was accused of having offered armed resistance to the police, and sentenced to four years hard labor.

After being tried five times in connection with this affair, during which two verdicts declared for the death penalty, Frunze was finally condemned to an additional six years' hard labor. He served five and a half years in the central prison of Vladimir, then for a time in the prison of Nikolaev, and finally in the Alexandrovsk prison.

Goes Into Army.

Liberated in 1915, but sent in the district of Ivanovo-Voznessensk, Frunze was soon arrested again for the creating and organization of the deportees. He succeeded, however in escaping, and towards the end of 1915, arrived in Orel under the illegal name of Vassilenk. Here he collaborated on the illegal staff of the Bolshevik paper. The Comrade Frunze was mobilized before he could escape Tsarist Russia, where, under the name of Mikhailov, he entered the Pan Russian Union of Zemstvos and Municipalities on the western front until the revolution of 1917. During his sojourn at the front he spent his time principally working to create revolutionary organizations in the tzarist army.

After the revolution of February, 1917, Comrade Frunze became a member of the Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies of Minsk, a member of the army committee of the western front, chief organizer and president of the Soviet of Peasant Deputies of White Russia. During the Krantiov mutiny, he was elected commander of the revolutionary troops in the sector of Minsk. Soon afterwards he returned to Ivanovo-Voznessensk, where he was elected president of the Zemstvo in the district of Churia, president of the municipal council, and of the Soviet of the district.

Defending the Revolution.

After the October revolution, Frunze became president of the executive committee of the Russian Communist Party in the government of Ivanovo-Voznessensk. It was at this time that he began his military career as military commissioner for the government of Ivanovo-Voznessensk. Following the insurrection of Jaroslav, he was named commissioner for the military district of Jaroslav, a post which he occupied until the end of 1918. In December, 1918, he was sent to the front as commander of the fourth army, which operated in the Ural.

Defeats Kolltchak; Wounded.

At the height of the Kolltchak offensive, Frunze assumed command of the four armies of the southern group of the eastern front, and, unified on Kolltchak's troops the first defeat, which led to a decisive reversal in our position upon the oriental front. During the advance he was wounded by an antitankrell bomb. At the end of June, 1919, Comrade Frunze was appointed to be commander of the whole eastern front. With the advance of the Red Army troops on the orb-tal division of the Siberian and Turkestan fronts, he was then appointed commander of the Turkestan fronts and rapidly cleared the country of the troops annihilating Kolltchak's southern army.

Smashes Wrangel Forces

In August, 1920, during the Wrangel offensive in the south of Russia, and the Ukraine, Frunze was appointed commander of the southern front, and directed with energy the operations which resulted in dislodging the whites from their last refuge in the Crimea and in the capture of their military services and comrade received several decorations two of these being the order of the Red Flag and a medal of honor.

After the liquidation of Wrangel Frunze became commander of the troops in the Ukraine and Crimea and plenipotentiary delegate of the revolutionary military council of the R. S. F. S. R. to which is attached the soviet Republic of the Ukraine. In April 1921 he was nominated vice president of the council of labor and defense of the U. S. S. R.

Frunze was a member of the central committee of the Communist Party (B.) of the central committee of the Communist International and of the presidium of the Executive Committee of the C. S. S. R. When Comrade Trotsky left the people's commissariat of war, Frunze was appointed to succeed him as commissar of the Revolutionary Military Council.

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head of the students' organization of Howard University, H. V. Phillips and Lovett Fort-Whiteman.

The following excerpts are from a resolution presented by the Young Workers League delegate, Corienne Robinson, to the congress as the demands of the young Negro workers in America:

Militarism and Young Negroes.

"The militarists of the country, at the same time that they d'scriminate against the Negroes in the army, lend all their efforts towards the militarization of young Negroes as a reserve for their struggle against the labor movement of the country. Special colored units of the national guards are built and sometimes only colored troops are used by the government for strike-breaking purposes. Experiences in France during the war, when Negro troops were used as cannon fodder in the most dangerous situations and treatment received by Negro troops on returning to the United States, as in the Houston riots, have helped to convince many young Negroes that they have no place to serve in any of the militaristic adventures of the white bosses.

"Especially, today when American militarism is being established for the purpose of maintaining the American empire, young Negroes have no place participating in such an organization which will be armed to keep their colored brothers in the colonies in oppression.

"The firm stand taken against compulsory training in the schools by the students at Howard University is a fine example of the position that our race should take towards militarism, which is the armed force of the U. S. imperialists by which they maintain their rule over the colonies and which is used to keep down the workers at home.

The Ku Klux Klan.

"... thru the state legislature and the schools, the ku klux klan carries on a campaign to control the educational policies of the public schools and to force a certain kind of compulsory religious education upon all students. Thru this control of the educational apparatus the klan hopes to instill its religious and racial prejudices into the minds of the youngest children."

The resolution made the following demands:

"Equal pay for equal work for young Negro workers and white workers.

"A minimum wage

"Complete abolition of child labor

"A six-hour day and a five-day week for workers under 18.

"No discrimination against young Negroes in the schools. No segregation. Equal educational opportunities for Negro and white children.

"Against the use of Negro troops in strikes or imperialist expeditions. Against segregation in the army.

"Abolition of corporal punishment of young Negro workers on the training plantations and in the mills.

"For admission of young Negroes into unions at lower initiation fees.

"A week-end rest of 11 hours for all young workers."

Negro Housing.

In a resolution from which the following excerpts are taken, adopted by the American Negro Labor Congress, the congress declares itself opposed to all forms of race segregation and calls upon all Negro workers to fight all attempts made to segregate the Negro:

"The American Negro Labor Congress declares itself unalterably opposed to the segregation of our people in separate residence districts. We declare the discrimination against Negroes in regard to which part of the city they may live in and which part they may not live in, is a political question and must be dealt with just as we deal with discrimination in voting. The time has come when the living accommodations of the public cannot be left to the private control of a few wealthy parasites who decide where the colored man live and where he may not live, or whether he can have a house to live in at all."

The following resolution was adopted encouraging the struggle of the Haitians in their fight against imperialist invasion:

Against Imperialist Domination.

"The peoples of Hiati, San Domingo, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico and the Philippines, are now by violence and oppression being denied their right of undefeated mination by the United States government; therefore

"Be It Resolved, That the American Negro Labor Congress sends its fraternal greetings and encouragement to the peoples of the insular possessions of the United States who are struggling for their independence; and that we endorse their brave fight and promise them all possible aid; and

"Be It Further Resolved, That any permanent directing body that may be chosen by this congress stands instructed to enter into communications and to establish relations with all representatives of those struggling peoples so as to make our help to them a vital reality, and to invite them all to send their delegates in our next congress."

The Friday evening mass meeting which wound up the series of mass meetings the American Negro Labor Congress has been holding, sent the following telegram to Abd-el Krim, congratulating him in his fight against French imperialism and calling upon Krim to attend the world race congress to be held in the near future:

"American Negroes greet you as hero commanding your gallant struggle. Invite you to attend world Negro congress next year. American Negro Labor Congress."

In another telegram the congress called upon the Senegalese troops, now fighting on the side of French imperialism to join the Riffians to achieve their independence. The cable text appears in full:

"To the Senegalese Negro Troops in the French Army in Africa:

"American Negroes appeal to all our brothers in Africa to refuse to fight against the heroic people of the Riff. Join in with Abd-el-Krim to free African soil from imperialist invaders."

The congress also sends the following cablegram to the Chinese strikers in Shanghai:

"We greet you as brothers fighting for a common cause and urge you to drive imperialists from your soil."

The congress is also sending a protest to President Coolidge in behalf of the members of the 24th infantry who are at present in Leavenworth prison for their participation in the Houston race riots when Negro soldiers showed their resentment to the criminal assault of a white policeman on a Negro woman. In the following protest to the various demands that the president of the United States immediately release these imprisoned Negroes as honorable and heroic men:

President Calvin Coolidge,
Washington, D. C.

Delegates assembled in first annual convention of the American Negro Labor Congress voted today unanimously to protest against continued imprisonment of the members of the 24th Infantry now confined in Leavenworth penitentiary. The imprisonment and summary and unfair barring of men guilty of the 24th Infantry regiment of shameful stain upon the history of this country. This indictment arises out of the protest of a woman of our race against the insult to her womanhood by such men. These Negro soldiers should have been honored for their native valor [illegible] soldiers [illegible] to be set free [illegible] Negroes demanded that the following protest be made to the attorney general of the United States, Washington, D. C.

"American Negro Labor Congress assembled here by unanimous vote protests against your imprisonment. We have sent a telegram to President Coolidge to this effect. The imprisonment of members of your regiment and the summary and unfair and brutal execution of others represents a shameful stain upon the history of this country. The trouble arose out of your effort to protect a woman of our race from crue assault by a white policeman and we honor you for your motives and your courage. We hold you absolutely blameless for the blood that was spilled as a result of the actions of the mob which attacked you. Therefore you are entitled not to sentence as criminals, but to immediate honorable release as heroic and innocent men."

This gathering also sent a telegram to Marcus Garvey, imprisoned leader of the Universal Negro Improvement Association:

"American Negro Labor Congress opening here today sends its deepest sympathy for your sufferings in prison. Your imprisonment is an act of persecution and an attack against all of our people. We demand your unconditional and immediate release and urge you fight against deportation from this country only by a united action of all organizations of Negro people and fairminded men such persecution be brought to an end."

Steal Feather Beds.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 1.—Police here were trying to curb an outbreak of feather bed thefts that came in the wake of the first cold wave of the season. Four feather beds were reported stolen in the last several days.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

Baldwin's Tory Cabinet Ordered the Attack On British Labor's Left Wing

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, detailed news arrives by mail of the British government's attack on revolutionary workers in that country. So-called liberals in the United States, who believe that "free speech" and the other alleged guarantees of the constitution are possible for militant labor under capitalism, often refer to Great Britain as their ideal land of "democracy" where speech is untrammeled, in Hyde Park for instance, and where a Karolyi would not be gagged. It is not expected that the present development will change their mind in the least. But millions of British workers are realizing, gradually but surely, that they are living under an exploiters' fist just as brutal as any in the world.

* * * *

It is important to know that the attack on British labor's left wing was decided on at a cabinet meeting of the Baldwin tory government, at which Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the home secretary, received "fullest support in any action he might deem necessary."

The result was not only a raid on the Communist Party headquarters, with the arrest of six of the party's leading officials, but also an attack against the Young Communist League and the Minority Movement in the trade unions, that developed great strength and scored brilliant victories in the recent Scarborough conference of the British Trade Union Congress. The viciousness with which the raids were carried out is seen in the report appearing in the London Herald (Labor) in part as follows:

* * * *

"Every room was invaded and every scrap of paper and all the files, including the cabinets, were removed in two lorries, which returned several times.

"The office was absolutely cleaned out, even the pictures being taken off the walls. The whole of the books, periodicals and other publications were removed in 20 vans to Scotland Yard. All the back numbers of the Workers' Weekly, as well as those for publication today (a whole issue), and other Communist publications were also confiscated."

* * * *

In the words of a declaration issued by the British Communist Party's political bureau, "the raids and the arrests had not come as a surprise." The success of the Minority Movement among Great Britain's organized workers was but the forerunner of new attacks on labor's most militant section, just as the American department of justice, during the widespread militant strikes of 1922, opened its war on the struggling workers by first attacking the gathering of the Communist Party being held at Bridgeman, Mich. Yet these attacks were, nevertheless, assaults on the whole working class.

* * * *

In Great Britain the last attack on the Communist Party, was on May 8, 1921. But that attack did not destroy the party, as the government had predicted and hoped. So now, in the words of the reply to Baldwin's government, "The party cannot be smashed."

It cannot be smashed because its increasing strength grows out of the present industrial crisis that demands greater and more intensive struggles by the workers, that find their hope of success in its leadership. This governmental attack upon the British Communists is another confession by Baldwin's tory rule of the seriousness of the present dark outlook for the empire. The British imperialist lion roars in agony, but the workers press on to end his career forever.

Crimes by Defenders of the Home, State and Profit Morality

(Continued from page 1)

Miss Sheldon-Jones said Jackson made no first admissions in her cell April 15.

"Too Free With Hands."

THOMASTON, Maine, Nov. 1.—Charges that Rev. Percy J. Clifford, former chaplain of the state prison and one of those to bring complaints of moral laxity, was "too free with the spoon and his hands" when talking privately with women prisoners were made by three women who have been in solitary confinement, in a letter to Warden Lester E. Ralph.

The women managed to be allowed to appear before Governor Ralph O. Brewster, his council and the state prison board at hearings into alleged conditions at the prison were resumed.

* * * *

Evangelist Put in Jail.

A warrant charging non-support of his wife put Charles Shurtevant, traveling evangelist, in a cell and sent Elmer McKee, wealthy farmer from Valley City, N. D., to federal authorities with a request that Shurtevant's alleged relations with Ethel McKee, the 22-year-old daughter, be investigated.

Shurtevant was arrested in Lansing, Mich., and Miss McKee, ill in a hospital, arose from her sickbed and came back to Chicago with him and two detectives.

He Hires "Secretary."

The detectives found in the minister's belongings a diary which he and Miss McKee pledged each other undying love and a diary purporting to be a record of their travels together for the last two and one-half years. They met, according to the diary, when Shurtevant addressed students at the Valley City normal school. Miss McKee left her studies to become his "secretary."

* * * *

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism study it.

* * * *

Studebaker Declares Dividends.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 1.—Directors of the Studebaker corporation declared an extra dividend of $1 on the common stock and a quarterly dividend of $1.25, payable December.

NOW IS THE TIME

To send in orders for the [illegible] of U. [illegible] F. Dunne, now appearing in The DAILY WORKER, keenly analyzing and explaining in detail all the policies of the leading body of American labor.—

Are the kind to bring to your trade union.

If you can't order a bundle [illegible] you should! Now is the time to urge the brother or sister in your local union to

SUBSCRIBE!

KLUXER BOAST... HE IS LAW A... MURDER TRI...

Revolting Details Girl's Slaying

(Continued from page one)

for a date several times, but I g... him no definite answer.

"On Sunday, March 15, 1925, ... returning to my home about 10 o'c... in the evening, I was informed by mother that there had been par... calling for me.

"Soon a Mr. Gentry, whom I never seen before, came for me, ... said he was from Stephenson's. ... walked with Gentry to Stephenson's home. I saw Stephenson had been drinking. His chauffeur, whom he called Shorty, was there also. Le... a man whom he called Klrock came ...

Forced to Drink.

"Immediately they took me into ... kitchen and some kind of drinks ... produced. Stephenson and the oth... forced me to take a drink. I ... afraid not to do so, and I drank th... small glasses of the drink. This m... me very ill and dazed.

"Stephenson said to me 'about ... time, I want you to go with me ... Chicago.' I remember saying I co... not and would not. I was very m... terrified and did not know what to ... 'O, yes, you are going with me ... Chicago. I love you more than ... other woman I have known.'

Armed to Teeth.

"These men took me up to Steph... son's room and he opened a dres... drawer filled with revolvers. He t... each of the men to take one.

"Later, Gentry called the Washington hotel at Stephenson's order ... secured reservations in a draw... room for two persons. They all t... me to the automobile at the rear ... the house and we drove to the Un... station.

"I Am the Law."

"I was dazed and terrified that ... life would be taken. Stephenson s... he was the law in Indiana. We g... onto the train and all but I cannot ... distinctly remember. I think only ... colored porter saw us. They took ... at once into the compartment. I ... not remember clearly everything th... happened after that. The last I re... got into the top berth of the co... partment."

Here Miss Oberholtzer related in ... tail the fiendish assault of Steph... son. She said her body was ha... lacerated.

The statement continued.

"The next I heard it was early ... the morning, and the porter called ... to get up for Hammond. Stephen... flourished his revolver. I said to h... to shoot me, but he put the gun ... his grip and we got off from Gentry during the night. Afterwards Gentry and Stephenson helped me ... dress and I was able to walk to ... Indiana hotel, where he registered ... himself and wife.

Stephenson laid down on the b... and slept. Gentry put hot towels a... witch hazel on my head and bathed my body to relieve my suffering. W... were in room 416. Breakfasts w... served in the room.

Miss Oberholtzer's statement the... all of the asking of... and the... money to buy... Stephenson... hired [illegible] ... them, now the men they hired h... back to Indianapolis in their car, he... she was held in the garage all nig... and then permitted to go home, wh... she died later.

Conviction Not Expected.

Stephenson sits and smirks at M... Kinkaid as Miss Oberholtzer ... and when the part concerning h... least that he is the law in Indian... were read, he laughed out loud. Stre... back to the effect that all ... three of the prisoners are members ... the Ku Klux Klan, establishing the ... motive and fact that a conviction in ... town impossible in Indiana.

COMRADE PURO ON REORGANIZATION TOUR

Comrade Henry Puro, editor of the Eteenpain and reorganization director of the Finnish section, will start an extensive tour thru the eastern states.

After directing the reorganization work from the national office by writing special articles which have been published in all the Finnish dailies and after mobilizing many speakers with the assistance branches now and the Finnish Federation convention, which will be of Finnish district organizers, Comrade Puro will address fourteen branches now and the Finnish Federation convention, which will be held in Chicago beginning November 29

Here are the dates of Comrade Puro's tour:

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 4	Worcester, Mass., Nov. 12.
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 5.	Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 13.
Fairmont, Ohio, Nov. 6	Maynard, Mass., Nov. 14.
Conneaut, Ohio, Nov. 7.	Chester, Mass., Nov. 17.
Warren, Ohio, Nov. 8—9.	Jamaica, N. Y., Nov. 18
Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 10.	Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 19.
Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 11.	New York, N. Y., Nov. 20.

Comrade Puro will also attend the Finnish district convention in Massachusetts and New York, November 14 and 15, and Nov. 21 and 22.

EARST-HYLAN OUTFIT BACKS TAMMANYITE

w York City Election on Tuesday

(Special to The Daily Worker)

EW YORK, Nov. 1.—Tammany, as last minute grandstand play, is ling much over the fact that the ilions of William Randolph Hearst

Mayor John H. Hylan, have come the camp at Walker.

earst exchanged pleasantries with . Al Smith, chief of the Tammany wam, during the primaries last

Smith called Hearst a liar and he scratch contempt. Hearst he back with proof that Smith's didate, "little Jimmy" Walker, was wyer for the food trust at a time in it was endeavoring to sell pot- ad meat in New York markets.

inally, when Walker defeated Hy- Hearst and his newspapers openly raged Tammany with stealing the maries.

Waterman's Chances Wane.

ammany Hall, then its ability in ilize all the criminal elements in New York, both the lower, upper and mediate strata, and backed by nce capital, has waged a strong ve with its own well-known meth-

It has long been conceded that Hylan, a pin head with no brains nor lity of any sort, would win. His 4-minute endorsement by the arst-Hylan combination makes his ction certain.

The principal opponent is the re- lican candidate, Frank D. Water- n, manufacturer of fountain pens d bear his family name. Waterman, in the campaign now closed, was assed as a scab-herder, a strike- aker and agents of the open shop was revealed that his promised sconsin administration would have its objective throttling every move the workers, just as Tammany rashes workers' organizations. And w Al Smith, governor of the state d leader of Tammany Hall since the ath of the notorious Charles F. Mur- y, used the state troops against the hiking steel workers at Lackawanna, Y., in 1919, his man Friday, "little mmy" Walker, can be depended up to crush the workers if they men- the profits of the masters.

Mr. Rev. Dr. Norman Thomas.

True to their record, the socialists e playing the game of capitalism by ndling socialist unity of labor's ress in this campaign just closing. Thomas, skyrocket out of a k, and political adventurer is the ndidate of Abe Cahan and Morris Dolnick who broke much of the Rand" example that he has made of last year from Rand in a scab- anned loaf. Just as Hillquit serves r laws, foes the big corporations d the interlockers in New York thru s secretaryship as a lawyer, so he rves the same gang in his position political leader of the socialist rty.

So openly reactionary and various re both candidates of the two old rties that a splendid opportunity s as Lafe, for an effective labor rive.

Communists Propose Unity.

Realizing this the Communists pro- sed unity of labor's forces on the sis of a unit of labor ticket. This roposal was sabotaged by the social- ts who called that if they entered to such a united front they would be forced to fight for the elementary de- mands of the working class or stand exposed. For the contemptible traitors hat they are.

This sabotaging of the demand for nity of action on the part of those rums claiming to represent labor laced the burden of defending the in- rests of the workers solely upon the houlders of the Communists and they ave just concluded a campaign that eached every part of greater New ork.

In spite of the Tammany election ard removing the name of Comrade en Gitlow, Workers Party candidate r mayor, from the ballot, thousands f workers will write his name on next uesday, proving their loyalty to the nity party in the election that de- nded the interests of their class.

The wind-up of the Communist cam- aign come this morning with final istribution of literature in every part f Greater New York, following final Red Night" drives in Williamsburg nd downtown New York, and two ass meetings in Brownsville and he Bronx.

Two tag days with "Gitlow for May r" buttons, also featured the close of he campaign that has brought the ews of Communism to countless housands that never before heard of he party.

Detroit Notice!

All members of the Finnish branch f the Workers Party of Detroit are nstructed to mobilize at the House f the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin, for the urpose of distributing our quota of Defend the Soviet Union" leaflet. his instruction applies to ALL mem- rs of the branch.

(Signed) D. Gorman, Chairman of ...nish Committee.

The A. F. of L. and Militarism - - -

By William F. Dunne

ARTICLE IV.

ONE resolution denouncing militarism found its way into the Atlantic City convention.

It was introduced by the delegates of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union presumably at the instructions of the union's fifteenth biennial convention.

The most important parts of this resolution, which placed the issue of the militarism and militarization squarely before the convention, are as follows:

"Whereas, The citizens' military training camps are run jointly by the employers thru the Military Training Camps Association and the war department, for the purpose of giving military training to and developing a spirit of militarism in the working people, so that they may be used as cannon fodder to promote the imperialistic ambitions of Wall Street, many of whose leaders include labor hating open shop employers who are on the advisory board of the Military Training Camps Association; and

"Whereas, The Military Training Camps Association practically determines the policy of the training camps and uses them in an attempt to foster its open shop campaigns, and is trying to bribe the workers by offering them a months' vacation for the special purpose of attending these camps, because they consider the military training as a good investment to undermine organized labor; and

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor is pledged to promote international peace and good will among the nations upon the basis of full and unqualified national self-determination for all the peoples of the world; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this 45th an.ual convention of the American Federation of Labor again goes on record as vehemently opposed to any attempt to foster the spirit of militarism, whether it be thru the citizens' military training camps or thru any other means."

THE record of violence in the United States against striking workers is unparalleled by that of any other capitalist nation. The use of troops, federal army units and later the "national guards," became a common practice coincident with the rise of concentrated and centralized industry.

It is significant that the use of federal troops on a large scale, under the command of General Miles in the American Railway strike of 1893-94, marks at the same time the beginning of those huge mergers which bent into being powerful corporations like United States Steel. With the enactment of a huge tariff law such gigantic combinations sprung up almost over night and the record of American political life for this period is one of unexampled corruption.

But corruption soon gave place to settled policy and since 1894 bayonets and machine guns have blazed a bloody path thru the ranks of striking workers north, south, east and west.

THE struggle of the American workers against militarism in all forms is precipitated, therefore, not only on the basis of the danger of new imperialist wars, but on very practical issues bound up inextricably with the life of the labor movement.

To any worker who reads the capitalist press (and what worker in America does not?) the ostensible pretexts for militarizing the masses are too well-known to need further proof.

The boy scouts, military training in the schools and colleges, parades in uniform in every line of the streets of the large cities, nationwide campaigns for "defense," broadside after broadside in the press, and finally annual appropriations for all branches of the military service, skeleton units of the armed forces established and filled with industry and efficiency as the key training camps as the last link in the chain with which the masses are being tied to the war machine of American imperialism.

YET at Atlantic City not a single delegate spoke in favor of the anti-militarist resolution and even the delegates of the Hat and Cap Makers who introduced under instructions from the rank and file members of their union.

But Matthew Woll, reporting for the resolutions committee, gave voice to the sentiments of the A. F. of L. officialdom.

"The Federated Press correspondent reports the proceedings at this point as follows

Woll's committee's reply began by saying that the A. F. of L. held a well defined position on militarism, that it opposed military forces larger than the skeleton on which an army for defense could be built and that it has never opposed training "INTENDED AND DESIGNED TO BUILD UP STRONG BODIES, HEALTHY MINDS AND PATRIOTIC SOULS." But pacifism, he read, quoting an El Paso convention declaration, is obnoxious. The report ended with a violent denunciation of those who call themselves pacifists but preach the overthrow of government. Thesa, the committee asserted, never utter a word of condemnation against the army of Soviet Russia, numbered by the committee at 1,750,000. The report was adopted.

THE usual confusion between pacifism and class conscious, militant opposition to armed suppression of labor and resistance to imperialist military enterprises is evident here. It is not remarkable either that Woll carries an attack on American militarism by a counter-attack on the Soviet peasants' government of Russia whose successful struggle against the mercenary armies of world capitalism are an inspiration to intelligent workers everywhere. This is a tactic of the misleaders of the workers in every country and the Woll, who in the debate on wage policy sneered at theory, is not too much averse to it to put in practice the capitalist theory of armed force as the arbiter of questions at issue between capital and labor.

THE words of Woll are found in the mouth of the social-democratic betrayers of the workers in France, Germany and Great Britain.

"Training intended and designed to build up strong bodies, healthy minds and patriotic souls."

This is exactly what the capitalists want their indoctrination in this manner differs in nowise from that of Woll "strong bodies" which can be the best of service to the bosses in the mills during peace time and in the industrial scrap heap or turn to pieces while trying to murder other workers "healthy minds" unable to see and think for themselves or hearts to love their class and slavery but be loathed. "patriotic souls" with but the desire to die a horrible death that the golden stream of profit may continue to flow unchecked.

This indeed is imperialism speaking thru the mouth of American labor's general staff.

THE American legion, that organization of ex-officers which has been blessed by every spokesman of capitalist industry and state from Gary to Coolidge, is the militant propagandist for universal conscription and the widest possible extension of military training camps. Between the legion and the A. F. of L. labor aristocracy is the close bond, made at San Francisco, tightened at Portland, re-enforced at El Paso and clinched up a notch or two at Atlantic City.

TO Atlantic City came Major George L. Berry, army intelligence officer who enlisted the day before the armistice was signed, strikebreaker par excellence and a character so notorious by hated by honest labor men that when Tammany Hall was forced to explain in the recent election that its candidate of similar name was not the "Major Berry of national reputation," Berry is head of the President's Union, vice-president of the A. F. of L., ex-vice-chairman of the American legion and appointed that body as fraternal delegate to the Atlantic City convention. Said "the major":

Second, the question of Americanism. The American legion joined with the American Federation of Labor and you, in turn, in saying that it proposes to bring home to the American people the truth with reference to America. The legion believes that there is nothing wrong in America. WHAT YES THERE MAY BE WRONG IN OUR COUNTRY IS THE RESULT OF THE PEOPLE, AND NOT OF THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

BERRY like all real demagogues, blames "the people." This is a cardinal principle of fakerdom. Never blame the boss. "The people" are more or less inarticulate and long suffering as witness the reign of Berry in his union.

Further

We all know that there is not that state of perfection in America that we would have, but we do know that we have the instrumentality of free man, with a great economic power back of us to remedy, in the course of time, any defects of which we may complain, and the American legion joins with you in the proposition that it will associate itself with every forward looking American to the end that THERE SHALL BE NO REVOLUTION IN AMERICA THIS DAY, TOMORROW, OR ANY OF THE OTHER DAYS DURING THE LIFE OF THE AMERICAN LEGION AND OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

THE cat is out of the bag. After all, it is a difficult task to convince the masses that America is in danger of attack by foreign powers in spite of the Hearst press and myriads of Japanese airplanes. "The enemy from within" is the target toward which the Wolls and Berrys direct their fire.

A few words about "the enemy from within" our gates.

Who makes revolution? The workers

What makes the workers make revolution?

Oppression economic, social and political.

Has there ever been a revolution where no oppression existed? No.

What is a revolution?

It is an armed strike of the decisive sections of the working class against all the bosses and their government.

A counter-revolutionist is a strikebreaker and strikebreakers are counter-revolutionists. They could have no more appropriate spokesman than "major" Berry.

WHOEVER asks the extension of militarism in the United States either by failure to fight it in every form or by praising it because it is alleged to build up "strong bodies, healthy minds and patriotic souls" is a strikebreaker and an enemy of the labor movement.

At Atlantic City, insofar as the convention was composed of labor officials who accepted Woll's report for the resolution committee in favor of militarism, and applauded the speech of Berry, was held a convention of enemies of the labor movement.

DAILY WORKER "FORD SPECIAL" GETS WIDE DISTRIBUTION IN FRONT OF FORD'S FACTORIES

The success with which the special DAILY WORKER issues exposing Henry Ford met can easily be judged by the following three letters sent by some of The DAILY WORKER agents who handled the distribution of the daily at the Detroit, Philadelphia and Kansas City plants of the Ford Motor company:

Detroit Distributes Daily.

"The Ford special was fairly well distributed here in Detroit, but not as well as we had expected, at the Ford factory. The police knew about the distribution and were watching as distribute the papers at the plant.

Police Arrest Distributors.

"Four of us were arrested and taken to the police station where the chief delivered a talk to us, making the statement that he doesn't care what is written in the paper as long as its publication is sanctioned by the government, but he doesn't want it to be distributed around the streets. He gave us to understand that many people might not like it and they would throw it on the street. We were released.

"The next day, another attempt was made to distribute the papers and nine of the comrades was arrested and taken to the police station. He was also released. Sarah Victor, Detroit, Michigan."

* * *

Philadelphia on Job

"I can inform you that the first day distribution of the special Ford edition was a success. We distributed all the papers to the last one and we will again today to distribute the other thousand and if we are as successful with these as we were with the first thousand then I will try to find some means of communicating the sale of The DAILY WORKER near the Ford factory and then follow them up by trying to get subscriptions. Whatever results we have I will inform you about them."—Lena Rosenberg, Philadelphia.

* * *

Kansas City Wants More.

"The thousand copies of The DAILY WORKER arrived O. K. early this morning and were distributed in time for distribution at the Ford plant.

"The plant is located in the eastern industrial district with workers leaving work at three different times. The comrades were able to take care of the 7:30 and 11:30 p. m. shifts as each day comrades in an auto went from the party office to the plant and distributed the papers.

"The copies were taken with the best of feeling altho the workers resemble a herd of contented cows.

"The second day more interest was shown and in all I think this was an excellent plan of propaganda if it was carried out at all of the Ford plants in the country.

"Any time special issues are printed let us know and I will do my best to see that we distribute as many as is possible."—E. Hugo Oehler, Kansas City.

BIG NOV. 7TH MEETINGS SEEN FOR THIS YEAR

Celebrations to Surpass All Others

From reports received by the national office of the Workers (Communist) Party indications are that this year's anniversary celebrations on November 7 in honor of the Russian revolution will surpass all those that have been held heretofore.

Meetings from Coast to Coast.

Tremendous demonstrations and meetings in every important section of the country from coast to coast are assured in district organizers in their reports.

The following districts have already arranged for meetings:

District No. 1, Boston, Mass., Springfield, Mass., Worcester, Mass.

District No. 2 New York N. Y., Newark, N. J., Jersey City, N. J., Bayonne, N. J., Paterson, N. J., Yonkers, N. Y.

District No. 3. Philadelphia, Pa., Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md.

District No. 4. Hodgeted, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Utica, N. Y., James town, N. Y., Binghamton, N. Y.

District No. 5. Pittsburgh, Pa.

District No. 6. Cleveland, Ohio, Canton, Ohio, Warren, Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bellaire, Ohio, Connecticut, Ohio, Youngstown, Ohio.

District No. 6. Mass, Mich, Detroit, Mich.

District No. 8. Chicago, Ill., Waukegan, Ill., E. St. Louis, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., Frankfort Ills., Ill., South Bend, Ind., Kenosha, Wis., Pullman, Ill.

District No. 9. Minneapolis, Minn., St. Paul, Minn., Duluth, Minn.

District No. 12.—

District No. 13. San Francisco, Cal., Berkeley, Cal.

District No. 15.—Hartford, Conn., New Haven, Conn.

National Office Territory. Denver, Colo., Kansas City, Mo.

Agricultural District. Virginia, Nebr.

There are many other meetings, which are not listed above.

* * *

Bar Child Exploiters.

JOHANNE, Ill., Nov. 1. Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, of Chicago, appearing before the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration of the first Swedish methodist episcopal church here expressed horror at barring from the church mill owners charged with stunting the growth of children "by employing them to increase already inflated pocketbooks."

"There are one million children employed in America, some of them working as many as 18 hours a day," declared Bishop Hughes.

Reactionaries Prepare to Employ Syndicalism Laws Against Workers

(I. L. D. News Service)

The action of the United States supreme court in dismissing without opinion the appeal of Charlotte Anita Whitney from her conviction under the California syndicalist law coming on the heels of the decision in the Gitlow case proves conclusively that the reactionaries have now found the legal weapon with which they can outlaw the labor movement when the opportune time presents itself. At the present time they are devoting their main attentions to the radical wing of the movement but they mean to destroy every organization of the workers that interferes with their rule.

Anita Whitney was sentenced to serve 14 years in prison for attending an organization meeting of the Communist Labor Party in 1919.

Recently the same supreme court over which the Carnegie pensioner, William Howard Taft presides, upheld the constitutionality of the New York criminal anarchy law on a test case made by Benjamin Gitlow. These actions emphasize the necessity for the building up of a powerful defense organization.

California Bosses Out to Hang Ford

(I. L. D. News Service)

Twelve years ago Richard Ford and Herman Suhr were sentenced to serve life terms in prison after being convicted on murder charges arising out of the killing of the district attorney of Yuba County, California, during an outbreak among hop pickers on the Durst ranch in the same county. The prosecution did not even accuse the defendants of having advocated violence nor to mention having committed the actual killing they were sent to jail by a jury influenced by a lurid story of the Chicago anarchist trial retailed by the prosecution.

After twelve years Ford was paroled by the board of prison directors but no sooner did the news of his release reach the press than the reactionaries were again barking at his heels thirsting for his blood. The situation now is that Ford will be again prosecuted and charged with the murder of Deputy Sheriff Reardon. Every reactionary bloodhound in California will cry for his head and the workers from one end of the country to the other must rally to snatch another working class life from the gallows.

CAN'T TELL WHERE GOVERNMENT LEAVES OFF AND STEEL TRUST BEGINS UNDER CAPITALIST RULE

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Combination of the entire steel industry in boost profits by limiting production and raising prices will be resumed, to judge by the inner meaning of Judge Gary's semi-annual address to the American Iron & Steel Institute. The refrain of his remarks is "Let's in his heaven, all's right with the world of steel." This means that big business won't be molested if it gets together. Gary even suggesting that the department of justice sit in now that the government is all in the lurch.

Competition, that's what Gary doesn't like. All competition that brings lower prices and consequent lower profits is unfair in his eyes. So he proposes that the entire industry "satisfactory" profits on its hugely over-expanded capitalization if the steel producers will get together and stop pushing each other around. The point of accepting unreasonably low prices for our commodities."

Merely "Reasonable."

Reasonable prices," he says, "bring the greatest good to the greatest number." Yes, one should keep away from getting another's business by unfair methods. We would make more dollars and cents in the long run if we took our share of business at a fair profit."

Gary scoffs to re-establish the informal gatherings, known as Gary dinners, thru which the steel barons eliminated competition and paid big profits on heavily watered capitalization before the Roosevelt-Wilson anti-trust period. He says:

"As a suggestion for consideration by the iron and steel industry would it be advisable to make another effort to stabilize the business? Such meetings occasionally be held by the manufacturers for the discussion of business on the lines pursued in 1907, and a representative of the department of justice should be designated to attend and listen, and whenever necessary and appropriate to advise concerning the law, what would be the effect upon the steel business, and perhaps other lines."

Wants Government Sanction.

A cautious feeler, but significant. Gary's suggestions are apt to be taken as the soft voice of a dictator. The last of Gary luncheons in the middle west in 1925. Are they now to be resumed under the beneficent sanction of the government?

This return to covert combination in restraint of trade will be the natural fruit of the supreme court's decision in the maple flooring and cement cases. Commenting on these decisions The Wall Street Journal said:

"The decision of the court permits manufacturers, thru their associations, to gather and disseminate the information practically every phase of their business but makes it plain that any agreements between them to fix prices, restrain production or restrict territory are in violation of the law."

"Nothing Illegal."

This sounds as if the Sherman act were still to be enforced. But the Journal shows that the court left a door open wide enough for any combine to drive thru when it adds, "If the trade association finds overproduction and its members, uninfluenced by any agreement but acting each individually on the information distributed, curtail output there is nothing illegal in their course."

The supreme court as now constituted refuses to accept the position that the gathering and dissemination of information inevitably led to agreements and understandings restraining trade. And any smaller-sized producers know that U. S. Steel can wreck them whenever it chooses, it will require less than a hint to end competition. It will not be an agreement, it will be obedience to a dictator.

Even "Missing Links" in Evolution Benefit for Minneapolis Labor

By FRANCES M. DICKEY

Worker Correspondent.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 1.—Scarcely a dozen of the 143 local unions supposed to be organized here turned out for the parade staged Saturday night by the A. F. of L. as part of the "Evolution Show" being held to raise funds for the erection of a labor temple.

Managers of the affair tried to hide the lack of unions by letting fly huge American flags over each section of marchers. The only hint of working class spirit about came when a group of onlookers unexpectedly shouted, "All hail to the Red International of Labor Unions."

But at any rate, the evolution show is put on for a good purpose, both practically and ideologically. Baby monkeys, adult monkeys, and apes as well are on exhibition to demonstrate the various links from brute to man. Even some "missing" links are there. The exhibition is held in the state armory and the animals have been loaned by the Longfellow zoological gardens.

RUTHENBERG TO ADDRESS WORCESTER WORKERS AT NOV. 8TH CELEBRATION

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 1.—C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party, will address the workers of Worcester on the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution, Sunday, Nov. 8 at the Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont street, at 7 p. m.

Atty. Gen. Sargent, Hailed by Liberals, Proves a Reactionary

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Attorney General Sargent has at last been smoked out by criticism of his long silence on the issue put up to him by the Nonpartisan minority of the federal trade commission—as to whether the rules adopted by the Humphrey-Hunt Van Fleet majority that the senate or house alone can not order an investigation, is legal.

He finds that the rule is unsound, and that the senate resolution demanding a probe of the bread trust, if a senate resolution ordering an inquiry into the General Electric power trust, must be obeyed.

It is over. Sargent saves something for Coolidge and Mellon. He says the commission need not inquire into the question of the use of funds by the General Electric combine to discredit municipal ownership of which he demanded in the Norris resolution.

And Sargent remains silent as to his own willingness to begin prosecution of the Mellon aluminum trust, which was founded by Mellon, his predecessor. Sargent claims there is "nothing on the records of the department" to show that any prosecution of the aluminum trust was ever considered.

Socialists Get Police to Arrest Communist

By SILVAN A. POLLACK.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 1.—The socialist party, fearful that the workers of New York City would learn of their anti-working class character, called upon the police to arrest J. Ultner, a member of the Workers (Communist) Party, who had asked a question of the speaker at a socialist open-air meeting which was being held at Madison Ave. and 108th St.

When Comrade Ultner asked the socialist his question, the socialists not being able to answer it, called upon the police to arrest the worker, who was roundly cheered by the assembled workers when he was being taken in the station house.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

I. W. A. CONGRESS ON NOV. 8TH AT HALLE, GERMANY

Million and Half Workers to Be Represented

By WM. F. KRUSE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN (By Mail).—An all-German conferanes of the "Friends of the International Workers' Aid" will be held on Nov. 8, at Halle. One hundred and eight delegates representing four hundred organizations in all parts of the country, with 30,000 individual members and one million and a half collective members, will be represented at this conferenes.

The organization was formed on a membership basis in March, 1924, and has consistently maintained itself as a non-political organization relied on exclusively by the masses. The organization despite the most bitter attacks on the part of the old line social-democratic political leaders.

From the beginning the large number of left socialist-democrats have been active shoulder to shoulder with the Communists and non-party elements, in this important phase of the class struggle. The manuscript of the German trade unions, the A. G. B. B., opened a vigorous attack against the I. W. A. as a Communist connection, and the social-democratic press followed in the lead and cry, and the party convention instructed its members to withdraw. Some of them did so but many others, openly or under cover, continued active support of the work.

Workers Cannot be Drawn Out.

While party pressure compelled the more prominent members to sever official connections, large numbers of proletarians continue to maintain their activity and many local organizations protested against this effort to split the working class on this field. On top of this the active trade union members of the I. W. A. committee in England declined to receive the false spy charges with which the German reactionaries tried to mislead them in several instances the executives of the national organizations threatened local bodies with expulsion if they did not cease their support of this relief work but always with the result of making the local membership the more determined to support it and make it successful. In some cases reports of the withdrawal of organizations were published in the newspapers and afterwards proven to be entirely false

It is expected that the coming conference will result in the further expansion of the organization and its growth in strength and influence.

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L. D. PICKETS MARCH BEFORE HORTHY CONSUL

Chicago Workers Demand Rakosi Release

(Continued from page one)

nied that Rakosi had been tortured.

In fact the document, unsigned and unauthenticated, pretended to quote Rakosi as saying he had "been amazed by the kindness and gentleness of the police," e.c., which was a bit thick for American workers to believe who have had their own experience with police.

But there was one section of this document which was significant. It did not deny that Rakosi and his fellow victims were being tried by court martial. It even stated that such courts were justified in exercising jurisdiction, while at the same time admitting that there was an revolutionary situation and the court martials were being held under cover of laws passed several years ago during times of turmoil which did not now exist.

The consul, said the secretary, would not be in until Monday, and then "He will be busy. He is a very busy man," the secretary protested.

"The consul may, indeed, be very busy," retorted one of the I. L. D. committeemen, "but it is not to be forgotten that 100 workers are in prison and facing unjustified execution, and we are more concerned with this fact than the occupation of Mr. Scheffleck." This took the urbane secretary rather by surprise, that the convenience of his chief was ignored by a committee of rude workers who put the life of other workers in a dis-

agent of Horthy, the assassin. He promised, volubly, to bring the matter to his excellency's attention.

The origin of the statement purported to be made by Rakosi was exposed in a recent issue of The DAILY WORKER as part of a "confession" that the police had drawn up and handed to the newspapermen in Budapest in an attempt to justify their tortures of Rakosi.

Following the picketing of the Hungarian embassy, the pickets marched to the Ambassador hotel, where Gustav Gratz, foreign minister of the Horthy government, Hungarian delegate to the interparliamentary union congress at Washington, D. C., and now attempting to negotiate a loan in this country, had established his quarters.

The delegation sent by the International Labor Defense were told that the foreign minister "had just left."

Picketing was kept up before the hotel much to the displeasure of the hotel management who, thus protesting to be "100 per centers" had a Hungarian flag stuck out on the flagpole with no sign of the "dear old red, white and blue."

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

Watchers Needed for Polls in New York Municipal Elections

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—It is absolutely necessary to get as many party members and sympathizers as possible to act as watchers on election day.

For every member qualified to do so, it is a party duty.

Report at 5 p m., Tuesday, Nov. 3, to Comrade A. Trachtenberg, at 108 E. 14th street. You will receive all instructions and be sent out immediately to your assigned election district.

FITZPATRICK GETS $2,900 FROM NELSON

Saklatvala Resolution Is Defeated

The officialdom of the Chicago Federation of Labor lived up to their reactionary traditions at the meeting yesterday when they turned down the resolution protesting against the exclusion from the United States of Saklatvala, the Communist member of the British house of parliament.

The resolution, protesting to the state department at Washington, was presented at the last meeting of the federation and referred to the executive committee. When the executive committee reported yesterday they recommended non-recurrence in the resolution.

Delegate Schuster, of the photo-engravers, was the only delegate who took the floor against the recommendation of the executive. He asserted that when the resolution was referred he thought the executive council intended making it stronger, but never thought for a moment that it would be non-concurred in.

The motion to endorse the report of the executive council was carried, thus killing the resolution.

Nelson Rewards Fitz.

Oscar Nelson, for years leader of the reactionary forces in the Scandinavian unions and head a resolution lauding Fitzpatrick. So elaborate was the eulogy that at first some of the supporters of Fitzpatrick thought Nelson had broken with him and was making fun of him. But at its conclusion it referred to Fitzpatrick's "29 years service" to the movement, and as Nelson finished reading it he handed up a wallet made by the leather workers, which contained the sum of $2,900 collected from various unions, delegates and others around the city.

The blushing, gentle, modest, retiring president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, in his speech of acceptance, stood before a cake that had been conspicuously placed in front of him and said that he thought the cake was quite enough, that he was surprised at the resolution, and completely overwhelmed by the presentation of the wallet. He added, however, that he would use the money for the purpose for which it was intended, leaving the delegates guessing as to what he meant.

Why the $2,900?

The donation of such a sum of money to a labor official arouses considerable interest, and raises the question, just why was this donated Hon. Oscar Nelson? Is it a reward for the treachery of Fitzpatrick in pretending to be in favor of a labor party and then, instead of going thru with the organization of such a party, salvaging it and crawling back into the camp of the professional grafters and politicians of the Governor Len Small type? Is it because Oscar Nelson and other cheap political whisperers were permitted to get control of the Chicago federation?

It is too bad indeed that someone in the delegation did not rise and hurl his record into the brazen face of Fitzpatrick as he greedily clutched the fifthy thirty pieces of silver handed to him as a token, not of what he did for labor, but as a reward for playing the part of the enemy of labor.

Biedenkapp Tours Ohio for Intl. Labor Defense

Fred Biedenkapp who is touring the state of Ohio in behalf of the International Labor Defense reports that considerable success is attending his efforts in the organization of new branches and stimulating activity in those already organized.

In Dayton, a branch of the I. L. D. was organized. After electing officers the branch decided to hold a mass conference on November 12 to which representatives of working class organizations will be invited.

Seventeen members joined up in Mansfield and $12.50 in dues was collected on the spot. Great enthusiasm prevailed and a mass conference was arranged to be held on November 15.

In Columbus, a branch with nine members was organized after listening to Fred Biedenkapp explain the aims and objects of the International Labor Defense. A tentative date—November 17 or 18—was set for the calling of a mass conference.

Russ Nail Another White Guard Yarn

PEKING—(Tass)—Nov. 1.—In connection with communication of some white guard newspapers in Harbin alleging that a Soviet diplomatic courier was arrested at Pogranichnaia with explosives in his luggage, the correspondents of Reiko and Novosti Hizni at Harbin applied to the consulate general and were told that there was no diplomatic courier at Pogranichnaia and that no diplomat was arrested. No diplomatic courier with the name of Burlakny was ever sent from Vladivostok. Thus, this sensational communication alleging that Soviet diplomatic couriers are transporting explosives is a pure fabrication.

-help!

ONLY $278.50



FOR TODAY

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

Comrades of Providence, R. I., Pittsburgh, Pa., and San Francisco, Cal., rushed in enough money to The DAILY WORKER Saturday to guarantee print paper for Monday's issue.

And as for the thousands of dollars of overhead expenses besides print paper? These are waiting upon the successful completion of the $40,000.00 drive, only $16,403.18 of which has yet been raised.

But in the meantime possibilities for the eventual triumph of The DAILY WORKER over debts and running expenses, are strengthened by various activities that WORKERS PARTY branches are taking besides donating money.

One of the means adopted to aid The DAILY WORKER is that of ordering bundls orders for distribution at union meetings in order to increase circulation. The Finnish branch of Diamondville, Wyo., is responsible for ordering 50 copies weekly to be sent to Wyoming locals of the United Mine Workers of America od next month. And the San Jose, Cal., English branch has ordered a weekly bundle which they will use for distribution for the next six months in the effort to get new subscribers.

Such means for helping The DAILY WORKER, if carried out by all Workers Party branches, would soon put it on a self-sustaining basis! If The DAILY WORKER had 50,000 subscribers, there would be no need for $50,000. As it is . . .

Only $278.50 Today to SAVE THE DAILY WORKER:

Bathohian Br., W. P. San Francisco, Cal.	$35.00
Muskegon, Mich., comrades (collected by Walter Johnson)	2.25
Greek Br., W. P., Los Angeles, Cal.	12.00
Oakland, Cal., collection	10.00
T. W. Lind, Seattle, Wash.	5.00
Wm. Schmidt, Swanton, Ohio.	2.00
Benjamin Resnick, Mount Airy, Md.	1.00
Chas. Pubal, St. Clairsville, O.	2.00
N. S. English Br., Chicago, Ill.	3.00
Russian Br., W. P., Newton Upper Falls, R. I.	10.00
English Br., W. P. Portland, Ore.	1.00
Ole and Joe Waldberg, Portland, Ore.	10.00
Soll Best, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Workers Party, Easton, Pa.	5.00
Russian Br., W. P., Providence, R. I.	21.00
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English Br., W. P., Providence, R I.	16.00
Slovak Br., W. P., Pittsburgh, Pa.	6.00
Schmidt, Pittsburgh N. S. Br., W. P.	7.00
Siminoff, Demen, Shapiro, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.50
N. S. English, W. P., Pittsburgh	8.00
Retus, Abraham and Arem Kamashian, Detroit, Mich.	8.00
Scandinavian Br., W. P., Minneapolis, Minn.	5.00
Albert G. Arnese, Pequot, Minn.	5.00
Reuben Horwitz, Minneapolis, Minn.	1.00
Bohemian Br., W. P., Baltimore Md.	10.00
Jewish Br., Strawberry Manse, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
English Br., Buffalo, N. Y.	10.00
Jewish Br., W. P., Revere, Mass.	7.50
L. F. King, El Monte, Cal.	7.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Pittsburgh, Pa	30.00
Totey's total	$ 278.50
Previously reported	16,124.68
Total to date	$16,403.18

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MASS MEETINGS

GREETING

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

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Proceeds of All Meetings Goes to Fund

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Friday, Saturday and Sunday, November 6, 7 and 8

Look for Place and Date in Your City

FAMOUS SPEAKERS — *MUSICAL PROGRAMS*

NEW YORK CITY.

Central Opera House, 205 E. 67th St., Nov. 6 in the evening. C. E. Ruthenberg, Moissaye J. Olgin, Benjamin Gitlow.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Grand Assembly Hall, 318 Grand St., Nov. 8 in the evening. C. E. Ruthenberg, Moissaye J. Olgin, Benjamin Gitlow.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul St., Nov. 8, at 7:00 p. m. Ella Reeve Bloor.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Labor Lyceum, 376 William St., Nov. 8, at 2:00 p. m. Ella Reeve Bloor.

UTICA, N. Y.

Labor Temple Hall, 714 Charlotte St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Swedish Br. Hall, 3rd & Main St., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St., Nov. 8, at 7 p. m. Al Schaap.

BAYONNE, N. J.

Workmen's Circle Hall, 725 W. 25th St., Nov. 8, 2 p. m.

NEWARK, N. J.

Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Joseph Manley.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Workers' Hall, 387 Grand St., Nov. 7, at 8 p. m.

PATERSON, N. J.

Carpenters' Hall, 54-56 Van Houten St., Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m.

DENVER, COLO.

Social Turner Hall, 714 Charlotte St., Nov. 8, at 7:30 p. m. Wm. Dietrich.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

California Hall, Polk & Turk St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Tom Lewis.

BERKELEY, CALIF.

Finnish Hall, 1819 10th St., Nov. 8.

BOSTON, MASS.

At Scenic Auditorium, Berkeley & Tremont, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. C. E. Ruthenberg.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont St., Nov. 7, at 7:00 p. m. C. E. Ruthenberg.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Liberty Hall, 592 North St., Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m. Alexander Trachtenberg.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Playhouse, 1814 N. Street, N.W., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Bertram D. Wolfe.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Brith Sholom Hall, 1012-14 E. Baltimore St., Nov. 10, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Labor Lyceum, 6th & Brown Sts., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Jay Lovestone, N. H. Tallentire.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Labor Lyceum, 105 Miller St., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. William F. Dunne.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Moose Temple Hall, 1000 Walnut St., Nov. 8, 2:30 p. m., Jay Lovestone.

CANTON, OHIO.

Canton Music Hall, 812 Tuscarawas St. E., Nov. 8, in the evening. Jay Lovestone.

BELLAIRE, OHIO.

Bohemian Hall, 41st & Harrison Sts., Nov. 6, at 6 p. m. Wm. J. White.

CONNEAUT, OHIO.

Workers' Hall, Broad Street, Nov. 7.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Labor Educational Alliance, 287 Windsor Ave., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Bertram D. Wolfe and Sani Darcy.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Hermanson's Hall, 158 Crown St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. J. O. Bentall.

WATERBURY, CONN.

Garden Hall, East Main St., Nov. 1st, at 2:30 p. m. Charles Krumbein.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Temple Hall, Van Buren & Marshfield Aves., Nov. 7, at 8 p. m. M. Bedacht, E. R. Browder.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Workers' Hall, 517 Helmholz Ave., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Max Schachtman.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Painters' Hall, Grand & [illegible] Blvds., Nov. 8, at 8 [illegible]

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Workers' Hall, 511 7th Street, Nov. 8, at 3:00 p. m. Max Salzman.

PULLMAN, ILL.

Strumnis Hall, 107th St. & Indiana Ave., Nov. 8, at 6:[illegible] p. m. Martin Abern, Nat Kaplan.

FRANKFORT, ILL.

Majestic Theater, W. Main St., 300 Blk., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Manuel Gomez.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

Hungarian Hall, 316 South Chopin St., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Lovett Fort-Whiteman.

KENOSHA, WIS.

Schlitz Hall, N. Main St. & Milwaukee Ave., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m.

DETROIT, MICH.

Finnish Hall, 5969 14th St., Nov. 7, at 8:00 p. m. J. Louis Engdahl.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Son's & Daughters' Hall, 105 Hamilton Ave. N. W. Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. J. L. Engdahl.

MASS, MICH.

Mass Fire Hall, Nov. 8th.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Moose Hall, 43 So. 4th St., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. James P. Cannon.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

German Place, 44[illegible] Rice St., Nov. 8, at 2:00 p. m. James P. Cannon.

DULUTH, MINN.

Workers' Hall, 19[illegible] W. 1st St., Nov. 8, at 8 [illegible]

...INA'S TARIFF ...ONFERENCE NOT ...UITE A SUCCESS

...pan Depressed Over the Prospects

TOKIO, Oct. 3.—From reports arriving here concerning the Peking tariff conference, the whole thing seems likely to blow up or result in superficial shelf of an agreement which is so poor to do it reverence to call it it signed.

A Japanese statesman puts it in another but equally apt way:

Not Optimistic.

"When you get the pulse of the bankers' consortium, possibly you will be in better position to foretell the outcome of the 'cubist' conference now in session in Peking, while outside the walls of that city armies numbering more than 500,000 await the decisions in order to determine whether battles shall be fought now or postponed."

Despite all propaganda hoists for the conference, it seems that it is already more or less dead. China, the biggest Chinese leader here, is supposed to be in approximate agreement with all the enemies of the provisional president, Tuan Chi-jui and all these are carrying their armed forces ready for action and demand a new administration. Moreover, China is said to be dealing with the Soviets on tariffs with Russia.

There is little hope in Japan that the conference will miss disaster, the Japanese statesman stressing the opportunism as the far-fetched hope that an agreement for greatly increased tariff would allow Tuan Chi-jui to buy off some of the militarist governors to support his government.

America Spits.

That American imperialism is going to look out for the little old banks of Morgan and company first, and will say to get Chinese favor above Britain and Japan, seems evident with the attitude of the American commissioner at the whitewash inquiry going on at Shanghai, where the Yankees opened to expose the attempt of the British and Japanese to cover up the responsibility and crimes of the Shanghai municipal police who were mostly British, in the massacre of last May.

Millionaire Dodges Taxes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 1.—Preparations were being made today to force Jacob Best to collect taxes from the reputed $10,000,000 estate of the late John I. Beggs. Milwaukee tracers can imagine, who it is, said, avoided payment of taxes in Wisconsin for several years by declaring a legal residence in Missouri, and in turn dodging Missouri taxation by making an affidavit in that state that his lawful residence was in Wisconsin.

Arrest Picture Magnate

LOS ANGELES, November 1.—King Baggot, prominent motion picture director was arrested by police on charges of being intoxicated, after his wife complained to the authorities. William Desmond, screen star, placed $20 bail for Baggot, but police said the director would not be released from jail until later in the day.

ROCKEFELLER-McCORMICK SHEET, THE CHICAGO WORLD, ATTACKS AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR MEET

A few days ago, The DAILY WORKER reported the statement of Lovatt Fort-Whiteman, national organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, made at the opening session to the effect that "the subsidized Negro press has been part and parcel of that conspiracy of silence designed to prevent the success of this congress."

The Negro Labor Congress now finds itself faced with another sort of opposition from the capitalist Negro press. While the Chicago Defender, the Chicago Whip, and other papers which pretend to have the interests of the colored workers at heart have attempted to kill the congress by ignoring it, the Chicago World has become venomously articulate. In its edition of Thursday, October 29, the World runs a story of the American Negro Labor Congress, from which one gathers that the most important fact about the congress is that it is being carefully watched by a score or more of secret service men—or, as the World puts it—the labor congress is convening under Uncle Sam's eye. The fact that a number of spies are among the audience at the congress affords the editors of the Chicago World boundless satisfaction.

In reporting the story of the congress, the World resorts to a number of cheap tricks. For one thing, since it can't avoid mentioning the place of the meeting, and since it doesn't want to aid any wage worker find the congress, it gives an incorrect address!

What is the Chicago World? Why is this paper attacking so bitterly a group of men and women of the Negro race, who are meeting with the avowed intention of improving the conditions under which the Negroes live, and of doing away with some of the burdens under which the Negro workers are being crushed?

The Chicago World is a new paper, its editor is Roscoe Simmons, nephew of Booker T. Washington. Roscoe Simmons is well-known to men and woman of the race in Chicago. He is well-known as a frequenter of fast cafes and dance halls. He is notorious as a dobber. Never is he seen at a public meeting without a top hat, evening clothes and a monocle.

To the republican politicians Roscoe Simmons is known as the man who can pile up and deliver to the republican party large number of votes from colored working men and women.

We have heard Simmons speak a year and a half ago, when the Association of Colored Women was meeting in Chicago. Once or twice during the sessions of the women's convention, there was a flare-up of militancy, of real rebellion against the conditions under which these women had to live. These delegates, it is true, were not representatives of the Negro women of the country. The Negro women of the United States are workers. Most of these women were of the middle class. So it was not to be expected that this convention would do very much for Negro women. Nevertheless, because a Negro woman suffers under the double burden of oppression as a woman and oppression as a member of the race—and because the few working women there suffered also the burdens of workers—it was inevitable that one or two attempts should be made to do something constructive for the group this convention was supposed to represent.

It was always at such times that Roscoe Simmons was called upon. His attack upon the union when it passed a resolution strongly urging all Negro workers to get into the unions, and thereby fight for the abolition of all lodge and discrimination against Negroes. Simmons is getting his answer to his attacks upon the congress itself by the way in which the congress is going ahead thinking, working, and laying plans for organization.

Roscoe Conkling Simmons was probably one of the men whom Richard Moore, delegate to the American Negro Labor Congress, from the Christian Students' League in New York, had in mind when he told his audience that "The American Negro Labor Congress repudiates forever the policy of slavish submission followed by such subservients of the race as Booker T. Washington and others."

Up to last spring, Simmons was on the staff of the Chicago Defender. Last spring he was fired, along with three members of the business staff, for common theft. An accountant going over the books found that the quarrel had gotten away with something over $100,000.

This is the man who attacks the hard working group of Negroes who have started the American Negro Labor Congress. This is the man who can see nothing in this congress but "a smoke-filled room," a few "strictly worded placards." This is the man who can report nothing of the congress but the gossip that goes on in the back of the hall.

It is said that behind the Chicago World is the money of Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick, wife of the late Senator McCormick, who belonged to the party which has fooled and bamboozled and betrayed the Negroes for over sixty years.

In the same edition in which it attacks the A. N. L. C., the World runs a vicious attack on the New York Pullman porters who have formed a union for bettering their conditions and raising their miserable wages. Simmons, in his column, follows up this attack with a word of "advice" to Pullman porters.

"Porters, a few of them," says Simmons, "want to go into the union. Others, old, wise, forbearing, want to let well-enough alone.

"Porters, Keep in mind, that you have all to lose.

"What shall we do? Ask the Pullman porters. A good thing to do, the best thing, is to get along with the Pullman company. Join no union. You have been told that your hours are too long. Your hours can't be too long when you control a job."

So much trembled are Simmons and his co-editors by the organization of the Pullman porters, that the Chicago World devotes not less than four separate articles to attacking the porters' union. There is a story on the front page, calling the union first a plot of the "Reds," second, a plot on the part of the Pullman to get the Negroes's jobs. Then there is an editorial, mentioning that the Pullman company paid out last year a princely sum in wages to sleeping car porters. The editorial does not say that this sum, divided up by the number of porters, comes to only starvation wages for each man. Also there is a special article by a lawyer, attacking the "Reds who are behind this union," and last, the article quoted above, written by Simmons himself in his column, "The Week."

The American Negro Labor Congress gave Simmons his answer to his attacks right there where it met, when it passed a resolution strongly urging all Negro workers to get into the unions, and thereby fight for the abolition of all lodge and discrimination against Negroes. Simmons is getting his answer to his attacks upon the congress itself by the way in which the congress is going ahead thinking, working, and laying plans for organization.

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GENERAL LIKES COMMUNAL FARM OF NEW RUSSIA

Writes Article Praising Soviet Policy

By WM. F. KRUSE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Germany, (By Mail)—The former general Schoenaich, well-known in world pacifist circles, contributes a leading article to the Vossichen Zeitung, in praise of Soviet agricultural policy with respect to the relations between the communal farm and the backward peasant. His article is called "From Moscow to the Tartar Republic," and deals extensively with a large model farm at Kormchove operated by the International Workers' Aid with modern machinery donated by workers in various parts of the world.

Impressed With Efficiency.

He tells of his trip of 23 kilometers from the Kama River by wagon over treeless rolling, light black soil thru what had been one of the poorest sections of old Russia, and that he found a capable and well-trained young Holsteiner, named Dose, in charge. He gives minor criticism on a technical horse-breeding question but declares that under the circumstances the results in horse and cattle stock is good. Then to the principal point, that of relationship between the individualistic peasant and the ...ated farm.

"It is highly encouraging to see how these peasants are progressing thru their contact with the social farm management. Dose is asked continuously for advice. Even the poorest farmer no longer goes his old wooden plough. On the Sovchose they use a steel motor plough. The small tractor was just busy at sample threshing and the introduction of new seeds and methods by the Sovchose is extremely instructive and the subject of daily speech on the part of the peasants. I saw side by side old local seeds and new to me unknown varieties of Alpinski. The Sovchose reaps of local rye 6 center per morgen, of Alpinski 11, of local oats 5, and of the Saxonier 8 per morgen (As against 4 and 3 by the individual peasant, from 50 per cent to 275 per cent increase. In my presence a continuous stream of peasants came to try the ears and feel of the grains.

Their Social Life Improved.

"In the new farmhouse a children's home and a workers' club have been installed. In every peasant house I still saw beds for lice, in some especially in the ever burning thin lamp. The elders still go steadily to church. The youth meanwhile plays football in the house there was still a piano. Cards and upon question the peasant lunchinski said that surely he could not leave the wall wholly without decoration.

"None of the peasants were member of the Communist Party, but one thing they have clearly, and that is that the International Workers Aid is trying sincerely to help them. Anyone who would try to take from them their children's home and workers' club and re-establish in their stead the old pest of the manor, would encounter the bitterest opposition also of the non-Communist peasants.

"Russ evakes. These economic undertakings of the International Workers Aid in Russia were founded by Europeans and American workers who put shoulder into production and to Soviet Russia in 1921 and 1922."

Particularly at a time when every effort is being made to persuade the German laborers to follow their masters into an alliance with the allied imperialists against Soviet Russia, at a time when the infamous General von Hoffman talks negotiated at Brest Litovsk with his sabre openly offers his services to the allies, this testimony from bourgeous ranks helps to open the workers eyes to the true state of affairs.

KUSBAS COLONY FORGING AHEAD WITH PLANS FOR BIG EXPANSION; WANTS EIGHTY AMERICAN EXPERTS

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Engineers and skilled mechanics from America who would like to try their industrial craftsmanship in the new industry that is springing up on the steppes of central Siberia under the guidance of the Kusbas Autonomous Industrial Colony are asked to communicate with the New York office of the enterprise at 799 Broadway.

Eighty men are wanted as soon as possible. There are now between eight and nine thousand workers in the colony but more experts are needed, says the manager of the New York branch of the colony—particularly experts who can give suitable instruction to apprentices as well as doing their own work.

$2,000,000 For New Construction.

This first call for a considerable group of Americans that has been made in a couple years follows the announcement by S. J. Rutjers, president of the board of managers, that two million dollars will be spent the coming fiscal year, that began October 1, on new construction. Of this one million is profits from last year's operations, the best yet. The second million from the Russian bureau for the financing of industries.

Next year's program calls for great ly increased output. Coal is to increase from about 500,000 tons to 750,000 and chemicals to double. Opening this November of new coke ovens will double the by products. Chemical production practically doubles if the proposed figures are reached and steel will gain considerably.

The Kusbas colony is situated in the midst of the richest Siberian coal and iron fields, with fine timber and agricultural lands about, and all with in shipment distance of old Russia. Coke goes largely to Ural steel plants after requirements of the Kusbas steel plants and other local industries are met.

Who is Wanted.

List of American experts wanted includes: 2 mine foremen, skilled in machine mining; 4 expert machine miners who can teach apprentices; 4 tire bosses, 4 traffic men, 4 timbermen and 4 general miners. The mechanical department calls for 1 machine instructors and all around machinists; 3 master mechanics capable of managing a shop; one tool maker; 2 good repair and set up mechanics; 3 moulders; 3 electricians, one of them an electric station foreman; one boiler house foreman.

The construction department calls for 2 concrete and brickwork foremen; one brick making foreman; 6 good carpenters, 2 bricklayers. Technicians wanted include 1 surveyors; 2 mechanical designers and two draughtsmen; one architect; one construction designer; one construction foreman.

UNITY AND STRUGGLE AGAINST WAGE CUTS THE ONLY HOPE OF PASSAIC TEXTILE MILL SLAVES

By LOUIS KOVESS.
ARTICLE II.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 1.—In a previous issue of The DAILY WORKER dealing with the conditions of the Passaic knitters, we brought out the fact that the wage reductions following one after another, are part of a systematic wage reduction campaign for which the workers were prepared thru starvation.

We proved that only organization can save the Passaic knitters from the present and future wage reductions, with which the millionaire textile barons are trying to reduce the already low wages.

But the question remained a question: How should the Passaic knitters start to organize themselves?

United Front for Organization.

In some cities of New Jersey different knitters' unions have local organizations already in one place the United Textile Workers' Union has a local. In another place the Amalgamated Textile Workers' Union has a local and in many cities there are small textile organizations scattered about, contesting with each other.

But aside from all unions there is a place where the textile workers are found together, the shops of production, and that is the factory.

With the unions already in existence and the power of the factories united, the first step towards the organization of the Passaic and other New Jersey textile mills, must be done.

The First Step.

Most of the textile workers are aware of the fact that there is a committee functioning in America which has for its aim the uniting of all textile unions into one industrial union. The name of this committee is National Committee for Amalgamation in the Textile Industry.

A section of this committee was organized in Passaic another in Paterson and is also functioning in other New Jersey cities.

The amalgamation committee will in the shortest possible time prepare the ground for organizing the Passaic knitters.

The first step will be the calling of a united front conference to which all unions in the textile industry and all the workers of the larger factories will be invited. The mill workers and unions will start the work together.

Two duties.

To help the Passaic and in general, all New Jersey textile workers, and to better their conditions, two steps are necessary.

First. To fight against wage reductions. Second. Organize the unorganized.

The Workers (Communist) Party of America, the vanguard of the revolutionary workers of America will give its full support to the fight and to the organization of the Passaic knitters. Its press is open to the knitters, speakers are at their disposal moral support is always ready.

Am Looking for a Friend of Mine

JOSEPH B. DUJMOVICH

The last heard of him he was at Niagara Hotel, 530 ; Tuse. St. E., Canton, Ohio.

Write to Paul Partick, 240 West Hazard St., Summit Hill, Pa.

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Secretary.

MINNEAPOLIS ARRANGES FOR RUSS REVOLUTION CELEBRATION ON NOV. 8

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 1.—A celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics will take place in Minneapolis on Sunday, Nov. 8., at the Moose Hall, 43 South Fourth street, 8 p. m., with C. A. Hathaway, F. Emme of St. Paul and J. P. Cannon of Chicago, as the speakers.

MINN. WORKERS PROTEST HORTHY MURDER REGIME

Demand Rakosi and His Comrades Be Freed

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 1.—Under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, a mass meeting was held last Sunday evening at the Ukrainian church protesting against the attempted expulsion of the heroic leader of the Hungarian labor movement, Mathias Rakosi, and the persecution of 105 Communists and left socialists. A telegram of protest was dispatched to the Hungarian embassy in Washington, D. C., by the meeting.

State Senator S. A. Stockwell spoke on behalf of the liberals. John Gabriel Soltis spoke as the representative of the local I. L. D. C. A. Hathaway, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party, spoke on behalf of that party.

Not So Nice Right Here.

Senator Stockwell, who has always distinguished himself in the defense of persecuted workers, called attention to the fact that while the Horthy regime in Hungary was a horrible thing, the fact remained that things were not much better in our own country." He cited the continued incarceration of 123 men in the prisons of America, as proof of his contention.

"While we protest against the attempted execution of Rakosi by the Horthy government, let us not forget to clean our own house, too," the senator declared.

John Gabriel Soltis analyzed the struggle of the Hungarian proletariat under the Austro-Hungarian empire, up to the collapse of that rameshackle kingdom.

He pointed out that the I. L. D. was interested in the case of the Hungarian workers, as it is in the cases of all workers hounded by capitalism, for the good and sufficient reason that the blow struck at Rakosi and his comrades is also directed at the American working class.

In this connection he made an appeal for all workers to join the I. L. D. to which appeal there was a fine response.

Will Street Backs Horthy.

C. A Hathaway made a splendid address on the Hungarian revolution He clearly proved that American finance is the prop which supports the Horthy white terror, and, therefore, is behind the attempted legal murder of Rakosi.

Hathaway outlined in detail how the Hoover food commission in 1920, strangled the Hungarian Soviet government.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Postmaster General Speeds Up Workers as Form of Wage Cut

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Secretary Treas. Thos. F. Flaherty of the national federation of post office clerks announces that the speeding-up of clerks in postoffices in all the principal cities is being intensified, and that a bill prohibiting this form of overworking of federal employes will be introduced in congress in December by Rep. Schneider of Wisconsin.

Postmaster General New defeated last winter in his opposition to a wage adjustment for the postal workers, is directing this system of compelling the men to work faster and still faster. Flaherty says the records show that the individual clerk handles more letters in a given time today, and at a less cost, than at any time in the entire history of the department.

Worker Correspondence will make The DAILY WORKER a better paper send in a story about your shop.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



5033

JUNIORS' AND MISSES' DRESS

5258 Cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 2¾ yards of 54 inch material with ¾ yard of contrasting 40 or 54 inches wide. The width of the dress at lower edge is 1¾ yard. Price 12c.

MISSES' DRESS

5033 Cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size made as illustrated in the large view will require 2¾ yards of threaded material and 2 yards of plaid 36 inches wide. Without sleeves ¾ yard less is required. The width at the foot is 1¾ yard. Price 12c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1923-24, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 200 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a complete and comprehensive article on dress, also same paint, for the needle work, 20 of the various stages, and valuable hints to the home dressmaker.



5269

LADIES' SHIRT DRESS

4973 Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 2⅞ yards of 36 inch material. The width at the foot is 1¾ yard. Price 12c.

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5264 Cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4½ yards of 36 inch material. Price 12c.

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Give Morgan's Sons Something to Report!

URGES TRAINING CAMPS TO OFFSET PACIFISM IN U. S.

Extension of civilian training camps and of reserve officers' training camps to combat "the growing pacifism of America," was urged by Wheeler P. Bloodgood before the military intelligence unit, meeting yesterday in the Palmer House.—Press Report.

What are these secret and semi-secret military meetings, a meager account of which creeps into the press from time to time, and what is this "military intelligence unit" which convenes in a loop hotel?

Why all this furore in the capitalist press over the need for greater efficiency in all branches of imperialist butchery?

The country is at peace so far as actual warfare with other powers is concerned; why must "pacifism" be "offset?" The Locarno pact has been signed and hailed as the opening of a new era in which war will cease but if the publicity in the capitalist press is any indication, and it has all the earmarks of the "preparedness campaign" which preceded the entry of America into the world war, the American ruling class is getting ready for a war of conquest under the guise of "national defense."

The cue to the causes of the feverish militarist manifestations can be found in another section of the capitalist press—that portion wherein is chronicled the progress of the various debt settlements.

To date, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania and Ethiopia have either accepted Wall Street's terms on their loans, are negotiating for settlements or are being threatened because no settlement has been made.

Huge loans to foreign governments by the U. S. treasury and state departments, huge private loans to capitalists of other countries by "private" bankers—the House of Morgan—backed by the state department, huge sums invested in Mexico and South America and China—the ever growing need, augmented by the constant flow of gold to America, for more foreign investment to prevent inflation at home, these things determine the foreign policy of the United States—a policy of imperialist expansion whose domestic expression is the militarization of the masses of the population.

Those crumbs of information such as we quote are only frag ments from the gigantic, bloody feast that American imperialism is preparing.

The skeleton of a huge military organism is now being formed out of college students, businessmen, lawyers, technicians and other elements aligned with the ruling class. These elements are already spying on the workers, establishing a nationwide espionage system, qualifying for the "cushy" jobs.

The working class will be forced to furnish the cannon fodder.

No more urgent task confronts the Communist Party than the exposure of this conspiracy against the workers of this and other lands and the arousing of the labor movement to action against the growing danger.

Imperialism is the period in which a few great powers struggle for world domination. The era of peaceful competition passed with the world war.

"Imperialist war," said Lenin, "is capitalist competition carried to its logical conclusion."

The working class must make its opposition so well known and effective that the "military intelligence units" need read only the stern faces of millions of wage earners to understand that their schemes will be determinedly challenged at home.

Hearst-Hylan Back Tammany

After months of the vilest mud-slinging in which William Randolph Hearst and his political protege, Mayor John F. Hylan of New York, proved that "little Jimmy" Walker Tammany candidate for mayor who defeated Hylan in the primaries and his sponsor, Gov. Al Smith, are political leaders of the public funds and hirelings of the big interests, this pair has announced their intention of supporting the Tammany ticket on Tuesday.

This means that petit bourgeois politicians in the democratic party unite with Tammany and Wall Street for the sake of party harmony and in order to get a share of the rich loot. New York City alone spends more than $400,000,000 a year. The modern pirates with hundreds of millions of dollars close at hand make Capt. Kidd, who spent his piratical existence scuttling ships and cutting throats, look like a bungling amateur.

Hearst, Hylan and Smith! a combination that will win in New York tomorrow. Despite their loathing of each other they unite in defense of the interests of the class they serve. Like Dumas' musketeers their slogan in the final analysis is "*All for one and one for all; united we stand, divided we fall!*"

In the game of looting New York, and placing in power the corrupt Tammany machine, always ready to crush the workers at the slightest indication of determined action on their part, the unspeakable role of the socialist party should be given due consideration.

Mr. Rev. Norman Thomas and his associates, as well as those claiming to speak for labor in general were requested by the Workers (Communist) Party to form a united front in order that there might be a united labor ticket in the elections. They refused and insisted upon their own campaign, the result of which will be to divide the working class forces on election day. Paid agents of the capitalist class could not be expected to render better service to Tammany.

Emile Daschner, French ambassador to the United States, is to be recalled and his place filled by Senator Victor Henry Berenger, who is reputed to be a noted financial authority. Caillaux who went down to ignominious defeat was also a financial authority, but his wisdom did not avail against the grim fact that the House of Morgan wants complete domination over France. The latest "authority" will meet the same fate.

If that sensational defender of the nordic race, Mr. Lathrop Stoddard, who writes much of the "Rising Tide of Color" in the colonies, were in Chicago, he might find material in the American Negro Labor Congress for another hysterical book.

Labor Party? - - -

POLITICAL parties are but mere accidents. They do not just happen to be.

The history of all governments based on the suffrage of the people, has been that when a respectably large group of its citizens become conscious of the fact that within that group their material interests were harmonious, but were antagonistic to the material interests of other groups they organized for themselves a political party, that they might use that party as a means to capture the political powers, to the end that such powers might be used to protect and further advance, the material interests of the group in power.

To state it another way. Political parties are but the political business agents of groups, or classes, the members of which have been drawn together by a mutuality of interest.

Political parties are, always have been, and always will be, class organizations so long as classes constituting material interests exist.

Governments administered by political parties are therefore necessarily class governments.

A GOVERNMENT of all the people, by all the people, for all the people, is a myth. It is a beautiful but impractical and impossible dream and will remain so as long as our methods of production of the material things of life divide the people into groups or classes with material interests antagonistic one to the other.

So long as the farmer produces a bale of cotton for which he can get only $100 or $150 and the wage workers make the bale of cotton into overalls for an aggregate wage of less than $150 and then farmers and wage workers are compelled to pay more than $700 for the overalls back—so long as this method of production and distribution obtains there will be a conflict of interest between those who produce and distribute overalls and those who gather profits from overalls.

Both the democratic and republican parties are owned bodily and controlled completely by these groups, or classes—that profit by exploiting the labor of the farmers and industrial workers. Their platforms are written and their campaign funds are furnished by these people. Labor has practically no voice in their councils and can expect no relief from their administrations.

THE quarrel between the democratic and republican parties is a family quarrel within the ranks of the exploiting classes, over the manner of dividing among themselves the profits they have wrung from the sweat and toil of the working class. We have reached a time in the economic struggle of the working class when a political party of the working class is an imperative necessity.

So long as we leave in the hands of our economic enemies, the political powers they can and will nullify any advantages that we may gain thru our trade unions or our farmers cooperative organizations.

As an example of how this can be done, we have only to cite a concrete example of two in the state of Arkansas.

Let us suppose that every union farmer in the state of Arkansas should receive by virtue of his being a union man $50 a bale increase for his cotton this year, it would not begin to pay the interest on the road bonds levied against the farms or the state by a democratic administration.

If they saved a dollar a barrel on every barrel of flour they need for a year, by buying it collectively, they would not save enough to pay the excessive profits hagded to the school text book trust by the present democratic administration.

I would not, for one moment minimize the importance of the workers building their economic organizations. These are necessary to even a semblance of economic freedom; but without a political party of their own, with which to safeguard their victories won in their struggles on the economic field, these victories will be of questionable worth and of doubtful permanency.

OUR economic enemies—those who live and grow rich upon the profits of toil—have their economic organizations, such as the bankers' association, the merchants' and manufacturers' associations, and divers numerous to mention.

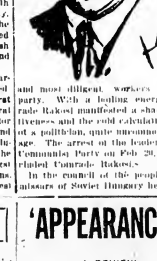
In the council chambers of the legislatures, the men who live by labor—but not of it, workers of mental programs, these programs are carried to the state and national sessions of their political parties and there used as material for the construction of the statutes and platforms of democratic and republican platforms.

The workers are not invited to these council chambers. They have no voice whatever in preparing material out of which old party platforms are made. It is only on rare occasions that a working man is found in a state or national convention. These parties, where the platforms are finished.

Let us then, ne workers, learn a lesson from those who live off of labor and build for ourselves a political party to be used by the workers class as a means by which we may sweep ourselves into political supremacy, to the end that we may write the laws of state and nation in harmony with the material interests of the workers.

Mathias Rakosi Must Not Die! - - - By Bela K.

Mathias Rakosi



Thalned, physically exhausted, yet firm and steady stands Comrade Mathias Rakosi before his jailers, briefless of Hungarian landlords and capitalists. The steadfastness of this revolutionist, strong in body and soul, ready to associate himself to the people's cause, calls forth all over Hungary an unlimited enthusiasm of the working class and even the Hungarian bourgeois press writes about him with a strange mixture of respect and hatred.

Comrade Rakosi belongs to that leading staff of the labor movement which rose out of the war and revolution. However, his participation in the labor movement dates from the period before the war.

He was born in 1892 of a petty bourgeois family in Southern Hungary, belonging to the Jugo-Slavs. He made an early acquaintance with want. From 1909 he became one of the leaders of the radical student movement sympathetic to the labor movement. After having finished his education in the Academy of Commerce, he worked from 1912 until the beginning of the war in Hamburg and later in London as an official of a private firm. Here Comrade Rakosi takes an energetic part in the activity of economic and political labor organizations. From 1913 he was a member of the "social democratic federation" of England.

At the beginning of the war Comrade Rakosi was mobilized in the Austro-Hungarian army. In 1915 he came to Russia as a war prisoner and was sent to Chita in Eastern Siberia. The revolution set him free. Moreover, in the beginning of the revolution he returned again to Hungary, he was charged with the instruction of the repatriated prisoners of war. At that time Comrade Rakosi was busy with revolutionary propaganda in the army, which far surpassed the limits of the pacifist anti-militarism. He was spared the supreme trial only by the crash of the Austro-Hungarian empire and the outbreak of the revolution.

In the autumn of 1918 the Hungarian Communist Party was organized. Comrade Rakosi was one of the first who presented himself to the central secretariat of the party asking for work. He became an organizer and agitator of the Communist Party indefatigably making a tour of most of the provincial towns, agitating amongst the masses, creating organizations. He was undoubtedly one of the best and most diligent workers of the party. With a boiling energy Comrade Rakosi manifested a sharp consciousness and the cold calculating mind of a politician, quite uncommon at his age. The arrest of the leaders of the Communist Party on Feb. 20, 1919 humbled Comrade Rakosi.

In the council of the people's commissars of Soviet Hungary he was assistant commissar of commerce. During the revolution he was at the disposition of the Soviet government for the every kind of commission. Where any difficulties or dangers appeared, Comrade Rakosi was the first to be. Were was in need of a disciplined, calm politician, we always applied to Comrade Rakosi. When the Czecho-Slovakian army threatened the only commune district that remained in possession of the Soviet republic, Comrade Rakosi with several hundred workmen, whom he had succeeded in organizing in military bands, held the front for days and while communication was being bombed, but the work in the mines so that the transportation of troops was made possible and the existence of the Soviet republic was saved for at least a short period.

After the fall of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Comrade Rakosi fled to Vienna. There put him, together with other leaders of the Communist Party, in the concentration camp of Carlstein, where he directed the whole organization work including the keeping of connections with the outer world. When set free he took part in the second congress of the Communistern, as delegate of the Hungarian Communist Party. He won a general sympathy and respect by his statements concerning the role of party. Shortly he became secretary of the executive committee of Comintern, the third congress elected him again to that post. Even the Comintern Comrade Rakosi was working in most instances, in the most responsible positions. Finally the Hungarian Communist Party requested Comrade Rakosi to go back to lead the political and organization work at home.

The difficult, dangerous work that was laid upon him in Hungary Rakosi performed with enormous enthusiasm, steadfastness, calmness and practical knowledge. He enjoyed the general respect, the love of his comrades and their unanimous support. He succeeded in uniting the best elements of the old and new generations of the revolutionary workers.

The Hungarian Communists believe that the cause for which Comrade Rakosi fell into prison and for which a death sentence is threatening him will not remain without international support, as in the period of the struggle of the Hungarian Communists for the Soviet republic. The Comintern has become stronger since then and this must be a guarantee that Comrade Rakosi will not fall the victim of the hangman's axe.

THE YELLOW DOG

By FRED HENIG.

"HELL, Jim," Rowland began, as he reached for his cigarettes, "I wouldn't admit your black eye nor the gash in your head, if I got me the 'drop' on you. Every member of the union in town is talking about you!"

"It'll be all over the country in a week," added "Spike" Hennessey. "And everyone in the crowded hall of the local nodded their heads in admiration.

"Ya kin run for president, for the election was on, and with hands down," Mooney's hoarse further lauded on the hero of yesterday's battle with the police.

"Thrial but wasn't Chippollin yellow the dirty dog?"

BUT Jim Pasco—the Jim Pasco who "ruined" three cops and mauled a "Fink," about whom the papers were printing long stories with seven-column heads—the strike leader "A Modern Spartacus," one headline hailed him.

The gang stopped to listen. Jack Minski spit contentedly into a distant receptacle and shifted his tobacco. "Spike" lit a cigaret without taking his eyes off Jim Pasco. A chair scraped the floor and gave their ready ears. Jim had "guts."

Weakly he raised his hands to adjust the bandage on his head and turned to the last speaker.

"Chippolini wasn't yellow," he began "the just didn't know any better. "Yes," he waved aside the protest, "he beat it from the scrap alright but didn't forget you guys forced him into the union."

"Well, it got him wages; didn't it?" "Spike" protested.

"Yes, sure, but listen

"ABOUT five years ago, a guy landed in Pittsburgh broke. He was young, about twenty-five and he'd just been knockin' around, workin', readin' some, livin' in Jugo-Slavia, when he had the price—you know the kind."

Jim drew a cigaret from his vest pocket without lighting it.

"He got a job—new in the trade—limited it. Sure he joined the union—had to."

"Spike" offered a light and after a "drag" at his cigaret Jim continued:

"The business agent didn't give a damn—something like Jack Walsh in Local 23—just makin' a soft livin outa it!"

Someone muttered under his breath.

"NOBODY else gave a damn neither! The guy just worked, never attended a union meeting and nobody else cared if he did. He'd a never known there was a union if the business agent didn't come around for his dues.

"And then the strike broke out. The business agent tried to stave it off but the gang was out for more 'dough' for a long time and this trip they meant business'

"The poor guy who'd just started workin' wanted to keep on workin'."

"I know them birds . . . Morwitz interrupted, but warning glances cut him short.

"Well, they were out for about three weeks the new guy the until only they ran into trouble.

"There was a big meeting on and the cops tried to break it up. One of them got killed, two of the boys got shot and a wagon full of them was taken to the hospital."

"The old story," someone added, but Jim kept on

"Everybody was in it. Everybody got hurt all but the new guy. They saw him sneakin' off when the fun started."

"Wha the dirte rellow dog!" "Spike" blurted out.

"That was me!" Jim answered and struck a match to relight his cigarette

"Cut it out!" "Spike" growled sheepishly. "You!"

"Yes, Spike me." Jim continued "And it wouldn't of still been me if I wasn't for old Frank Lister you know, large family, killed last year workin' overtime when he was all in.

"After that Pittsburgh strike, I hung out in Chicago and got another job in the trade again and met old Frank. He'd recognized me.

"But he didn't say a word. One day he took me to a union meeting. And often at lunch he'd talk. We needed a union, why the workers oughta stick together and he gave me papers to read all kinds. You know old Frank was one o' them radicals, but he was strong for the union and I couldn't work in the town anymore. Not that I gave a damn for the union. That didn't bother me the strike I wasn't much interested

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"Well, the make a long story short. I wasn't long before I'd realized what a piker I'd been—and I got back to the union.

"That was me five years ago that's Chippolini today!"

No one had anything to say. "Spike" moved uneasily and turned to the crowd.

"I think we oughta send somebody out to visit this Chippolini guy," he suggested, "I don't think much o' this guy myself, but maybe he don't know better."

"I'll go," Rowland volunteered, "but if he can't see a good argument, I'll knock his brains out!"

"That's a good committee," Jim said laughingly, "they'll either convince or bury that bimbi.

"Now you guys 'd better see they get relieved on the picket line!"

Build the DAILY WORKER

'APPEARANCES'

A REVIEW
By SYLVAN A. POLLACK

NEW YORK—The first play written by a Negro playwright to find its way to Broadway can now be seen at the Frolic Theatre, New York.

The author, Edmund Anderson, a former bell hop in a California hotel and lately a elevator runner in the New Amsterdam Theatre of Flo Ziegfeld, has written a play which, while it has many flaws in it, and lays a sort of reflation hash, is never the less a worth while achievement. The hope is an attempt to frame up two Negroes, charging them with assault on a white woman.

Three Negroes are in the cast and give a good account of themselves, especially one named Dee Dee Green who shows how the persecution by the white man is the past reacted on him while he was on trial.

When asked by the district attorney, why, if he was innocent, did he attempt to escape from the mob that wanted to lynch him To which he replied, that being innocent would not help him very much after the mob carried out its desire to string him up to a telegraph pole.

The play the first that Mr. Anderson ever wrote, shows that he has much potential ability which might be developed in a future play by him. If he ever writes another one

To Use Skill on Strikers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Army aviators established a new record for bombing proficiency at Langley Field, Va., the war department announced today.

From a height of 5,000 feet, Lieut. C. S. Shankle, bomber, and Lieut. Levi Beery, pilot, dropped nine 10-pound practice bombs on a ground target scoring ten per cent.

Seven of the bombs struck the target and the other two were near enough to be classed as consecutive hits.

Write a story about your shop Distribute a bundle of the DAILY WORKER.

RUSSIAN BRANCH TO CELEBRATE 8TH YEAR IN CHICAGO, NOV. 8TH

A mass meeting and concert in honor of the eighth anniversary of the Bolshavik revolution is arranged by the Russian Branch of the Workers Party for Sunday, Nov. 8, at 6 p. m. at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division st. Admission free. Coms and brs. of our friendly Russian societies, please take notice. Musical program.

Portrait of a Big Business Man

Reviewed by Leland Olds.

P. A. L., by Felix Riesenberg. Robert M. McBride & Co., New York, $2.

THE multi-maine parasitic enterprises, the cutting, money out of other people's pockets thru catch-phrase educational campaigns stands before you in P. A. L. Tangerman. Tangerman, the leading character in Felix Riesenberg's very interesting novel, P. A. L., reflects in some degree the Wrigleys, etc., who have allowed their own little cranks of the rich to cheer salesmanship in unscrupulous exploitation.

TANGERMAN'S Cudahey Arcum Dome, his Sun Vigor pills Klondike, Blue Bird Cigarets, Mont Beals institute and countless other enterprises seem apparations hurly-burly but yet they pursue strangely similar echoes from the real world. Enst Grapenuts, Chew Spearmint or Distinction, chesterfields for the Dutchman's gang business Man, not to mention the fabric of Lucille Kaiser-Jon Universality, all these slogans are not means for providing the public with valuable goods but for achieving some predatory business man's ambition for money leadership.

P. A. L. whirls you into the rush of this likable, energetic enterprising American's endeavors. When he needs thousands of dollars everything is his, credit, fellowship and fawning publicity yet P. A. L. generally glimpses the underlying cause.

ETHICS? he remarks early in the story "are elastic. My people look back in town believed it wrong for one man on a raft, let us say, to buy all the available provisions. But as soon as there is a shipwreck in the middle of our earth, it becomes highly respectable to grab off from ordinary blocks of the common subsistence. Nobody minds."

"Well" says Mark," he says later as he slides out from under a fall one business leaving stockholders to hold the loss, "we incorporate our activities and at the same time decorporate ourselves. If the job in hand busts up it's the corporation that's in bad. The legally decorporated man walks away and leaves the corporation in the hands of the stockholders where it belongs."

ENGINEERING why he bothered to put some sheep gland in his worthless respirative glandule he recalls the experience of Lydia with his sex ground baked cracks called Fig Jowls retailing for $1 cents thus:

The cover of his original package contained a marvellous story of how Gone got the sad Begogue materials Lash on the unimaginative Kansan in an inside head take this human descriptive matter off the labels, and then he annexed vitamins."

THE author is P. A. L.'s confidential partner, needful but understanding, little of all the high tension activity, except for a growing sense that it is all fraud. He comes up against the founder of the American Patriotic Chamber of Commerce with "Whoopup week" and attends banquets given by the "influential national organization of business men" the Rechpuzzating Club. He couldn't look rich men unless the word Christ and draw perpetual interest holy works how even the church glad to be seen walking with Stuart Dill on Sunday. He reflects "Take away the mails and 90 per cent of these people would have to earn their living by honest work." He marks the trend of preachers mantle gamble in terms of food and hunger staking the product of an auspicious grain against the need for bread, increasing the price per loaf to illustrate arrows thing sea."

WITH the author, you both the Tangerman and despise him, but you can't help him right up to the minute when his career is suddenly terminated by a bullet from a woman scorned. You are aware of the bumbling in-energy, yet baffled by the complete confusion in modern business ethics, the bankers behind the scenes encouraging him and sharing the spoils. His wife who is hardly known to realize that her business menace is "a millket, a tall grown man" pulling at the teats of life, always taking the real work of others, shunning the real work of others, that passed along. What he takes leaves a void, and so on down to the hobo upon whom we find the helpless unemployed are starving children."

Western Book Fails.

SPOKANE Wash. Nov. 1.—With deposits amounting to $250,000, the First National bank of Davenport, Wash., failed to open yesterday. Whether there are any assets is doubtful. The bank is in an excellent wheat country and went into bankruptcy during wheat farmers. There are loans to renters as high as 10 per cent, where the securities are chattels such as machinery and horses, of hardly any value.

-help!



To Save THE DAILY WORKER

...e DAILY WORKER Raises ...e Standard for a Workers' ...ng Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Protest Against the Barring of Sakiratala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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LEFT WING WINS NEW VICTORY

...OW THE ANTHRACITE STRIKERS ARE BEING BETRAYED, WILL BE TOLD BY PROGRESSIVE LEADER

Readers of The DAILY WORKER will be interested to read the following article, the first one of a series to be written upon anthracite miners, their strike, its significance, and the proposals of the Progressive Miners' Committee for the miners, by secretary of the committee, Alex Reid, a miner who has spent years working in the mines and who, while speaking for the ...gressive Miners' Committee in the anthracite region, was ...med up on by treacherous union officials and local capitalist ...thorities and railroaded into the Scranton jail where he remained for a full month before release a week ago. Other ...icles will follow daily.

By ALEX REID
(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

(Article I.)

The anthracite coal fields of America situated in three ...unties in the eastern section of the state of Pennsylvania comprise the hard coal industry of this country and employ 158,000 ...mine workers.

It is doubtful if anywhere on the face of the earth there exists another 150 square miles of territory with political and economic corruption to equal that which exists here.

The Hell Hole of the Mines.

Truly, the anthracite region has been referred to as the hell hole of the American mining industry where the miners are politically and economically enslaved. Here today we have 150,000 mine workers on strike for a ten per cent increase in wages full recognition of the union, and a few minor changes in working conditions.

All these are members of the United Mine Workers of America, while thousands of members of the same organization have been hoding anthracite and repairing and maintaining the coal companies' property, thereby aiding and contributing to their own defeat, and this with the active support of the mine workers' union officials who seem to be entirely incompetent or traitorous to the coal diggers' cause.

Caring for Bosses' Property.

I will return to the question of starvation wages and hellish working conditions in a future article. The present article deals with a condition in the anthracite region that calls for the immediate attention, not only of the hard coal miners, but the thousands of miners as well, namely stock coal loading, and washing, and maintenance and repairing the coal companies' property.

Throout the anthracite field the miners are slowly awakening to the fact that the strike is being mismanaged and the coal-diggers are robbed even in northern Klangsen ...

(Continued on page 2)

...WO GREEK COMMUNISTS ELECTED AS MAYORS DURING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS DESPITE MARTIAL LAW

ATHENS, Nov. 2.—In the recent municipal elections held in all Grecian ...ties, Communists were elected as mayors of Xanthi, the biggest industrial ...ter of Thrace, where the American Tobacco company has its largest ware...uses and factories, and Salonika.

...n Salonika, the labor unions controlled by the Communists formed a ...ited front with the refugees and put up a Communist on a united labor ...ket.

The royalists were defeated in most cities with the exception of Patras ...d two or three other municipalities. The republicans carried practically ...e entire nation, due to the martial law prevailing with the republicans ...ntrolling the forces of the state.

Due to the Greek Communist Party being declared illegal, and suppression of the Greek Communist papers, it is hard to say whether any other Communist candidates were elected.

STRIKING DOCKERS OF PERTH, AUSTRALIA, IN BATTLE WITH POLICE

PERTH, Australia, Nov. 2. — Serious rioting broke out here today with vigorous fighting between dock strikers and the police. There were many casualties and armed reinforcements were called out to suppress the strikers. Sixty strikers were arrested.

PURCELL VISIT WELCOMED BY N.Y. UNIONISTS

Labor Crisis Demands World Unity

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Representatives of over 100,000 trade unionists at a meeting at Beethoven Hall Sunday afternoon laid the final plans for the big reception planned for A. A. Purcell official representative of the British trade unions in this country. Mr. Purcell is to address a mass meeting here on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at the New Star Casino, under the auspices of the trade union committee for organizing the Purcell meeting.

The committee was addressed by Alfred J. Boulton of the Stresscrete Company and a prominent figure in the local labor movement in reference to Purcell's visit Boulton said:

Labor Crisis Demands Unity

"We are glad to have him here to speak on world trade union unity. England instead of going forward, has gone backward since the world war although the sun never sets on the British empire, according to an old byword, we can now say that wages never rise. The crisis in England demands trade union unity."

Mr. Boulton then went on to contrast conditions in England with those in Russia. According to the report of Col. Haskell, of the American relief administration, there is open one of the busiest centers in Europe. Conditions in Russia today as compared with those of four years ago, are nothing short of a miracle. Russia is the only country in Europe, where day by day conditions are growing better. For the first time in history, Russia has a workingman's government.

Insist on Investigation.

After two hours discussion, Washington and Hamilton decided to recognize the revolutionary government of France, while the reactionaries refuse to recognize Russia altho she has been established for eight years. We want a scientific investigation of Russia. We are going to hear both sides in spite of Coolidge and the other reactionaries.

The conference is planning a midnight banquet for Purcell. The next meeting will be held Sunday, Nov. 15.

Sympathizers Help DAILY WORKER

At a christening party in West Brownsville, Pa., a collection was taken up, with the result that $17.50 was sent to save the DAILY WORKER. M. Perkushick and M. Parlov spoke for the Communist press.

Life in the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2. Three men were dead, two policemen beaten and a woman is recovering from poison, as the aftermath of the national capital's week-end crime.

OAKLAND UNIONS PLEDGE SUPPORT IN MINE STRIKE

California Workers Get in Action

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—Four local unions in the neighboring city of Oakland, Cal., have adopted resolutions pledging support to the miners on strike in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. They are Carpenters' Local No. 892, Carpenters' No. 36, Sign Painters' No. 878 and Machinists' No. 284.

This action of the four local unions shows that the coast workers, who once played an important part in the labor movement of the country, are beginning to get in action again. This action by the Oakland locals will probably be an incentive for other unions in the vicinity to take action in favor of supporting the struggle of the strikers in the anthracite fields.

Following is the text of the resolution adopted by Carpenters' No. 36. The other unions adopted resolutions of a similar nature.

Resolution on the Anthracite Strike.

Whereas, more than one hundred and fifty thousand members of the anthracite fields, and

Whereas, these workers are demanding an increase in wages, full recognition of their union and better working conditions against the efforts of the coal operators to reduce wages and enforce worse working conditions, and

Whereas, the successful resistance of the miners in this struggle, will stiffen the resistance of the workers in other industries to similar attacks and aid in creating a general fight of the workers against the attempt of the capitalists to reduce the standard of living of the workers, and

Whereas, the federal and state governments have in the past strikes in the coal fields intervened by the use of the governmental power in the interest of the coal bosses, for aids President Wilson threatening an injunction against the miners' union in 1919, President Harding thru calling upon the governors to call the mines with soldiers in 1922, and both the federal and state government in the anthracite strike of 1923, now therefore,

Be it resolved, that we the members of this Local Union, pledge our support both morally and financially to the anthracite miners in their strike, and be it further —

Resolved, that we demand that both the federal and state government do not intervene in the anthracite strike, and that neither in any way use the governmental power against the struggling workers of the anthracite field, and be it still further,

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the press, and also to the congressmen representing the locality.

Find Another Body

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 2. The ninth body was recovered from the ill-fated submarine S-51. The body, carried from the engine room, was identified as Henry L. Crawford, ...rosbourn.

ENGLAND'S MILLIONS OF UNEMPLOYED STARVE AS PRINCE SEEKS THRILLS

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The prince of Wales has foresaken the ukelele. Now, the prince is reported to be taking lessons on the bandoleon, which is an elaborate concertina. The prince previously attempted the banjo and the drums.

K. K. K. DRAGON SHOWN SADIST IN MURDER TRIAL

Murdered Girl's Body Mass of Bruises

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Nov. 2.—The sadistic character of Grand Dragon D. C. Stephenson, of the Indiana ku klux klan was revealed here today when Beatrice Spratley, English wa. nurse who attended Miss Madge Oberholtzer in her last illness, took the witness stand. Stephenson and two other klansmen are on trial for the brutal assault including rape upon Miss Oberholtzer and are charged with torturing her with such fiendish cruelty that rather than endure the agony she took poison, dying from the results of the abuse and poison.

The nurse, Miss Spratley, described regarding the condition of the girl's body when Miss Oberholtzer was brought to her in a dying condition.

Bruises Cover Body.

"The patient was cold and blue, said Miss Spratley. "She had lacerations and bruises all over her body and was in severe pain."

"Did any those lacerations become infected or had they healed before she died?" asked the prosecutor.

"The lacerations on her breasts became infected and there were marks on her thighs and legs when she died," was the reply.

Earlier in the day Judge Sparks overruled a motion of the defense to halt the trial, recalled the jury and ordered the trial to proceed.

The usual motley gang of curiosity seekers an ku kluxers, who obviously sympathize with Stephenson, despite the damning testimony piling up against him, swarm the court room. So degraded are the members of the hooded order that they defend anything one of their own gang of degenerates does.

THOUSANDS PAY TRIBUTE AT THE BIER OF COMRADE FRUNZE IN THE FACE OF MOSCOW'S BLINDING SNOW

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 2.—Undaunted by a blinding, biting snow storm, thousands stood all night in the streets waiting for dawn when the bier of Comrade Mikhail Frunze, dead Soviet commissar of war, was opened to public view.

Long lines passed respectfully before the body of their dead comrade, in a tribute that almost equalled that paid Lenin. It is estimated that half a million people will have paid their respects before the funeral tomorrow.

MILITANT PRESSERS OF LOCAL 35, I. L. G. W. U., SMASH REACTION IN ELECTION BY NINE TO ONE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 2.—The left wing of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has won another sweeping victory in the election held for the Cloak and Dress Pressers' Local 35, hitherto a stronghold of the arch-reactionary nest of gangsterism.

The left wing elected the entire administration, consisting of the manager, the chairman and twenty-four executive members, carrying also the entire delegation of ten for the coming convention at Philadelphia of the I. L. G. W.

For the First Time in Years

This is the first time in the last six or seven years that the pressers had an election of their own under the supervision of a rank and file election committee elected by themselves. Being led by the militant group of progressives, they have succeeded in the course of a short period in ridding their union of the most vicious clique Breslau and company who was made to resign.

The election that took place Saturday was the culminating point of this militant left wing struggle. For long long hours the pressers stood in line for hours, anxious to cast their vote for the left wing. They were determined to complete the job of exterminating these anti-rank and file reactionary union officials and the results are evidence to this determination.

Left Wings Nine to One

For the twelve hundred ballots cast in the run from the left wing, J. Borodsky and H. Leibowitz, the manager and chairman, polled respectively 917 and 821 votes, while the opposition candidates who were supported by Sigman and company, polled respectively 124 and 105 votes.

The left wing has won Local 35 of the I. L. G. W. U. pressers, by an overwhelming landslide of nine to one.

STRIKE-BREAKING CAL NOT READY YET FOR A DRIVE AGAINST MINERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Despite pressure from New York and New England states, where the shortage of anthracite coal is most effective, there was little indication today that the government will abandon its "hands off" attitude in the hard coal strike, now in its ninth week.

LABOR CONGRESS URGES NEGROES TO JOIN UNION

Denounce Use of Race as Strikebreakers

The American Negro Labor Congress, which closed its sessions Saturday, Oct. 31, at the Metropolitan Community Center, 3118 Giles Ave., in one of its last srssions passed a resolution urging the American Negro workers to join the American Federation of Labor wherever possible. Where the unions maintain color bars that bar the Negro worker from the union, the Negro is urged to form unions of Negro workers and then attempt to join the American Federation of Labor.

In the following resolution adopted by the Congress, the use of the Negro as a scab is condemned and the Congress promises to fight any attempt to use the Negro as a strike breaker to break the strikes of other workers:

The Negro and Organized Labor

"The Negro workers, who are today one seventh of the workers of America, are today an important factor which must be incorporated within

(Continued on page 2)

Train Strikes Bus

SAHNATA, Ga., Nov. 2.—Six school children were reported killed and a score injured when an Atlantic Coast Line passenger train struck a school bus at a grade crossing several miles from Sahnata.

SATURDAY
November
7

A 12 page special issue celebrating the Eighth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be issued.

Special articles cartoons by noted writers many featured will go to make up this the biggest issue of the year. At 2 cents a copy

ORDER A BUNDLE
Single copies 3 cents

Cleveland Communists Call for Fight for the Interests of the Workers

The statement by the Workers (Communist) Party of Cleveland, ...hio, on the municipal elections 5th ...ov.:

"THE workers of Cleveland are participating in the municipal elections without a party of their own there are several trade union candi...tes nominated as non-partisans who, however, are not taking another stand on the issues that affect the working class of this city. These trade unionists are asking for the support of the workers on election day on the basis that the workers can be represented by trade unionists regardless of whether they "have a working class platform or not.

The Workers (Communist) Party, owing to technical reasons, has not been able to put any candidates on the ballot. As a working class party, the Workers (Communist) Party asks the trade union candidates where they stand on real working class issues for this campaign. The Workers (Communist) Party asked several of these candidates the following questions.

1. Whether they were ready to form a labor group in the council distinct from the other capitalist and progressive groups, to fight for the interests of the workers.

2. Whether they were prepared to aid in the creation of a labor party based upon the trade unions, labor political and fraternal organizations, and to fight for amendments to the city's charter which would enable the labor party to place labor party candidates on the ballot in the municipal elections.

3. Whether they would fight for better housing conditions for the working class and against the high rents.

4. Whether they would fight against the rising cost of living, for municipal ownership of all public utilities with workers' control; for the use of organized labor in all public utilities.

5. For strict enforcement of the child labor law.

6. Against religionists and military training in the public schools.

7. Against the use of injunctions and police in labor disputes and for the unrestricted right of all workers to organize.

8. Against the persecution of and discrimination against foreign born workers.

9. Against discrimination and segregation of Negroes.

10. Against religious intolerance, especially as expressed by the ku klux klan.

11. Against a new imperialist war and against support of any government which engages in any war of this nature.

12. For recognition of and trade relations with Soviet Russia.

These are working class issues that will benefit the workers of Cleveland and the whole country. These should have been the issues of the campaign as far as the workers are concerned but there is no worker who stands on this platform.

The inquiries that we sent to the trade union candidates were answered by only one trade union candidate. This leader endorsed most of the issues presented to him; but on the most important questions the question of forming a labor group in the council and of aiding in the creation of a labor party, he was silent. By refusing to commit himself on the question of a labor group, this brother demonstrates what the Workers (Communist) Party contends, viz., that these trade unionists do not wish to differentiate themselves from the elements and groups representing the employers' interests in the council and governments. By not stating they will act in the council in the interests of the working class. The Workers (Communist) Party points out to the workers that for labor candidates to run their campaign on the basis of labor in general, without stating where they stand on the issues that affect the working class, is to betray the workers into the hands of their enemies.

The Workers (Communist) Party declares that the workers of Cleveland will get real working class representation in the council and other departments of government only when they have a party of their own. This is the real issue that cannot be evaded.

The Workers (Communist) Party, however, believes that the workers of Cleveland have faith in these trade union candidates and believe that

DELEGATION OF NORTH AFRICANS LAUDS RIFFIANS

Pledges Allegiance in Moroccan War

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TARGHEEST, Morocco, Nov. 2.—A delegation of French Moroccans, headed by Abd-el-Kader Tafi, presented a declaration of allegiance to the Riffians, fighting for the independence of Morocco, in the name of the "oppressed millions of the Sherifian empire."

In this declaration of allegiance, which is considered one of the most important developments of the Riff-Rian war for independence, it states that the "oppressed millions in the so-called French protectorate look to Abd-el-Krim for their salvation and their liberation."

Fight for Freedom

In another section of the declaration, Abd-el-Krim is admonished in the name of the Islamic religion and the common cause of Moroccan freedom, not to make peace with Europe until Morocco is totally evacuated by European troops and the French protectorate is definitely surrendered.

The delegation that presented this declaration of allegiance was met with great enthusiasm by the Riffians who have successfully fought the combined forces of France and Spain.

French Line Stationary

The French army has been unable to make any advances. On one or two fronts they have been forced to retreat by the attacking Riffs. The bombing planes of the French failed to accomplish their purpose, when dropped a number of bombs over the Riffian headquarters here, as the dugouts, built by captured Senegalese and French troops, are built so that aircrafts accomplish but very little.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor you give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

COMMUNISTS CONTEST MANY ELECTIONS IN TODAY'S BALLOTING

Today municipal and state elections are being held in various parts of the country. These large municipal elections and one state election are of particular attention to the working class. Of first importance is the New York election, where Comrade Ben Gitlow heads the Workers (Communist) Party ticket against the republicans and democrats (Tammyites) and the labor-hating socialists party. Cleveland also has elections and a ticket endorsed by organized labor receives the support of the Communists, with reservations and demands that they favor a labor party. In Detroit local labor and its official organ, the Labor News, endorses the same candidate for mayor who is endorsed by Henry Ford, the notorious "open shopper." In New Jersey the Communists are fighting in the state campaign against the Frank Hague (Tammany) machine of Jersey City, trying to elect its candidate, and the republican party that is running a ku klux klan candidate.

The outcome of these contests will be published from a working class standpoint exclusively in The DAILY WORKER.

HOW THE ANTHRACITE STRIKERS ARE BEING BETRAYED, WILL BE TOLD BY PROGRESSIVE LEADER

(Continued from page one)

plaining bitterly that their officers are doing nothing to bring their strike to a successful conclusion. Hunger is now being felt in many of the anthracite valleys, while stock coal has been washed, loaded and hauled to the market from many small washeries.

Appeal in Vain to Officials.

The mine workers' officials have been appealed to in many meetings of the union to bring out all the maintenance men and stop the washing and loading of stock coal. The workers realize that as long as the union permits the coal companies to load the enormous stocks of inferior coal, the longer will victory be delayed.

The union officials have as yet made no effort to bring out the maintenance men, while the coal owners are happy with the knowledge that they are receiving monumental profits from the inferior stock coal, and that the union is keeping their property in excellent working condition.

Suspect a Sell Out.

This condition of affairs thruout the valley has bred almost extreme bitterness against the miners' officials, and many miners informed the writer that it was their belief that some of the union officials were being paid by the coal operators to allow the small washeries to operate. Be that as it may, the miners have reasons disgusted with this condition to such an extent that many of them feel that if any success will attend their efforts in this strike they the militant miners themselves must have more to say about the conduct of the strike than they ever had before.

The miners who worked at a mine near the city of Trump, have day after day since the strike commenced, watched the mine washeries in operation. The inferior stock coal washed and loaded by their own union brothers and sent on to the market, every pound of coal being used in defeat them in their strike for a living wage, and this with the full knowledge of their officials.

Use Direct Action.

Time and again the miners have appealed to the officials about this condition, but nothing was done by the officials to stop it, and finally the miners themselves, accompanied by their wives and families, marched to the mine and washeries, and chased the workers off the premises.

These miners were goaded to desperation by the lack of interest in their behalf by the union officials, and were forced to act themselves, which act resulted in victory. The union officials in that particular case, instead of looking after the miners' affairs which they were being well paid to do, were busy in corrupt local politics, and could be seen in the court room of the city of Scranton aiding in an attempt to railroad progressive miners to jail.

Progressives Urge a Fight.

This condition of affairs must be met with extreme opposition from the progressive miners thruout the anthracite region. The progressive miners demand that their officials stop all washeries from washing coal and stop any coal from being loaded in the anthracite region of any mines or trade until the conclusion of the strike.

The soft coal miners must pass resolutions in their local unions calling on John L. Lewis to take immediate steps to remove the present and fight with a real one hundred per cent strike.

Motorman Dies When Two Suburban Cars Collide in Dense Fog

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GRANITE CITY, Ill., Nov. 2. The motorman on one car was killed and more than a dozen passengers were injured near Nameoki, Ill., when two Interurban cars of the East St. Louis and Suburban railway met head-on in a fog. A second motorman was seriously injured in the crash.

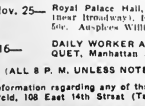
The injured were brought to St. Elizabeth hospital here in ambulances. H. Broeder, was killed and Roe Griffin, motorman, suffered the loss of both legs. The accident occurred on the Alton-Granite City line of the railroad.

Los Angeles Party Members to Hear Minor on Reorganization

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 2.—Local Los Angeles of the Workers Party is going ahead with its reorganization program. Following the party functionaries' meetings to be held tonight, three section meetings are to be called and a general membership meeting at which Robert Minor will speak on bolshevization and reorganization will be held Monday night, Nov. 16.

Former Gary Mayor Released on Parole

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 2. C. O. Johnson, former mayor of Gary, Ind., and four members of a ring of Chicago police officers, convicted of conspiracy to violate the federal prohibition law, were enroute to their homes following their release from Atlanta federal prison on parole.



Dance and Enjoy Yourself at Any or All of These DAILY WORKER

RESCUE PARTIES

In New York

HIKE Sunday, Nov. 8—	Jamaica Woods—Daily Worker Builders' Club Hike. Meet at Daily Worker office, 108 East 14th St., New York, at 10 a. m. or at end of Elevated, Fulton Ave., Jamaica, 11 a. m.	
Saturday, Nov. 14—Rescue Party	Bronx Workers' Hall, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx. Admission 50c. Auspices Bronx Branches.	
Sunday, Nov. 15—Rescue Party.	Finnish Workers' Home, 15 West 126th St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Harlem Branches.	
Friday, Nov. 20—Rescue Party	Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Down Town New York Branches.	
Wednesday, Nov. 25—Rescue Party	Royal Palace Hall, 16 Manhattan Ave. (near Broadway), Brooklyn. Admission 50c. Auspices Williamsburg Branches.	
Sunday, Jan. 16—	DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY BANQUET, Manhattan Lyceum.	

(ALL 8 P. M. UNLESS NOTED)

For tickets or information regarding any of the above affairs apply to L. E. Katterfeld, 108 East 14th Strat (Tel. Stuyvesant 8100.)

PRINCE OF WALES EXPOSURE GALLS BRITISH NABOBS

Royal Family Held in Open Contempt

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 2. The fear to the Prince of Wales and all sports of royalty, and especially the royal family, is becoming a common topic in Britain's workshop during present industrial crisis.

Wales has compiled a female in the comical farce bearing the also nice title, "The Bathroom Door," wore girl's clothing, a deck of cards, high heel pumps, silk stockings, and wore dainty ribboned slippers similar to the ones worn by his father, King George, in the portrait that recently caused a scandal as it failed to expose the royal dainty feet and ankles, and other intimate habits of the leaders of nobiliar Britain.

Government Know Him.

The press is taking up the matter and most of the comment is very critical of permitting such actions to become public. There is a strong demand for changing the publicity department for the prince.

Here in London good people know the queer antics of the royal family and look upon it as a part of the problem of maintaining a worthless government as the figurehead of the government. But the fear expressed is that other parts of the world, particularly India and the colonies, may come to hold in contempt the royal crown and decide that they will no longer in the humiliating position of being ruled by one with the debasing character of a female impersonator.

Among the subjects of the east end of London the Prince of Wales has become an epithet of degradation.

BREAD MERGER GETS VIRTUAL O. K. FROM U. S.

Trade Commission Not to Prosecute

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—The supposed "investigation" of the federal trade commission, as reported, has resulted in a report that there is "no basis" for action by the government against the $100,000,000 merger of the General Baking corporation, the Ward Baking corporation, the Continental Baking corporation and the Southern Baking company.

M. E. Hudson, the examiner of the commission, reports that "newspaper reports are not well founded," concerning the merger, adding that William B. Ward, of the Ward corporation, the stating that "nothing had happened" but the organization of a holding company to take over the stock of the General Baking company, also stated that "it was not possible to say what might take place in the future."

GREEK FUR WORKERS IN BIG STRIKE

Left Wing Executive Leads Struggle

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 2.—Unexampled courage and determination has marked the strike of the thirteen unorganized Greek fur workers of New York.

These workers from 1,000 to 1,500 strong, rolling in over 200 open shops for the last few years, have been ruthlessly exploited beyond the belief of almost anyone, because of their lack of organization.

The former right wing reactionaries in charge of the administration of the New York joint board of the Furriers' Union never even attempted to organize the Greek fur workers.

Left Wing Joint Board Acts.

Four weeks ago, however, the new union administration, led by Ben Gold, left wing manager of the joint board, began a vigorous campaign to bring in these suppressed workers the power and aid of the Furriers' Union. Mass meetings were called, leaflets printed and the joint board determined to organize the Greek shops at all costs and enforce union conditions.

To aid the Greek furriers in joining the joint board reduced initiation fees for them to only 20 per cent of the regular charge, and in addition spent thousands of dollars to make the organization drive a success. No energy was saved and full speed ahead was the word passed down the line.

On Tuesday October 27, the call for the general strike in the Greek shops was announced at a big mass meeting of Greek fur workers. The next morning the workers in the fur district whipped a magnificent demonstration of the Greek furriers on the picket line.

Pickets Show Splendid Spirit

Several jobbers were enjoined by the police and several were arrested but their enthusiasm for the strike swept on over all obstacles. The police clubs and attempts to intimidate the men on Monday 26th failed as the spirit of struggle among the Greek furriers that even the bosses were forced to express their admiration.

Nothing can be compared with the courage of the workers who were before the peak of victory and behind them the backbone of the split is only found, for the fur trade workers. Already Ben Gold and his left wing unionists fully trusted to the rank and file.

Picket Day and Night

Shops are being picketed day and night. The manufacturers are using special labor rumors and used threats and every means to break the workers solidarity. The bosses formed an association of their own, but the fight of the strikers has overwhelmed the bosses.

Conferences between the bosses and the union representatives were held on October 28 and October 31. On Wednesday November 4th, the meeting of the Greek Association is to be held and the final answer given to the union representatives the next morning. The fight goes on though a truce is supposedly established.

The demands of the union are as follows:

1. The 44-hour week instead of 49-hours.
2. Pay for ten legal holidays.
3. Time and a half for overtime.
4. Only union workers to be employed.
5. Minimum scale of wages.
6. Right of union representatives to inspect shops.
7. All other union conditions prevailing in the industry.

The left wing joint board, thru Manager Ben Gold, has stated that it means to carry on the struggle so long as necessary and money will be no object in making the Greek fur workers a organized power in the industry with their fellow workers, mostly Jewish, but who are standing shoulder to shoulder with the Greeks.

League Session Comes to End.

PARIS, Nov. 2. The league of nations extraordinary session came to a end when the special committee of military officers appointed to supervise the Bulgarian and Greek evacuations in the Balkans, reported that the Greek soldiers and the Bulgarian soldiers had withdrawn to their respective boundaries.

Before closing the sessions the matter of formulating a Balkan pact similar to that which the great powers had formulated at Locarno was discussed. Sir Horace Rumbold, British ambassador to Spain, was placed at the head of a commission to investigate the Greco-Bulgar controversy and report his findings to the December or March sessions of the league of nations commission.

The league has also discussed the possibility of declaring an international zone between the two nations. This procedure is objected to by the Bulgarian reactionary government as well as the military dictatorship of Pangalos in Greece, as it means a loss of territory to both.

Worker Correspondence will make The DAILY WORKER a better paper—send in a story about your shop.

British Exploiters Are Finding Enjoyment in Jailing of Communists

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, even the plaintive pleas of George Lansbury, pacifist laborite editor, who has some sympathy for the Union of Soviet Republics, fails to cover the ugly hag of British "democracy" with even a thin veil of pretense that the workers of "the empire" have any right to the enjoyment of civil liberties.

This very transparent shroud had been ripped off this dead thing in the colonies, especially in India, Egypt, and South Africa, where the king's rule jails and kills workers fighting for their class. But it remained for the attack on the British Communist Party, the Young Communist League and the Minority Movement in the trade unions, to help shatter a little more the idea that revolutionary workers in the British homeland have the right to speak, write and meet freely.

* * * *

Poor Lansbury, however, tries to help keep up the sham. He appeals to the great capitalist newspaper owners, for instance, to fight for the rights of the workers as follows:

"Without any proper authority, and without any order issued on printer or publisher, the whole of the London edition of this week's Workers' Weekly (Communist) has been confiscated and carted off.

"No one could have known what the pap - contained, yet the police exercise their brute force, of course acting under orders, to suppress a newspaper.

"What becomes of the freedom and liberty of the press? And what is the Newspaper Proprietors' Association going to do about it? I suggest to Lord Burnham and Lord Riddell that if they allow this precedent to pass without protest, they cannot complain if, when labor comes to power, the organized workers insist on the suppression of all papers advocating tory, or, as I would prefer to put it, seditious views."

* * * *

Growing numbers of revolutionary workers in Great Britain cease to worry about the future complaints of a capitalist class in distress. They cheerfully let George Lansbury do it, if his many bitter experiences in the labor movement have not taught him differently. Yet he sticks his toe into the cold waters of the revolutionary struggle in England sufficiently to come forward to furnish bail for the arrested Communists. Thus Lansbury at least gets near to the fight.

* * * *

Some interest attaches to the fact that the two Communists, Thomas Bell and William Gallacher, arrested in Scotland, were escorted from Glasgow to London by 20 "special branch detectives," on the same train that Prince Henry traveled. Since Lansbury holds out a feeler for the suppression of the capitalist press after the workers' revolution, perhaps he might start a discussion in his paper as to how many workers it would take to escort a fallen "Prince" Henry back to London, from some outlying province, after labor had established its own Soviet power. The number would certainly fall under 20.

* * * *

In the meantime the British fascists, in and out of official power, are conducting unceasing attacks on labor's left wing. The American detective, William J. Burns has his counterpart in Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, the home secretary, who requested Baldwin's tory cabinet to approve the raids on the Communists. Joynson-Hicks is stumping the country, demanding the conviction of the eight Communists arrested, even before they have been brot to trial. In one speech he declared:

"I believe the greater part of the audience will be pleased to hear that warrants were issued, and in the majority of cases have been executed, for the arrest of a certain number of notorious Communists."

Of course, it all depends on the make-up of the audience. It would be easy to assemble a large gathering of workers in London today who would be highly pleased with and applaud any number of arrests that might be carried out in Buckingham Palace, among the king's household, or in the houses of parliament, among the capitalist politicians. Even that pleasure will be realized in time, just as the British imperialists today claim enjoyment in the jailing of workers loyal to their own class interests.

GRECO-BULGAR CONTROVERSY MAY FINISH AMBITIONS OF PANGALOS TO BE MUSSOLINI OF GREECE

ATHENS, Nov. 2.—In spite the optimistic assurances of the Pangalos military dictatorship that the league of nations will render its verdict in favor of Greece because the commission to investigate the controversy is headed by Sir Horace Rumbold, who has strong Grecian sympathies, the Greek drachm a dropped four per cent on the bourse.

The attempt of Premier Pangalos to fill the wells with empty threats of the Greek government thru the invasion of Bulgaria and the demand for enormous drachmas for the death of two Greek soldiers and in attempt to make her believe if a ruse as the Mussolini of Greece may end with a demand from the league of nations which will empty the treasury, to pay indemnities for the 16 lives taken and the cities destroyed in the Greek invasion is the fear that permeates the Greek heart.

Premier Pangalos has aspirations to become the Mussolini of Greece, and he had hoped, that thru this display of militant patriotism he would not only fill the treasury, but also establish himself as a great Greek patriot. He also planned to become absolute dictator of Greece and to make his position more secure he was going to reestablish the monarchy. His ambitions have more or less bit the dust.

It is intimated in financial circles that if the league of nations makes a demand on the Greek treasury for lives suffered by the Bulgarians, pressure will be brought to bear on Pangalos for his resignation of the premier-ship of the country for the hasty invasion of Bulgaria.

Seeks Tariff Revision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—General revision of the tariff act will be sought at the coming session of congress by Representative Cordell Hull, of Tennessee, former democratic national chairman.

Coolidge to Speak in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2. President Coolidge's address at the American Farm Bureau federation in Chicago will be delivered Monday Dec. 7.

FOLK SONGS ARE FEATURE OF S. P PHILLY MEETIN

Small Audience Gree Singing M. P.'s

By LENA ROSENBERG. (Worker Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.— Th hundred very well-dressed pe parked among row after row of em seats was the outstanding feature the recent meeting here under au let party auspices at which the I orable Morgan Jones and Rhys Da of the British labor party, spoke.

Morris Hillquit was advertised the Forward but did not app George H. Goebel and H. Char Vladeck spoke officially for the S

The Honorable Rhys Davies Labish in his praise of the Americ and their hospitality, but infor the audience that the American la movement is 25 years behind t fellow workers of Great Britain that it would be preposterous for English labor men to propose the dissolvement of a candidate of the head of commercialistic parties.

He was careful to state that British labor party is not a rev tionary party, that it aims to v since the majority of the people peaceful methods and does not ga faith any intention of overthrow the present capitalist government force.

"His Majesty's Party."

"When we began our work we were just a 'labor group' then became 'his majesty's opposit but when we came into power were considered 'his majesty's party.'"

The audience seemed pleased the point of the non-revolutionary nature of the labor party for its present leadership.

The meeting was so lifeless lacking in enthusiasm that Goebel to introduce what was evidently intended to be a gladsome note, asked everyone in the audience get up and stretch."

Everyone was glad to comply with his request.

Sings in Welsh.

Goebel then announced that "the Honorable Rhys Davies will sing a speech," whereupon the honorable member of parliament obliged with the international, but with Welsh folk song.

Morgan Jones jogged in and audience showed the first sign of interest.

Vladeck Performs

H. Charney Vladeck was brought forward and after hushing the tumultuous applause, explained that Auditorium was empty because the socialist party deals with ideals.

"The opinion of your correspondent based on a knowledge of the Philadelphia labor movement, is that auditorium was empty because workers here have decided that S. P. does not represent them but middle class elements who were present at the meeting."

Collection Cheers Vladeck.

Vladeck emphasized the difference between the British and American workers' living standards and took up a collection of $127.00, the audience hoped to "outrival Vladeck grew more optimistic announced that there was hope the second party in America after the sight of even small sums money seems to have this effect most socialist party speakers.

The Honorable Morgan Jones spoke of peace on earth and good will men after the last fashion of the m conformist evangelical creed fr which so many leaders of the Brit Labor party have come.

The meeting was not raided by police as has been the case with many meetings of the Communist Party here in the city of Brotherly Love.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Cable Yields, Nov. 2: Great Britain spot sterling demand, 4.84¾, cable 4.84¾. France trade, 4.94¾, cable 4.94¾. Belgium, trade, 4.55¾, cable 4.55¾. Italy, lire, 4.29¾, cable 4.30. Sweden, kroner, 26.41, cable 26.77. Norway, kroner, 20.41, cable 20.42. Denmark, kroner, 22.60, cable 22.63. Germany, mark, no quote. Shanghai, tael 73.50.

China and the World

Beginning Wednesday, November 4

The Far East is today the storm center of world imperialism. The great powers are gathered at the Peking Conference where vital decisions affecting not only Chinese—but all workers are being made.

The analysis of the situation—the interests of America, England, Japan and France—and the part that Soviet Russia plays—are keenly analyzed in series of articles beginning in tomorrow's issue of The DAILY WORKKER. Be sure to read—

"THE CHINESE CUSTOMS CONFERENCE"

By James Dolsen.

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose Is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amsigamstion of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions Into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

PASSAIC AND GERMAN TEXTILE BOSSES ARE THE SAME PEOPLE; CUT WAGES IN BOTH COUNTRIES

By LOUIS KOVESS.

ARTICLE III.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 2.—The first step in the attack to rat the wages of the Jersey textile workers was taken by the Botany Consolidated Mills, when the Botany Worsted Mills and the Garfield Worsted Mills, reduced the wages by 10 per cent and the 25 per rent overtime bonus to 10 per cent.

The Botany Industries are in the hands of the so-called "Silbert" group. Max W. Silbert is the president of the Botany Consolidated Mills.

Max W. Silbert was also a Botany boss at Passaic, before he attended the annual conference of the Rasmussen-garel Silbert and Co. of Leipsic and the Eberfelder textile works of Eberfeld. These three companies are among the largest textile mills of Germany and have a reputation for exploiting the workers.

What did Mr. Silbert want at the German textile conference?

The answer to this question is this: The Passaic Botany Mills, which are under the president of Silbert, have invested four million dollars in the abovementioned German mills. The investment is on a 50 per cent profit-sharing basis.

Forstman and Huffman Exploit Germany.

Forstman and Huffman own large textile mills in Passaic and Garfield. The former was exposed in the press already. But Forstman and Huffman will follow the example of the Botany mills and will build a mill about the same.

No doubt by now did not come to the press workers the knowledge of the conference. This is how the company wants it to be kept most secret to the workers and to the unions. The rumor is also, that the company, but we know very little reason for not employing these workers at present is that the company wanted action by the workers' organizations before closing down each mill.

Now Forstman and Huffman not only will employ cheaper labor in the German mills, but will also have a splendid market.

The Forstman and Huffman mills were among the employers who refused to sign the agreement of the Associated Industries of America, which was signed by the United Piece Dye Works, United Finishing, United Defense.

These mills are enough to change the Communist trade union.

Let the workers of the Botany Consolidated Mills, who are now fighting against the wage cut, learn a lesson from the workers in Germany and Europe, who will use the bulk of the German textile workers.

The workers in the Botany mills employed in Germany are getting from 30 to 40 cents per hour, while the American workers will get the same wages as the workers in Germany.

Workers of the Botany Consolidated Mills, unite with the American workers in their struggle against wage cuts. Join the National Textile Workers Union, which is leading the fight against wage cuts.

CHEMICALS PERIL WORKERS' HEALTH IN PRODUCTION

New York State Report Shows Great Danger

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Health hazards are greatest to workers in the chemical industry, the bureau of industrial hygiene reports in the New York state industrial commissioner's annual survey of department of labor work. "The chemical industry is one which leads all others in the proportion of compensation cases arising out of casualties caused by poisonous and corrosive substances and occupational diseases," the report says.

"In no other industry are perils to the body and dangers to the health of the workers so many, so insidious and so deadly. The workers in the chemical industry come in direct, close and daily contact with lead, arsenic, phosphorus, antimony, mercury, chromium compounds and other powerful poisons. Injurious gases and harmful fumes are evolved in hundreds of various processes. Irritating dusts, very high temperatures, burning and scalding liquids, dangerous explosives and many other open and hidden, yet real unseen dangers lurk at every step.

New Poisons Injure Workers.

Another is called to the rapid evolution in industry where new poisons are being exchanged for old in the pure, new ones are called upon to handle new and strange products, the workers are forced to new movements and the nerves to new sensations always give more attention to protective measures to occupational diseases.

That workers must themselves be alert to ask industrial hazards to life and health and take all possible safeguards personally in getting best conditions from their employers, and in demanding state legislative protection and adequate compensation for all unavoidable accidents and all permanent diseases has been emphasized by many.

More Protection Needed

Reports of numerous cases and examples showed other dangers developed in certain factories in workers' bodies and lives are pointed in the report. The most indicated is the first priority use of the gas mask by the guards or employees. There were 66 fatal and 926 lost-time accidents investigated by the bureau during the year.

The elected delegates are: Brothers Chuck, J. Prokop and Slackman. As alternates: Brothers E. Moss and Mitchell. Watch the local grow!

POEMS

For Workers

Edited by Manuel Gomez.

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Soviet Russia Places Large Order for Textile Machinery in England

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, [illegible]—The Mutli-Actiobling [illegible] the placing of the Soviet textile industry, that is now [illegible] London, placed a big order with the very well known firm in Manchester of Platt Brothers. The biggest factory in the world producing machinery for the textile industry.

The order can be executed in 12 or 14 months.

The managing director of the firm said that it the largest order which was ever given to the firm. Representatives of the Soviet trade delegation in London declared that so far they have placed in England orders for 1,000,000 pounds out of the whole sum of 15,000,000 pounds assigned for equipment for the [illegible] industry. In the [illegible] Socialist

'CREAM OF THE GARMENT TRADE' GOES LEFT WING

I. L. G. W. Designers Go Entirely with Left

By J. P.
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 2.—The cleansing process in the labor unions is on. The revolt of organized labor against the organized bureaucrats and gangsters in the unions is rising high.

The fact that the revolt beats at the lowest stratum of labor is the best guarantee for its success. Now the revolt is reaching such "upper strata" as have been until now considered too conservative, impenetrable for the left wingers' propaganda, and invulnerable.

One of such "invulnerable unions" was of the United Designers of Ladies' Wear in New York, I. L. G. W. U. Local 45.

What Used To Be

Until the last $2,000,000 fake strike, staged by the notorious Sigman-Feinberg machine, the membership of the designers' local were staunch supporters of this ill-famed gangster machine and often shouted down any progressive and "left winger" who attempted to expose the crooked deeds of the said bureaucrats.

There were times, when a more report and resolutions written by a left winger and appearing in the Communist daily Freiheit was thinkerly condemned, and promises of bodily harm were dealt out openly by the agents of the machine inside the union.

Like in all other unions, where reactionary bureaucrats rule with iron hand for the benefit of the master class, so in the Designers' Union, this double spirit was built on two facts.

Firstly, on the ignorance of the membership about the true character of the bureaucrats, and secondly, on the gangster organization and tactics used at the membership meetings.

Designers Wake Up

Sigman, the president, and Feinberg as manager of the joint board, were handing out promises which they never kept. In the meanwhile, hundreds of designers were walking the streets of New York unemployed.

The one time "cream of the trade" beginning to feel the sledge-hammer of capitalism that is pounding in on them, as the whole mass of the proletarian class feels all the cries being developed among them.

But the complete chance of events came only when the old aristocracy, the Lockmaker's Union was unseated, expelled and was thrown on the street without a penny and removed from the union. Since then, the agreement is a special clause, allowing said protest them on the job, a big protective cushion of about $5 of the agreed five days' work per week.

When the ax is broken, then the Sigman-Feinberg Hillquit machine double crossed them, and by fixing a new agreement, behind the backs, betrayed every branch of the garment workers' organization in the spirit of graft which results reporting and the agreement of 1924.

Endorse Left Wing

Finally a resolution was adopted endorsing the cleaning, and, hurrah! even the Sigman machine and Life endorsing the left wing militant fight for the 40 hours.

When [illegible] the writers of the [illegible] committee in the New York joint board was reorganized the designers' membership took advantage of the new situation to send a special committee to the joint board, demanding full co-operation of the joint board in the organization drive, as well as a full recognition of the designers' demands in all future deal [illegible] with the bosses.

Elect Left Wing

[illegible] joint board accepted [illegible] and [illegible] Sigman [illegible] the cream of the [illegible] which is organized from 12 bosses to only one shop, went entirely left, and in their last meeting at the Hotel Pennsylvania elected only such members as delegates to the convention of the I. L. G. W. U. who have an unbroken record of "left wing activity."

The elected delegates are: Brothers Chuck, J. Prokop and Slackman. As alternates: Brothers E. Moss and Mitchell. Watch the local grow!

Framed-up Railroader Tells Negro Congress of Unorganized South

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—(FP)—Trade unions, except on the railroads, have a hard time in the southern states, says Arch Lincan of Antobus Drivers' Local 215, Houston, Tex., who dropped in at the Negro Labor Congress in Chicago this week. Because unorganized Mexicans and Negroes do much of the work that is done by union labor in the north and west, the other work is done by unorganized white workers.

Lincan still carries his card in the order of Railway Conductors but was dismissed from his job by the railroad for progressive political activity. Two company detectives got on his train and later falsely swore that they had given him cash fares which he had not turned over, as an excuse for dropping him.

Your Union Meeting

First Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
5	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1829 S. Throop St.
39	Algamated Clothing Workers, Douglas Park Auditorium.
152	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1561 N. Robey St., 7:30 p. m.
270	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 400 S. Halsted St.
61	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 175 W. Washington St.
17	Asbestos Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
30	Bindery Workers, 19 W. Adams St., 6:30 p. m.
298	Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
49	Brick and Clay Workers, Clark and Division.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
138	B. S. E. W., 728 W. Madison St.
237	Carmen, 201 W. Chicago Ave.
13	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
271	Carpenters, 9442 Cottage Grove Ave.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
1328	Carpenters, Moose Hall, La Grange, Ill.
1727	Carpenters, 14th St. Hall, North Chicago.
1788	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
2703	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th St.
2	Elevator Constructors, 2901 West Monroe Street.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
158	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco Street.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
190	Machinists, 3257 Sheffield Ave.
390	Machinists, 7414 Western Ave.
478	Machinists, 4111 W. Madison St.
	Marble Flix and Cutters, 357 No Clark St.
320	Meat Cutters, 11405 Michigan Ave.
638	Meat Cutters, 3824 W. 26th St.
16	Painters, 35th and Wood.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
193	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
275	Painters, 8002 So. Chicago Ave.
275	Painters, 200 W. Oak St.
193	Painters, Chicago Heights, Carpenters' Hall.
396	Painters, 817 W. Harrison.
1219	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
468	Railway Clerks, Fort Dearborn Hotel.
2219	Railway Clerks, 548 W. Washington Blvd.
12345	Railway Clerks, 549 Washington St.
1505	Railway Clerks, 5436 Wentworth Ave.
88	Signalmen, 426 W. Elm St.
1	Switchmen, 901 E. 47th St.
16274	Street and Public Utilities Inspectors, Great Northern Hotel.
712	Teamsters, Laundry, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
742	Teamsters, Swan's Hall.
1794	Theatre Wardrobe Attendants, 912 Capitol Bldg., 2 p. m.
24	Upholsterers, Taylor and Ogden Ave.
111	Upholsterers, 160 W. Washington Street.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.
16171	Ward Superintendents, Palmer House, 2:30 p. m.

[illegible] Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.

COMPANY UNION HEAD FIRED OFF PULLMAN CO. JOB

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 2.—In spite of the [illegible] police and company gangsters, the Pullman porters are [illegible] smashing all attempts of its members to [illegible] and overworked porters to get a fair and square deal, the Pullman company yesterday summarily discharged Ashley L. Totten, chairman of Local No. 5 Pullman Porters' Protective Association and grievance committee member on the employee representation plan (the "company union") for "re-adjustment."

Totten, a very militant, outspoken and courageous man, had been a thorn in the side of the carefully trained, oily-tongued lackeys of his espousal of the cause of the men. For many months he had attempted to inject a modicum of life and democracy into the [illegible] investigations of porters accused of misdemeanors real and imaginary.

These investigations are nothing but star chamber proceedings with the company always right and the accused porter always wrong, even when, on occasion, he is decorated for duty. Totten aroused the anger of the company officials by his persistence in pursuing and exposing this practice, and accordingly, they were on "get" him.

He was in Chicago at the time of his discharge, having been recently elected a delegate to the P. P. B. A. convention. It was suspected that he would raise the question of hours and wages, a question always taboo at these "company" association meetings, or on the company rank steps to prevent him from doing so.

Totten had been in the Pullman service six years and his record was perfectly clear. He is the third man to be discharged because of his devotion of the men, the other two being Ray Lancaster and S. E. Grant, general secretary-treasurer and field representative, respectively, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who, with Roy Lancaster, is conducting a series of membership meetings in Chicago, states that indignation ran high among the porters when the news of Totten's discharge was broadcast. He adds that the action of the company alone brought more into the union than [illegible] in four hours.

Miami Rents Higher Than Printers' Wage

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Many New York printers have gone to Miami, Fla., to try their fortunes for the winter but reports coming back in the Typographical Union show that exorbitant rents and the dizzy height of living costs generally take the substance out of the attractive looking wage scales there.

Newspaper rates at last accounts there were $62 and $65 for day and night work respectively, with the minimum for job work at $53—the latter being the New York minimum also.

LABOR CONGRESS URGES NEGROES TO JOIN UNION

Denounce Use of Race as Strikebreakers

(Continued from page 1)

the organized labor movement it genuine and successful effort is to be made to maintain and improve the standards of the worker, black and white. The world war, the migration of the people from the farms to the cities, the industrialization of the South, and the stoppage of European immigration, have established the Negro workers as an indispensable and powerful labor force.

"In order to improve the conditions of the Negro workers and to insure the standards of the white workers also, it is absolutely necessary that the workers of both races be organized in the trade union movement. Trade unions are the organizations which are created by the workers to prevent their fight against the employers for higher wages, better conditions and a proper standard of living.

"Only by the effective organization of the Negro and white workers in the unions is it possible to avoid union competition and resulting between those workers which will result in their common degradation. This was clearly demonstrated by the great steel strike of 1919 which was defeated because the steel barons could draw upon the vast army of unorganized Negro workers pitting them against the whites to the great injury of both.

"This perilous situation demands that white and black workers must be united solidly in the union and demonstrates that trade unions which fail to effect the unity of all workers, regardless of race, color, nationality, religion of color on the sole basis of their common interests as workers, fail in the most necessary task for the protection and advancement of the workers.

"The unions, therefore, should neither exclude Negroes or split and if they are out on the picket line to [illegible] the necessary work of uniting them but should begin at once to conduct a thoroughgoing, efficient nation-wide drive to organize the colored workers. They must forever break with the vicious and suicidal policy followed by many white unions in the past and still persisted in by some of the most highly skilled labor aristocrats who bar the Negro workers either by open clauses in their constitutions or by secret understandings and mass pressure from the union side upon to the Negro workers welcoming them upon a basis of full equality.

Remove All Bars.

"The American Negro Labor Congress calls for the immediate removal of all bars and discrimination within the unions and demands equality of treatment in wages, opportunity for promotion and representation in union administration and instructs its members to fight energetically to effect this in all unions.

"The congress condemns all scabs, Negroes who unprovoked recruit strikebreakers and whites who do the same as strikebreakers and points to the fact that where Negroes have been fairly treated they have made an loyal and aggressive union men as any other group of workers.

"The congress further condemns all efforts from whatever source to segregate the Negro workers in separate unions and demands that all such discrimination be abolished immediately.

"Any divisions in the trade unions and all dual or secession movements will be flatly opposed by the congress, but it declares that the Negro workers must organize their own unions to protect themselves and to [illegible] way into the unions as equals.

"The American Negro Labor Congress hereby instructs its officers and members to unite with all progressive bodies in the American Federation of Labor to eradicate the various evils of race discrimination in the unions and to achieve that unity of black and white workers which alone can make their elevation and emancipation is absolutely necessary."

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop mate.

CHAINS

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NEEDLE TRADE UNIONS' PUBLICATIONS BOOST FOR PURCELL MEETINGS

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—(FP)—Both Advance, organ of the Amsigamstad Clothing Workers' Union, and Justice, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers are advertising the fact that A. A. Purcell, chairman of the International Federation of Trade Unions, will speak in New York about the middle of Nov.

Advance calls Purcell's speech to the A. F. of L. convention: "one of the most enlightening addresses on the international relations of organized labor thruout the world ever heard at a labor gathering."

AVERAGE WAGE FOR WOMEN IS $16.70 IN MASS.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—Average earnings in Massachusetts factories in September amounted to $24.05, according to the monthly report of the state department of labor.

For male workers the average was $28.95 and for women $16.70. The report shows a gain of 1.8% in the number of workers on the payrolls as compared with August establishing a level 41.3% above September, 1924.

The report shows a slight falling off in the amount of full time operation. In September 37.8% of the workers covered by reports were in factories working part time schedules.

Although 47 of the 20 industries a majority of the workers were on full time, part time was prevalent in the manufacture of boots and shoes, cotton goods and wool, the three leading industries of the state.

Displacement of Men by Machine Shown in Iron Mining Industry

HIBBING, Minn., Nov. 2—More machinery and fewer men will be the rule on the Messaba range and the job outlook will get worse from year to year, in the opinion of mining company officials who attended an unemployment conference in Hibbing.

The present surplus of men and the threatening winter were discussed by representatives of the towns on the range, of the companies and of civic organizations.

Production of ore was well over the average in the past year, the mining men stated, but the labor required was smaller

The president of the Hibbing commercial club, solution of the unemployment problem was the suggestion that it would "eventually readjust itself on the basis of the survival of the fittest."

Professional Dance Partners Form Union

SEATTLE, Nov. 1.—Fifty characters constitute the newest Seattle union, known as the Women's Dancing Entertainers, which has received a charter as an American Federation of Labor organization, thru its affiliation with the Associated Actors and Artists of America. The newly fledged autocrats are employed in dance halls as partners or instructors for men who come without girl. A membership of four in Seattle is anticipated.

SUB-DISTRICT 7 OF ILLINOIS IN REACTION'S GRIP

But Manage to Protest on Saklatvala

By ANDREW YOUNG
(Special to The Daily Worker)

O'FALLON, Ill., Nov. 2.—The Sub-District No. 7 convention of District 12, U. M. W. of A., came to an end without anything accomplished for the rank and file.

All committees were appointed by D. L. Thompson, president of the sub district. The resolution committee brought in the following recommendations: That Frank Farrington and Harry Flahwik be invited to come before the convention to explain why they made separate agreements in violation of the Jacksonville agreement."

The recommendation was adopted. A motion was then made to invite Freeman Thompson and John J. Watt to address the convention. This caused much uneasiness in the convention hall, in the discussion on the motion, Vice-president Bill Jocks accused Watt and Thompson of running all over the state "destroying the union."

Not Afraid, But Just Scared.

He also said that he was not afraid to meet Thompson and Watt, but at the same time he showed his reluctance by not being willing to have them come to address the convention.

Another delegate exclaimed that if Watt and Thompson came to address the convention that Farrington and Fishwick would refuse to come.

After the assassination of the characters of Thompson and Watt, there unflinching, militant fighters in the interest of the workers in the U. M. W. of A., the question was called for and debate closed before the mover or the seconder had the privilege of the floor. Delegates were on their feet demanding the floor—and Bill Jocks was in the right—and said.

A resolution was adopted which reads as follows:

Saklatvala Resolution.

"Whereas, Secretary of State Kellogg has instructed the consul general to revoke the visa granted to Shapurji Saklatvala, a member of the English parliament representing the organized labor movement of that country, to visit the interparliamentary union at Washington; and

"Whereas, Shapurji Saklatvala has carried on a valiant struggle on behalf of the exploited masses against English imperialism in the East, in China, Egypt, India and Ireland, therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Sub-District 7 of District 12, in annual convention held in Collinsville, Illinois, Oct. 30, 1925, vigorously protest the action of the secretary of state in excluding Shapurji Saklatvala, as an act of unwarranted and unjustifiable discrimination against the foreign-born workers, and as a high handed attempt to limit the freedom of speech in the United States, and be it further

"Resolved, That we demand the immediate admission of Saklatvala into this country, and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the secretary of state at Washington, D. C., and to Senator Borah and to the workers' press for publication."

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

3 Pamphlets

Most Important for Members of

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA

An Arsenal of Information. Resolutions, theses, the Party's constitution and declarations, adopted at the 4th National Convention, held in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 21 to 30, 1925. Also letter on reorganization from the Communist International.

The THREE pamphlets are absolutely indispensable to any member of the party.

1. THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONVENTION. Theses, resolutions, declarations, etc. 50c
2. THE PARTY ORGANIZATION, with an introduction by Jay Lovestone. The letter on reorganization from the Communist International, the reorganization plan on shop nuclei basis, the party's constitution, properly indexed; organizational charts, etc. 15c
3. FROM THE 3RD THROUGH THE 4TH CONVENTION, by C. E. Ruthenberg. A review of the developments of the party, the different stages it went through, a brief history of the controversies within the party on the Labor Party policy, Trotzkyism, Lovestone, cable from the Comintern to the National Convention, etc., etc. 10c

TO PARTY UNITS: In lots of 5 pamphlets each, at 50 cents per set. This offer cash only.

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NEW YORK DAILY WORKER BUILDERS BUSY RAISING MONEY AT ALL PARTY AFFAIRS TO SAVE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Brownsville English branch has officially voted to donate five dollars per member to Help Save The DAILY WORKER. That will make over four hundred dollars. Nearly half of this amount has already been brot in by Comrade Lillian Michaels, the very efficient DAILY WORKER agent of the English Brownsville branch.

Harlem English branch has taxed its members two dollars each for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER. This is to be paid by each member personally in addition to what is raised thru collection of donations, sale of DAILY WORKER stamps, etc. At its first meeting the branch turned in $66, at the next they raised $89. Half for The DAILY WORKER and half for the New York campaign fund. The DAILY WORKER agent, Comrade Louis Hirschman, never lets a meeting pass without relieving the members of whatever cash they may have along.

Comrade Kawashima, of the Oriental branch, has just brot in a dozen cans of Japanese rice cakes which will be sold to the highest bidders at DAILY WORKER Rescue Parties.

One DAILY WORKER Builder always on the job is Comrade Leo Kling of English No. 1, Bronx branch. He is a big help as member of the board of directors of The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club. He has just brot in an additional $28.50 and says he's only just began.

DAILY WORKER on New York Stands.

Gradually but surely The DAILY WORKER is winning a place for itself on the news stands of New York. More than three times as many copies were sold and paid for during October than during March, when the present system of handling The DAILY WORKER on the news stands was adopted.

The papers are sent from Chicago direct to the news dealers by mail, but all collections are handled by volunteer workers under direction of the New York manager, so that the total cash realized from news stand sales goes to The DAILY WORKER and this circulation is on a paying basis.

The New York news stand sales can be developed as additional comrades volunteer for this work. About twenty-five are helping now; twice this many could be used. Several are needed at once. All who are willing to help regularly from one to three hours each week are invited to call on L. E. Katterfeld, manager of the New York office of The DAILY WORKER, at 108 East 14th street.

Office Workers Wanted.

Volunteers are wanted to help with all kinds of office work in The DAILY WORKER New York office: typewriting, bookkeeping, filing, addressing, etc. Comrades who write a good plain hand, or who are competent at various kinds of office work, can help Save The DAILY WORKER by giving a little of their time each week. Apply to Katterfeld, at 108 East 14th street. (Telephone Stuyvesant 5001.)

BROWNSVILLE BRANCH TO CELEBRATE BEGINNING OF BOLSHEVIZATION OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

NEW YORK, Nov. 2. While the capitalist politicians and their hangers-on will celebrate the victory of one political machine over the other on Tuesday evening, the Brownsville section of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers League, in the name of the house committee, will celebrate the beginning of the bolshevization of the party and the league.

The celebration will take the form of a good program to be given by the Young Workers League and the Juniors. It promises to be highly entertaining. There will also be a speech by a member of the district executive committee and the evening will vanish into the morning to the strain of an excellent jazz band that will furnish music for the dance lovers. Thus all tastes, except reactionaries, will be satisfied.

The place is Workers' Hall, 1811 Pitkin Ave., the date is Tuesday, Nov. 2 election days and the time is from 8:00 o'clock in the evening until we get ready to quit the affair.

The admission is only 25c. Come and bring the workers in your shop with you.

REPORT FENG YU-HSIANG TROOPS IN FIELD AGAINST RUSS WHITES

PEKING, Nov. 2.—With Fengtien (Manchurian) and anti-Fengtien forces alleged to number 200,000 men, preparing for battle between Hsu Chow and Peng-Pu, 500 miles down the Tientsin-Pukow railway, martial law was proclaimed in Tientsin late this afternoon.

The Fengtien forces belong to the army of Marshal Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian war lord, while the opposing troops are part of the forces of General Feng Yu-Hsiang, former supporter of Marshal Wu Pei Fu, north China militarist and stormy petrel in Chinese politics. Marshal Wu was virtually shorn of all his governmental authority recently when he objected to the influence being wielded in Peking by the Manchurian marshal because Chang was openly supporting imperialist domination in China.

The Fengtien forces are said to include a brigade of "white" or anti-Soviet Russians, tanks, aeroplanes, and modern trench mortars.

BAKERS' UNION DONATES $100 TO BUY PAPER

One hundred dollars, sent in by Bakers' Local 164, Amalgamated Food Workers of New York, provided two rolls of print paper for today's DAILY WORKER. Along with the other donations from New York, this was sufficient to spread the usual number of DAILY WORKERS all over the country.

Today's list from New York is as follows:

Sam Corsan, English Harlem	$ 2.00
Jewish Williamsburg Branch	15.00
Shop Nucleus No. 1	1.75
David Ross, Jewish No. 1, Bronx	2.00
English Boro Park Branch	5.00
Ray Rosenfeld, Y. W. L. No. 12	8.00
Shop Nucleus, No. 11	.50
Bakers' Local No. 164, Amalgamated Food Workers	100.00
Jewish Brownsville Branch	7.50
Total	$146.75

Revenue Collector and Politicians Named in Daniel Whisky Theft

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2. The indictments returned in Indianapolis Saturday in the Jack Daniel whiskey theft conspiracy included Arnold J. Bellbach, collector of United States internal revenue for the eastern district of Missouri, and others prominent in politics, as was disclosed here with the issuance of federal warrants.

Thirty-nine persons in all were named in the four true bills returned in Indianapolis at a secret session of the federal grand jury which lasted several days.

British Balance Falling.

LIGNON, Nov. 2. British trade balance is still falling. There is an increase of 6,000,000 pounds in the adverse balance for September over that of August.

Klan Issue in Detroit.

DETROIT, Nov. 2.—One of the principal "issues" in today's election is the klan question. It has been one of the most hotly contested elections in the city's history.

BUY A ROLL OF PRINT PAPER!

Mail Donations to the DAILY WORKER RESCUE FUND, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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TWO GOTHAM MEETINGS ON ANNIVERSARY

Frunze Memorial Part of Program

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution here will be a combined celebration of that event and a memorial to Comrade Mikhail Frunze, war commissar of the Union of Soviet Republics, who died last Saturday in Moscow. The story of his deeds, his long service to the revolutionary movement and his career as military leader will be recounted by Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Soviet Russia's Advance.

The economic victory of the Russian workers, which is now becoming apparent before all the world, is proving a tower of strength for the revolutionary proletariat of other countries. As the workers' delegations of Germany, England and the Scandinavian countries see with their own eyes the splendid accomplishments of workers' Russia and come back to their own workers to report, the masses of those countries are taking great strides to the left. The Scarborough convention of the British trade unions, the united front of the Berlin social-democratic workers with the Communist Party, the victory of that united front in the Berlin elections, the move for world trade unity these are all due in a large measure, to the recent visit of workers' delegations to Russia.

The Locarno Pact.

The eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution sees the workers in possession of a sixth part of the globe and victorious in their military fight against the combined forces of imperialism and counter-revolution, victorious also in the economic fight against the destruction caused by the world war, the civil war and the famine and now, for the first time reaching, and even at this moment beginning to pass the level of 1913 Russian economy.

A few more years and the Russian workers will have made economic achievements not to be dreamed of under capitalism. The world's financiers understand this and their answer is the refusal of American recognition of Russia and the plotting of a sick and desperate intriguer Locarno, aimed to isolate, attack and destroy the government of workers and peasants before it is too late.

Army of Speakers.

The story of the wonderful political and economic achievements of the Russian workers and a warning of this new and desperate plot against Russia will be given by Comrades Ruthenberg, Gitlow, Krumbein, Manley, M. J. Olgin, S. Gen, Stachel, Lefschitz, Peraeka, Wolfe, Weinstone and Bircht, at the Central Opera House, 205 E. 67th St., Bronx, and Grand Assembly Hall, 318 Grand St., Brooklyn, on Nov. 6 at 8 p. m.

The answer of the workers of the United States to this new plot must be unequivocal. Demand the recognition of Soviet Russia. Pledge support to the Russian workers against American and world imperialism. Come in such numbers to these two halls that the overflow meetings will tell our financial lords in unmistakable terms, "We will not tolerate a new attack upon Soviet Russia."

A fine musical program has been arranged and admission to both the demonstration and the concert is 50 cents. Tickets are on sale at all branches and at the district headquarters.

Los Angeles Workers to Hold Celebration

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 2.—The Young Workers League and the Workers Party are combining their forces to make the 8th anniversary celebration of the Russian revolution a memorable one in Los Angeles. A mass meeting will be held under their joint auspices at the Music Arts Hall, 233 S. Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15. Robert Minor, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, will be the chief speaker. A suitable revolutionary program is being prepared by the Young Workers League and its Junior Section.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.



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Central Opera House, 205 E. 67th St., Nov. 6 in the evening. C. E. Ruthenberg, Moissaye J. Olgin, Benjamin Gitlow.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Grand Assembly Hall, 318 Grand St., Nov. 6 in the evening. C. E. Ruthenberg, Moissaye J. Olgin, Benjamin Gitlow.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul St., Nov. 8, at 7:00 p. m. Ella Reeve Bloor.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Labor Lyceum, 376 William St., Nov. 8, at 2:00 p. m. Ella Reeve Bloor.

UTICA, N. Y.

Labor Temple Hall, 714 Charlotte St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Swedish Br. Hall, 3rd & Main St., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St., Nov. 8, at 7 p. m. Al Schaap.

BAYONNE, N. J.

Workmen's Circle Hall, 725 W. 25th St., Nov. 8, 2 p. m.

NEWARK, N. J.

Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Joseph Manley.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Workers' Hall, 387 Grand St., Nov. 7, at 8 p. m.

PATERSON, N. J.

Carpenters' Hall, 54-56 Van Houten St., Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m.

DENVER, COLO.

Social Turner Hall, 714 Charlotte St., Nov. 8, at 7:30 p. m. Wm. Dietrich.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

California Hall, Polk & Turk St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Tom Lewis.

BERKELEY, CALIF.

Finnish Hall, 1819 10th St., Nov. 8.

BOSTON, MASS.

At Scenic Auditorium, Berkeley & Tremont, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. C. E. Ruthenberg.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Belmont Halll, 54 Belmont St., Nov. 7, at 7:00 p. m. C. E. Ruthenberg.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Liberty Hall, 592 North St., Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m. Alexander Trachtenberg.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Playhouse, 1814 N. Street, N.W., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Bertram D. Wolfe.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Brith Sholom Hall, 1012-14 E. Baltimore St., Nov. 10, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Labor Lyceum, 6th & Brown Sts., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Jay Lovestone, N. H. Tallentire.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. William F. Dunne.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Moose Temple Hall, 1000 Walnut St., Nov. 8, 2:30 p. m. Jay Lovestone.

CANTON, OHIO.

Canton Music Hall, 812 Tusc St. E., Nov. 8, in the evening. Jay Lovestone.

BELLAIRE, OHIO.

Bohemian Hall, 41st & Harrison Sts., Nov. 6, at 6 p. m. Wm. J. White.

CONNEAUT, OHIO.

Workers' Hall, Broad Street, Nov. 7.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Labor Educational Alliance, 207 Windsor Ave., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Bertram D. Wolfe and Sam Darcy.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Hermanson's Hall, 158 Crown St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. J. O. Bentall.

WATERBURY, CONN.

Garden Hall, East Main St., Nov. 1st, at 2:30 p. m. Charles Krumbein.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Temple Hall, Van Buren & Marshfield Aves., Nov. 7, at 8 p. m. M. Bedacht, E. R. Browder.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Workers' Hall, 517 Helmholtz Ave., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Max Schachtman.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Painters' Hall, Grand & Page Blvds., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Workers' Hall, 511 7th Street, Nov. 8, at 3:00 p. m. Max Salzman.

PULLMAN, ILL.

Strumils Hall, 107th St. and Indiana Ave., Nov. 8, at 6:30 p. m. Martin Abern, Nat Kaplan.

FRANKFORT, ILL.

Majestic Theater, W. Main St., 300 Blk., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Manuel Gomez.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

Hungarian Hall, 316 South Chopin St., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Lovett Fort-Whiteman.

KENOSHA, WIS.

Schlitz Hall, N. Main St. & Milwaukee Ave., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m.

DETROIT, MICH.

Finnish Hall, 5969 14th St., Nov. 7, at 8:00 p. m. J. Louis Engdahl.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Son's & Daughters' Hall, 1057 Hamilton Ave. N. W. Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. J. L. Engdahl.

MASS, MICH.

Mass Fire Hall, Nov. 8th.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Moose Hall, 43 So. 4th St., Nov. 8, at 8 p.m. James P. Cannon.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

German Place, 444 Rice St., Nov. 8, at 2:00 p. m. James P. Cannon.

DULUTH, MINN.

Workers' Hall, 19 Ave. W. and 1st St., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. [illegible] Angeles

AUSTRIANS SEND DELEGATES FROM SHOPS TO I. W. A.

Map Out Immediate Relief Program

WM. F. KRUSE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

VIENNA, Austria.—(By Mail.)—The conditions of the Austrian working class were described as being the worst in present day Europe in that not only were their real wages the lowest but their social maintainence was the least effective. This was proven by extensive reference to comparative government statistics in an address delivered by Dr Schoenhalt at the first National Conference of the Austrian International Workers Aid, held at Vienna on October 11 and 12.

Wage Struggles Discussed.

It was attended by forty Austrian delegates and other obvious reasons unnamed representatives from Roumania and Jugoslavia. That these poor conditions were particularly severe upon the Austrian children and youth was proven by the statistics of the state school medical inspectors. The constant wage struggles in Austria were not merely the outbreak of dissatisfaction but rather the expression of a proletarian class that more and more realizes its doom under the present system.

Most of the delegates represented shop committees. The national organizations of the carpenters, tobacco workers, cap makers and war veterans were represented and seven cooperatives also joined. Dr. Frishauf, noted liberal physician, was elected chairman; Frau Dr. Adler, social democratic leader; Comrade Pianek and Franz Yahnsch, head of the Independent Socialist Working Class Youth, a member of the executive committee.

Strikers' Children Cared For.

Toward the end of the gathering an appeal from the Donawitz strikers was answered with an immediate collection and plans for the transport of the children of the strikers. Further extension of the struggle will be met with additional relief measures.

Soviet Scientist in Claim of Discovery for Cure of Epilepsy

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 Legitimate medical circles are interested in a possible cure for epilepsy discovered in the laboratory of the physiologist, Professor Pavlof.

Pavlof's assistant Dr Speranski announced yesterday in an assembly of physiologists and scientists that as the results of experiments in the artificial freezing of part of the brain substance of dogs, the latter were provoked convulsions and falls similar to those in epilepsy, and investigation showed these had developed in the animal's organism a specific toxin which Dr Speranski calls altotoxin, and demonstrable for the epileptic condition.

Further experiments, it is said, proved that the injection of this toxin into a healthy animal immunized the latter against epileptic seizure. Dr Speranski concluded that the similar treatment were applied to human beings its problem of a cure for epilepsy would be solved.

Read Write distribute The DAILY WORKER

Bill Green Back; Bosses Exploit More Than Ever

COSHOCTON, Ohio, Nov. 2.—"Bill" Green came home from the convention last week but he didn't give us poorly paid workers any encouragement. He didn't make any effort to organize us into a powerful union so that we could realst wage cuts and fight for better conditions. No . . . but he joined the rotary club, which is made up of the very men who are cutting our wages!

The bosses here are adopting a new policy of wage cutting. They are laying off the higher paid workers and taking on others at from 75 cents to $1.50 less. Wages in Coshocton amounts to only $3.05 for an eight-hour day on the average, yet unskilled workers compose 50 per cent of the population.

But the bosses are not satisfied with just wage cutting to make more profits; they are starting a new speed up system. In the Art Works shop here, stop watches are used. An "efficiency" expert holds the watch and if the worker doesn't come up to time requirements, he is fired.

Only one group of shop workers are organized the pottery workers so the laborer has no protection against such methods. He hasn't even got protection against "Bill" Green!

PURCELL TO BE INTRODUCED AT K. C. BY HOWAT

U. M. W. of A. Leader to Act as Chairman

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 2 The A. A. Purcell meeting that will be held on Nov. 4 at the Labor Temple Auditorium with Purcell speaking on "World Trade Union Unity," will have Alexander Howat, miner, former president of District 14 of the United Mine Workers of America, as chairman of this meeting. The arrangement committee finally decided that Alex Howat, militant miner of Pittsburgh, Kansas, was the logical chairman for the A. A. Purcell meeting.

The anthracite miners are on strike and the bosses intend to ship coal from Europe just as soon as there is need of such. The need of world trade union unity is manifest, and that the chairman-ship should go to one representing the wing of the American Federation of Labor at this time was considered by the committee as the most appropriate, for the miners need the unity of all organized labor to win this battle.

Committees calling on unions giving five minute talks urging members to attend the meeting are met with enthusiasm everywhere. In one union hall secretary Patsy McCoy after making a talk and selling tickets found that he had less forth some other cards instead of the tickets and sold eight for twenty cents each. It took him some time to find these men after the meeting and give them tickets.

Some unions that are meeting on Nov. 4, intend to meet early and adjourn the meeting in time for the members to attend the meeting. The rank and file of Kansas City need such a message as Purcell will deliver and the rank and file are moving with their eyes focused on this event.

Soviet Inventor Produces New Type of High-Power Motor

MOSCOW (Tass) — Nov. 2 A sensational discovery by Prof Joffe, who constructed a small motor that can be put in a pocket but is strong enough to put in action a motor car has received much publicity here.

In an interview with press representatives Mr. Joffe said:

"Experiments on condensation of electrical energy in minimum size have been carried on by me already for several years and at present they have reached a stage when we can talk of its practical use. Such accumulators certainly will lead to a technical revolution, because until now enormous weight of accumulators was their great drawback. The construction of accumulators of a new type is based on a physical phenomenon of polarization of certain bodies. I don't want to give exact figures now, but at any rate, new accumulators will have very small weight and size with capacity to store, at the same time, enormous amounts of energy nearly a thousand times more than motors now used. I hope that within a year I shall be able to come to final results of my work in this direction."

Build the DAILY WORKER.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 60 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF FASCIST MARCH

Monarchy, Religion and Army, Base of Policy

ROME, Nov. 2 —Fascism, steeped to the armpits in the gore of thousands of workers, reared and showed its fangs in triumph yesterday at the third anniversary of the fascist march on Rome. Mussolini and his chief aid, Farinacci, secretary general of the fascist party, spoke to humbling throngs of blackshirts while the working population, not wishing to provoke murderous reprisals, remained silent.

Fascism's Base.

The "policy of fascism," said Farinacci, will continue to be "based on monarchy, religion and the army." He was quite scornful and exultant over the crushing of the timid petty bourgeois opponents known as the "Aventine opposition" whose boycott of parliament has been broken up by the "order" to return to their seats in parliament.

Fascism would not be "treacherous," said Farinacci, "unless the opposition provokes it." He added significantly that the fascisti have no intention of ceasing their method of rule by violence. "We refuse all offers of an armistice. If we have been threatened hitherto, we will be even more intransigeant hencforth."

Fascism Starts More Poorhouses.

In spite of the pomp blackshirted ruffians mobilized for the occasion and the 2nd airplanes maneuvering over the city, and all the display of force, the canker at the root of society manifest everywhere was shown by the fact that Mussolini's activities for the day included the dedication of several new poor houses.

The socialists remain crushed by the recent order outlawing the reformist unions and all other but fascist unions. The socialists, who had been more than half way allied with the fascists against the Communists in hopes of being permitted to maintain a semblance of power in the reformist unions, feel that the Communists now have their chances of united anti-fascist opposition to fascism upheld in the minds of the workers. The Aventine opposition in which the socialist also is allied, but not entirely faithful, scattered and crushed by fascist violence.

Baltimore Workers Busy at Campaign for Soviet Defense

By PHILIP CHATZKY.
(Worker Correspondent.)

BALTIMORE, Md. Nov. 2. The nation-wide campaign for the defense of Soviet Russia, starting Tuesday, Nov. 10, in a mass celebration of the Russian revolution's eighth anniversary, is meeting with enthusiasm from workers now. Thus far has been divided into industrial sections, where thousands of leaflets, "Defend Soviet Russia" are being distributed. Workmen's circle branches and fraternal organizations are active in the work.

Rose Pastor Stokes of New York, will be the principal speaker at the Tuesday mass meeting at the British Sisdom Hall, 1012 East Baltimore street. There will also be speakers in Russian and other languages.

Grigori Matusevich of New York, famous concertina player, and Brickman's orchestra are on the program for English and Russian music. Admission is fifty cents, with all proceeds going to The DAILY WORKER reconstruction fund.

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To those who work hard for their money, I will save 60 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
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OUR DAILY PATTERNS



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LADIES' APRON

5039 Cut in four sizes: Small, medium, large and extra large. A medium size requires 2 yards of 32-inch material. Price 12c.

LADIES' DRESS

5266 Cut in four sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 18 year size requires 3 yards of 40-inch material if made as illustrated. If made with puff sleeves 3⅝ yards are required. Width of the skirt at lower edge is 2¾ yards. Price 12c.



5266



4970

5242

GIRLS' DRESS.

4970 Cut in four sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2¾ yards of 36 inch material. Price 12c.

CHILDS COAT AND CAP.

5242 Cut in four sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 4 years. A 4-year size requires 1¾ yard of 54-inch material for the coat and ⅝ yard for the cap. Price 12c

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 15 cents in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and numerous 300 designs of ladies', misses and children's patterns, a complete and comprehensive article on dressmaking, and some hints for the needle worker, as well as many other useful hints to the home sewer, all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

WORKERS' SCHOOL TEACHERS MEET FOR FIRST TIME

Organize Council to Meet Problems

NEW YORK, Nov 2 —On Thursday evening, October 22, the teachers of the Workers' School held their first meeting. The object of the meeting was to organize a permanent council to cooperate with the district agitprop department in connection with the educational work in this district. Comrade Wolfe was chairman of the meeting.

Link School With Agitprop.

A communication from the national agitprop department of the party was read, in which the object of the educational work of the party was declared to be the political education of the party as a whole, linked up with the practical problems of the party and of the working class, and which also outlined in general the method and conduct of school work in the party this year. The keynote of our educational work should be "What Is Needed in the Party."

In discussing this communication, Comrade Wolfe laid before the group the party's new conception of the educational work as a part of and subordinate to the political agitation and propaganda of the party, to be designed to definitely serve the party's needs in its major campaigns. This is a point in which we have not approach our work. We must get away from the old social-democratic forms, not only in organization, but also in methods. Our education should not be the monopoly of a select few or an abstract academic thing. The agitprop department, which will centralize all educational work of the party, is to be a flexible instrument for the major campaigns of the party. All courses are to be tied up with party campaigns in America. Leaders are to still have definite political content. The "Marxism" course will not be "much so and placeless" but will be "Americanized" linked up each time to American problems. The course in Fundamentals of Communism will not only use Bukharin's text but A B C of Communism, but will add material created out of our political needs here and written for American workers. These simple, but necessary foundations for teaching method. The lecture system is not to be abandoned, teachers must aim for activity of students. The question method is advised.

Get Student Representation.

General discussion followed in which all teachers present gave their opinions as to the objects and function of the proposed council. Comrade Wolfe brought together most of these ideas in his summary as follows.

1. The essential problem for the teachers council is to bring the teachers and students together in close contact with the district agitprop department, (which is the representative of the party), to make the best possible policy in the agitprop department. Teachers and students should be represented in an advisory capacity on the agitprop department when it is discussing school problems.

2. The difficulty of getting texts together which are suitable for our needs will make for a compromise between the "teacher as a lecturing text book" and "the teacher as a teacher." The committees of the council will work on mimeographing suitable outlines for students. Out of this council can time come outlines, and later texts. These outlines, supplemented by the question method, will be a suitable method.

3. The council can correlate the different courses.

4. We can gather material that can be used by other courses and be kept on permanent file.

5. Student representation on council will give teachers guidance of what students are thinking about them and their methods, and vice versa.

6. Council can perform some administrative tasks, in organization of classes, collection of fees, supervision of teachings, etc.

7. It can plan forums and correlate all party forums.

8. Most important of all—it can apply the political policy of the party to educational work. Every course can be made to serve the direct political needs of the party. In all courses, practical problems such as labor party, Lovestone, bolshevization, defense of Soviet Russia, etc., run over.

Next Meeting Nov. 5.

A committee was elected to report on the progress of organization of the teachers' council ready at the next meeting. Wolfe, Bosso, Trachtenberg, Eli Jacobson were elected.

The next meeting of all teachers will take place on Thursday, November 5, 8 p. m. All teachers should attend. Come and do your share in reorganization of the educational work of the party to suit our new needs.

Philadelphia, Notice:
Weber Printing Co.
850 N. FIFTH STREET.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION SUPPORTS COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL AND CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the executive bureau of the Scandinavian federation held recently a thorn discussion on the situation in the party and the work confronting the party was had

Support of the Comintern, and a united party behind the Central Executive Committee were stressed at this meeting.

The following resolution was adopted by the Scandinavian bureau:

"The executive committee of the Scandinavian Federation of the Workers (Communist) Party of America declares, in order that all further misunderstanding concerning the result of the latest party convention will be avoided, its full support of and all of the decisions of the convention and binds itself to utilize all of its and the federation's strength to carry out these decisions.

Importance of Bolshevization.

"The executive committee emphasizes especially the importance of the decisions concerning bolshevization of the party, reorganization, and industrial work. Concerning these questions there must be no hesitancy among the members; all party organs must immediately mobilize all their energies to put these decisions into effect.

"The executive committee declares itself loyal to the new leadership elected unanimously by the last party convention, and promises its unreserved support, especially in the bolshevization of the party. Thru the Comintern decision, communicated to the convention, party unity on a Leninist basis is assured. The Scandinavian Federation leader-ship calls upon all the members of the federation to support the Comintern as one man and to work for the realization of its decisions.

Condemn Factionalism.

"The executive committee of the Scandinavian Federation declares further its severest condemnation of all factionalism and confirms the abolition of the old factions as such, and will put forth all of its energy to combat the appearance of new factions within our party. Factionalism can, under no circumstances, be tolerated within a Communist Party.

"The fight against the party's right wing must be waged energetically, for the open and secret followers of large must be combatted. Within the Scandinavian Federation every uncertainty in relation to the Comintern must be eradicated. The same may be said of the federations, its organizations, and members' relation to the Workers (Communist) Party of America. The federation leadership establishes as binding for all the federations, organs and membership, all of the decisions by the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

"Long live our unified Communist Party of America!

"Long live the Communist International!

"The Executive Committee of the Scandinavian Federation of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

"N. af Carlstroem, Secretary."

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS BELONGING TO THE WORKERS PARTY MEET IN CLEVELAND TO DISCUSS UNIONS

CLEVELAND Nov 2 A membership meeting of comrades working in industry was held in Cleveland on Sunday, Oct 21. The meeting was typical of the activity of the comrades of the party in trade union work.

The meeting was attended by all party members working in industry of the city. All the membership was informed about it, and yet only 65 comrades appeared.

Comrade Israel Amter, district secretary, and the comrade in charge of the organization of trade union work on the necessity of every member of the party eligible for membership in a trade union joining the union at once, getting active. He laid down the basis for the organization of party fractions and for the work of the party through fractions building up the 6-3 mass movement in the American labor unions.

Reads C. I. Letter.

Comrade Amter read the letter of the executive committee of the Communist and the executive bureau of the Red International Labor Union to the committees, which insisted that the party members must be better disciplined to force the comrades to do their work in the labor unions.

There was earnest serious discussion on the question of the party's attitude toward the labor unions within the trade union work. Many comrades made a discussion that the comrades must take a labor union within two months. The comrades present not belonging to unions will be instructed to join. A beginning must be made to break down the indifference and to break down the members in regard to trade union work. More meetings of the kind will be held, till the party membership at last reorganize the industry. "The fate of the Communist Party of the American party" as the Fourth Convention pronounced it.

DISTRICT SIX PREPARES WAY FOR PARTY REORGANIZATION

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2 The membership of the district is preparing for the reorganization of the party as the first step in the bolshevization of the party. Membership meetings have been held in Cleveland and Warren. In the last week Comrade Amter, district secretary of the party, has held membership meetings in Bellaire, Steubenville, E. Liverpool, Youngstown and Canton. These meetings were well attended, and the interest shown demonstrates that the membership will support the Central Executive Committee wholeheartedly in the reorganization of the party.

The questions asked and the discussion that arose after the questions were answered, show that the membership is keen to the idea and will do everything possible in carrying on the work.

Lays Stress on Union.

Comrade Amter especially laid stress on the trade union work of the party, and insisted upon the decision of the Communist International being carried out, that all comrades eligible to membership in a trade union must join the union, become active in it and together with the other comrades in the union form a party fraction.

He pointed out that a great part of our work is done among the organized masses, or at least should be done there. By the reorganization of the party we will come into contact with the 24,000,000 unorganized workers in this country. But in the trade unions, where they are, we already have the basis for much of our work, work for building up the party section and the question of bolshevization and reorganization.

Join the unions within two months or discipline will be asserted. The district executive committee takes the trade union work seriously and believes that the decision of the Red International of Labor Unions and the convention of the Workers (Communist) Party will be carried out.

Another meeting will be held in Toledo on Wednesday, Oct. 28. Akron on Nov. 6, and Cincinnati and Fairmont on Nov. 22.

At all the meetings already held resolutions was adopted unanimously, endorsing the decision of the Communist International and party conventions on the question of bolshevization and reorganization.

Am Looking for a Friend of Mine

JOSEPH B. DUJMOVICH

The last heard of him he was at Niagara Hotel, 630½ Tuscarawas St. E., Canton, Ohio.

Write to Paul Parlick, 240 West Hazard St., Mahanoy City, Pa.

COMMUNISTS IN CITY CAMPAIGN IN NEW HAVEN

Many Shop Meetings Held at Noon

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 2.—The Workers Party is conducting an energetic campaign in the city elections of New Haven. Already several noon shop meetings have been held at the largest factories.

The distribution of 10,000 election leaflets is under way, with a well-organized squad of comrades, working under the direction of Campaign Manager Ben Marks. No other party in the campaign has pointed any platform.

Other Parties Spill Bunk.

Our party has held two noon meetings, at which Comrade Simons pictured the condition of the worker in the shops of New Haven, and outlined our program on injunctions, high cost of living, housing, schools, etc. At both meetings, the workers listened attentively. But the democratic party meeting before the Clock shop, addressed by the leading candidates of that party outlined in the usual platitudes, bristling with expression of citizens, honesty serving, born in this yard, ad nauseum. At today's meeting, the difference between our campaign and the democratic campaign was pointed out. The republican candidate, Mr. Towey, makes his chief issue the assessment of property and the local rate of taxation. The democrats stand on their record of building streets and bridges, of "efficient, honest" government. But not a word about what they have done for the working class of the city. At the Clock Shop meeting the chairman of the democratic meeting was the town chairman, Mr. John W. Murphy, also president of the Trades Council of New Haven. But from what he said, no one would have known he had anything to do with labor. He charged that their opponents had not shown any examples of inefficiency, referred to some candidates as "building" some of the "good" he claimed that the small taxpayers' interest should be protected, that the city was doing right million dollars worth of business, and no scandal had been forced to cover it. And to sum up, to insure the reelection of the democratic ticket, he asked plain-thinking voting item

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application

Comrade Mikhail Frunze

The story of the life history of another of the Old Bolshevik guard is now ready for definite telling. One by one the outstanding figures of this magnificent array are passing and will pass from the stage of action. But they leave behind them in their passing the richest heritage ever bestowed upon mankind for all the ages that are to come—*the proletarian revolution.*

Comrade Mikhail Frunze was not one of those spectacular revolutionaries that flash upon the scene of history in a period of elemental upheaval as a comet flashes upon the horizon. Like his great teacher, Lenin, the leader of the Bolshevik wing of the old Russian party, he devoted himself tirelessly to forging in the storm and stress period preceding and during the revolutionary upheaval of 1905, and the disheartening reaction following, the party that was to mobilize and lead the proletariat to final victory over czarism and the bourgeoisie of Russia, and to lay the foundation for the International whose destiny it will be to lead the world revolution.

His life is a lesson and an inspiration to the younger comrades of today, to some of whom the routine, and many times obscure, work of the party becomes irksome.

The Old Bolshevik Guard taught the revolutionaries the essential lesson that without a party steeled in the conflict, with a strong Marxian leadership, there can never be any revolution.

Just as Comrade Frunze carried out the work of the party when it was struggling to make its impress upon the working class, just as he devoted his powers to every post assigned him in the illegal days of preparation for the revolution, so he took the post assigned him after the revolution and with tireless energy covered himself and the cause he served with glory.

After filling party and government positions in places removed from the center of the revolutionary movement, he began his military career as commissioner of the government of Ivanovo Voznessensk, he soon became military leader of the district of Jaroslav, from whence he went to the eastern front as commander of the fourth army operating in the Urals. In 1919, at the height of the Koltchak offensive, he became commander of the whole eastern front and cut to pieces the white guard forces of Koltchak. In quick succession he participated in offensives against other paid military adventurers of the allied powers, and in 1920 headed the red army that drove the forces of Baron Wrangel into the Black Sea. He then became military commander of the Ukraine and Crimea. Other important posts followed until he became vice-president of the revolutionary military council of the Union of Soviet Republics.

His long devotion to the party, extending back to his student days in 1904, his military achievements and his sterling ability to work anywhere and under any conditions circumstances imposed, made him the logical leader of the red army, which position he achieved when Comrade Trotsky became ill.

Outside of Russia, and the leading circles of the Communist movement in other countries, few knew of the career of Frunze until he became chief of the red army, but his contribution to the revolution is so big that as long as there is a recorded history of mankind the name of Frunze will occupy a luminous place on its pages.

As the celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution approaches, our joy will be eclipsed by the sombre thought that this loyal party comrade and brilliant leader of the army of the Union of Soviet Republics fell in his post while still a comparatively young man.

But as we mourn his loss we must remember that the best way in which we can show our devotion to his memory and the cause for which he gave his life, is to seize with a million hands the sword that he so valiantly carried and march onward to the final conquest of the capitalist system.

Progress Against Reaction

According to the *Detroit Labor News* the issue in today's elections in that city of Ford despotism is progress against reaction. Not the class struggle, not the striving to create a mass labor party against the capitalist parties, not a fight against use of police, in junctions and terroristic methods in strikes, but just progress against reaction. How perfectly delightful!

It is still more enlightening when we learn that the *Labor News* supports the present mayor of the city for re-election, it also supports a candidate for a minor office who received in the primaries the support of the ku klux klan. These are the heralds of progress, according to the official organ of the Detroit Federation of Labor, Henry Ford supports the same mayor.

In apologizing for its vile betrayal of labor in this election the *Labor News* also says: "Their actions in office have shown them to be fair to all elements in society."

Mr. Dennis E. Batt's name dies at the head of the editorial column of that paper. At one time he claimed to be a revolutionary and Marxian and today his paper speaks of those who have been fair *to all elements* in society. This rot is a complete negation of the class struggle and speaks the dull monotony of the phrases of the philistine apologists of capitalism. Those who talk thus and do not know better are simply unconscious apologists for capitalism, but when people who have received training in the revolutionary movement repeat such imbecilities it amounts to deliberate prostitution. Rather than quit the gang of labor fakirs in the Detroit Federation of Labor who regularly play the filthy game of capitalist politics rather than go to work to earn an honest living, Batt prefers to remain close to the pie counter and repeat the drivel that appears in the *Saturday Evening Post, Collier's* and other scab sheets.

Surely Lenin knew how to choose apt quotations when speaking of this identical type, he asked, "Tell me, what is a philistine?" He answered it by the quotation:

"A philistine is an empty pot, filled with fear, who hopes that god will have mercy on his soul"

Lenin and the Anthracite Strike -

By William F. Dunne

"EVERYTHING is peaceful in the anthracite," says the capitalist press.

Four or five workers, suspected of membership in the Communist Party, who tried to point out to the miners that their interests are being betrayed by the Lewis machine in that soft coal hard coal miners are not called out together, have been arrested and two of them sentenced to six months in jail. But through the anthracite district there is a great passivity the miners are awaiting with pathetic patience the outcome of the strike. No evidence of any kind has been charged against the strikers.

BUT

At one colliery alone 170 special policemen have been sworn in. The coal capitalists and the state are getting ready

For what?

To "protect lives and property," of course.

But whose lives? And whose property?

Not the miners, we may be sure.

THE American working class is far from being class conscious, but the most ignorant worker would laugh in one's face if one told him that these specially organized and accredited thugs mobilized by the coal owners and their hand-picked local governments were hired into the anthracite district to protect the lives and hovels of the miners.

The most backward American worker knows better than this.

But the great majority of the workers are not prepared to combine the use of reasoning suggested by the concrete facts cited and the premise which they acknowledge as correct.

OF all the capitalist democracies America has been the most successful in maintaining popular support. Nowhere is the right of franchise more revered or the catch words of the medicine men of the ruling class swallowed with greater gusto. The reason for this we will not go into here. It is enough to say that because city, county, state and national government has been based upon an ever increasing degree of popular will that the enlistment of armed forces against the workers is not regarded more lightly.

THE growth of military and semi-military organizations in America – one of the outstanding phenomena of the last few years – even before the world war the use of force against the workers in strikes was a commonplace. Today, an all-embracing net work of patriotic, militarist, fascist organizations official and semi-official covers the country. They are directed against the work ing class as is proven in every period of local or national crisis.

The socialists and liberals find it hard to explain this contradiction within the frame work of American democracy. Generally they come to the conclusion that "corporation control," "Wall Street meets in government," "official corruption," or some other phrase-mongering will for the last struggle is the cause

THEY write and speak endlessly against the Communists because the latter point out that force is inseparable from the state, and that the present democracy is a democracy for one class – the ruling class and its hangers-on. These philosophers of the status quo are the main defenders of American democracy and believers in the franchise as a weapon for the elimination of all inequalities.

They have either never read Engels, they do not understand him or they do not want to understand him.

Universal suffrage, said Engels, is an index of the maturity of the working class: it cannot, and it will not, give anything more, in the present state.

BUT it was Lenin who punctured the iridescent bubble of capitalist democracy so beloved by the social patriots. Where is there a better description of the processes by which armed assault divides a myth of the boasted democratic freedom for minority opinion in the United States than in the following passage in Kautsky, the Renegade and the Proletarian Revolution

The fundamental laws of modern states, take their internal administration, a single state, however democratic, which does not contain loopholes or limiting clauses in its constitution which guarantee the bourgeoisie the legal possibility of dispatching troops against the workers, of proclaiming martial law, and so forth, in case of the disturbance of public order, that is, in case of "disturbance" by the servile class or its servile condition, and of attempts to strike up a non-servile attitude.

LENIN mentions America as one of the countries where the respect of capitalist democracy mentioned above is glaringly evident and there will be no unless exercised from this among the working class.

Yet the social reformists and liberals continue to stand as fathead-ily upon the "constitutional rights" of minorities as the lip-lovers of America's glory contained in record of aggression against the workers and national minorities such as the Negroes in spend of being filled with such bal lots as

"We strive for a higher form of democracy," say the middle class leaders of parliamentarism. They represent that it is because of

Lenin and the Anthracite—GAL 2

defects in the democratic structure of American capitalism that workers in strikes and demonstrations, even in election campaigns, are visited with prison and bloodbaths from time to time.

THESE dupy misleaders are carefull to speak of democracy in the abstract and not of its class character. For the factor which accounts for the launching of armies of police and murderers upon striking workers is clearly which they account for by branding them "as perversions of America's democratic traditions" etc.

To all the American workers who are puzzled by what seem to be contradictions between the theory and practice of American democracy, we commend the following sentence by Lenin:

The more developed democracy is, the nearer at hand is the danger of a pogrom or a civil war in connection with any profound political divergence which threatens the existence of the bourgeoisie.

THE reason for this is plain. Universal suffrage being the index of the maturity of the working class, and universal suffrage being the half mask of capitalist democracy "disturbance of the public order" under such a term which based on deep-seated social divergences cannot but invoke the use of the population.

To the striking anthracite miners we say the real conspiracy does not lie in the alleged conspiracy of strikers against them, we say that it is not even a "peaceful strike" they are engaged in, but in the conspiracy of capitalists and their bloodsucking klan of a wide-spread "disturbance of the public order."

The capitalists miners are committing the crime of crimes against American capitalist democracy they are in an action which disturbs "the social peace" of the whole capitalist land of exploit to strike up a non servile attitude.

The Communists who told the miners that they have been betrayed in part – the production of enormous stocks before long the miners will have to begin to thunderously of the coal and other materials and thunder the indictment

The Sharpening of the Class Struggle in Japan

By G. VOITINSKY.

III.

AS a result of the situation in Japan, there is to be seen a general worsening of the situation of the working and peasant masses, as well as of the millions of middle bourgeoisie and of the intelligentsia.

The most characteristic feature of the impoverishment of the peasant masses is the influx of peasants into the towns in spite of that, which made itself evident during the past year. Unemployment in the towns, however, deprives the young peasants of any chance of being absorbed in industry, and, according to the reports of the Japanese chamber of commerce, there are at present in the whole country about three million unemployed.

The strike movement in Japan in 1924, is regarded as a result somewhat the same of the world war. Accordng to the official reports of the Japanese government in the year 1924 there took place more than 500 strikes involving more than 60000 workers, whilst in the year 1919, when a strike wave set in in Japan for the first time after the war the number of strikes amounted to only 497 and the number of workers involved to 64000.

UNEMPLOYMENT among the intellectuals in Japan is at present very great, although there are no figures available regarding the exact number.

The economic crisis in the country has created a political situation in which the governing clique is forced only turning from one measure to the other in its attempts to save the situation. The Japanese cabinet, with the leader of the bureaucratic agrarian party Kenkakai, Viconte Kato, at the head consists of a coalition of three parties, Seiyukai, Kenseikai and Kakushin Kurabu. The coalition government, which was formed in May, 1924, as a result of a political crisis after the collapse of the strongest party in Japan, Seiyukai, which represented the interests of the financial oligarchy, the court bureaucracy and the big artizans, is laboring under a chronic crisis. The seceded section, Seiyukonto, which has close social connections with the above mentioned groups, constitutes the opposition against the government from the right.

And in spite of the fact there exists no organized opposition from the left the coalition is full of elements of decay, as on the one hand the policy of the government runs counter to the interests of the middle and petty bourgeoisie, not to mention the sharp antagonism of the small holders and workers while on the other hand it is coming to great bitterness on the part of the monopolist big capitalists, the agrarian aristocracy, the higher officials and the militarists.

SINCE the earthquake, that is with in the space of about eighteen months, four governments have succeeded one another in Japan (the cabinets of Admiral Kato, Yamamoto and Kuraz, which have been wrecked between the financial oligarchy and the government bureaucracy on the one hand and the social groups of the rest of the bourgeoisie on the other hand.

The entry into power of the coalition government of Kato was regarded in Japan and in other countries as indicating a certain era of liberalism in the country, a period of smoothing over the differences between the more capitalistic bourgeoisie and the remaining bourgeois classes, and as a means of overcoming the revolutionary mood among the peasants, workers and petty bourgeois.

The cabinet, which on the one hand employed and still employs, cruel repressive measures against the labor movement, the movement of the small peasants and the intellectuals, who are continually becoming more revolutionary, was compelled on the other hand to make large promises, to set up the institute of agrarian inspection in order to allay the constant conflicts between the smallholding peasants and the big landowners ... and to propose arbitration courts for the work ers without, however, formally recognizing the trade unions.

BUT as is to be seen from the recent events in Japan, these measures have brought about results contrary to those which the government expected. The congress of the small holders and tenants which recently took place decided to boycott the institute of agrarian inspection, and meetings and demonstrations of workers which protested against compulsory arbitration and demanded labor legislation in addition to the abolition of seven small laws against "dangerous ideas," demonstrate the correctness of our assertions. The demonstrations and the "outbreaks" at students' meetings with the police, as an answer to the measures of the government to militarize the girls schools, go around the country against the government in all sections of society.

Smith and labor deputies have also expressed against the government's policy of waiting for a favorable moment to attack the revolutionary intellectuals in the event of which precisely took place at a young revolutionary named Nagata, who made an attempt upon the life of the crown prince.

The instability of the development of capitalism in Japan, which was intensified by the general crisis of capitalism of feudalism in the country at the moment of the revolution in the year 1868, after the military clique came into power, which developed in the direction mainly of capitalist production respectively after the Japan-Chinese war in 1895 and after the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-1905 appears to be one of the fundamental causes of the growth of the revolutionary tendency in the country.

BUT the character of the development of capitalism in Japan, which has hitherto developed under the enormous pressure of feudalism in the country at the moment of the revolution in the year 1868, after the military clique came into power, which developed in the direction mainly of capitalist production respectively after the Japan-Chinese war in 1895 and after the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-1905 appears to be one of the fundamental causes of the growth of the revolutionary tendency in the country.

BUT the character of the development of capitalism in Japan showed itself especially after the world war, when monopolist capital and the ruling bureaucracy were faced with the proposition which had never previously existed in the history of the country, of capitalist development. The advance of the process of the swallowing up of the little banks by the big banks, the bankruptcy of hitherto wealthy commercial and industrial firms and banks, and also small-business increase and extension of the enormous Mizui and Mitsubishi concerns are extremely characteristic peculiarities in the present economic life of Japan.

The introduction of male suffrage some weeks ago was an epidemic confusion in view of the ever increasing hate of the mass of the people, and in order that the working masses and the revolutionary organizations shall not be able to make use of even this mutilated franchise (the law provides that only people over 25 years and possessing at least 2.000 yen will be able to vote, while only people over 20 years of age will be elected), there has been introduced at the same time the law against "dangerous ideas," under which membership of an illegal organization is punishable with 10 years hard labor.

There exists no doubt, however, that even this franchise will serve to rally the forces in the country against the existing governing clique and against the monarchy itself. Among the 16 to 17 million new electors who are to be newly passed law, will not be capable of electing the deputies of the landowners and workers and these will undoubtedly promote and expedite the process of the erection of a workers' and peasants' party which will be the first mass political party in Japan.

THE political intellectuals, who constitute the most active political factor in the country are beginning to penetrate more and more into the trade union movement and into the small-holders' leagues in order to gain ideological influence there. The idea of a workers' or a workers' and peasants' party, which was first propagated some years ago by the Communists, has now been taken up by these elements and there exists the danger that it will play too great a role in the organizing of the workers' party. The trade unions and also the small holders' leagues, however, exist in favor of collective membership in the workers' and peasants' party, which will prevent the petty bourgeois intellectuals from penetrating in more or less considerable number into the party. It is of importance for the task of the Communists to entrench this party for the purpose of combating the petty bourgeois ideology of intellectuals of the type of Kawai and others, who wish to convert the party into parliamentary party of democracy.

During the past year the working masses have organized themselves in a wide manner which numerically surpasses the trade unions which were destroyed as a result of the Earthquake. Thus to quote an example, in the post year there has been organized for the first time a union of shipbuilding workers (Kaikun Rodosyeki with 12.000 members, as well as a union of transport workers, etc. In the labor movement, which is fully organized, a considerable revolutionary minority has made its appearance, which in cities like Tokio and Kioto and in centers of the metal industry can count on the overwhelming majority. In all the more or less big towns of the country there is a tendency to get out of the trade unions towards centralization and nationalization.

At the same time the small holders' and the poor peasants are organizing themselves more and more. The movement began for the whole of Japan, which has organized a congress in connection with the trade unions. The organization of the radical intellectuals following after the model of the Fabian society and of similar associations, which aim at social reforms, which aim at nationalizing the country.

The process, no doubt that the revolutionary labor movement will produce new revolutionaries and after the Communist Party will succeed in penetrating into the depths of the working class and in leading to the struggle against absolutism.

R. R. Strikers Stick as Maryland Line Is Blocked with Freigh

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2. Reports received at strike headquarters of the Locomotive Engineers and Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, in Baltimore, for the Western Maryland railroad, indicate that the strike is holding. Reports on the road is badly crippled.

The strike began on the Baltimore & Ohio division reporters could not be secured with any degree of certainty as to the extent of the traffic of scenes. At Cherry Run at Cherry Run a dozen cars are reported to be standing on the road. Similar reports from Cumberland, one of the largest yards on Maryland. The yards from Cumberland to Connellsville, Pa., are reported to be tied up. The strike is also effective on the Western Maryland, it is said. A Western Maryland train was unable to leave Cumberland because of the strike. It is the second one to be held up. It is also said that the strike has been reduced to a total of about 100 cars.

The company has issued denials on the situation. It claimed all trains were functioning properly.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Your name on it?

What Will We Gain From Reorganization?

By ISRAEL AMTER.

The American worker is not so different in psychology from the European worker. Whatever difference does exist is due to the development of the capitalist system in its concentrated form in the United States and to the capitalists and the government employing their most peculiar measures in order to keep the workers dopped. "Americanization" is having a stupifying effect on the psychology. The American worker – even the foreign born, who has been somewhat assimilated – does not regard himself as a worker. He is ashamed of being a worker, and does everything in his power to conceal the fact. He dresses as the bourgeoisie does, he imitates his manners in conformity with the bourgeoisie. Americanization has as its motive to make the worker forget that he belongs to a class, and to instill in his mind the false idea that he is a citizen of the United States with rights and opportunities equal to any mans.

Not to "rise in the world" – which means not to escape from the condition of a worker – is a demonstration that the man is stupid. And a man fears nothing more than to be considered stupid. Therefore the moment a worker leaves a shop after taking off his overalls and washing his hands – he considers himself not a worker but a citizen.

With our present social-democratic form of organization we approach the worker after they have taken off their overalls – and have become "citizens with rights the same as Rockefeller." The result is that they do not listen to us – for they have forgotten, or are trying to forget the class struggle. When the party is reorganized on the basis of nuclei, we will do our work at the place where a worker must be conscious that he is a wage slave. He is driven by the foreman of the boss, he silently revolts against the conditions that he must work under. His mind is open to every kind of suggestion. It is the function of the Communists to nourish this discontent, help to crystallize it, point the way out, formulate the policies and lead the struggle against the system.

For some years the party has issued the slogan of "organizing the unorganized." It was a slogan worthy of a Communist Party; but to every party member it seemed an insuperable task. How could the party with a membership of about 20000 conceive of organizing 24.000.000 unorganized workers in this country? This was a stupendous task, and remains one. But it was incomprehensible particularly because, altho the party members are working in the shops where the other 24.000.000 are employed, nonetheless, they were not working in an organized manner in carrying on the general work of the party among the workers in the shops, factories and mines, and particularly in achieving the task of organizing the unorganized.

It was impossible that the party by itself could instil such time as the party itself was organized in such form and at the proper place to carry out the task. The shop nucleus would afford the only possibility of accomplishing this task.

For some years we have spoken of organizing shop committees and thru these committees, aiding in revolutionizing the labor unions. But how could we organize shop committees effectively if we, the Communists, were not organized in the shop, in order to systematically perform this work? The shop nucleus made up of the party members affords this possibility.

Since the time of Karl Marx we have been aware that the success of the working class is primarily a question of production. What should have been more natural than that we Communists who wish to end the robbery of the working class, should organize at the point of production? Instead, owing to the ideas made to the social democratic outside of Russia where the Soviet nucleus was adopted from the very beginning the parties were built in such form as to enable the workers to "capture" the state by the methods of parliamentarism. The Communist movement arose out of the post struggles of the worker in the period of reaction, but it is clear that the culmination of the class struggle and the final victory are the tasks against the state.

Hence, in order to do this work the Communists must be organized at the point of production, in order from the very beginning to lead the work of the masses into the struggle for power.

The immediate tasks of the party and the development of the struggle for power demand that the reorganization of the party take place as quickly as possible. There is no dan

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against the Barring of Sakietvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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POLICE POWER BACKS MINE OWNERS

COLONIAL WARS MAY WRECK NEW FRENCH CABINET

Strike and Revolution Spreads in Syria

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Nov. 3.—After a stormy session of the socialist council here yesterday a motion to give a vote of confidence to the Painleve government was defeated by the narrow margin of 1,431 to 1,228. This party forms a powerful bloc in the government and if the policy is carried out indicates an early fall of the Painleve cabinet, possibly precipitating the first crisis today when the cabinet presents the new program to the chamber of deputies.

At a conference between Painleve and a number of the socialist leaders the principal question discussed was the continuation of the colonial expeditions in Morocco and Syria. The socialist congress at Marseilles a fortnight ago was reached against the further granting of credits for colonial warfare.

Socialists Puzzled.

The government socialists realize that in order for France to maintain her colonies "her prestige" in Africa and the Near East, she must continue the colonial wars. The socialists are endeavoring to devise a means of straddling the issue so that they will not have to openly challenge this "imperialist" policy. At the same time pressure from the membership of their party that is wavering under the terrific assaults of the Communists upon the whole governmental policy takes such a note dangerous as it may alienate large numbers of their supporters, who will go into the Communist camp. The parliamentary leaders of the socialists mobilized every ounce of their strength and the power at their command in favor of the policy of colonial despotism was the result of their efforts.

New Syrian Dictator.

The new Syrian high commissioner, who replaced Gen. Sarrail, whose storming of Damascus was carried to such excess that vast Islam hordes were arising against colonial savagery caused his removal, is a journalist, Henri de Jouvenel, former minister of public instruction in the bloc nationale of Poincare. The government hopes that this change will pacify the rebel bands that are increasing in numbers and daring.

Information received at Jerusalem reveals the spread of the revolt between Damascus and Homs, 80 miles north of Damascus, where four towns are besieged and French control of the mandated area is seriously threatened. Other dispatches describe the complete rout of French forces. One thing is certain and that is that French rule is tottering and cannot be established on the old basis without a tremendous standing army that will impose still heavier burdens upon the French military budget, already overburdened.

The Arab workers of Palestine are on strike as a protest against the massacre of thousands of inhabitants of Damascus and the anti-imperialist sentiment is spreading like wild fire throughout the immense vastness of the Mohammedan world.

Painleve Unyielding.

"There is no question of giving up the French mandate in Syria or evacuating that territory," said a prominent member of Painleve's cabinet, as the crisis became menacing in the government. It is not unlikely that the continued fall of the franc and the colonial wars may bring about the fall of the second Painleve cabinet within a short time, possibly today.

ELECTION RETURNS WILL APPEAR IN TOMORROW'S ISSUE

The DAILY WORKER goes to press too early to obtain the full election returns from New York, Boston, Detroit, Cleveland and New Jersey. Reports of the outcome in these places will be published in tomorrow's Worker, with an analysis of the contending forces. Early returns indicate a complete Tammany victory in New York, the probable victory of the Hague democratic machine in New Jersey, while in Detroit the re-election of the candidate endorsed by Henry Ford and the Detroit Federation of Labor is still in doubt.

IT'S ON ITS WAY



PALESTINE ARAB WORKERS STRIKE AS PROTEST AGAINST MASSACRE OF NATIVES BY FRENCH IN SYRIA

PALESTINE, Nov. 3.—The Arab workers of Palestine have declared a strike as a protest against the massacre of Arab workmen in the French bombardment of Damascus.

Revolt Spreads

DAMASCUS, Syria, Nov. 3. The bombardment of Damascus by the French in which thousands of men, women and children were killed, has united many of the divergent groups in Syria to a realization that French rule must go. Revolutionary activities against the French have started in the northern part of Syria where bands of natives have armed themselves and are preparing to raid the French lines.

The outbreaks of the natives in the Aleppo, Hama and Homs districts has the French worried. General Sarrail has again sent an urgent demand for more troops.

General Sarrail, who engineered the attack on the city of Damascus, is now being called to Paris as a gesture to appease the anger of the capitalists and missionaries of other powers who had French shells burst over their heads, due to the "carelessness" of General Sarrail who forced to let the citizens of other nations know that a bombardment was to take place and give them the same chance that he gave French subjects to escape the shells that destroyed parts of the city.

French Plunder Village.

Following the French bombardment of the city, French officers and soldiers and their Senegalese troops raided the city, plundering the shops and homes, stealing whatever took their fancy. A number of women that had not fled the city, but had all in it, were dragged out and outraged by drunken soldiers.

The estimates as to property losses, not counting the plunder of French soldiers, range from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 Turkish gold pounds or $4,474,000 to $8,748,000.

* * *

Recall Sarrail.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The anger aroused in the French press for the blunder caused by General Sarrail in the bombarding of Damascus, before giving proper notice to citizens of other lands to permit them to escape the bombardment and which has raised a

(Continued on page 3)

K. K. K. DRAGON CHARGED WITH DEATH WOUNDS

Evidence Is Piling Up Against Trio

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Nov. 3.—Infection caused from wounds inflicted upon her body by D. C. Stephenson, Earl Gentry and Earl Klinlick, had as much or more to do with her death than the mercury which she took in a suicide attempt to escape the torture of her assailants, according to testimony given today by Dr. V. H. Moon, in the trial of the three klansmen charged with the murder of Miss Madge Oberholtzer.

Day by day the evidence proving the diabolical character of these creatures is being produced, until in any other part of the world except a ku klux stronghold they would unquestionably be found guilty.

Medical Demonstration

A demonstration in open court of the rapidity with which bi-iodide of mercury tablets dissolve was staged by the defense today.

The demonstration was given as part of a severe cross-examination of Dr. V. H. Moon, pathologist of Indiana state university.

The same bottle of mercury tablets Miss Oberholtzer bought preliminary to a suicide attempt as the result of ill-treatment at the hands of the defendants was used in court.

On direct examination Dr. Moon had testified that mercury in tablet form was slower in its action than when powdered.

(Continued on page 3)

FASCIST DEBT ENVOYS AROUSE WORKERS' IRE

Smuggled in Under Heavy Guard

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Battery Park yesterday was turned into an armed camp for the purpose of protecting the Italian fascist debt mission from the open hostility of thousands of workers who had gathered to express their contempt for the blood-streaked bandit government represented by the mission.

The mission, headed by Count Giuseppe Volpi di Misurata, fascist minister of finance, came on the Italian liner, Duilio. When the crowd gathered at the representatives of the United States state department, treasury officials and someone from the Italian embassy, who were at the pier got busy on the radio and had the ship stopped out in the harbor, while a cutter of the coast guard pulled along side and the mission left the ship and entered the cutter which rushed madly down the bay at full speed.

Armed Guard on Job

Smuggled into a waiting auto, with drawn curtains, and surrounded on all sides by other autos full of armed policemen, coast guards, detectives and federal operatives, many of them riding on the dashboards of the cars with drawn revolvers the craven pedtroops were taken to the Pennsylvania station where a special train was waiting to rush them to Washington where they will try to beg the government for liberal financial terms so that Mussolini may be able to continue the murder of the working class and the wholesale terror against his political enemies.

Boost Potato Prices.

Early frosts and farmers' profiteering the amount of potatoes raised in former years is given as the excuse for boosting potato prices from $4.25 to $6.35 per 100 pounds by the Chicago commission merchants.

UNITED FRONT COMMITTEE IN PASSAIC MILLS

Mass Meeting Rouses Much Enthusiasm

By ALBERT WEISBORD.

PASSAIC, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Passaic textile workers are determined to fight the wage cuts which the bosses have forced upon the workers. In response to leaflets given out by the united front committee of textile workers, a big mass meeting was held Friday evening, October 30, at Nibaurers' Hall.

The speakers at the meeting were Albert Weisbord, secretary of the central bureau, united front committees; Kovacs, editor of the Rumanian paper, the Uj Elore; Silansky, of the Slavic Federation of the Workers Party, Radwanski, editor of the paper, the Nowy Mir, and Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for mayor of New York City on the Workers Party ticket.

Gitlow Speaks.

The speakers, Kovacs, Silansky, and Radwanski, spoke in Hungarian, Slavic and Polish respectively and were well received. Then Weisbord introduced Benjamin Gitlow and pointed out that Gitlow and the Workers Party that this meeting far more important than the different very important election meetings which a candidate for mayor was supposed to attend at this time.

The chairman pointed out that only a few days ago when the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union left wing decided to break the injunction that the capitalist judge had handed down, Benjamin Gitlow was to be found on the very front lines of the picketers and that when the workers decided to strike and picket the plants of the Hudany Milks Consolidated Co. and the other plants of Passaic that Benjamin Gitlow would be ready there too.

Benjamin Gitlow then spoke on the need for organization and the fight against the wage cut. His speech was received with tremendous enthusiasm and cheers that lasted for some time. And with this the workers decided unanimously to organize themselves behind the united front committee of textile workers.

Enroll Members.

The united front committee, has opened headquarters at 25 Dayton avenue, Passaic, and at once at the meeting over a hundred paid the initiation fee of fifty cents and enrolled into the organization.

The organization drive will be continued all next week by means of meetings in several languages. There will be Italian meeting, Hungarian meeting, Polish meeting and Slavic meeting. These meetings will be announced later. Efforts will be made to get the various nationalist work clubs into the united front against the textile bosses.

CAPITALIST VIOLENCE RULES IN ANTHRACITE TO CRUSH MILITANT MINERS; LEWIS MACHINE AIDING

The following article is the second of a short series upon the strike of 168,000 miners in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, written by Alex Reid of the Progressive Miners' Committee, who while speaking to mass meetings of strikers was set upon by combined capitalist authority and corrupt union officials and sentenced to six months in the Scranton jail, from where he is just released.

* * *

By ALEX REID

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

The armed state of capitalism is well represented in the anthracite mining field. Thruout the coal field the plainclothes men are crowding each other, so numerous are they. Every arm of the capitalist state is in evidence, among them being the federal representatives of the departments of justice and labor, state troops, sheriffs, deputies, loral police, plainclothes men, coal company thugs, and gunmen, and last but not least, and more treacherous and contemptible than all the rest combined, are the labor fakers in the anthracite.

Wall Street has entirely covered the anthracite with its protectors. The miners are prohibited from speaking or meeting unless the meeting is sanctioned by the labor fakers and then only with an agreement that only certain subjects will be discussed. The labor fakers are mixed up with the coal company politicians, and can be seen in company with them thruout the valley.

The whole foregoing, forces are combined and are ruling the anthracite with an iron hand. The labor fakers, cooperating with the police power, have broken up the progressive

(Continued on page 2)

COMRADE FRUNZE IS BURIED IN MOSCOW NEAR LENIN TOMB

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 3.—Gen. Mikhail Frunze, minister of war of the Union of Soviet Republics, was buried today in the revolutionary martyrs' cemetery before the walls of the Kremlin while crowds stood in impressive silence in the streets.

All Russia mourned the passing of the young military leader whose untimely death on Saturday shocked the country. At the time of the lowering of his coffin into the grave behind the tomb of Lenin, every garrison within the vast domain of the Union of Soviet Republics fired a salute of 50 guns.

All branches of the government, including the army and navy were represented at the funeral, while the Communist organizations and the trade unions were conspicuous. Members of the foreign diplomatic corps occupied prominent places.

MINERS FINED FOR STRIKING BY FARRINGTON

Labor Czar Helps Boss to Crush Union

By S. MASULEO

Worker Correspondent.

COLLINSVILLE, Nov. 3.—Coal miners of Local 685, United Mine Workers of America, at the order of Frank Farrington, president of the District 12 unions, were forced to turn back $25.00 from their pay this month to the Lumagha Coal Co. as a fine for protesting against bad working conditions.

The fine came as a punishment of the miners for two attempt to remedy evils of continual docking of pay and dangerous transportation in both cases. Farrington took the part of the boss.

The miners first "crime" was a 14-day strike, resulting from their refusal to ride in motor cars provided by the bosses, following the electrocution of one of their fellow workers.

In the effort to get safer transportation to and from the place of work, after reaching the mine the strike was called. Farrington, however, ended it by forcing the men to ride again on the life-endangering transportation.

The second offense of the miners was their protest against having their wages docked for not loading four cars of "clean" coal daily. If the coal was "dirty" and if the tonnage was under that of four car-loads, the bosses took a good slice off their wages. In opposition to this, the miners agreed among themselves to load no more than one car load daily. This load, however, was to be 100 per cent "clean." By this means, they hoped to force the operators to eliminate the system of "docking."

Here again, Farrington interfered in behalf of the company, after the men had carried on their fight for seven days. He commanded that they load four car-loads daily of clean coal or lose their full pay check. Not content with giving the victory to the boss and allowing them to keep the men working in dangerous conditions with continual deductions from their pay, Farrington went even so far as to impose the $25.00 additional fine.

FEAR CHINESE AUTHORITIES MAY EXECUTE ARRESTED LEADERS OF SHANGHAI TRADES UNION COUNCIL

SHANGHAI, Nov. 3. Fear is expressed in Shanghai for the lives of the members of the Shanghai Trades Union Council that are under arrest on a charge of participating in the Communist movement.

A reward of $10,000 is offered by the Chinese authorities for the arrest of Li Li San, the president of the trades union council and a still higher reward is offered by the foreign municipal council of Shanghai for the arrest of the secretary of the central executive committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

But despite the attempts at persecuting the workers, the strike movement is spreading.

In several of the Japanese mills new strikes have broken out as a result of the violation by the employers of agreements concluded with the workers.

Trade Unions Illegal.

The trade unions, whose dissolution was recently decreed, are still in existence, altho they are forced to work underground.

All the nationalist organizations of Peking have issued a joint circular demanding that the government should reestablish the trade unions of Shanghai.

Lives With Bullet in Heart.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3. Abrahamr Malnitsky, 32, lived for nearly ten minutes today with a bullet in his heart. He died while physicians were preparing to operate.

Gov. Small Fearing Impeachment, Refuses to Call Legislature

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 3.—Governor Small will not call a special session of the legislature to discuss the matter of traction legislation, due to the impending case against him in the supreme court in which the state treasury is suing him for $1,000,000. Attempts have been made at a number of sessions to impeach the governor and the special session can only discuss the matter it was called to discuss. He fears that legal means may be discovered by which his impeachment can be tried about and will not call a special session.

In the meantime a special committee will work on the matter of traction legislation for the 14 months period, until the next session of the assembly meets in January, 1927.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY
November
7

A 12 page special issue celebrating the Eighth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be issued

Special articles cartoons by noted artists—many features—will go to make up this the biggest issue of the year. At 2 cents a copy.

ORDER A BUNDLE

Single copies 5 cents.

CHICAGO POLICE FIND "HOT TIP" ON DURKIN "DUD"

Terrorize South Side Standard Oil Worker

After spending an entire night on a prairie near Whiting, Ind., watching the entrance of a small shack nearby in an attempt to "get" Martin Durkin, who slew the red-baiting prohibition "enforcement" Officer Shanahan and one of the Chicago police sent to "get" him, 40 policemen and federal operatives armed with shotguns, bombs and steel shields, realized that the "hot tip" they received was a "dud."

Police Raid Worker's Home.

Another army of police and federal operatives raced in autos thru the south side to 124th and 8th Ave. to the home of Herbert Mattingly, a Standard Oil Co. employe, where armed with shotguns, rifles, tear bombs and carrying thick steel shields, they surrounded the house.

All they found in the house was Mattingly's wife and two small children huddled in one corner looking on wondering what had happened and Mattingly, who they claimed has a resemblance to Durkin, fast asleep in his bed.

As the police were coming back to the city after their hopeless all-night vigil, the relatives at the funeral of Austin, the stool-pigeon used by the police to trace Durkin, accused the police assigned to "get" Durkin of being so scared that in their fear that Durkin would "get" them they shot without letting him have a chance of finding protection.

Can't Use Shotgun.

Sergeant Gray who was also killed in the battle with Durkin accused Sergeant Michael Naughton of not being able to use the shotgun and in his last words said:

"O, if Naughton had only known how to use a shotgun, or if he had let me take it."

They're Not Handling Pickets.

Chicago police are very "brave" when it comes to handling girl strike pickets in the garment trades district, but when it comes to "getting" gunmen and gangsters, that have been imported by politicians to help them win Chicago elections after some "mix-up," the heroic policemen develop acute chills that make their knees rattle and hands tremble, as the delirium tremens possessed them, so that their bullets fly their own stools instead of their quarry.

Cloakmakers' Ball to Be Held by Local 52 of Los Angeles, Nov. 7

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 3.—"To dance," said one of the Greek gods. "If only for the gods and the cloakmakers. But dance in joy, means for the cloakmakers to become like gods themselves."

This rather apt quotation fits in well with the dance of the cloakmakers of Los Angeles I. L. G. W. Local 52, which is to be given at the Co-Operative Hall on the night of November 7, anniversary of the birth of the first workers' republic. Also the union's tuner erists has been put on the road to settlement of the right sort, or the "left" sort—better said, so why shouldn't the cloakmakers be joyful? It will be a masquerade ball, and all workers are invited.

Two Illinois Miners Killed at Pana Mine

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PANA, Ills., Nov. 3.—The death of Peter Mitchell, 45, today brought the death toll to two in the explosion late Monday in the Pana Coal company's mine number 1. William Broskey, 47, was instantly killed.

The men set their explosive and retired from the room. Mistaking the blast in an adjoining room for their own, they returned just as the dynamite ignited. Several tons of coal were hurled upon the two men whose bodies were deadly mutilated.

MILWAUKEE WORKERS TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3—The workers of Milwaukee will celebrate the Eighth Anniversary of the Union of Soviet Soviet Republics at the Labor Temple, 8th and Walnut streets, Sunday night, November 9, with Edwards, Zam and a Jewish comrade speaking.

PHILADELPHIA, ATTENTION!

CELEBRATION

Eighth Anniversary Russian Revolution

LABOR LYCEUM, 6th and Brown Streets

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 8 P. M.

Speakers: Jay Lovestone of Chicago, Norman H. Tallentire of Seattle, Wash., and Others.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

CAPITALIST VIOLENCE RULES IN ANTHRACITE TO CRUSH MILITANT MINERS; LEWIS MACHINE AIDING

(Continued from page 1)

miners' meetings thruout the valley and every effort is being made to keep the facts of the strike from the rank and file miners.

Capitalist Dictatorship at Work.

A campaign of misrepresentation is being carried on thruout the coal district by the capitalist press. Each day in each city in the valley, screaming headlines are carried by the kept press denouncing the progressive miners and reds. The yellow papers carry cartoons representing the progressive miners and their leaders as dogs and picture them as only such degenerated capitalist tools can, while the labor fakers write to the police congratulating them for breaking up the workers' meeting, and do their utmost to railroad miners to jail.

No effort is spared to keep the miners in ignorance of the class character of the struggle going on in the hard coal fields. I am conservative in stating that if one-tenth of the effort was made by the officials of the union to teach the miners the real cause of and remedy for the dictatorship that is being used to keep them in ignorance, the anthracite miners would respond in a manner that would guarantee a brilliant victory in the near future.

Mines Filled With Gunmen.

Everything is practically "peaceful" in the valley of hard coal at this time. The authorities see to it that it may not be otherwise. In spite of this seemingly peaceful strike, the coal owners have engaged armies of private guards to surround their property. Some of the owners have engaged as many as 120 private guards, and these are guarding the property, nosing around the cities and making all kinds of inquiries among the miners.

The question naturally arises, why are the coal companies employing this provocative force? Whom are they directed against, and why? The miners have ample proof from past experience that this provocative force of guards is placed there for the same reason that guards were placed in every striking district in America when an attempt was to be made to dig coal or haul stock coal and ship it to the market during a strike.

Prelude to Open Shop Mines.

Thruout America—in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Illinois, Nova Scotia and Alberta—we see the crimson stain of human blood of the miners who gave up their lives in protest against the importation of scabs, and against the coal companies' guards. They know from bitter experience why the guards are there and whom they will be used against.

The question is being asked throughout the hard coal region, why are the maintenance men not brought out? And in many places the demand is being made to bring them out. Why are no union mass meetings being held thruout the anthracite?

Union Officials Don't Act.

Why has the union permitted union men to wash and load coal during the strike? This inferior coal is being sold in New York City at $23.00 per ton, an increase of 100% since the beginning of the strike. The miners are now beginning to feel the pinch of hunger and discontent, and concern is plainly discernable with many miners thruout the valley.

A state of mind is developing in the anthracite miners that breaks no importation of scabs, and the neglect of the miners and their interests is beginning to arouse their fighting spirit, fame the stocking of the mine properties with private gunmen sanctioned by the capitalist state.

BRITISH ADMIT THEY FOMENTED PERSIAN REVOLT

Boast of Girdling the Soviets with Enemies

LONDON, Nov. 3—Now it is quite openly admitted by boastful attaches of the British foreign office that British money and arms were behind the recent coup d'etat by which the former premier of Persia, Riza Kahn, now the new king, overthrew the young shah, backed by the reactionary religious element and the equally reactionary capitalists and landlords.

It is also openly boasted that this British engineered revolution in Persia is only part of a far greater and more menacing plot to girdle Soviet Russia around with hostile governments preparatory to a probable armed attack on the workers' republic at an opportune time.

British diplomats are greatly pleased with themselves over the Persian reactionary revolution which they supported as the next best trick in the anti-Soviet conspiracy since the Locarno pact was supposed to have won Germany to join the British built alliance against the Soviet power.

The British government are hopeful that Tchitcherin, Soviet commissar of foreign affairs, will even be rebuffed by France when he visits Paris in a week or two to talk over the old Russian debt.

German Ship Uses Canal

BALBOA, Panama Canal Zone, Nov. 3.—The first German warship to use the Panama Canal since the war, passed thru today.

Read-Write distribute The DAILY WORKER

Era of Greater Trusts Must Face An Era of Greater Labor Unions

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, any attempt to criticize the growth of greater monopolies meets with immediate resentment. Twenty years ago trust busting was the favorite sport of "reform" politicians, while the magazines piled up huge circulations by exposing the iniquities of great wealth, consolidated in giant corporations. Now the Bank of America comes forward and says:

"Today, after mature consideration of the combination question, the public mind has come generally to approve and endorse large scale methods in business as typical of the modern era of economic organization. 'Big Business,' it is now realized, is no longer synonymous with 'bad business'."

* * * *

One of the most ardent propagandists for the viewpoint of the Bank of America is Arthur Brisbane, of the Hearst press, who never misses an opportunity to put in a good word for organized dollars. Brisbane's most recent attack is on those "queer Americans, interfering with moving picture development, seeking to prevent American concerns from becoming 'too big,' as tho it were possible for any American concern, honestly managed, EVER to become too big," the capital letters being Brisbane's own.

* * * *

Since Brisbane is now a millionaire, and has the utmost respect for others more times a millionaire than himself, it becomes a question what he means by "honesty" in business The Hearst press was once most vicious in its attacks on "corporate greed." But now the Hearst magazines are given over to salacious sex stories, while his dailies are filled with murders, robberies, the domestic difficulties of the upper class and the varied doings of the bootleggers. Such news is perfectly safe.

* * * *

Yet business is not less corrupt. It has not become more honest, even from the bourgeois point of view. William Randolph Hearst, himself, in giving some of his views on this week's municipal election in New York City, admits this when he declares that:

* * * *

"The crooked inner workings of Tammany are likely soon to be exposed to public view and public criticism. The tiger has not changed his stripes, and I imagine the history of machine politics will repeat itself. It has done so at intervals ever since the days of Tweed."

If Tammany Hall and the democratic party in New York City and state are corrupt, then big business whose political agents they are must be corrupt. Which should flatten out the hypocrisies of Brisbane and the Bank of America about "honesty in business."

The American business man has but one goal and that is to increase his profits. If the weaker or less resourceful business pirate fails in this, then some one else with greater ingenuity will succeed and crush him to the wall.

The government in approving of the era of greater merger aids the biggest business bandits.

* * * *

Coolidge's administration has winked an eye at the consolidations in the meat packing industry, while it is actually forcing the merging of railroads. The bait held out, of course, to the gullible public is that economy in management will result in cheaper rates, and to the workers' higher wages.

But the workers in Chicago's "Packingtown," for instance, know that the $10,000,000 saved annually in overhead expenses alone thru the merging of the Armour and Morris packing organizations, has not resulted in increased wages. It has brought only higher profits to parasite stockholders.

* * * *

Workers must recognize the era of greater mergers as a capitalist development that cannot be turned back, but as creating a problem that labor alone can meet and solve. Government endorsed monopolies help solidify the strength of the capitalist class, develops its unity in the "open shop" war against labor's organizations, and makes victories for the oppressors easy unless the workers realize that they, too, must effect their consolidations, all-inclusive industrial unions thru the amalgamation of the present craft organizations.

* * * *

This will of course lead to more aggressive struggles, to the final struggle for all power, when labor must take over the great industries as the property of its Soviet state, dispossessing the capitalist class and abolishing the profit in production. In that day of labor's triumph, the bigger and more centralized the capitalist monopolies are, the easier it will be to continue industry for the benefit of all, not to maintain it as now for the enrichment of the owning few.

JOBLESS ARMY FILLS CITY OF SCABHOOD FAME

By A. T.
Worker Correspondent.

KENOSHA, Wis., Nov. 4.—Kenosha which recently won the recognition of being the most prosperous industrial center in Wisconsin, is now overcrowded with an army of unemployed. Many mills are being operated part time, while some are closed down indefinitely. Besides, many jobless are there from other states, attracted by the "prosperity" advertisements.

Those shops that are running pay so little that it is hard for even a single man to exist on the wage. "If you don't like the wages, you know what you can do about it!" This is the reply of the boss when workers complain.

Kenosha's "prosperity" has been linked up with the fact that it is an "open shop" town. The bosses here have kept the workers from organizing for longer than in any other towns in the southern part of Wisconsin.

Court-Martial to Let Mitchell 'Defend' Self Before Guilty Verdict

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The army courtmartial that is trying Col. Wm. Mitchell for "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," decided to give the flying colonel opportunity to present his views before bringing in the verdict.

After promptly overruling a motion to dismiss the whole case, and indicating a verdict of guilty, the jury of generals granted Mitchell permission until Monday in order to obtain the numerous witnesses thru whom Mitchell will endeavor to prove that his charges of "criminal negligence" and "almost treasonable" administration of the army and navy air services were fully justified.

The jury of generals felt that to deny Mitchell the privilege of calling witnesses in his own behalf might create an unfavorable impression against the court-martial.

Death Toll Reaches 24.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 3.—The death here today of Sid A. Tindel, 19, wealthy oil operator of Camden, Arkansas, from injuries suffered in the wreck of the Sunny Land, Frisco flyer, near there last Tuesday, brought the death toll in the wreck to 24. Twenty persons were killed outright, and four others have died in Memphis hospitals of injuries.

Engineers of the October Revolution



The Central Executive Committee of the Russian Communist Party elected by the Sixth Congress of the party in July-August 1917: 1) L. Kamenetf. 2) L. Trotsky. 3) I. Stalin. 4) G. Zinovliev. 5) A. Rykov. 6) A. Sverdlov. 7) V. I. Ulianov (Lenin). 8) Artem (Sergeiev). 9) N. Bucharin. 10) Milutin. 11) M. Uritzky. 12) A. Kolontai. 13) Nogin. 14) Lomov.

Unable to Find Work as Male Stenographer He Dons Woman's Garb

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 3.—Edgar Landman of Kansas City, 19, was held by police charged with impersonating a woman. He was arrested following a "date" Landman and a girl stenographer had "with two fellows" at a party at which his "fellow" insisted upon a kiss and wanted to "rub cheeks."

"Four years and a half ago" Landman told police, "I decided to become a stenographer because I couldn't get physically able to do hard work."

After finding it hard to obtain employment as a male stenographer, young Landman decided he decided to dress as a woman.

"I had no trouble at all getting work then," he said.

"I have since then associated with girls as a girl."

"If that fellow I had a date with last night hadn't tried to kiss me no one would have found out I was a boy," young Landman lamented. "My fellow insisted on necking. I guess he must have got suspicious when my beard tickled his face."

Kilkenny Cats Have Agreed on Plan for Amicable Hostility

DUBLIN, Nov. 3.—The royal commission appointed to fix the boundaries between the Irish Free State and Ulster has reached an agreement and will render its report shortly, according to the Cork Examiner.

The Examiner states that Premier Craig of Ulster has agreed not to enter any organized resistance to the enforcement of the boundary commission report.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

Bituminous Miners in High Production Mark Help Break Big Strike

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3—Proof that the bituminous miners are, under the Lewis administration, being compelled to go on working and even increase the output to be used in scabbing the anthracite miners now on strike out of their well-earned victory, is seen in the fact reported by government statisticians that during the week ending Oct. 24, broke all previous weeks' records, or a total of 12,040,000 tons. Anthracite production for the same time was given as only 1,400,000 tons.

Wants Money for War Department in Spite of All "Peace" Pacts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The war department cannot make further cuts in its budget without seriously crippling the military service of the country, President Coolidge was informed today in a letter from Secretary of War Davis.

Davis' letter was in reply to a communication from the president asking the war department to attempt greater reductions in its expenditures. It can be suspected that Davis "reply" was written before Cal's request.

ENGLISH LABOR PARTY MAKES GAINS IN THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 3—Reports from yesterday's municipal elections show that of the eighty points reported the labor party has made substantial gains, capturing 50 seats in the provinces and 40 in London from their opponents and losing 20.

TOLEDO MEMEBERSHIP DISCUSSES PARTY REORGANIZATION ISSUES

TOLEDO, Ohio Nov. 2—A successful membership meeting was held here on Wednesday, Oct. 29, to discuss bolshevization and reorganization of the party. Comrade I. Amter, district secretary, gave a lengthy talk on bolshevization of the party, the primary condition of which is reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei.

As a party of action, however, Comrade Amter pointed out that mere reorganization will not take us far on the path of bolshevization. The party members must understand the principles and policies of the Communist International and of the party. Without this understanding, the party membership will be unable to conduct their work.

Comrade Amter then analyzed the important tasks before the party at the present time; the campaign for a labor party, work among women and among Negroes, work to build up the Young Workers League, of which there is no branch in Toledo, defense etc. Comrade Amter dwelt at length on trade union work and repeated the decision of the district executive committee that every comrade eligible for membership in a union must joint in two months or be disciplined.

Reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei was presented in minute details. Comrade Amter not only gave the comrades the technique of reorganization, but also described how they would conduct their work.

Many questions were asked after the talk, which showed that the membership is alive to the question of reorganization. The registration will be carried out and Toledo will enter 100 per cent into the new form of party organization.

A resolution was adopted pledging the membership to assist the Central Executive Committee in the important tasks before the party. The resolution was adopted unanimously with the exception of one comrade abstaining "because he had not received instructions from his branch and did not wish to offend his branch members." Surely, a remarkable point of view on such a non-factional issue!

BUSSOLINI'S DEB MISSION IS IN N HURRY TO DEPAR

Volpi Says He Will Sta to Finish

(Special to The DAILY WORKER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—After hour and a half passed yesterday preliminary discussion, the Italian A American debt commissions have a journed until tomorrow to give t Americans time to study the 24 mo graphs submitted by the Italians

The representatives of the bloo Mussolini terror seem confident th a settlement will be reached. T heavy investments of Americ money in Italian securities indicat that the favored capitalists have ready received assurances from h government that an agreement w be reached.

American capitalism is deeply co cerned and is desirous of aiding t Mussolini government because hopes to win that nation against Gre Britain in the struggles for wor domination.

Italy Third Largest Debtor.

Italy is the third largest debtor the United States.

The theoretical total of the Italia debt is $2,138,513,532. Actually, t negotiations starting today will r volve around a figure considerab less. Of the gross amount $1,61 589,198 represents principal actual borrowed. The rest is accrued int est at 5 per cent. Following the pra tice established in the British, Fren and other negotiations, this interes charge will be substantially reduce in Italy's case it will bring the tot amount to below $2,000,000,000.

Unlike Joseph Caillaux, the French finance minister, who airily came t Washington announcing he could sta only ten days, and then departed the expiration of that period without settling, Count Volpi, head of the Ita lian mission, stated today he was he "to stay until an agreement reached."

New York Police in Preparation for War; But Against Whom

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—New Yor police have borrowed a page from th great war and are arming for strug gle against some unnamed foe. Nin high-powered armoured automobile each carrying a machine gun and tea gas bombs, will soon be patroling th city. Police Commissioner Richar Enright announced today.

The crews will be equipped wit rifles, shot guns and special calibe revolvers. Signal rockets will b carried. The rumor that all these pr parations are to suppress "crime might be credited more were it no for the reputation of the police thon selves. Who is to guard the guards" was a question asked by Juvenal i ancient time. It still seems appli cable.

Treasury Clerk Gives Lie to "Andy" Mellon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The senate ways and means committee which ha been carrying on investigations as t how to revise the income tax law have adjourned their public session and are now preparing to draw up a new bill.

In the closing public session of the committee hearings A. W. Gregg o the treasury department gave the lie to Andrew Mellon, head of the treas ury department who insisted that h did not take any extra effort to audi and care for the accounts of the "small fry who pay income taxes," when Gregg introduced evidence show ing that there were 2,100,000 disputed cases before the treasury department demanding settlement and that most of these accounts are from those who filed small income tax returns and whose settlement demands considerable auditing.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

WASHINGTON WORKERS TO CELEBRATE EIGHTH YEAR OF SOVIET RULE

MOUNT VERNON, Wash., Nov. 3.—Mount Vernon workers will join with the workers of Ehrlich in a mass meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the Russian revolution at the Community Hall, Sunday, Nov. 8.

TOMORROW!

Not today—as announced—but tomorrow, will begin that most important series of articles on China, "The Chinese Customs Conference," by Jas. Daisen.

Be Sure to Get Tomorrow's Issue!

RAIL WORKERS TO DEMAND 12 PERCENT RAISE

Demands May Involve 2,000,000 Workers

At a meeting of the Chicago Local Chairmen's association held at the Great Northern Hotel where preliminary arrangements for the forthcoming gathering of the officers and general chairmen of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainment and the Order of Railroad Conductors on all western roads to the Western General Chairman's association conference was made, a demand that railroad wages be restored to wartime level was decided upon to be presented to this coming conference of union heads representing all the western roads.

Restore War-Time Wages.

This morning the union heads on the different western roads will take up the matter of demanding the restoration of the war time wages since the contracts they had made with the railroads will expire on Dec. 31. In 1921 the United States rail labor board slashed their wages 12 per cent and the men are now making moves to regain their former scales.

It is expected that the Order of Railroad Telegraphers will join the trainmen in a demand for an increase. It is also expected that similar demands will be made by the four other train service brotherhoods including the Switchmen's Union. Shopmen and mechanics are also determined to get an increase. The wage demands would then affect 2,000,000 organized rail workers in America.

It is understood that the Southern general chairmen's association which meets Nov. 16 and the Eastern general Chairmen's association meeting Nov. 17 will follow the lead of the Chicago meeting in demanding the restoration of war time wages on all roads.

Firemen and Engineers Next.

A meeting of the General Committees of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers will be held in the area on Nov. 19 when 350 delegates from all sections of the United States and Canada will come to decide upon the demands they will make upon the bosses that run the railroads.

The A. F. of L. and the Left Wing -

By William F. Dunne

TWO ARTICLES—PART 1.

OPPORTION to the program of the left wing of the labor movement masked itself in Atlantic City as opposition to Communists and Communism. In Atlantic City the officialdom followed the tactics of the capitalist propagandists in not discussing such a basic demand as world trade union unity on its merits but simply announcing that it was a Communist plot with the aim of "capturing" the American trade union movement.

The speech of Green in reply to Purcell is a masterpiece of jesuitical evasion of fundamentals altho Green is a baptist and theologically, at least, a damnman.

Green protested that the A. F. of L. had "never been unmindful of situations thrust the outlire world."

"Our sympathies," he said, "go out to the working people of India, of China, of Asia, of Africa, of Europe, in every remote section of the earth."

He cited the protest of the A F of L. made to Pres. Coolidge "against the inhuman treatment accorded Chinese working men and women" as an example of the manner in which the A. F. of L. officialdom dispenses the milk of human kindness.

THE report of the executive council on this point, however, is somewhat franker than the speech of Green. On Page 76 of this document we are given a delightfull peek into the motives which prompted the protest to Coolidge. After a more or less accurate description of the Chinese situation the following sentence occurs:

Appreciating that the SITUATION WAS OF THAT NATURE WHICH COULD BE UTILIZED BY RADICAL PROPAGANDISTS IF CONSTRUCTIDN AND HUMANITARIAN CONSIDERATIONS DID NOT OFFER A HELPING HAND, President Green addressed the... letter to President Coolidge. (Emphasis Mine—W. F. D.)

THIS letter itself is too long to quote here but as a whole it conforms to the policy of American imperialism in China the "open door." It makes but two requests:

(1.) That the United States government take the initiative in calling a conference which will make plans to abolish extra-territorial rights in China.

(2.) That "representatives of wage-earners" take part in the conference.

American imperialism desires the abolition of extra-territorial rights in China it has its principal weapon against Britain, France and Japan.

The "labor representation" clause merely means that Coolidge is asked to appoint some A. F. of L. lackey who will try to destroy the militancy of the Chinese labor movement as was the case in Mexico. The labor agents of American imperialism long to get busy in China where the Red International of Labor Unions received the allegiance of the rapidly growing Chinese unions.

This somewhat lengthy examination of the differences between words and action of the A. F. of L. officialdom furnishes us with a good picture of the manner in which A. F. of L. policy towards the left movement parallels that of Wall Street. Even its formal support of workers of other nations, as in the case of the Chinese, is predicated on a desire to prevent the rise of class consciousness.

THE left wing movement in the A. F. of L. is built around the Trade Union Educational League which includes all elements that want and are willing to work and fight for a militant trade union movement and who repudiate in its entirety the class collaboration policy of the A. F. of L. leadership.

The T. U. E. L. has as the central demands of its program, industrialization of the craft and reconstruction of the craft and recognitional union into industrial unions, a labor party based on the trade unions, recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics and world trade union unity. Those are elementary demands. No trade union movement which consciously perpetuates and encourages craft divisions can consistently oppose the giant industrial corporations which dominate American economic life.

No trade union movement which conciliates between one or the other parties of capitalism can wage effective struggle against the centralized government which is the state power of the great industrialists and financiers. The trade unions, including the organized and therefore most decisive sections of the workers, must have a political party of their own. Labor parties World trade union unity and Russian recognition have been dealt with in previous articles.

THE two propositions stated above I have long been accepted by the trade union movements of every other capitalist nation.

At Atlantic City they are dismissed with the statement that they express only the Communist attempts to "control the trade union."

Said President Green:

We know that here in America that influence emanating from Moscow is seeking; as it has always sought, not to cooperate with us but to capture and control us. They are back in their declarations, they call the officers and the representatives of the American Federation of Labor fakers, crooks and scabs." They declare frankly that they do not believe in collective bargaining; THEY CALL COLLECTIVE BARGAINING CLASS COLLABORATION, THEY DO NOT SEE IN ANY STRIKE AN OPPORTUNITY TO INCREASE WAGES, TO SHORTEN HOURS, TO IMPROVE THE CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE WORKERS, BUT THEY SEE IN EVERY STRIKE AN OPPORTUNITY TO PROMOTE REVOLUTION. They assert that revolution is the only way the dictatorship of the proletariat can be established and our republic overthrown. (Emphasis Mine W. F. D.)

IT will be noticed that Green becomes somewhat incoherent in the last sentence quoted. Even he doubtless agrees that "revolution is the only way the dictatorship of the proletariat can be established and OUR republic overthrown."

But this is beside the point. The phrases emphasized constitute complete falsification of the Communist position on the daily struggles of workers and are typical of the cattle-lish methods by which the labor agents of imperialism cover up their betrayals, and the main basis of Communist opposition to them, by an easy cloud.

THE Communists who take part in the left wing struggle in the trade unions say precisely that the proof of the anti-labor character of the trade union officials is shown by the fact that they even do not fight honestly and militantly for such immediate demand-has higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions. Communists do not hold that "collective bargaining is a betrayal of the workers but they say that it cannot be substituted for the collective class struggle without the labor movement becoming little more than a mere agency for class collaboration.

THESE questions become easily understandable if we begin by asking:

Where is the labor movement headed for?

To it, as Green would have us believe, a movement concerned solely with solving over some of the more hideous ulcers of capitalism or is it a loose organ of struggle for the whole working class against capitalism?

The answer is found in the fact that in the present imperialistic period the demands of the workers for higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions precipitate tremendous crises during which the workers must choose between a program of conflict with all the agencies of capitalist organization and the state or surrender.

EACH movements which accept the capitalist system labor movements which have been poisoned by social-patriotic leadership, always choose the path which leads to surrender.

There is no other alternative for them once they reject the class struggle. To the apostles of class collaboration like Green the interests of the capitalist state are more important than those of the working class on whose backs it rests.

AS capitalism has developed into imperialism, and as imperialism imposes ever heavier burdens upon the workers, it becomes harder for such demands as the left wing puts forward to be opposed on their merits. This, coupled with the genuine fear of Communist activity, Communist influence among the masses and of Communism itself, dictates such statements as the following made by Green in reply to left wing demand for unity with the British and Russian workers against world imperialism:

The Trade Union Educational League here in America, which is the creature of the Communist Party, controlled and directed by a man who at one time was active in the trades union movement, frankly announces that its policy is to bore within the labor movement, to destroy it and substitute for our philosophy, the philosophy of Communism. We are not ready to accept that, and we wish that our friend who has so kindly advised us and has offered us such frank suggestions might take back to the Russian Red Internationals this message, that the American labor movement will not affiliate with an organization that preaches that doctrine or stands for that philosophy.

THE convention minutes state that "at this point the delegates arose and vigorously applauded the statement of President Green."

No left winger can be Communist need be alarmed by such a demonstration. The delegates to an A. F. of L. convention are less representative of the membership than even the most pessimistic radical thinker but there is much evidence that even these labor leaders with the salaries of bankers can be moved by pressure from below as we shall see later.

Green's speech in reply to Purcell and the resolution adopted on world trade union unity was, as we have seen, in essence a sneering denunciation of any attempts by labor movements of other countries to influence American labor.

BUT the A. F. of L. has no empire to exploit. It cannot be interfering in other labor movement on the side of reaction.

It is well-known to every worker who is at all informed on the British labor movement that the Seamen's Union in that country is headed by the conservative-to reactionary Havelock Wilson. He has consistently refused to lead the struggle of the underpaid British seamen and has sabotaged every attempt of the rank and file to better their conditions.

The seamen recently took matters in their own hands and called a strike which tied up shipping thruout the ports of the empire. The strike was "unofficial" but it received the support of every honest section of the British labor movement.

HAVELOCK WILSON, on the other hand, went so far as to issue handbills calling George Hardy, one of the leaders of the strike and a former member of the I. W. W., who served a sentence in Leavenworth for his loyalty to his class during the war, "a German spy." Wilson also cooperated with the shipowners to break the strike.

Enter the A. F. of L.

A resolution, of which the following are the important sections was introduced and passed at Atlantic City:

WHEREAS, The real purpose of these so-called radicals is to sabotage transportation by sea and to turn the seamen into carriers of such revolutionary propaganda as cannot be sent thru the mails, and

WHEREAS, The officers and members of the National Sailors' and Fireman's Union of Great Britain and Ireland, the legitimate trade union of British seaman, are now successfully opposing the same sort of an attack from persons masquerading as radicals under much the same leadership as conducted the attack upon the International Seamen's Union of America; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled in Atlantic City, N. J., hereby TENDERS ITS HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL SAILORS' AND FIREMEN'S UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND FOR THEIR FIRM STAND against the destructionists who have been seeking to scuttle that organization by the so-called "boring from within" policy.

THE A. F. of L. convention records itself as opposed to aggression by propaganda" but it has no hesitation in taking up the cudgels in any country in the world for those elements which, as it does in America, fight every effort of the left wing and the broad masses which rally around it as in Great Britain, to oust the friends of capitalism at the head of labor unions. No trade union reaction are is too crooked, treacherous and discredited to find the staunchest support in the conventions and in the executive council of the A. F. of L.

No measure calculated to divide and weaken labor but can get support of this wrecking crew.

(To be Concluded)

NOT ALL HAPPY IN LEAGUE SAYS BRAZIL'S AGENT

Why Keep Seat Open for U. S. Only?

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Not all is happy in the league of (capitalist) nations, in spite of all the peace talk at Locarno and since. This fact is expressed in the demand inhorant at the so-called "study" of the Brazilian representative on the league, Dr. Melo Franco, concerning how the league is related to the Americas.

Dr. Franco rejects the idea that it (inside such as war comes between South American states, the boycot has any business there. Settling such affairs, he says, "Would be fortified by other Latin-American states without calling in European and Asiatic forces.

"It is to the interest of Latin-America that the United States shall some day occupy the chair at the council table left vacant for her," says the doctor, ambiguously leaving the reader to infer that the doctor implies that he thinks the league will restrain the U. S from further gobbling of Latin-America.

Dr. Franco proceeds to say that altho 13 Latin American countries are members of the league, they have not now one permanent seat on the council, altho Europe with 24 countries, has five such seats." He adds that the "only permanent seat reserved for the American continent is that held upon for the United States."

Then he winds up with the parting shot that while Locarno's "peace pact" was important, so was the Pan American "security pact" signed at Santiago.

SHOP NUCLEUS 5 HEADS LIST OF RESCUE CREW

DAILY WORKER Fund Nears $17,000 Mark

Today's total to SAVE THE DAILY WORKER almost reached the $17,000,000 mark, principally thru the efforts of Shop Nucleus 5 of Chicago, Ill., which sent in $112.34. This is one of the numerous donations made by the militant nucleus

Other contributions received today were as follows:

Helen and Emma Skrtic, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.	$ 4.00
Mod'City Enclsh Br. W. P., Chicago	2.00
Hicksville, N. Y., comrades	
Elmar Paterson, Arvid M. Edson Tate, Henry and Per Persson	12.50
T. W. Lind, Seattle, Wash.	5.00
B. Akerson, Little Falls, Minn.	2.50
Harold, New York	2.75
Helmel, New York	1.00
X Y Z, New York	9.00
Polish Br. W. P. No. 2, Phila.	10.00
H. Cronbianb, Chicago, Ill	2.00
Lithuanian Br. W. P., Berkeley, Cal.	12.00
Geo. Zimmerman, Fulton City, N. Y.	1.00
Shop Nucleus 2, Detroit, Mich	15.00
Russian Br., W. P., Garfield, N. J.	8.00
Mike Jaksich and John Lackie	3.00
Wm. Glidden, Wis.	2.00
Frank Busich, Glidden, Wis.	2.00
John Rolbes, Butternut, Wis.	2.00
Wm. Alschbach, Chicago	1.00
English Br., W. P., Worcester, Mass.	5.00
Arthur E. Patterson, San Francisco, Cal	5.00
A Friend, Boston, Mass.	5.00
J. Blank, New York N. Y.	2.00
H. V. Summer, McMurray, Wash.	2.00
E. Peckanian, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Shop Nucleus 5, Chicago	112.34
M. Ezovski, Flint, Mich.	2.00
S. S. Dzasto, Newberry, Mich.	14.50
Enr Br. W. P., collected by John Weppiers, Mount Vernon, Wash.	7.00
Today's total	$ 288.34
Previously reported	16.549.50
Total to date	$16,803.84

BUY A ROLL OF PRINT PAPER!

Mail Donations to the DAILY WORKER RESCUE FUND, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



YOUNG WORKERS TO HOLD MEETINGS TO FORM FRACTIONS IN UNIONS

NEW YORK, Nov. 3. The industrial department of the Young Workers League has decided to carry on a three week campaign for the purpose of organizing our members into trade fractions in the trade unions, and to provide them with definite activity.

The question of organizing the unemployed will also be a very important factor during this campaign.

The following is a list of the trade union fractions and the nights they are to meet. All meetings will be held at 108 E. 14th St.

Cap and Millinery Workers—Monday, Nov. 9, 6:30 p. m.

Painters—Thursday, Nov. 5, 6:30 p. m.

Shoe workers—Friday, Nov. 6, 8 p. m.

Building trade—Monday, Nov. 9, 8 p. m.

Pocketbook makers—Tuesday, Nov. 10, 8 p. m.

Amalgamated C. W. of A.—Wednesday, Nov. 11, 8 p. m.

General workers—Thursday, Nov. 12, 8 p. m.

Clerk—Friday, Nov. 13, 8 p. m.

Printers—Saturday, Nov. 14, 8 p. m.

All comrades who work in any of the trades mentioned above must attend these meetings regardless of whether they are members of a union or not.

Comrades must bear in mind that the trade fractions play a very important role in the young Communist movement and that they must give active support to this work.

District Industrial Organizer, District No. 2, Y. W. L.

DON CHAFIN ON WAY TO PEN AS A MOONSHINER

Assassin of Workers Gets Two Years

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HUNTINGTON, W. Va. Nov. 3.—Don Chafin despot, gunman, high waysman and bootlegger former sheriff of Logan county, and his wife was today federal penitentiaries at Atlanta Ga. to begin serving the two-year term imposed upon him for making and selling moonshine liquor.

For years Chafin was a bosom with authority in Logan county committed every conceivable crime including murder, against the miners in that county. He was one of the participants in crushing the Logan miners after their famous march a few years ago, and was the one who appealed to the government for airplanes which fell oil bombs from the air upon the marchers.

Should Be Hanged

For his wholesale crimes against the working class of Logan county he richly deserves to be hanged. He was given free reign to commit his crimes, until his bootlegging activities aroused the envy of other bootleggers, and the subsequent gang war became so flagrant that action was finally taken, resulting in his conviction

RUSSIAN BRANCH, Y. W. L. ARRANGES BALL OF THE RED YOUTH FOR NOV. 28

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—The Ball of the Red Youth will be held on Nov. 28, at 1347 Boston Road to calebrate the eighth anniversary of the Union of Soviet Rapublics under the auspices of the Bronx Russian branch of the Young Workers League No.

HILLCREST MILL STRIKERS BUILD MILL COMMITTEE

Have Five Demands to Fight For

By ALBERT WEISBORD

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 2. The workers who have called a strike against the owners of the Hillcrest Silk Mill are fighting for the following demands:

1. **The same two loom and price conditions as before.**
2. **10 per cent increase over the day rate for all night workers.**
3. **No more than two shifts in the mill.**
4. **One quarter cent more per yard for every two picks more than forty-six per inch.**
5. **Recognition of the mill workers committee.**

Acting upon the suggestion of Albert Weisbord, secretary of the united front committee of textile workers, the workers decided to organize themselves permanently into a Hillcrest Silk Mill Workers' Council.

All of the strikers greatly feel the need of organization and they are determined to strive to bring about one union in the textile industry rather than allow the present unorganized and chaotic state of affairs to continue to exist.

They are behind the united front committee of textile workers in the slogans of: Amalgamate all textile unions into one union in the textile industry, organize the unorganized, establish real workers' mill committees with power.

All efforts will be made to extend the united front in Hudson county and all textile workers' organizations will be invited to attend the united front committee meetings and help carry on the work.

Ku Klux Klan Grand Dragon is Charged with Death Wounds

(Continued from page one)

Opening cross-examination, Inman, lawyer for the defense, handed him the vial of tablets and a glass of water and invited him to dissolve a tablet.

At the conclusion of the demonstration Dr. Moon admitted that but a few seconds had elapsed and that a tablet's dissolution would be accelerated by the heat in a human stomach.

"What was the immediate cause of Miss Oberholtzer's death, doctor?" abruptly inquired Inman.

"Infection carried in the blood stream and localizing in the kidneys," was the reply.

"You believe, then, she would have recovered after 25 days if complications had not set in?"

"That is my opinion."

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate

Arab Workers in Palestine Strike Against Massacre

(Continued from page 1)

sium of protest against the French method in the Syrian war has caused the Painleve cabinet to consider the establishing of a civil governor in place of a military governor.

General Sarrail is being recalled to Paris to answer many charges as to the "incompetent" way in which he handled the Syrian war and General Dufour is to wage the campaign until matters are settled in Paris as to what steps the French government will take in the future in the Syrian war.

To Send Socialist.

France is sending 10,000 more soldiers into Syria. Most of these 10,000 soldiers will arrive from the Moroccan front equipped with tanks, airplanes, artillery, etc., to use every method known to modern warfare to crush the independence movement in Syria.

Rumors are current in Paris that the socialist deputy, Paul Boncour, who has supported the government policy of holding Syria as a French mandate, may be appointed as the civil governor of Syria.

League of Nations Makes Demand.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The permanent mandates commission has demanded that France make a report on her mandate to cover the period from the time that she took over the league of nations mandate for Syria until the last day of October, 1925. The previous request by the league commission had called for a report up to October, 1924, since the "blunders" made by General Sarrail, the league wants the report up-to-date. This request was decided upon by a secret session of the mandates commission.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

ENGLISH WIRELESS MEN STRIKE AGAINST FIRING NINE; CUTS OFF ISLAND

LONDON, Nov. 3—A strike of 150 wirelaas operators and receiving clerks in London, Liverpool and Manchestar has cut off the Marconi wirelaas communication from England to the continant and overseas. The man are striking to rastore to thair jobs nine workers who wara dischargad, supposedly for raasons of "economy." The government wiralass is the only one working in England today.

PITTSBURGH MEMBERSHIP GIVES HEARTY RESPONSE TO WORKERS PARTY REORGANIZATION CALL

Comrade Jaksia, the newly elected district organizer in the Pittsburg district, is on the job working overtime and mobilizing all available energies to complete the reorganization of the Pittsburgh district on the basis of shop nuclei as soon as possible.

It is significant to note that the Finnish comrades in the Pittsburgh district have turned out practically one hundred per cent for the reorganization registration.

October 26th, the organization department received a report on the constructive activities of Comrade Jaksia, reading in part, as follows:

"This is to inform you that a membership meeting of the party was held yesterday in McKeesport. Thirty six members were present and registered. Fourteen were appointed to visit the absent members so that the registration may be completed within the next ten days.

"We are now classifying both Pittsburgh and McKeesport registration blanks and we expect to have about eight or ten nuclei formed this week. The reorganization committee will meet tonight and take final action on the basis. The meeting in McKeesport was very enthusiastic, lasted over three hours, and was considered one of the best held so far in that city.

"We also participated actively in helping to form a defense organization. $30 was contributed to the district office and the city financial secretary informed the meeting that they had carried on more successfully than before. Also many other decisions were adopted, and it will lead to the revival of the organization in that city which was practically dead until now."

America Sending Big Gun to "Defend" Coast

As a huge cannon 14 feet in height, 95 feet long, and ten feet wide, capable of throwing 14 inch projectiles weighing 1,560 pounds 25 miles, is being transported to the Pacific coast to be used as part of the coast defences, army officials are using the opportunity to "put hope into the faithful and dread into the hearts of the disloyal."

The gun which is the latest and most modern designed by the ordinance department of the army is being exhibited for days at a time with military officers in charge to give "safety" talks, at every city along its way of travel has just visited Chicago.

Special crews are sent ahead of the train that is carrying this gun to test the rail and see to it that the bridges are in excellent condition as this monster gun which is mounted on a railway carriage weighs 365 tons and is hence one of the largest locomotives.

This is an American testimonial that the Locarno peace pact and Washington disarmament conferences were a "success."

DETROIT, MICH., LABOR FAKERS FOR REACTION

Official Labor Organ Endorses Ku Kluxer

By WORKER CORRESPONDENT

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 3. — City elections are to be held here next Tuesday. The elections are supposed to be non-partisan, and in the primary elections held some time ago the field was left exclusively to the agents of the capitalist class.

Labor has no candidates in this election in Detroit, because of the manipulation of the election machinery, which eliminates working class candidates unless they are able to make the major campaign in the primaries.

Denny Endorses Plutes.

The fact that labor has no candidates does not prevent the notorious Detroit Labor News, edited by a renegade radical, Isaacs E. Hatt, coming out for the reelection of John W. Smith, a republican politician, and present mayor of the city of Detroit. This creature, Smith, is not a member of a labor union, nor has he ever defended the cause of labor in any other sort of working class organization.

Another candidate receiving the endorsement of the Detroit labor fakers is Fred W. Castator for city councilman, who has held that position for some years, and who graduated from the inner machine of the strike-breaker Mahon, head of the street car men's union. He works the game from both ends, and gets the workers going and coming.

A bourgeois pill pusher, in Broderick, is another of the candidates supported for common council by the Detroit Labor News. On the list of labor's candidates is one Robert H. Ewald who received the endorsement of the ku klux klan in the primary elections. He is already a member of the city council and is seeking reelection. Some time in his life he worked and managed to get a card in the bricklayers' union.

No intelligent worker in this city will bother to go to the polls, as it makes no difference which gang of fakers gets elected. Any and all of them will do the bidding of the scalbusses of the city, and in case the workers object they will be jailed and beaten and shot by the militia under one group as well as the other.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

CZECHO-SLOVAK BUREAU ISSUES STRONG APPEAL FOR DAILY WORKER

The Czecho-Slovak bureau of the Workers (Communist) Party of America called a special meeting for October 24, 1925 to consider the appeal of the organization department in behalf of the DAILY WORKER. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the bureau:

"The Communist press is one of the most effective means for Communist education, agitation and propaganda. No Communist Party can prosper and strengthen its ranks without a powerful and insured press. That counts for all the Communist papers in this country, of which the Workers Party publishes a great number, in about eighteen different languages. The most powerful and important of these papers for the party is The DAILY WORKER, published in the English language.

"Altho the foreign language papers are very helpful and of great service to the party, a necessity, they cannot be compared in meaning and importance to the central organ of the party, published in the English language, which organ he believe is indispensable.

"We know that none of the bourgeois papers are insured financially and that all of them are in constant financial need, and that time after time have to appeal to the class conscious workers for financial help in this The DAILY WORKER makes no exception; on the contrary, it is going thru a very severe financial crisis just now. Only the workers, and no one else but the workers, can and must help The DAILY WORKER to overcome this crisis, for The DAILY WORKER is their organ, fights their battles and consequently depends upon them for financial help.

"Realizing the difficulties of The DAILY WORKER, we call upon all our membership, our sympathizers, and also upon all readers of our papers to help us to insure and strength en our Communist press, which fights the battles of all workers, but especially to help us to insure and strengthen our central organ, The DAILY WORKER, which fights these battles more successfully than the rest.

"Comrades! Friends! The capitalist press of this country is kept up by the mighty trusts, big department stores and all sorts of financial aristocracy, whose interests it serves and defends. Furthermore, the capitalist press gets its big profits from advertisements, two thirds of which makes up every issue of the paper. Needless to say, nothing of this sort is seen in The DAILY WORKER. The DAILY WORKER does not take this kind of help. The DAILY WORKER is the spokesman of the working class, and consequently when in need, it turns for its help to the working class only. Will the help come?

"Our answer must be: Lets insure The DAILY WORKER, let us give it all possible and necessary support, whether financial or moral. Let all of us subscribe to it and read it and let all of us try to secure new subscribers for it. By securing new subscribers for The DAILY WORKER we will not only help the DAILY WORKER financially, but we will also gain more influence and prestige among the working masses of this country. This kind of help would be the best of all, worthy of any Communist.

"Long live the central organ of the Workers (Communist) Party The DAILY WORKER.

"Czecho-Slovak Bureau, Workers (Communist) Party."

This resolution was also unanimously approved by the general membership meeting of the Czecho-Slovak branches in the Chicago district.

He Made His Boodle

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 3. — George Remus of Cincinnati, "bootleg king" recently released from the Atlanta penitentiary to which he was sentenced and fined $10,000 for liquor law violation, is said was testifying for the government in the investigation and that his evidence would result in starting disclosures when the jury's finding finally become public. Ramus, understood to have amassed a fortune thru liquor operations, openly declared he was "thru with booze running."

He is being protected by federal agents from possible harm at the hands of St. Louis gangsters understood to be on the scene "to get the squealers."

Workers Party Holds Successful Rally at Boro Park, Brooklyn

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 3. A successful campaign rally of the Workers (Communist) Party was held at Workers Hall, Boro Park, Brooklyn, in spite of the fact that the first snow of the season had hit New York City, and kept many workers home hugging their fireides.

Sylvan A. Pollack was the speaker, substituting for Ben Gitlow, who was unable to attend due to important industrial matters of immediate importance. Comrade J. Dorshkin acted as chairman, speaking a short time in Jewish in opening the meeting.

Comrade Pollack in the course of his speech briefly pointed out the records of James J. Walker, and Frank D. Waterman, democratic and republican candidates for mayor, and then before going into details about the socialist party and its candidate, Rev. Norman Thomas, showed how its brother parties have and are acting in other parts of the world, pointing out, such cases as the position of the French socialist party on the war of the French government in Morocco, the support of the Bulgarian socialists of Zankoff, the Polish "socialists" of Grabski, and many other examples of working class betrayal. He then pointed out the socialist party's recent adherence to the leagues of nations, and Thomas' letter in favor of the world court which he signed jointly with Thomas F. Lamont, the banker, partner of J. P. Morgan.

Gitlow was described as a real working class representative, a trade unionist, a fighter in the front ranks of the working class struggle. All the workers were urged to support the Workers (Communist) Party in this campaign.

Laborers Get 50c Raise.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3. Salary raises for city workers included in the 1926 budget of New York include 50 cents per day for city laborers, a $100 an nually for street sweepers. A total of $5,000,000 is added for wage raises with another $1,000,000 set aside for emergency increases to bring mechanic's wages from time to time up to the prevailing rates for their categories in private enterprises.

Filipinos not Yet Conquered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3. Independence is as much the determined aim of the Filipino people today, as when their little army was being crushed by the American armies, according to Sen. Sergio Osmena, head of the independence mission, speaking at a Filipino fiaz meeting in Washington.

Clyde Kelley Disputes New.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3. Rep. Clyde Kelley of Pittsburg denies the claim of Postmaster General New that postal rates will have to be increased again in order to meet the increased wage scale which congress gave the postoffice workers at the last session.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.
DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA

CELEBRATE

THE GREATEST DAY IN THE HISTORY OF LABOR

SUPPORT

THE WORLD'S ONLY WORKERS' GOVERNMENT
AND
THE ONLY MILITANT AMERICAN LABOR DAILY

BY ATTENDING

MASS MEETINGS

GREETING

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Proceeds of All Meetings Goes to Fund

TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, November 6, 7 and 8
Look for Place and Date in Your City

FAMOUS SPEAKERS *MUSICAL PROGRAMS*

NEW YORK CITY.
Central Opera House, 205 E. 67th St., Nov. 6 in the evening. C. E. Ruthenberg, Moissaye J. Olgin, Benjamin Gitlow.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Grand Assembly Hall, 318 Grand St., Nov. 6 in the evening. C. E. Ruthenberg, Moissaye J. Olgin, Benjamin Gitlow.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul St., Nov. 8, at 7:00 p. m. Ella Reeve Bloor.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Labor Lyceum, 376 William St., Nov. 8, at 2:00 p. m. Ella Reeve Bloor.

UTICA, N. Y.
Labor Temple Hall, 714 Charlotte St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
Swedish Br. Hall, 3rd & Main St., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St., Nov. 8, at 7, p. m. Al Schaap.

BAYONNE, N. J.
Workmen's Circle Hall, 725 W. 25th St., Nov. 8, 2 p. m.

NEWARK, N. J.
Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Joseph Manley.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Workers' Hall, 387 Grand St., Nov. 7, at 8 p. m.

PATERSON, N. J.
Carpenters' Hall, 54-56 Van Hauten St., Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m.

DENVER, COLO.
Social Turner Hall, 714 Charlotte St., Nov. 8, at 7:30 p. m. Wm. Dietrich.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
California Hall, Polk & Turk St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Tom Lewis.

BERKELEY, CALIF.
Finnish Hall, 1819 10th St., Nov. 8.

BOSTON, MASS.
At Scenic Auditorium, Berkeley & Tremont, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. C. E. Ruthenberg.

WORCESTER, MASS.
Belmont Hallll, 54 Belmont St., Nov. 7, at 7:00 p. m. C. E. Ruthenberg.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Liberty Hall, 592 North St., Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m. Alexander Trachtenberg.

WASHINGTON. D. C.
Playhouse, 1814 N. Street, N.W., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Bertram D. Wolfe.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Brith Sholom Hall, 1012-14 E. Baltimore St., Nov. 10, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Labor Lyceum, 6th & Brown Sts., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Jay Lovestone, N. H. Tallentire.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. William F. Dunne.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Moose Temple Hall, 1000 Walnut St., Nov. 8, 2:30 p. m. Jay Lovestone.

CANTON, OHIO.
Canton Music Hall, 812 Tusc St. E., Nov. 8, in the evening. Jay Lovestone.

BELLAIRE, OHIO.
Bohemian Hall, 41st & Harrison Sts., Nov. 6, at 6 p. m. Wm. J. White.

CONNEAUT, OHIO.
Workers' Hall, Broad Street. Nov. 7.

HARTFORD, CONN.
Labor Educational Alliance, 287 Windsor Ave., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Bertram D. Wolfe and Sam Darcy.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Hermanson's Hall, 158 Crown St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. J. O. Bentall.

WATERBURY, CONN.
Garden Hall, East Main St., Nov. 1st, at 2:30 p. m. Charles Krumbein.

CHICAGO, ILL.
Temple Hall, Van Buren & Marshfield Aves., Nov. 7, at 8 p. m. M. Befiacht, E. R. Browder.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.
Workers' Hall, 517 Helmholz Ave., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Max Schachtman.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
Painters' Hall, Grand & Pag Blvde., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m.

ROCKFORD, ILL.
Workers' Hall, 511 7th Street, Nov. 8, at 3:00 p. m. Max Salzman.

PULLMAN, ILL.
Strumils Hall, 107th St. and Indiana Ave., Nov. 8, at 6:30 p. m. Martin Abern, Nat Kaplan.

FRANKFORT, ILL.
Majestic Theater, W. Main St., 300 Blk., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Manuel Gomez.

SOUTH BEND, IND.
Hungarian Hall, 316 South Chopin St., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Lovett Fort-Whiteman.

KENOSHA, WIS.
Schlitz Hall, N. Main St. & Milwaukee Ave., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m.

DETROIT, MICH.
Finnish Hall, 5969 14th St., Nov. 7, at 8:00 p. m. J. Louis Engdahl.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Son's & Daughters' Hall, 1057 Hamilton Ave. N. W. Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. J. L. Engdahl.

MASS, MICH.
Mass Fire Hall, Nov. 8th.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Moose Hall, 43 So. 4th St., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. James P. Cannon.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
German Place, 444 Rice St., Nov. 8, at 2:00 p. m. James P. Cannon.

DULUTH, MINN.
Workers' Hall, 13 Ave. W. and 1st St., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m.

SECTION SIX
(NORTHWEST TERRITORY)

Attention!

The section membership meeting of Section No. 6 which takes in the following branches: North Side Polish, Russian, Northwest Jewish, Northwest English, Karl Marx Scandinavian, Lithuanian No. 3, Lettish, Car Shop Nucleus No. 6, Ukrainian No. 1, Slovak No. 1, Irving Park, English, Slovak Jefferson Park, will be held Thursday, November 12, 8 p. m. sharp at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Every member of the Workers Party attached to any one of the above named units, must attend this meeting, if he or she wishes to retain membership in the Workers (Communist) Party.

Registration of all members will take place here, for reorganization purposes and assignments, as to where the various comrades belong, will be made.

It is of the utmost importance to the successful reorganization of the party in the city of Chicago that every member belonging to Section No. 6 attend this meeting.

BOSTON, MASS., ATTENTION!
Defend and Recognize Soviet Russia!
C. E. RUTHENBERG
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party
WILL SPEAK AT THE
Eighth Anniversary Celebration of the Russian Revolution
on
Sunday Afternoon, Nov. 8, 1925, 2:30 Sharp
at the
SCENIC AUDITORIUM, 12 BERKELEY STREET, BOSTON
Other Speakers in English and Russian
CHORUS SINGING ADMISSION FREE
Auspices Workers Party, Local Boston and young Workers League.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!
CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY
Meat Market Restaurant
IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your home.
FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
(Workers organized as consumers)
4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

ganization eetings

THUANIANS DIG EEP FOR FUNDS TO RESCUE DAILY

reau Sets Example to Language Sections

By V. ANDROULIS.
(Worker Correspondent)

he bureau of the Lithuanian sec- at its last meeting, again took up important question of The DAILY ORKER. The branches of this sec- n are contributing their share. Also ny branches of the Lithuanian ed- ational and fraternal organizations responding to the call for help for e DAILY WORKER. That, of rse, proves that the Lithuanian orades understand the importance our Communist daily and work for maintenance. But even then the ream of the Lithuanian section is satisfied.

While we have our Lithuanian Com- munist press and have to work hard to pport and maintain it, we also know at The DAILY WORKER is the lief organ, not only of our party, but o of all the American workers. The ream, therefore, again issues a call all Lithuanian Communists and rkers in general to increase their forts for the support of the English mmunist daily. Not only that, the reau itself scraped together a few llars as a donation to The DAILY RKER. To be sure our treasury is empty. In that case, of course, the reau could hardly afford to contri- te $15. But every bureau member g his hand in his pocket and pulled t what he found there. Comrade Bar- leins, for instance, pulled out a ten llar bill and said, "The treasury of e bureau is empty, but The DAILY RKER must be helped and en- leavored to continue its fight against all emies of the workers as it did up now. The DAILY WORKER is the liet organ of our party and it is an gan of the working class of Amer- a. It is our duty to maintain its e and make it strong."

Three lithuanian members followed m with $1 each, one with $2.50, then llowed, $2, then a dollar and some ore dollars. Non-bureau members recent also followed the example. omrade Krasauskas with $2, others e dollar each. The total was $35.60. All these comrades have already ntributed in their branches, some th even twice but seeing the ne- essity they again responded.

We have again and again to come the support of our own language mmunist press, and our comrades now the importance of the Commun- t press, more so the importance of he Communist daily in the English nguage.

Comrades: let us increase our ef- rts to help our daily!

Wrap your lunch in it copy of he DAILY WORKER and give t (the DAILY WORKER, not the unch) to your shop mate.

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

SHOP NUCLEI REORGANIZATION GOES OVER IN CHICAGO SECTION TWO

By MARTIN ABERN

The formation of five shop nuclei, four potential shop nuclei and two street nuclei was the outcome of the section reorganization meeting of Section No. 2 (Fullman) Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party on Wednesday, October 28, 1925.

Nearly 50 members or two-thirds of the membership in this section were present when Comrade Martin Abern, district organizer took up the party reorganization.

After the preliminaries, actual work of reorganization took place. One shop nucleus, having at present 18 members, was organized in the Pullman Car company. In the Ford automobile works a nucleus of eight was formed and then two housewives and a meat dealer were attached to function with the automobile nucleus. In one of the railroad shops, six members were found to be working together.

Additional Shop Nuclei Being Formed.

The remaining comrades were found to be working either alone, at the moment, or were at occupations such as domestic work, etc. There were placed into street nuclei.

The street nucleus which was formed of less than 12 members under Street Nucleus No. 2 has 11 members. Both of these street nuclei have many comrades working in steel, railroad plants and other industries where possibilities of shop nuclei organization are excellent and these comrades are expected to get on the job to form shop nuclei as quickly as possible. As soon as the formation of additional shop nuclei by members now organized in street nuclei is achieved, the remaining street nuclei members will be attached to other shop nuclei and the shop nucleus organization. This has already been done in the case of the Ford nucleus.

Absent Comrades to Be Reached.

Comrades are being assigned to reach those members who were absent from the meeting so that they can be registered and organized into shop or street nuclei.

Shop nuclei organization in the Pullman section of Chicago should meet with marked progress and success, when the comrades have mediated themselves more with the shop nuclei work.

This section is highly proletarian and the vast majority of members work in the basic industries such as steel, railroad and automobile industries. The comrades in the Pullman Car nucleus have been organized for some time and are now proceeding to draw in new blood. Similarly the Ford plant nucleus has been organized and also one of the nuclei in the large steel plant. Possibilities for developing larger units in the railroad shops appear good.

Membership in Basic Industries.

The registration revealed that 45 members are steel workers in steel plants; manufacturing, general steel employment but for the most part builders of railroad cars. Eight are automobile workers, five are carpenters on the railroad, one air-brakeman, a street railway worker, three machinists, one janitor in a hotel, two doing general work in hotels, a cement finisher, a real estate broker, one bridge worker, one fireman in a hospital, a barber and a barber student, one working in a tack factory, two unemployed steel workers and a number of seamstresses, one stenographer, one tinner and five housewives.

From this classification it is plain that potentialities for Communist work are very good. A revolutionary proletarian viewpoint prevails and this can be developed into mass Communist activity in Pullman.

The steel comprehensions and the Pullman Car shops driving outfit have done everything in their power at all times to crush any attempts at union organization and they have been successful despite the strong resistance at many times by the workers in their attempts to organize.

The registration showed only four members belonging to the unions in this steel bulwarked open shop town. These belong to the barber, carpenters and Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Need to Unionize Members.

In the Pullman Car company an employee plan of representation has operated. This has been nothing but a company union of the vilest and worst sort, and at all times organized in the interests of the corporation.

There are many comrades, however, who are now in a position to join a union and one of the tasks of the party organization is to get these comrades wherever possible to join unions and to lay a basis for greater organization later.

Develop Leaders Immediate Necessity.

An immediate task will be to develop active leading comrades who can take over the technical direction of the various shop nuclei. Meetings thus the held regularly if the nuclei are to function and to live.

In the section meeting last night, a number of points of activity were made. The important help and direction of the comrades to write of their experiences, the lives of the workers in the shops and at the earliest moment to begin a bulletin in a number of smaller nuclei, the first order of business must be the recruition of more new members. Higher party units must give constant help and direction to the work of the shop nuclei in order that they may swiftly feel confident of their ability to carry on genuine Communist work in the shops and build the party.

Comrades present at the meeting felt satisfied with the change and strongly believed that the reorganization will benefit the party greatly, however difficult the work may be at the beginning. A few members may be lost, but their loss will not be felt and the new members gained will more than make up.

Nuclei Take up Campaign.

The Pullman comrades are organized in a number of steel nuclei which makes many of their problems common, as the organized in different shops. The same holds true for those working in the automobile and railroad shops. This will make the planning of the work much simpler than in other sections where industry is much more diversified.

The Pullman comrades are taking up some immediate party campaigns, such as building International Labor defense and preparing for the eighth anniversary meeting of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to be held in Pullman on Nov. 8th.

Section meetings in Local Chicago have now been held in Section No. 1 and Section No. 2. Section No. 5 (North Side) meet the day following the Pullman meeting and will be reported on at a later date. Following the North Side Section (No. 5) meeting, Section No. 3 (the Stockyards territory) will hold its meeting on Wednesday, Nov. 4th in Vilnis Hall, 3116 So. Halsted St.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

SOME MORE NUCLEI ORGANIZED IN PHILADELPHIA, PA. DISTRICT

The organization department is in receipt of a report from the Philadelphia district on the reorganization in Philadelphia.

It reads, in part, as follows:

"The work of reorganization is progressing. A shop nucleus of five in a clothing factory was organized last night, with three Italian, one English, and one Jewish comrade. In the same shop there will be organized a Young Workers League nucleus of five.

"In registering a branch last night I ran across the first possibility of a building nucleus.

"There will be about six or seven comrades in it. Steps will be taken to organize it on the early part of next week."

The Philadelphia comrades are surely proceeding with all their energy in the matter of reorganization.

WORKERS' SCHOOL TAKES CARE OF NIGHT WORKERS

Will Conduct Classes in the Afternoon

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Workers in New York City are showing keen interest in the Workers' School which is conducting classes every night in subjects of interest to the working class.

In addition to the classes in the evening, special courses in English and other subjects will be started for night workers. These courses will be given during the afternoons. Registrations for these courses are open now as the number of applications received will determine the starting of these classes.

Visit the Library.

The school conducts a library which is open both day and evening to students and others interested. The library contains an excellent collection of books on economics, politics, science, etc., and is known as the Brown Memorial Library.

Conduct of the School.

All classes will start promptly at the hour set for beginning. Lateness is not only detrimental to the student but to the entire class. Come on time.

Regular attendance is obligatory.

Students are expected to prepare for their class lesson and whatever material was assigned.

The session of reading by lectures will not be used in the Workers' School. It is good for the teacher but not for the student. Questions, discussion, study and activity on the part of the student will be the basis of instruction in all except special lecture courses.

Many additional courses will be started this winter. Your name and address can be left in the school office, room 34 108 E. 14th street will keep you in touch with all new developments.

The school committee consists of Comrades Mudgave J. Ogin, Anton Hinkis, Jacob Mindel, Samuel Don, Rebecca Grecht, Julius Codkind, and Bertram D. Wolfe.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

PARTY REORGANIZATION PROCEEDING RAPIDLY IN PITTSBURGH DISTRICT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa. Nov. 3. The Pittsburg district is proceeding rapidly with the party reorganization.

The district organizer, Comrade Jakira, announces that among the several shop nuclei already organized, one has been formed in one of the big steel steel works in the district. The members in the nuclei have already discontinued their connections in the old branches, directly functioning in the shop nuclei, as definitely organized cells of the party.

Tailor Shop Nucleus

Another nucleus consisting of four comrades was organized in a tailor shop. This nucleus is also functioning very well.

A shop nucleus No. 4 has also been organized in factories in Pittsburgh, and has already secured four new members.

International Branch

Pittsburgh is holding a meeting Tuesday night of all members who cannot be attached to any nuclei and a street nucleus (international branch) is to be formed. Two other international branches are to be organized during the coming week.

The entire city of Pittsburg, as well as the district, will soon be reorganized entirely on the basis of shop and street nuclei.

Chinese Envoy Arrives.

General Shu-Tsang Hsu, former governor general of Mongolia has arrived in Chicago and has engaged a suite at the Drake Hotel consisting of eleven rooms.

PHILADELPHIA GOES FORWARD WITH SECTION REORGANIZATION

Comrade Alex Bail, assistant district organizer No. 3, has notified the organization department of the systematic way in which reorganization is proceeding in Philadelphia.

In a recent letter to the organization department, Comrade Bail reports:

"Section No. 1 (Downtown) will meet on Monday, Nov. 1st at Amalgam Leader, 631 Pine street. The following branches are called to this meeting. Central English, Lithuanian No. 12, Ukrainian, Russian, Lettish, Armenian, Scandinavian, Uptown Jewish, Camden South Slavic and Hungarian.

"Speakers for both meetings will be assigned and the reorganization committee ready to proceed with the work.

"Suggestions from you on conduct of work at section meetings are welcome. I read the report of your Chicago section meeting and this gives us some leads."

MUSSOLINI IN SPEECH BOASTS OF TERRORISM

Workers Preparing to Challenge His Power

ROME, Italy, Nov. 3.—The bombastic arch-demagog, Benito Mussolini speaking in commemoration of the third anniversary of the fascist march on Rome before an audience of blackshirts that filled the La Scala Opera House declared that his regime would never be overthrown except by force, and defied the political enemies who imagine they can use parliamentary machinery to dislodge him.

"This regime cannot be overthrown except by force. Our opponents believe themselves able to overthrow us with little groupings of bolshevists, with little rivers of more or less dirty ink, but they are fooling themselves. Ministries pass, but a regime born of violence proclaims all its conquests." After this piece of arrogance, the bloody dictator said that fascism had certainly suppressed the enemies and imposed a "rigid discipline" upon the nation.

Then with the demagogy typical of his utterances he boastfully asserted that "fascism would vanquish international plutocracy warring against Italy's interests as it has crushed the internal enemy."

This is a veiled threat to Britain for fascist hand against Mussolini on the question of Jugo-Slavia, which government Mussolini has been threatening.

Century of Power.

"The last century was the century of our independence, this century must be that of our power, power in every field. Every one of you must consider himself a soldier, a moderate, feeling and pulsating with the entire organism," concluded Mussolini.

Against this vain boasting of the bald-headed dictator, the workers are steadily strengthening their forces toward the time when they can accept Mussolini's challenge. He boasts that he can only be overthrown by force and that a government that rode to power on violence can only be replaced by violence. The suffering proletariat of Italy is preparing for the day when it can inaugurate a civil war that will drown Mussolini in the blood of his blackshirt hordes and hurl the puppet king from his throne, clearing the way for the democratic dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the Mussolini despotism.

GENERAL REORGANIZATION MEETING TO BE HELD AT DAISYTOWN, PENNA.

DAISYTOWN, Pa., Nov. 3.—A reorganization general membership meeting of all Workers Party branches affiliated with the Daisytown city central committee will be held Sunday Nov. 15, 10 a. m. at the Home Theater in Daisytown.

Comrade A. Jakira the district organizer, Comrade B. Lijnitz the organizer of the South Slav Federation, and Vaino Finbery of Warren, Ohio representing the Finnish Federation, will be present at the meeting to help in the reorganization of the party on the shop nucleus basis.

Reorganization of the party in this mining section is of vital importance to the movement and no comrade should fail to attend this meeting which will be the turning point in our party work in this territory.

The reorganization of the party will be completed in Pittsburgh and McKeesport during the first week of November. It is expected that the reorganization in the other parts of Dist. No. 5 will be completed before the month of November is over. Let us show that Dist. 5 will be the first one to complete its reorganization on the shop nucleus basis.

Your Union Meeting

First Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
38	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1854 W. Robey St.
179	B. & E. I. W., Stone Derrick, 180 W. Washington St.
131	Bell Line Federation, 62nd and Halsted.
2	Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
250	Carpenters, Blacker's Hall, Lake Forest.
643	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
1693	Carpenters, 3005 W. 31st St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St.
	M. Fehlinn, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St., Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 5411 S. Halsted St.
2289	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
293	Conductors (R. R.), 127 N. Francisco Ave., P. P.
798	Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
85	Engineers, So. Chi., 11405 Michigan Ave.
47	Firemen and Enginemen, 7429 S. Chicago Ave., 8:30 p. m.
275	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Franklin, 8 p. m.
	Hod Carriers District Council, 814 W. Harrison St.
10	Janitors (Mun.), Kadzia and Bellamy.
8	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Division.
566	Machinists, 818 W. 55th St.
478	Machinists, 1902 W. Madison St.
830	Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave.
515	Maintenance of Way, 8324 S. Halsted St.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
25	Moulders, 2800 W. Madison St.
54	Painters, Sharman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
624	Painters, 180 W. Washington St.
893	Painters, Moser Hall, La Grange.
275	Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
16653	Poultry and Game, 200 Water St.
218	Railway Clerks, 548 W. Washington.
205	Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 55th St.
900	Railroad Trainmen, 64th and Union.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
723	Teamsters (Sedg.), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
233	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
742	Teamsters, 6336 S. Ashland Ave.
247	Typographical, 5015 N. Clark St.
8	Wall Paper Crafts, Chicago and Western Ave.

(Note—Other locals stated at meetings are at 8 p. m.)

New York Unions Contribute to Campaign Fund

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Some of the latest unions to contribute to the Workers (Communist) Party campaign fund are:

The Amalgamated Metal Workers, the Amalgamated Food Workers, structural iron Workers, Bakers' Local No. 1, Protective Shoe Workers' Local No. 33, Window Cleaners' Local No. 8, Furriers' Local No. 5.

These contributions are important but so much for the funds that they bring to the party's campaign, but much more because they show that the organized workers of New York are beginning to understand the message of the Communists and the meaning of the party and the workers government slogans that have been the central feature of this political campaign.

Sargent Wants to Stick.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3. Rumors that Atty. General Sargent would shortly resign from the cabinet to enter the senate from his home state, Vermont, were denied at the White House.

PUBLIC SERVICE UNION OF N. Y. MEETS SUNDAY

Calls Building and Power House Labor

By P. J. McCLELLAN.

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 3. — The Amalgamated Public Service Workers' Union, departments of power plants and building maintenances have arranged a series of open mass meetings to be held in different sections of Greater New York.

These meetings are for the purpose of educating both the organized and unorganized to the principles of industrial unionism and the need of unity among the various crafts in the industry, and particularly to explain the need of one general organization covering the entire industry.

Meeting Next Sunday.

The first meeting will be held at Labor Temple, 243 East 84 St., Sunday, November 8, at 8 p. m., and among the speakers will be P. P. Cosgrove, Chester Wright, Thomas Barker, J. O. Bentall and others prominent in the labor movement. P. J. McClellan will be chairman.

Thousands of leaflets are being distributed inviting all engineers, firemen, superintendents, repairmen, elevator operators and all other workers employed in factory and office buildings, power plants, apartments and public and private buildings and institutions to attend.

Any questions concerning the union or the industry will be answered by the speakers and the chairman.

Growing Steadily.

The Amalgamated Public Service Workers' Union, which has grown steadily despite unfavorable conditions in the industry, expects to create thru the medium of this series of mass meetings the sentiment necessary to unify all crafts for action.

The drive of the bosses for lower wages and longer hours, the break down of the spirit and loss of membership of the craft unions, and the growth of the Amalgamated Public Service Workers' Union in the meantime makes this the opportune time for concentrating on educating and organizing the mass of the workers in the industry.

The union is confident that a more powerful union will result from these activities, and all interested workers should get in touch with the committee, 350 East 81 street, or phone Lenox 6878.

Announcements for this and future mass meetings will appear in both the labor and general press.

CHAINS
BY HENRY BARBUSSE.
Author of "Under Fire," etc.

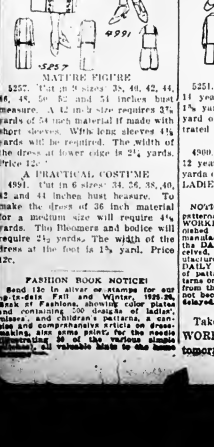
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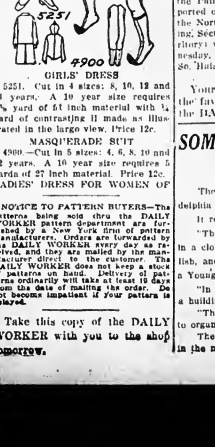


MATURE FIGURE

5257. Cut in 9 sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 42 inch size requires 3⅞ yards of 54 inch material if made with short sleeves. With long sleeves 4⅛ yards will be required. The width of the dress at lower edge is 2¼ yards. Price 12c.

A PRACTICAL COSTUME

4991. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make the dress of 36 inch material for a medium size will require 4⅛ yards. The Bloomers and bodice will require 1⅞ yards. The width of the dress at the foot is 1⅞ yard. Price 12c.



GIRLS' DRESS

5251. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 1⅝ yard of 54 inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting if made as illustrated in the large view. Price 12c.

MASQUERADE SUIT

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Red Light Longworth Speaks

Congressman Nicholas Longworth, speaker of the house of representatives, naturdened himself yesterday before the Women's Roosevelt Republican Club. Aside from the customary dithyrambic eulogy of the president of the United States, the usual platitudes about tax reduction, an assault on the LaFollette insurgents for trying to introduce blue government in place of party government, the speaker thrilled his audience of bourgeois females by proclaiming that he favored deporting all reds in this country to the land from whence they came. We have no foreign enemies, only domestic ones, says the sagacious Nicholas:

> "As I survey the situation here and abroad I am convinced that we have no foreign enemies. . . . If we have any foreign enemies I am not aware of them, but I am aware of domestic ones. They consist of those who go about preaching class hatred and distrust of our government, stirring class hatred under the flag of Bolshevism. I would take every one of the reds in this country, and take every ship in every port and ship them back home."

What convincing argument! What superlative statesmanship! He is Sir Oracle and when he speaks let no dogs bark!

He is speaker of the house, yet he does not know the most fundamental fact of international politics today, the world conflict between the two imperialist giants, the United States and Great Britain. A conflict that manifests itself in a dozen parts of the world. Surely the British agents of imperialism must complacently smile when they read such gibberish as this emanating from the "titular leader of the majority" in the house of congress. Such utterances as these contribute to make American statesmanship the standing jest of European capitals.

Concerning Mr. Longworth's laudable desire to depopulate all the reds to the land from whence they came, we take the greatest pleasure in informing him that the vast majority of the prominent reds in this country, with all of whom we are quite well acquainted, were born here, not thru any choice of their own, but quite by accident, as was unpresitionably the case of Mr. Longworth.

Not all of us, however, were born in Cincinnati of a family that made its fortune out of the pathetic women of the red light district of that benighted city, as was the case of the Longworth family. If Mr. Longworth wants all inhabitants in this country to remain on the identical soil from which they sprang, or the soil from which they derived their sustenance he, himself, would be forced to spend his life in a Cincinnati brothel, instead of appearing before the elegant, if somewhat antiquated, ladies of the Women's Roosevelt Republican Club and dreading inanities about the vanguard of the working class in this country.

This twaddle of this foppish husband of Roosevelt's daughter, the "Princess" Alice, may be indicative of impending assaults upon our movement. Again we laugh at them and defy them, because we have been attacked before and we have learned in the realities of the struggle how to sink the tools of our party into the very life of the working masses of this country, from whence not all the craven creatures from all the red light districts of the country that make up the motley crew of government agents and stoolpigeons can drive us.

In the work of reorganization of our party, the organizational part of the Bolshevistic process that is proceeding apace, we have created a machine that will exist in spite of and against the Longworths and all their kidney.

Mr. Longworth is opposed to Red agitators, but where would he and his wealth be if it were not for Cincinnati red lights?

Libeling the Legion

The supreme court of the state of Illinois has upheld a conviction in a lower court to send to jail for six months the editor of a Chicago German newspaper for the crime of libeling the American legion. We do not know what the German editor said about the legion. Rather than view it as a crime we think it should rank as an achievement. It may be possible to libel them in the German language. But no epithet of degradation that has yet been coined in the English language can adequately describe most of the leading lights of that organization. Concerning the rank and file, they are just deluded individuals following the pack in obedience to the herd instinct cultivated in the army camps.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the court decision in the case of the editor, there appeared the following dispatch from Omaha, Nebraska, the scene of the last legion convention:

> Liquor conditions at the recent American legion convention were the subject of federal grand jury investigation today, police officers, legion officials, prohibition agents and investigators being on the list to be heard. A film man alleged to have furnished movies for the "40 and 8's hospitality hut," depicting risque French scenes, was one of those subpoenaed.

Surely the bootleggers, impressarios of filthy shows and others of that genury, knew the type of men comprising the delegations to the convention otherwise they would not have made special trips to Omaha with their commodities.

The persistent exposures of the anti labor character of the officials of the legion have done much to alienate honest workers from its influence. Its *facts* at present is aiding the sinister machinations of the military clique that has grown up in this country ndequately to defend the rapacious greed of Wall Street abroad and to crush the workers at home. We do not assail it by resort to scurrilous language, but by analyzing its motives and exposing them to the working class

---

Mr. Hearst, at the eleventh hour, supported Al. Smith's candidate for mayor. Then on election day he announced that he supported the Tammany candidate because he was to carry out Dykn's (Hearst's anuti policies, but considered Gov. Al. Smith dishonest. The political reasoning of Mr. Hearst is complicated, to say the least.

Senator Jim Watson, the avatar of the Indiana ku klux klan, is to greet the well known violin virtuoso, Mr. Charles S. Dawes, who acts as vice president (when he remembers to get up in the morning) when he arrives in Indianapolis for a monologue tomorrow.

The United Front in Detroit: Henry Ford and the Detroit Federation of Labor unite to re-elect the mayor of the city.

"Soviet Gold" for the Peasants - -

By ANIS

Soviet Primers.—What the Soviet government tells its own folks in little three cent booklets about government, finance, taxes, cotton goods. This one is about peasant credits.

THE little booklet on Peasant Credit costs four cents, for it is a thick one with a colored picture of modern ploughs on the cover. It also is one of the best sellers, to judge from the first edition of 100,000 copies. It starts right in by calling a spade a spade, and telling the peasant what he is in unflattering language.

"It is known to all, and especially to our peasants, that peasant husbandry in Russia is still very weak, dark and backward. . . . It is known to all how the robber policy of the czar and the landlords strangled peasant husbandry. . . . And the long war and the heavy struggle of the workers and peasants against the generals and landowners impoverished the land still further.

"What does the peasant need?—The workers' and peasants' government knows well. He needs everything seed, working cattle, machines, and tools, and every other means of production. . . . The government would like to help in all these, but it also is poor from the war, and needs money for re-establishing all the husbandry of the country—the railroads, the industry, the schools, the posts and telegraphs, and many other things.

"But although government has very little, and the asset has very little, still, if we put these two littles together it is possible to give help to the peasant, even if not very quickly, along the line of peasant credit."

The Credit Organizations.

IN the center is the Central Agricultural Bank of the Soviet Union, with forty million rubles from the government and an equal sum from the State Bank to use for peasant credit. All the united republics have each their Agricultural Bank, and in many of the subjects and districts agricultural credit associations connected with the central bank, drawing their funds partly from the center, partly from the local governments and cooperatives and partly from the peasants themselves.

But it is quite obvious that these central banks cannot negotiate each peasant's household and make him a loan they are too far away and the cost would be too much. In order to have cheap credit, there must be a credit association in every village, or at least in every other village. The local credit association, acquainted with every peasant locally, makes loans to him, and itself gets loans from the state banks which get help from the Central Agricultural Bank.

The aims of the whole peasant credit schemes are these:

1. To give help for strengthening peasant husbandry.

2. To give it cheap and on easy terms.

3. To give help first to the poorly equipped peasant.

4. To direct the help so that peasant husbandry may improve as rapid ly as possible.

5. To draw peasant deposits, even if only in pennies into the credit funds.

Along with credit there must go into the village knowledge, and agriculture, and reading and writing and libraries.

Where to Get the Credits.

IT is clear that the twenty million peasant households in the Soviet Union can't all go to the central bank to get credits. Even the provincial banks cannot handle them. There ought to be in every township a little township bank to do this. But we are still far from such conditions. So peasants needing loans run from bank to bank and he puts on them exhausting conditions.

Now every peasant can get a loan thru a credit association. If there isn't one, he should start one. Or if there are now enough households to start a credit association, which needs at least 50 persons, then he should join some other collective organization, either a producing artel, buttermaking, wood-working, hand-industry, or a little consumers group, for buying machinery, tractors, irrigation, or a general agricultural cooperative. Any one of these organizations can become members of a central credit association and can receive loans for its members.

The best form of organization will be when there is a township credit association in every township, and when all the smaller collectives, artels and cooperatives are members of this township credit association.

To organize a credit association you must have not less than fifty members. But it is better to have many more, and if it is organized on a township basis, then you will have several thousand families belonging thru their various organizations. In making out your plan, you must consider how many individual peasants, how many artels, communes, collectives you can get in, how much deposits these organizations themselves can make and at what times of the year, how much credit you need from the center

For What is Credit Given?

THE peasant needs everything. His house is old and broken windows, the poorer peasants have neither horse nor cow, as for tools, they have a Russian wooden plough, a bar row, a hoe and an axe, and no shoes. But the first needs for which credit is given are those which can re-establish the peasants' work. For this we must boldly say that the chief need thru out the land is cattle. For those were destroyed in war and famine, until now there are villages where in 100 houses there are 25 to 30 with a horse and the rest without any.

But now is the peasant to buy his horse? If he is merely given a loan by himself, and goes to market with it he will perhaps be buying horses where they are dear. It is necessary for the credit association of the collective to buy horses together, sending to the best districts, and securing also the help of a veterinary. This is the way in which credit will be given for horses.

Credit is also needed for good seed, and for metal ploughs, and other implements, and for re-distributing land in those places where the peasants desire to move to the land itself, instead of farming dozens of small pieces in different places. The associations of the northern districts need credit for draining swamps, and those of the southern districts need it for making ponds and wells and irrigating ditches.

Finally, if the peasant is to secure the best returns from his work, he must not merely sell his raw products in the market, but must work them up locally, by creameries, flax cleaning factories, vegetable oil factories For these also credit may be given

On What Conditions is Credit Given?

THE first condition of any loan is to fix the time of repayment. Every peasant and every collective must remember that, if they have loans for so long a time, it prevents other peasants from getting help. On the other hand, if the time is too short, they cannot repay the loan. If the loan is for seed, or fodder, or small tools, it should be repaid after the first harvest; but if it is for general needs, or a horse, obviously this cannot be so quickly done

In general every collective and every peasant must consider the principle, that loans are given for those things which will enable the peasant's husbandry to become quickly profitable and so repay the loan, and stand on its own feet. This differs in different districts and must be carefully considered by the local credit organizations, in order to build up good husbandry.

Take, for instance, a northern region, Leningrad, Novgorod. Here it is known that the income from rye is much less per acre than the income from flax, or clover, and that it is best of all from cattle. So the credit associations in these districts should strengthen the peasant household in these profitable directions, giving credit for flax seed, clover seed, fodder, for implements for potato culture, for a community fund of good breed, for dairy utensils or special fodder, for implements which improve meadows

Conditions should be made in these loans: if a loan is given for a horse it should be understood that it is used to plough for more profitable cultures. If a loan is given for a cow, a condition should be made that she goes to a good bull, if credit is given for seed, conditions may be made that most of it be flax or clover. None of these conditions should be arbitrary, but should be in the interest of the peasant's own advancement.

The influence of the A.-credit associations may be very great. Thru their pressure, aided by their help, many improvements may be made in the district, such as: a mass field rotation, widening of profitable crops, increase of stock-raising, improvement of machinery. Bee-pond built in each field with nests. Hand in hand with credit must go instruction.

When the peasant gets a loan, he should pay it off as fast as possible. Thus, if he gets a loan for seed in the spring, and then makes a few rubles in the winter by hauling wood, he should not wait till next fall to begin paying his loan, but should pay part of it at once. This will enable more peasants to be helped, and will make the final payment easier for him. . . .

If at the time of payment, he cannot pay, and wants an extension, he must make a very definite statement why he cannot. Perhaps he got too large a sum or for too short a time or for wrong purposes, in which case both he and the credit association are much to blame and their credit suffers in the future. Perhaps he was careless, and treated the money like government money for which he was not responsible. Measures even of punishment must be taken in these cases. But if he can show that a fire, or hail or a drought have made it impossible certainly the credit organization must go halfway to help him.

What Peasants Must Get Loans.

MANY committees think they should give loans chiefly to the well-to-do peasants, because they're sure to pay back. But this is wrong. There are sometimes even committees where the management is composed of kulaks, which gives out loans chiefly to its friends or even takes a little graft for giving loans. If any peasants, know of these, they should complain to the township government, or to the county Soviet, or to the provincial credit association, or even to the central bank, till they get these people cleaned out

But there are also sincere committees who think loans are safer if given well-to-do peasants, while the poorer peasant who knows whether he'll trust him? But it is just these poorer ones, whose last horse died, or whose wooden plough is worn out, or whose harvest was destroyed by hail these must first of all be helped First, because they are in most need of help, and because this is more to the interests of the workers' and peasants' government, not only because these poorer peasants fought hardest to establish the revolution, but also because a very little loan, only twenty or thirty rubles, will give them what they need to begin to stand on their own feet.

But of course there are also poor peasants who have only to live at an other's expense and don't care to work and who, getting a loan, use it not for equipment, but for clothes, or a wedding, or even for drunk. That is why credit association must know personally the peasants, or else give to a collective which guarantees its members, and sees that the loan is used for the purpose given.

On the other hand, the credit association itself may be at fault, if it gives a loan insufficient for the purpose It a man needs 90 rubles for a horse, and he himself has and asks for 15, and if the credit association gives him only 25, then he cannot buy the horse In the best case, he buys a cow and adds to his husbandry, but he cannot buy it for general expenses, or he may buy a poor horse that dies soon, and does not enable him to repay the loan

All these things must be considered And a credit association can only work properly if (1) the commi knows the lives of the persons ing loans, and (2) the peasants ing loans themselves take part in work of the association; and (3) head of the committee is a man w the peasantry trusts.

Peasants' Mutual Aid.

WHEN there is no nearby cr association, the peasants' mut aid committees may also handle pe themselves becoming members o more distant credit association. ers about these mutual aid com tees appear constantly in our pap and we know the vare of all kinds

One of the best committees we h discovered was down in Tsarit province. Its head in Chebotarev peasant woman, who is also a m ber of the Central Executive Comi tee of the Soviet Union. It organi a home for six orphans and secu five cows for them. By starting a operative of peasant women, it ished a vegetable plantation and a this supported the children for whole year. It also ploughed needed all the lands of widows red soldiers

This mutual aid committee has tractor which ploughs first for hungred peasants free and then for well-to-do peasants for money. W the means thus received, an exercise cultural work is carried on. A re ing hut has been opened, in which newspapers, journals and a good brary with accordeon and lectures.

Also, not all mutual aid committees are like this. Some work badly, and in some no one works at all. In so a president cannot be found, because no peasant will do the work. A and characteristic letter from a pea ant reports that his mutual aid co mittee wants his per cent a month on loan, which means 150 rubles next harvest in return for 100 rubl now. He has heard that there mutual aid committees which a less, and he wants the address one." But this is not a mutual aid committee, it is a robber band!

Peasants Must Help Themselves

BUT take a loan, if they give it to y a model peasant farmer. But to t part in building up a credit associ that is harder but very necessary. From the workers' and pe ants' government help may be a should be given to it, but it is not enough. But by uniting all our strengt the peasant himself must help t peasant

Every peasant who gets the loan operative, must take pains to get ot Then he must see that his coope tive, and its promising collective, jo a credit association, or if there is one near at hand he must help to form one. He must deposit his sa small savings there, even if only kopeks, and see that its cooperati does the same. He must take an active interest in its affairs and see th it elects a president who can do, trus ed, and that its loans are made soun ly.

Only the united strength of t workers' and peasants' government and the cooperatives, and the peas antry itself will bring this difficult an important work to success.

The Trial of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria

By V. KOLAROV (Moscow)

THE cross-examination in the trial of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, which is accused of having prepared the September revolution in 1923, has begun before the district court of Sofia. All the members of the Central Committee are in it was constituted at the time are before the court as accused; of these, Comrades Blagojew and Todor Pearov have died, Comrades Krileo Kabakchiew, Anton Ivanow, Nikola Penev, as well as our Comrade Tina Kirkowa have been in prison for a year and a half. It has been communicated to us that one of them, Comrade Anton Ivanov, has been tortured to death in prison in the most brutal way, and as regards the others, no one knows whether they are now in the prisoner's dock or have been murdered. Comrades Georgi Dimitrow, Todor Lukanow and Vassil Kolarow are out of the country and are being tried in their absence.

The Central Committee is accused of having, in 1919, begun working systematically towards the overthrow of the existing order of society in Bulgaria and of having issued the call to immediate action in Sept., 1923. Furthermore Georgi Dimitrow and Vassil Kolarov are accused of having directly taken part in the insurrection for which they have twice been tried and twice condemned to 15 years penal servitude. The acts of which they are accused are punishable by penal servitude for from ten years to lifelong duration.

ON September 12, 1923, the White Guardist government according to a pre-arranged plan, took action for the destruction of the Communist Party and of all mass organizations of workers which were under the leadership of Communists, on the protext that the party intended to declare an insurrection on September 16. Of course, the government had absolutely no proofs of this, and its campaign was nothing more nor less than a bloody provocation which had been previously prepared against the party and against the masses under its guidance.

A year and a half have passed since that time. The public prosecutors have industriously collected evidence by studying the material and the facts of all the numerous law suits which have taken place thruout the country in connection with the September insurrection. But they did not succeed in proving anything, apart from the fact that after the provocation of the government, the Central Committee took the side of the masses who had been so shamefully and brutally attacked, and that it took the lead in their armed defensive.

The accusation framed in this way only serves however, to confirm our statement that the government deliberately provoked the insurrection. This is why the government's faithful public prosecutors were compelled to defend it by declaring that the whole activities of the party were criminal from the moment of its join-

Murdered by the Zankov Regime



1) Dimitri Mitrev. 2) Nicolai Gramovski. 3) Stoyan Komov. 4) Wassil Mulerov. 5) Ivan Manev. 6) Atanar Genchev. 7) Bio Bakalov. 8) Yeko Dimitrov. 9) Ivan Mandov. 10) Spas Mulatarov. 11) Brayeko Lukov. 12) Welko Welkov.

ing the Communist International and accepting its program and its tactics onwards. Not only the members of the central committee but also the whole Communist Party of Bulgaria and the Communist International, whose aims and tactics are dealt with in the bill of indictment were in this way brot before the court of Sofia.

THE "defenders of the law" in Bulgaria took not less than a year and a half to discover what was "criminal" in the program and activities of the Communist Party, the these had been carried on before the eyes of the whole people This "straightenment" was only vouchsafed them when the Zankov government of generals and professors gave the signal for a general attack on the masses of workers By this, however, they only showed once more that they are the thralls of the ruling fascist capitalist crew.

Of course, we have no objection to the basis of the accusation being thus extended Neither the accused comrades, nor the party, nor the Communist International will be disconcerted by it The White "administration justice," which has already soiled itself for ever by its cruel sentences of innumerable fighters from the ranks of the workers and peasants, and has closed its eyes to the daily sanguinar crimes of the ruling bandits, is only exposing itself more than ever to shame.

GHOSTS!

WORKERS gathering to consider ways and means to improve their conditions have met before yes, even Negro workers.

Ghosts are the first news of a call for a Negro Labor Congress, the defenders of capitalism "get nervous" Most fantastic stories were issued in the press. The president of the A F of L. began to shout of "danger" Rumors, both written and spoken, told of Bolshevism creeping into the ranks of Negro labor.

And as the Negro Labor Congress opens its very first session, the Chicago Tribune, sombrious advocate of "Nordic Supremacy" and responsible for fanning the flames of the Chicago race riots of only a few years ago, prints a dispatch to the effect that a district conference of the African methodist episcopal church at Kirkwood, Missouri, passed a resolution calling on Negro labor "to disconnect all efforts at sowing Bolshevism and Communism which its ranks" that also, "We emphasize the value of our race group of standing apart in lack of capital in this country."

Strange words strange warnings! Bolshevism Communism Labor Capital, all in connection with the calling of a conference of Negro workers and all jointly made by the press, the head of the leading body of American labor and the pulpit!

And yet these warnings were to be expected—by those who know the most simple facts of the life of the Negro worker in this country, the role of the press, the officialdom of labor and the church

The facts of the life of the American Negro worker are appalling You will find many of them in the Negro Labor Year Book of the Tuskegee institute.

The press is the spokesman of the class in society which owns the means of production and suppresses the workers, both Negro and white and keeps them there not only while they produce but also their most elementary rights

The church has always "stood squarely back of capital" to despise the workers with contentment on this earth despite miserable conditions and to promise him compensations in "heaven" Demands, with unfortunately such a heavy hold on the Negro workers has long been known as the "opium of the people" and is only to be expected disguised that the 17,000 Negro churches and Negro Sunday schools in this country.

The press, the pulpit officialdom of labor, disorganized as it is, and with little room for class struggle, is still powerful enough to seek promotion of their interests thru organization, leave jobless decoy this army of Negro workers and attempt to frighten them with the bogey of Bolshevism.

But oppressed workers are not as easily frightened Despite the puppet conception sheets the Negro workers not even Bolshevik sheets

The Negro Labor Congress is not Communist But Communist-inclined it is a step forward And Communists bid it welcome

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ΕΜΠΡΟΣ

ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΝ ΟΡΓΑΝΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΟΜΟΣΠΟΝΔΙΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΕΡΓΑΤΙΚΟΥ ΚΟΜΜΑΤΟΣ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗΣ

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ΟΙ ΑΠΕΡΓΟΙ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΙΣΜΕΝΟΙ ΝΑ ΝΙΚΗΣΟΥΝ

ΤΟ ΗΘΙΚΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΑΠΕΡΓΩΝ ΑΠΑΡΑΜΙΛΛΟΝ.—Η ΑΛΛΗΛΕΓΓΥΗ ΤΩΝ ΕΡΓΑΤΩΝ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΦΥΛΩΝ. ΟΙ ΜΙΣΘΩΣΕΙΣ ΡΙΨΟΧΙΡΟΥΝ.

ΝΕΑ ΥΟΡΚΗ, Νοεμβρίου 1.—(Διαπέρα τηλεγραφική ανταπόκρισις τού «Εμπρός».)—Η γενική απεργία των Ελλήνων έργατών γουναρικών ή οποία ξεκίνησε την παρελθούσαν Τρίτην, 27 Οκτωβρίου, βαδίζουσι, τών απεργών δεικνύει την ανοχήν και απαράμιλλον έπιμονήν εις τον αγώνα των. Οι εν απεργία έργάται επερβαίνουν τους χιλιάρι. Οι εργοδόται διά της καταπολέμησεν των έργατών των έχουν προσχωρήσει εις τον σύνδεσμον των εργοδοτών, άλλά οί απεργοί έχουν κεφαλαιοκρατικήν κατασκευήν το οποίον μετά της κύρβεως της απεργίας ήρχισαν να έρχονται εις συνεννόησιν με τους αντιπροσώπους της Ένώσεως προς κατάπαυσιν αύτης.

Αι συνεννοήσεις αύται διήρκεσαν από της 2ας μέχρι της 31ης Όκτωβρίου, άπότε οί εργοδοτικοί αρχηγοί δήλωσαν ότι θά δώσουν την απάντησιν των την Πέμπτην τού προσεχούς Νοεμβρίου 5, αφού πρώτον συνεννοήσουν τους οπαδούς των εις συσκεψιν οί "Ελληνες εργοδοτασύγκλητοι, την Τετάρτην τό εσπέρας. Εν τώ μεταξύ έχει κηρυχθή «πανσκυφίν» εις τον πόλεμον, δηλαδή οί εργοδόται άπαγορεύουν να κάμουν χρήσιν των ΙΝΤΖΟΝΣΙΟΝΣ και της δι' άσυνταξιούχων όργάνων επιθέσεως κατά των απεργών. Έχουν και οί ίδιοι κατανοήσει τό μάταιον των ισοτίμων μέσων, διότι πέρ άλην την άγρίαν χαβάν αύτών τό μόνον πού κατώρθωσαν ήτο να γυρίσουν περιστέρων δύο ντζαναγίους εκ των έργατών εις τον άγώνα των.

Ως και προηγουμένως ούς έκαμε γνωστόν συνελλήφθησαν και άρχάς πολλοί έργάται πικετάροντες τά έργοστάσια, και θη εθγαν υπό έβγες ηρον, κατόπιν δέ ο δικαστής εις τον όποίον ήχθη και άλλη όμάς απεργών εγγυκαπάθη νά δηλώσει ότι το δικαίωμα της απεργίας και τού πίκετ παραχωρείται υπό τού νόμου. Τό Τζόιντ Μπόρντ της Ενώσεως των γουναράδων εργατών τό οποίον ανέλαβε να ένώσει τους "Ελληνας εργάτας είναι άπολαυσέστατον να βλέπη την ομόνοιαν και την ομοψυχίαν των απεργών. Ούτε μία απάτησις άπομένει εις τους εργοδότας. **ΝΑ ΡΙΨΟΧΙΡΟΥΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΑ ΑΙΤΗΜΑΤΑ ΣΑΣ.**

ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ ΕΡΓΑΤΑΙ ΓΟΥΝΑΡΙΚΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΝΕΑΣ ΥΟΡΚΗΣ! Εγράψατε μίαν από τας λαμπροτέρας σελίδας τού εργατικού αγώνος. Η Ελληνική φυλετική ή ομάς είναι τελειωτική. Φάγων μεταξύ εργατικής και κεφαλαίου δέν θά πάυση ένώσα υπάρχει το σύστημα τό οποίον επιτρέπει την εκμετάλλευσιν τού εργάτου. Μή άνακαθίζετε λοιπόν εις την νίκην κύτήν. Εμμείνατε εις την "Ενωσιν σας, υποστηρίξατε την, θυσκασθήτε γι' αύτήν εν ανάγκη. "Ας γνωρίζουν πάντοτε οί εκμεταλλευτάι επε είδος ήνωμένε μέ όλους τους άλλους εργάτας και ξεσμός εις πρώτην ευκαιρίαν να τά υποδείξετε και έμπρόσθιος. Μόνον έτσι δέν θά τολμήσουν να παραβιάσουν τας υποσχέσεις πού σάς δίδουν και τά συμβόλαια τά οποία σάς υπογράψουν μέ την "Ενωσίν σας.

ΖΗΤΩ Η ΔΙΕΘΝΗΣ ΕΝΩΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΓΟΥΝΑΡΑΜΩΝ ΕΡΓΑΤΩΝ!

ΖΗΤΩ ΤΟ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΑΥΤΗΣ ΤΜΗΜΑ!

ΖΗΤΩ Η ΕΝΩΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΡΓΑΤΩΝ ΟΛΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΚΟΣΜΟΥ!

Η ΕΡΓΑΤΙΚΗ ΤΟΥ «ΕΜΠΡΟΣ»

ΤΑ ΑΙΤΗΜΑΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΑΠΕΡΓΟΥΝΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ ΓΟΥΝΑΡΑΔΩΝ

1). 44 ΩΡΑΙ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ ΤΗΝ ΕΒΔΟΜΑΔΑ.

2). ΔΕΚΑ ΝΟΜΙΜΟΙ ΕΟΡΤΑΙ ΤΟ ΕΤΟΣ ΜΕΤΑ ΠΛΗΡΩΜΗΣ.

3). ΜΙΑΜΙΣΗ ΠΛΗΡΩΜΗ ΔΙΑ ΤΑΣ ΥΠΕΡΩΡΙΑΣ (OVERTIME).

4). ΜΟΝΟΝ ΕΡΓΑΤΑΙ ΑΝΗΚΟΝΤΕΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΕΝΩΣΙΝ ΝΑ ΓΙΝΩΝΤΑΙ ΜΕΤΟΧΟΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΑ ΕΡΓΟΣΤΑΣΙΑ.

5). ΔΙΚΑΙΩΜΑ ΤΩΝ ΑΝΤΙΠΡΟΣΩΠΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΝΩΣΕΩΣ ΝΑ ΕΠΙΣΚΕΠΤΩΝΤΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΘΩΡΟΥΝ ΤΑ ΕΡΓΟΣΤΑΣΙΑ.

6). ΔΙΑΧΩΡΙΣΙΣ ΡΡΟ ΤΩΝ ΕΡΓΟΔΟΤΩΝ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΑΛΛΩΝ ΣΥΝΟΜΟΣΙΩΝ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ ΤΑΣ ΟΠΟΙΑΣ ΕΧΕΙ ΕΠΙΤΥΧΗ Η ΕΝΩΣΙΣ ΑΠΟ ΤΑ ΛΟΙΠΑ ΕΡΓΟΣΤΑΣΙΑ.

Η ΛΑΜΠΡΑ ΣΤΑΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ ΕΡΓΑΤΩΝ

Οί "Ελληνες έργάται γουναρικών τής Νέας Υόρκης άπέδειξαν διά τής στάσεώς των είς τον κατά των έργοδοτών άγώνα των ότι δέν υπολείπονται των άλλων έργατών είς συνείδησιν ταξικήν και άλληλεγγύην. Ο λαμπρός των άγών προκαλεί τον θαυμασμόν και αύτών άκόμη των εχθρών των. Τό θάρρος των είναι απαράμιλλον είς τά έργατικά χρονικά τής Νέας Υόρκης. Οί έργάται τοσ δεκαεπτάμηνου τής πόλεως όπου εδρίσκονται τά εργοστάσια των γουναρικών έμειναν έκθαμβοι και κατενθουσιασμένοι άπό την συνοχήν και την άποφασιστικότητα των συναδέλφων των.

Αί άστυνομικαί επεμβάσεις και αί παράνομοι συλλήψεις μερικών έκ των απεργών επενήργησαν επί τοσ ήθικοσ των ακόμη καλύτερα παρά επί τοσ φυσικού. Μετά κάθε άστυνομικήν επίθεσιν σφιγγόμενη γίνεται ή άγών των απεργούντων, και μέ μεγαλυτέραν άποφασιστικότητα διεξάγεται. Οί έργαζόμενοι βρίσκουν ύδη τά δεικνύουν σημεία υποχωρήσεως ως εφησυχάσουν πρό μιάς άνελπίστου εις αύτούς και πρωτακτικής πρωτοφανούς μαχητικότητος.

Οί "Ελληνες έργοσπουδαίοι, οί όποίοι κατ' αρχάς ένόμισαν ότι θά κατώρθωναν διά των παλαιών των τεχνασμάτων να διεγείρουν τον τεχνικόν ή ανταγωνισμόν των γνωστών ή ετέρων φανατισμών των "Ελλήνων έργατών κατά τών συντρόφων των τον "Εβραίων, εύρέθησαν προ μιάς κατασπάσεως ηθικού θάρρους των τά οχέδια άντεμάχοντο, ώστε θά τους "Ελληνας να συνενοηθούν μέ τους άλλοδαπούς έργάτας, άν τέλος οί ίδιοι θέλουν άπεργούν όχι μόνον νά συνεργάζωνται μετά των άπό τής άπεργίας ήρχισαν να έρχονται εις συνεννοήσεις μέ τους αντιπροσώπους της Ένώσεως προς κατάπαυσιν αύτής.

Αί συνεννοήσεις αύται διήρκεσαν από της 2ας μέχρι της 31ης Όκτωβρίου, άπότε οί εργοδοτικοί αρχηγοί δήλωσαν ότι θά δώσουν την απάντησιν των την Πέμπτην τού προσεχούς Νοεμβρίου 5, αφού πρώτον συνεδριάσουν τους οπαδούς των εις συσκεψιν οί "Ελληνες εργοδοτασύγκλητοι, την Τετάρτην τό εσπέρας. Εν τώ μεταξύ έχει κηρυχθή «πανσκυφίν» εις τον πόλεμον, δηλαδή οί εργοδόται άπαγορεύουν να κάμουν χρήσιν των ΙΝΤΖΟΝΣΙΟΝΣ και της δι' άσυνταξιούχων όργάνων επιθέσεως κατά των απεργών. Έχουν και οί ίδιοι κατανοήσει τό μάταιον των ισοτίμων μέσων, διότι πέρ άλην την άγρίαν χαβάν αύτών τό μόνον πού κατώρθωσαν ήτο να γυρίσουν περιστέρων δύο ντζαναγίους εκ των έργατών των γουναράδων, και αί ένδοσεις των αύτοί ήγιναν άναμενόμενοι έπό των έργατών.

Η κοινή επιτροπεία της Ένώσεως είναι άπολαυστικωτάτη εν οργανώσει τους. Έλληνες έργάται μέχρις ένός, και πρός τούτο δέν φείδεται ούτε χρόνου ούτε δαπάνης. Λιπάσεις δολαρίων έχει εξοδεύσει μέχρι τοσδε εις την εκστρατείαν αύτήν και δέν θά καταλήξη τά όλα πρίν ίδη σχηματισμένον τό έργον της. Προς λληνοτέραν επιτυχίαν τοσ θρυαλλικού έργου, εκδίδουσι δύο εφημερίδας της Ένώσεως τά δικαιώματα έγγραφής εις την Ένωσιν εις μόνον τό εν λεπτον της ημέρας.

Μεταξύ των πρωταιτίων αύτής επιχειρήσεως και την προσχώρησιν εις την "Ενωσιν του μεγίστου αριθμού των "Ελλήνων έργατών, εκηρύχθη ή γενική απεργία την Τρίτην 27ην Όκτωβρίου, εν γένει συνεστώσα των εργατών, ή όποία έκτοτε χώρας εις το θρυλλικόν αγώνισμα. Η γενική απεργία των "Ελλήνων έργατών εξεπλάγωσεν εν τω πρώτω λεπτώ τους ιδιοκτήτας των γουναραδικών εργαστηρίων, οί όποίοι κατά τό παρελθόν ήσαν ευχαριστημένοι μέ την ήσυχίαν της, και πρό τοσούτου ευθυμούσαν χρυσοκαταδύσεις εν τη διλλονοσα δημιουργίας επιχειρήσεως της, ώς και εν τη οργανώσει τους "Ελλήνας έργάτας. Διαμηνύσαν άμεσως συναντήσεις των εργατών κατά τας οποίας ομίλησαν "Αμερικανοί και "Ελληνες έργάται περί των καλών της "Ενώσεως και επέδειξαν είς να.

Ο ενθουσιασμός των έργατών δια το ΕΜΠΡΟΣ και την εκδοτικήν των όποίαν έδωσαν είς τον άγώνα των είναι άπερίγραπτος.

Η έπιτυχία της απεργίας είναι κατά έκαστ τοις εκατό δεδομένη.

DELEGATION OF NORTH AFRICANS LAUDS RIFFIANS

Pledges Allegiance in Moroccan War

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TARGHEEST, Morocco, Nov. 2.—A delegation of French Moroccans, headed by Abd-el-Kader Tazi, presented a declaration of allegiance to the Riffians, fighting for the independence of Morocco, in the name of the "oppressed millions of the Sharifian empire."

In this declaration of allegiance, which is considered one of the most important developments of the Riffian war for independence, it states that the "oppressed millions in the so-called French protectorate look to Abd-el-Krim for their salvation and their liberation."

Fight for Freedom

In another section of the declaration, Abd-el Krim is admonished in the name of the Islamic religion and the common cause of Moroccan freedom, not to make peace with Europe until Morocco is totally evacuated by European troops and the French protectorate is definitely surrendered.

The delegation that presented this declaration of allegiance was met with great enthusiasm by the Riffians who have successfully fought the combined forces of France and Spain.

French Line Stationary

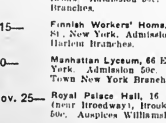
The French army has been unable to make any advance. On one or two fronts they have been forced to retreat by the attacking Riffs. The Bombing planes of the French failed to accomplish their purpose, when dropped a number of bombs over the Riffian headquarterss here, as the dugouts, built by captured Senegalese and French troops, are built so that aircrafts accomplish but very little.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

COMMUNISTS CONTEST MANY ELECTIONS IN TODAY'S BALLOTING

Today municipal and state elections are being held in various parts of the country. There large municipal elections and one state election are of particular attention to the working class. Of first importance is the New York election, where Comrade Ben Gitlow heads the Workers (Communist) Party ticket against the republicana and democrats (Tammyites) and the laborbaiting socialist party. Cleveland also has elections and a ticket endorsed by organized labor receives the support of the Communists, with reservations and demands that they favor a labor party. In Detroit local labor and its official organ, the Labor News, endorses the same candidate for mayor who is endorsed by Henry Ford, the notorious "open shopper." In New Jersey the Communists are fighting in the state campaign against the Frank Hague (Tammany) machine at Jersey City, trying to elect its candidate, and the republican party that is running a ku klux klan candidate.

The outcome of these contests will be published from a working class standpoint exclusively in The DAILY WORKER.



Dance and Enjoy Yourself at Any or All of These DAILY WORKER

RESCUE PARTIES

In New York

HIKE Sunday, Nov. 8—	Jamaica Woods—Daily Worker Builders' Club Hike. Meet at Daily Worker office, 108 East 14th St., New York, at 10 a. m. or at end of Elevated, Fulton Ave., Jamaica, 11 a. m.
Saturday, Nov. 14—Rescue Party	Bronx Workers' Hall, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx. Admission 50c. Auspices Bronx Branches.
Sunday, Nov. 15—Rescue Party	Finnish Workers' Home, 15 West 126th St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Harlem Branches.
Friday, Nov. 20—Rescue Party	Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Down Town New York Branches.
Wednesday, Nov. 25—Rescue Party	Royal Palace Hall, 16 Manhattan Ave. (near Broadway), Brooklyn. Admission 50c. Auspices Williamsburg Branches.
Sunday, Jan. 16—	DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY BANQUET, Manhattan Lyceum.

(ALL S P. M. UNLESS NOTED)

For tickets or information regarding any of the above affairs apply to L. E. Ketterfeld, 108 East 14th Street (Tel. Stuyvesant 8100.)

HOW THE ANTHRACITE STRIKERS ARE BEING BETRAYED, WILL BE TOLD BY PROGRESSIVE LEADER

(Continued from page one)

plaining bitterly that their officers are doing nothing to bring their strike to a successful conclusion. Hunger is now being felt in many of the anthracite valleys, while stock coal has been washed, loaded and hauled to the market from many small washeries.

Appeal in Vain to Officials.

The mine workers' officials have been appealed to in many meetings of the union to bring out all the maintenance men and stop the washing and loading of stock coal. The workers realize that as long as the union permits the coal companies to load the enormous stocks of inferior coal, the longer will victory be delayed.

The union officials have as yet made no effort to bring out the maintenance men, while the coal owners are happy with the knowledge that they are receiving monumental profits from the inferior stock coal, and that the union is keeping their property in excellent working condition.

Suspect a Sell Out.

This condition of affairs thruout the valley has brot about extreme bitterness against the miners' officials, and many miners informed the writer that it was their belief that some of the union officials were being paid by the coal operators to allow the small washeries to operate. Be that as it may, the miners have become disgusted with this condition to such an extent that many of them feel that if any success will attend their efforts in this strike they—the militant miners themselves —must have more to say about its conduct.

The miners who worked at a mine near the city of Troup, have day after day since the strike commenced, watched the mine washeries in operation. The inferior coal washed and loaded by their own union brothers and sent on to the market, every pound of coal being used to defeat them in their strike for a living wage, and this with the full knowledge of their officials.

Use Direct Action.

Time and again the miners have appealed to the officials about this condition, but nothing was done by the officials to stop it, and finally the miners themselves, accompanied by their wives and families, marched to the mine and washeries, and chased the workers off the premises.

Those miners were goaded to desperation by the lack of interest in their behalf by the union officials, and were forced to act themselves, which act resulted in victory. The union officials at that particular time, instead of looking after the miners' affairs which they were being well paid to do, were busy in corrupt local politics, and could be seen in the court room of the city of Scranton aiding in an attempt to railroad progressive miners to jail.

Progressives Urge a Fight.

This condition of affairs must be met with extreme opposition from the progressive miners thruout the anthracite region. The progressive miners demand that their officials stop all washeries from washing coal and stop any coal from being loaded in the anthracite region of any nature or grade until the conclusion of the strike.

The soft coal miners must pass resolutions in their local unions calling on John L. Lewis to take immediate steps to remedy this situation and fight with a real one hundred per cent strike.

Motorman Dies When Two Suburban Cars Collide in Dense Fog

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GRANITE CITY, Ill., Nov. 2. The motorman on one car was killed and more than a dozen passengers were injured near Nameoki, Ill., when two interurban cars of the East St. Louis and Suburban railway met head-on in a fog. A second motorman was seriously injured in the crash.

The injured were brought to St Elizabeth hospital here in ambulances. H. Roeder, was killed and Roy Griffen, motorman, suffered the loss of both legs. The accident occurred on the Alton-Granite City line of the railroad.

Los Angeles Party Members to Hear Minor on Reorganization

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 2—Local Los Angeles of the Workers Party is going ahead with the reorganization program. Following the party functionaries' meetings to be held tonight, three section meetings are to be called. A general membership meeting at which Robert Minor will speak on bolshevization and reorganization will be held Monday night, Nov. 16.

Former Gary Mayor Released on Parole

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 2.—C. O. Johnson, former mayor of Gary, Ind., and four members of a ring of Cincinnati peace officers, convicted of conspiracy to violate the federal prohibition law, were enroute to their homes following their release from Atlanta federal prison on parole.

PRINCE OF WALES EXPOSURE GALLS BRITISH NABOBS

Royal Family Held in Open Contempt

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The heir to the throne of Britain and offspring of that despicable embodiment of nauseous debauchery known as King George, the "fairy prince" of young girls' dreams, is causing a furore in influential circles and exclusive clubs in London because of the publication of photographs showing him impersonating a young lady in a farce presented by his entourage on a British warship during return from his latest trip.

Wales impersonated a female in the one-act farce bearing the salacious title "The Bathroom Door," wore girl's clothing, a wig of curly hair, used rouge and lipsticks, and wore dainty ribboned slippers similar to the ones worn by his father, King George, in the portrait that recently caused a scandal as it tended to expose the sexual character of the family and the effeminate habits of the rulers of neutral Britain.

Countrymen Know Him.

The press is taking up the matter and most of the comment is very critical, permitting such actions to become public. There is a strong demand for chaning the publicity department for the prince.

Here in London most people know the queer antics of the royal family and look upon it as a part of the problem of maintaining a worthless ornament as the figurehead of the government. But the foreign press and that other parts of the world, particularly India and the colonies, may come to hold in contempt the royal crown and decide that they will not remain in the humiliating position of being ruled by one with the debasing character of a female impersonator.

Among the workers of the east end of London the very name of Wales has become an epithet of degradation.

BREAD MERGER GETS VIRTUAL O. K. FROM U. S.

Trade Commission Not to Prosecute

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1. The supposed "investigation" of the federal trade commission, as expected, has resulted in a report that there is "no basis" for action by the government against the $100,000,000 merger of the General Baking company, the Ward Baking corporation, the Continental Baking corporation and the Southern Baking company.

M. F. Hudson, the examiner of the commission, reports that "newspaper reports are not well founded," concerning the merger, adding that William H. Ward, of the Ward corporation, the stating that "nothing had happened" but the organization of a holding company to take over the stock of the General Baking company, also stated that "it was not possible to say what might take place in the future."

GREEK FUR WORKERS IN BIG STRIKE

Left Wing Executive Leads Struggle

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 2.—Unexampled courage and determination has marked the strike of the hitherto unorganized Greek fur workers of New York.

These workers from 1,000 to 1,500 strong, toiling in over 200 open shops for the last few years, have been ruthlessly exploited beyond the belief of almost anyone, because of their lack of organization.

The former right wing reactionaries in charge of the administration of the New York joint board of the Furriers' Union never even attempted to organize the Greek fur workers.

Left Wing Joint Board Acts.

Four weeks ago, however, the new union administration, led by Ben Gold, left wing manager of the joint board, began a vigorous campaign to bring these oppressed workers the power and aid of the Furriers' Union. Mass meetings were called, leaflets printed and the joint board determined to organize the Greek shops at all costs and enforce union conditions.

To aid the Greek furriers in join ing, the joint board reduced initiation fees for them to only 20 per cent of the regular charge and in addition spent thousands of dollars to make the organization drive a success. No energy was saved and full speed ahead was the word passed down the line.

On Tuesday October 27, the call for the general strike in the Greek shops was announced in a big mass meeting of Greek fur workers. The next morning the workers in the fur district witnessed a magnificent demonstration of the Greek furriers on the picket line.

Pickets Show Splendid Spirit

Several pickets were clubbed by the police and several were arrested, but their enthusiasm for the strike swept on over all obstacles. The police clubs and arrests acted like oil thrown on flames. So splendid was the spirit of struggle among the Greek furriers that even the bosses were forced to express their admiration.

Nothing can be compared with the courage of these workers, who are before them the goal of victory and behind them the backing of the union's joint board, for the first time seriously interested in their welfare and led by left wing unionists fully-trusted by the rank and file.

Picket Day and Night

Shops are being picketed day and night. The manufacturers as usual spread false rumors and used threats and every means to break the workers' solidarity. The bosses formed an association of their own, but the fight of the strikers has overwhelmed the bosses.

Conferences between the bosses and the union representatives were held on October 29 and October 31. On Wednesday November 4th, the meeting of the Greek Association is to be held and the final answer given to the union representatives the next morning. The fight goes on though a truce is supposedly established.

The demands of the union are as follows:

1. The 44-hour week instead of 49-hours.
2. Pay for ten legal holidays.
3. Time and a half for overtime.
4. Only union workers fo be employed.
5. Minimum scale of wages.
6. Right of union representatives to inspect shops.
7. All other union conditions prevailing in the industry.

The left wing joint board, thru Manager Ben Gold, has stated that it means to carry on the struggle as long as necessary and money will be no object in making the Greek furriers a organized power in the industry with their fellow workers, mostly Jewish, but who are standing shoulder to shoulder with the Greeks.

League Session Comes to End.

PARIS, Nov. 2. The league of nations extraordinary session came to anend when the special committee of military officers appointed to supervise the Bulgarian and Greek evacuations in the Balkans, reported that the Greek soldiers and the Bulgarian soldiers had withdrawn to their respective boundaries.

Before closing the sessions the matter of formulating a Balkan pact similar to that which the great powers had formulated at Locarno was discussed. Sir Horace Rumbold, British ambassador to Spain, was placed at the head of a commission to investigate the Greco-Bulgar controversy and report his findings to the December or March sessions of the league of nations commission.

The league has also discussed the possibility of declaring an international zone between the two nations. This procedure is objected to by the Bulgarian reactionary government as well as the military dictatorship of Pangalos in Greece, as it means a loss of territory to both.

Worker Correspondence will make The DAILY WORKER a better paper —send in a story about your shop.

British Exploiters Are Finding Enjoyment in Jailing of Communists

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, even the plaintive pleas of George Lansbury, pacifist laborite editor, who has some sympathy for the Union of Soviet Republics, fails to cover the ugly hag of British "democracy" with even a thin veil of pretense that the workers of "the empire" have any right to the enjoyment of civil liberties.

This very transparent shroud has been ripped off this dead thing in the colonies, especially in India, Egypt, and South Africa, where the king's rule jails and kills workers fighting for their class. But it remained for the attack on the British Communist Party, the Young Communist League and the Minority Movement in the trade unions, to help shatter a little more the idea that revolutionary workers in the British homeland have the right to speak, write and meet freely.

• • • •

Poor Lansbury, however, tries to help keep up the sham. He appeals to the great capitalist newspaper owners, for instance, to fight for the rights of the workers as follows:

"Without any proper authority, and without any order issued on printer or publisher, the whole of the London edition of this week's Workers' Weekly (Communist) has been confiscated and carried off.

"No one could have known what the paper contained, yet the police exercise their brute force, of course acting under orders, to suppress a newspaper.

"What becomes of the freedom and liberty of the press? And what is the Newspaper Proprietors' Association going to do about it? I suggest to Lord Burnham and Lord Riddell that if they allow this precedent to pass without protest, they cannot complain if, when labor comes to power, the organized workers insist on the suppression of all papers advocating tory, or, as I would prefer to put it, seditious views."

• • • •

Growing numbers of revolutionary workers in Great Britain cease to worry about the future complaints of a capitalist class in distress. They cheerfully let George Lansbury do it, if his many bitter experiences in the labor movement have not taught him differently. Yet he sticks his toe into the cold waters of the revolutionary struggle in England sufficiently to come forward to furnish bail for the arrested Communists. Thus Lansbury at least gets near to the fight.

• • • •

Some interest attaches to the fact that the two Communists, Thomas Bell and William Gallacher, arrested in Scotland, were escorted from Glasgow to London by 20 "special branch detectives," on the same train that Prince Henry traveled. Since Lansbury holds out a feeler for the suppression of the capitalist press after the workers' revolution, perhaps he might start a discussion in his paper as to how many workers it would take to escort a fallen "Prince" Henry back to London, from some outlying province, after labor had established its own Soviet power. The number would certainly fall under 20.

• • • •

In the meantime the British fascists, in and out of official power, are conducting unceasing attacks on labor's left wing. The American detective, William A. Burns has his counterpart in Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, the home secretary, who requested Baldwin's tory cabinet to approve the raids on the Communists. Joynson-Hicks is stumping the country demanding the conviction of the eight Communists arrested, even before they have been brot to trial. In one speech he declared:

"I believe the greater part of the audience will be pleased to hear that warrants were issued, and in the majority of cases have been executed, for the arrest of a certain number of notorious Communists."

Of course, it all depends on the make-up of the audience. It would be easy to assemble a large gathering of workers in London today who would be highly pleased with and applaud any number of arrests that might be carried out in Buckingham Palace, among the king's household, or in the houses of parliament, among the capitalist politicians. Even that pleasure will be realized in time, just as the British imperialists today claim enjoyment in the jailing of workers loyal to their own class interests.

GRECO-BULGAR CONTROVERSY MAY FINISH AMBITIONS OF PANGALOS TO BE MUSSOLINI OF GREECE

ATHENS, Nov. 2—Despite the optimistic assurances of the Pangalos military dictatorship that the league of nations will render its verdict in favor of Greece because of the commission's investigation of the controversy is headed by Sir Horace Rumbold, who has strong Grecian sympathies, the Greek drachma dropped four per cent on the bourse.

The attempt of Premier Pangalos to fill the well nigh empty treasury of the Greek government thru the invasion of Bulgaria and the demand for 6,000,000 drachmas for the death of two Greek soldiers and his attempt to make for himself a career as the Mussolini of Greece may end with a demand from the league of nations, which will empty the treasury, to pay Bulgaria for the 16 lives taken and the rifles destroyed in the Greek Serbian is the fear that pervades the Greek bourse.

Premier Pangalos has aspirations to become the Mussolini of Greece, and he had hoped that thru this display of militant patriotism he would not only fill the treasury, but also establish himself as a great Greek patriot. He also planned to become absolute dictator of Greece and to make his position more secure he was going to re-establish the monarchy. His ambitions have more or less bit the dust.

It is intimated in financial circles that if the league of nations makes a demand on the Greek treasury for losses suffered by the Bulgarians, pressure will be brought to bear on Pangalos for his resignation of the presidership of the country for the hasty invasion of Bulgaria.

Seeks Tariff Revision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—General revision of the tariff act will be sought at the coming session of congress by Representative Cordell Hull, of Tennessee, former democratic national chairman.

Coolidge to Speak in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2 President Coolidge's address at the American Farm Bureau federation in Chicago will be delivered Monday, Dec. 7.

FOLK SONGS ARE FEATURE OF S. P. PHILLY MEETING

Small Audience Greets Singing M. P.'s

By LENA ROSENBERG.
(Worker Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.— Three hundred very well-dressed people parked among row after row of empty seats was the outstanding feature of the recent meeting here under socialist party auspices at which the Honorable Morgan Jones and Rhys Davies of the British labor party, spoke.

Morris Hillquit was advertised to the Forward but did not appear. George H. Goebel and B. Charney Vladeck spoke officially for the S. P.

The Honorable Rhys Davies was lavish in his praise of the American and their hospitality, but informed the audience that the American labor movement is 25 years behind the fellow workers of Great Britain and that it would be preposterous for an English labor man to propose the endorsement of a candidate of the liberal or conservative parties.

He was careful to state that the British labor party is not a revolutionary party, that it aims to convince the majority of the people by peaceful methods and does not entertain any intention of overthrowing the present capitalist government by force.

"His Majesty's Party."

"When we began our work we first were just a 'labor group,' then we became 'his majesty's opposition' but when we came into power we were considered 'his majesty's party.'"

The audience seemed pleased at this proof of the non-revolutionary nature of the British labor party under its present leadership.

The meeting was an lifeless affair lacking in enthusiasm that Goebel had to introduce what was evidently intended to be a gladsome note. He asked everyone in the audience to "get up and stretch."

Everyone was glad to comply with this request.

Sings in Welsh.

Goebel then announced that "the Honorable Rhys Davies will sing a speech," whereupon the honorable member of parliament obliged, not with the international, but with a Welsh folk song.

Morgan Jones joined in and the audience showed its first sign of interest.

Vladeck Performs.

B. Charney Vladeck was brought forward and after lauding the distinguished guest, explained that the Auditorium was empty because "the socialist party has socialist ideas."

The opinion of your correspondent based on a knowledge of the Philadelphia labor movement, is that the auditorium was empty because the workers here have decided that the S. P. does not represent them but the middle class elements who were present at the meeting.

Criticizes Charges Vladeck.

Vladeck emphasized the difference between the British and American workers' living standards and then took up a collection of $127.00. As the audience began to contribute Vladeck grew more optimistic and announced that there was hope for the socialist party in America yet. The sight of even small sums of money seems to have this effect on most socialist party speakers.

The Honorable Morgan Jones spoke of peace on earth and good will men after the best fashion of the nonconformist evangelical school from which so many leaders of the British labor party have come.

The meeting was not raided by the police as has been the case with so many meetings of the Communist Party here in the City of Brotherly Love.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2. Great britain pound sterling demand, 4 84¾, cable 4 84¾. France, trans, 4 19¾, cable 4 20. Belgium, trans, 4 52¾, cable 4 53. Italy, bra, 3 95¾, cable 3 96. Sweden, krone, 26 71, cable, 26 77. Norway, krone, 20 41, cable, 20 43. Denmark, krone, 23 01, cable, 23 03. German, mark, no quote. Shanghai, tael, 79 50

China and the World

Begins... Wednesday, November 4

The Far East is today the storm center of world imperialism. The great powers are gathered at the Peking Conference where vital decisions affecting not only Chinese—but all workers are being made.

The analysis of the situation—the interests of America, England, Japan and France—and the part that Soviet Russia plays—are keenly analyzed in a series of articles beginning in tomorrow's issue of The DAILY WORKER. Be sure to read—

"THE CHINESE CUSTOMS CONFERENCE"

By James Dolsen

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

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PASSAIC AND GERMAN TEXTILE BOSSES ARE THE SAME PEOPLE; CUT WAGES IN BOTH COUNTRIES

By LOUIS KOVESS.

ARTICLE III.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 2—The first step in the attack to cut the wages of the Jersey textile workers was taken by the Botany Consolidated Mills, when the Botany Worsted Mills and the Garfield Worsted Mills, reduced the wages by 10 per cent and the 25 per cent overtime bonus to 10 per cent.

The Botany knitting mills are in the hands of the so-called "Silmer" group. Max W. Silmer is the president of the Botany Consolidated Mills.

Max W. Silmer was in Germany not long ago, where he attended the annual conference of the Kamingarnspinnerei Silmer and Co. of Leipzig and the Eberfelder textile works of Eberfeld. These two companies are among the largest textile mills of Germany and have a reputation for exploiting the workers.

What did Mr. Silmer want at the German textile congress?

The answer to the question is this:

The Passaic Botany mills, which are under the presidency of Silmer, have invested four million dollars in the above-mentioned German mills. The investment is on a 50 per cent profit-sharing basis.

Forstman and Huffman Exploit Germany.

Forstman and Huffman own large textile mills in Passaic and Garfield.

The rumor was spread in the press recently, that Forstman and Huffman will follow Kamp's of the Botany mills, and will close it down the wages.

No doubt this news did not come to the press without the knowledge of the company. This is how the company wants the workers to get used to the idea of wage reductions. The rumor was denied by the company, but we know that the reason for not enforcing the wage reduction at present is that they fear a united action by the workers if the wage reductions follow each other too rapidly and too soon.

Now this Forstman and Huffman not only exploit the Passaic and Garfield knitters, but they exploit the German knitters, too.

The Rheinland Werken Forstman and Huffman textile mills were united in April with the Kamingarnspinnerei of Augsburg, Germany's largest textile works. The president of this corporation is Mr. Julius Forstman.

United Exploitation, United Defense.

These two examples are enough to enlighten the workers why the Communists are fighting for international trade union unity.

Let us say that the workers of the Forstman works will start a fight against their exploiters. Alone they can hardly break the company, for in case of a strike both companies will get the bulk of their manufacture from their German works.

The united fight of the equally exploited German and American textile worker is required in order to wage a victorious battle against the world-wide power of capital.

Why did they cut the wages of the knitters?

At the same time when the American wage reductions are going on we see similar reductions going on in many European countries. It looks as though a plot on an international scale is going on, as we see everywhere attacks to reduce the standard of living of the textile worker.

With this question we will deal in detail in our next issue.

Soviet Russia Places Large Order for Textile Machinery in England

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW (Tass) (By Mail).—According to the Izvestia, the delegation of the Soviet textile industry that is now visiting London has placed a big order with the very well known firm in Manchester of Platt Brothers, the biggest factory in the world producing machinery for the textile industry.

The order can be executed in 12 or 24 months.

The managing director of the firm said that it the biggest order which was ever given to the firm. Representatives of the Soviet trade delegation in London declared that so far they have placed in England orders for 1,000,000 pounds out of the whole sum of 15,000,000 pounds sterling assigned for equipment for the [illegible] in the Union of Soci[illegible]

CHEMICALS PERIL WORKERS' HEALTH IN PRODUCTION

New York State Report Shows Great Danger

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 Health hazards are greatest to workers in the chemical industry, the bureau of industrial hygiene reports in the New York state industrial commissioner's annual survey of department of labor work. "The chemical industry is one which leads all others in the proportion of compensation cases arising out of casualties caused by poisonous and corrosive substances and occupational diseases," the report says.

"In no other industry are perils to the body and dangers to the health of the workers so many, so insidious and so deadly. The workers in the chemical industry come in direct, close and daily contact with lead, arsenic, phosphorus, antimony, mercury, ammonium compounds and other powerful poisons. Injurious gases and harmful fumes are evolved in hundreds of its various processes. Irritating dusts, extremes of temperatures, burning and spurting liquids, dangerous explosives and many other open and hidden, seen and unseen dangers lurk at every step.

New Poisons Injure Workers.

Attention is called to the rapid evolution in industry where new poisons are being exchanged for old in the arts, the lungs are called upon to inhale new and strange irritants, the muscles are forced to new movements, and the nerves to new sensations and strains. The chief of the industrial hygiene bureau declares that doctors must give more attention to industrial medicine, to occupational diseases.

That workers must themselves be alert to new industrial hazards to health and life and take all possible safeguards personally, by getting best conditions from their employers and by demanding state legislative protection and adequate compensation for all industrial accidents and all occupational diseases has been emphasized by many.

More Protection Needed

Types of machine guards, dust and gas exhausts and other devices designed to lessen dangers to workers' bodies and lives are pictured in the report. The main need indicated is for greater use of safety and protective guards by employers. There were 66 fatal and 536 lost-time accidents investigated by the bureau during the year.

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'CREAM OF THE GARMENT TRADE' GOES LEFT WING

I. L. G. W. Designers Go Entirely with Left

By J. P.
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 2. The cleansing process in the labor unions is on. The revolt of organized labor against the organized bureaucrats and gangsters in the unions is rising high.

The fact that the most "unionable union" was of the United Designers of Ladies' Wear in New York, I. L. G. W. U. Local 15

What Used To Be

Until the last $2,000,000 fake strike, staged by the notorious Sigman-Feinberg machine, the membership of the designers' local were staunch supporters of this illfamed gangster machine and often shouted down any progressive and "left winger" who attempted to expose the crooked deeds of the union hirecanerats.

There were times, when a mere report of proceedings written by a left winger and appearing in the Communist daily Freiheit was bitterly condemned, and promises of bodily harm were dealt out openly by the agents of the machine inside the union.

Like in all other unions, where reactionary bureaucrats rule with iron hand for the benefit of the boss class, so in the Designers' Union, this double spirit was built on two facts.

Firstly, on the ignorance of the membership about the true character of the bureaucrats, and secondly, on the gangster organization and tactics used at the membership meetings.

Designers Wake Up

Sigman, the president, and Feinberg as manager of the joint board, were handing out promises which they never kept. In the meanwhile hundreds of designers were walking the streets of New York unemployed. The one time "cream of the trade" is beginning to feel the sledge hammer of capitalism that is pounding them mercilessly. The mental masses of the proletarian class are gradually the class feeling developed among them.

Then the complete change of events came only when the old agreement of the Cloak-makers' Union with the Sweaters expired and was to be improved and renewed. The designers pleaded on many occasions for the improvement a special clause, which should protect them on the job as it protects workers of other locals of the great International Union.

When the news broke thru, that the Sigman-Feinberg Hillquit machine double crossed them, and by fixing a secret agreement with the bosses betrayed every principle of the stalwart workers' organization, the spirit of wrath was steadily mounting and the membership falling off.

Endorse Left Wing

Finally a resolution was adopted, condemning the crooked, old, bureaucratic Sigman machine and fully endorsing the left wing militant Joint action committee.

When later with the victory of the joint action committee, the New York Joint board was reorganized, the designers immediately took advantage of the new situation to send a special committee to the joint board, demanding full cooperation of the joint board in its organization drive, as well as the full support and execution of the designers' demands in all future dealings with the bosses.

Elect Left Wing

Logically, the joint board accepted these demands as self evident.

So the one time "cream of the trade" which is separated from the bosses by only one step, went entirely left, and in their last meeting at the Debbs Memorial elected only such members as delegates to the convention of the I. L. G. W. U. who had an unbroken record of "left wing activity."

The elected delegates are: Brothers Chack, J. Prokop and Shackman. As alternates: Brothers F. Moss and Mitchell. Watch the local grow!

Framed-up Railroader Tells Negro Congress of Unorganized South

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 (FP)—Trade unionism, except on the railroads, have a hard time in the southern states, says Arch Lingus of Autobus Drivers' local 243, Houston, Tex., who dropped in at the American Negro Labor Congress in Chicago this week. He says unorganized Mexicans and Negroes do much of the work that is done by union labor in the north and much of the other work is done by unorganized white workers.

Lingus still carries his card in the Order of Railway Conductors but was dismissed from his job by the railroad for progressive politics activity. Two company detectives got on his train and later falsely sworn that they had given him cash fares which he had not turned over, as an excuse for dropping him

Your Union Meeting

First Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
6	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1829 S. Throop St.
39	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Douglas Park Auditorium.
152	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1566 N. Robey St., 7:30 p. m.
270	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
81	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 175 W. Washington St.
17	Asbestos Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
30	Bindgary Workers, 19 W. Adams St., 6:30 p. m.
293	Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
49	Brick and Clay Workers, Clark and Division.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
136	B. S. I. W., 734 W. Madison St.
237	Carmen, 261 W. Chicago Ave.
58	Carpenters, Downey and Schofield.
141	Carpenters, 1027 W. 35th St.
272	Carpenters, 9402 Cottage Grove Ave.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
1128	Carpenters, Moose Hall, La Grange, Ill.
1727	Carpenters, 14th St. Hall, North Chicago.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
1762	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th St.
[illegible]	Elevator Constructors, 2907 West Madison Street.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
198	Firemen and Engineers, Lake and Francisco Street.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 35th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
160	Machinists, 3257 Sheffield Ave.
782	Machinists, 7416 Wentworth Ave.
478	Machinists, 4111 W. Madison St.
[illegible]	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 So. Clark St.
320	Meat Cutters, 11405 Michigan Ave.
638	Meat Cutters, 1824 W. 26th St.
180	Painters, 3th and Wood Sts.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
181	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
225	Painters, 9202 So. Chicago Ave.
275	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
275	Painters, Chicago Heights, Carpenters' Hall.
396	Painters, 2810 W. Harrison
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
468	Painters, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
2299	Railway Clerks, Fort Dearborn Hotel.
12345	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Blvd.
1505	Railway Clerks, 5436 Wentworth Ave.
69	Signalmen, 426 W. 63rd St.
16024	Stationary Firemen, 961 E. 75th St.
712	Street and Public Utilities Inspectors, Great Northern Hotel.
742	Teamsters, Laundry, 320 S. Ashland Blvd.
743	Teamsters, Swan's Hall.
[illegible]	Theatre Wardrobe Attendants, 972 Capitol Bldg., 7 p. m.
24	Ushers, 4141 Taylor and Ogden Ave.
111	Watchmen, 180 W. Washington Street.
1617	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.
[illegible]	Ward Superintendents, Palmer House, 2:30 p. m.

Note: Unless otherwise stated all meetings are 8 p. m.

COMPANY UNION HEAD FIRED OFF PULLMAN CO. JOB

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 2. In line with the criminal policy of railroads to fire all employes of a union found active in behalf of the latter, the Pullman company, yesterday summarily discharged Sidney L. Totten, chairman of Local No. 2, Pullman Porters' Protective Association and secretary of the company union, the membership of which, the company claims, is 1,500.

Totten, a very militant, outspoken and courageous man, had been a thorn in the side of the craftsite company officials because of his espousal of the cause of the men. For many months he had attempted to inject a modicum of justice and democracy into the investigations of porters accused of misdemeanors, real and imaginary.

These investigations are nothing but star chamber proceedings with the company always right and the accused porter always wrong, even when, on occasion, he is reported to duty. Totten aroused the anger of the company officials by his insistence on justice, and accordingly, they swore for "dirt" on him.

He was in Chicago at the time of his discharge, having been recently elected a delegate to the P. P. P. A. convention. It was suspected that he would raise the question of hours and wages, a question always taboo at these "benefit" association meetings, so the company took steps to prevent him from doing so.

Totten had been in the Pullman service six years and his record was perfectly clear. He is the third man to be discharged because of his defense of the men, the other two being Roy Lancaster and S. E. Grain, general secretary-treasurer and field representative respectively, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who, with Roy Lancaster is conducting a series of membership meetings in Chicago, states that indignation run high among the porters when the news of Totten's discharge was broadcast. He adds that this action of the company alone brought over fifty men into the new union inside of four hours.

Miami Rents Higher Than Printers' Wage

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Many New York printers have gone to Miami, Fla., to try their fortunes for the winter but reports coming back to the Typographical Union show that exhorbitant rents and the dizzy height of living costs generally take the substance out of the attractive looking wage scales there.

Newspaper rates at last accounts there were $62 and $68 for day and night work respectively, with the minimum for job work at $55—the latter being the New York minimum also.

LABOR CONGRESS URGES NEGROES TO JOIN UNION

Denounce Use of Race as Strikebreakers

(Continued from page 1)

the organized labor movement if a genuine and successful effort is to be made to maintain and improve the standards of the worker, black and white. The world war, the migration of the people from the farms to the cities, the industrialization of the South, and the stoppage of European immigration, have established this Negro workers as an indispensable and powerful labor force.

"In order to improve the conditions of the Negro workers and to insure the standards of the white workers also, it is absolutely necessary that the workers of both races be organized in the trade union movement. Trade unions are the organizations which are created by the workers to prosecute their fight against the employers for higher wages, better conditions and a proper standard of living.

"Only by the effective organization of the Negro and white workers in the unions is it possible to avoid union competition and recutting between these workers which will result in their common degradation. This was clearly demonstrated by the great steel strike of 1919 which was defeated because the steel barons could draw upon the vast army of unorganized Negro workers pitting them against the whites to the great injury of both.

"This perilous situation demands that white and black workers must be united solidly in the union and demonstrates that trade unions which fail to effect the unity of all workers, regardless of race, sex, nationality, religion or color, on the sole basis of their common interests as workers, fail in the most necessary task for the protection and advancement of the workers.

"The unions, therefore, should neither exclude Negroes or war until they are out on the picket line to start the necessary work of uniting them but should begin at once to conduct a thorough, militant nation wide drive to organize the colored worker. They must forever break with the vicious and suicidal policy of the labor unions in the past and still persisted in by some of the most highly skilled labor aristocrats who bar the Negro workers either by open resolutions in their constitutions or by secret understandings and must throw the doors of the union wide open to the Negro workers welcoming them upon a basis of full equality.

Remove All Bars.

"The American Negro Labor Congress calls for the immediate removal of all bars and discrimination with the unions and demands equality of treatment in wages, opportunity for employment and representation in union administration and instructs its delegates to the A. F. of L. convention to effect this in all unions.

"This congress condemns all scabs, Negroes who improperly recruit strikebreakers, whites who do this, it resents the brutality of Negroes as strikebreakers and points to the fact that where Negroes have been fairly treated they have made as loyal and aggressive union men as any other group of workers.

"This congress further condemns all efforts from whatever source to segregate Negro workers in separate unions and demands that all such discrimination be abolished immediately.

"Any divisions in the trade unions and all dual or secessionist movements will be firmly opposed by this congress, but it declares that the Negro workers must organize their own unions to protect themselves and to bring their way into the unions as equals.

"The American Negro Labor Congress pledges its efforts as officers and members in unite with all progressive bodies in the American Federation of Labor to eradicate the various evils of race discrimination in the unions and to achieve that unity of black and white workers which alone can insure their elevation and emancipation is absolutely necessary."

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NEEDLE TRADE UNIONS' PUBLICATIONS BOOST FOR PURCELL MEETINGS

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—(FP)—Both Advance, organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, and Justice, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers are advertising the fact that A. A. Purcell, chairman of the International Federation of Trade Unions, will speak in New York about the middle of Nov.

Advance calls Purcell's speech to the A. F. of L. convention: "one of the most enlightening addresses on the international relations of organized labor thruout the world ever heard at a labor gathering."

AVERAGE WAGE FOR WOMEN IS $16.70 IN MASS.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—Average earnings in Massachusetts factories in September amounted to $24.05, according to the monthly report of the state department of labor.

For male workers the average was $28.85 and for women $16.70. The report shows a gain of 1.8% in the number of workers on the payrolls as compared with August establishing a level 4½% above September, 1924.

The report shows a slight falling off in the amount of full time operation. In September 37.9% of the workers covered by reports were in factories working part time schedules.

Altho in 42 of the 59 industries a majority of the workers were on full time, part time was prevalent in the manufacture of boots and shoes, cotton goods and wool, the three leading industries of the state.

Displacement of Men by Machine Shown in Iron Mining Industry

HIBBING, Minn., Nov. 2.—More machinery and fewer men will be the rule on the Mesaba range and the job outlook will get worse from year to year, in the opinion of mining company officials who attended an unemployment conference in Hibbing.

The present surplus of men and the threatening winter were discussed by representatives of the towns on the range, of the companies and of civic organizations.

Production of ore was well over the average in the past year, the mining men stated, but the labor required was smaller.

The president of the Hibbing commercial club's solution of the unemployment problem was the suggestion that it would "eventually readjust itself on the basis of the survival of the fittest."

Professional Dance Partners Form Union

SEATTLE, Nov. 1—Fifty charter members constitute the newest local union, known as the Women's Dancing Entertainers, which has received a charter as an American Federation of Labor organization, thru affiliation with the Associated Actors and Artists of America. The newly fledged unionists are employed to dance hails as partners or instructors for men who come without girls. A membership of 400 in Seattle is anticipated.

SUB-DISTRICT 7 OF ILLINOIS IN REACTION'S GRIP

But Manage to Protest on Saklatvala

By ANDREW YOUNG
(Special to The Daily Worker)

O'FALLON, Ill., Nov. 2.—The Sub-District No. 7 convention of District 12, U. M. W. of A., came to an end without anything accomplished for the rank and file.

All committees were appointed by D. L. Thompson, president of the sub-district. The resolution committee brought in the following recommendations: That Frank Farrington and Harry Fishwick be invited to come before the convention to explain why they made separate agreements in violation of the Jacksonville agreement."

The recommendation was adopted. A motion was then made to invite Freeman Thompson and John J. Watt to address the convention. This caused much uneasiness in the convention hall. In the discussion on the motion, vice-president Bill Jocks accused Watt and Thompson of running all over the state "destroying the union."

Not Afraid, But Just Scared.

He also said that he was not afraid to meet Thompson and Watt, but at the same time he showed his reluctance by not being willing to have them come to address the convention.

Another delegate exclaimed that if Watt and Thompson came to address the convention that Farrington and Fishwick would refuse to come.

After the assassination of the characters of Thompson and Watt, those unflinching, militant fighters in the interest of the workers in the U. M. W. of A., the question was called for and debate closed before the mover or the seconder had the privilege of the floor. Delegates were on their feet demanding the floor—and Bill Jocks was in the chair—end said.

A resolution was adopted which reads as follows:

Saklatvala Resolution.

"Whereas, Secretary of State Kellogg has instructed the consul general to revoke the visa granted to Shapurji Saklatvala, a member of the English parliament representing the organized labor movement of that country, to visit the interparliamentary union at Washington; and

"Whereas, Shapurji Saklatvala has carried on a valiant struggle on behalf of the organized masses against English imperialism in India, Far East in China, Egypt, India and Ireland; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Sub-District 7 of District 12, in convention assembled in Collinsville, Illinois, Oct. 20, 1925, vigorously protest the action of the secretary of state in excluding Shapurji Saklatvala from the part of unjustifiable and unjustifiable discrimination against the foreign-born workers, and as a high handed attempt to limit the freedom of speech in the United States, and be it further

"Resolved, That we demand the immediate admission of Saklatvala into this country, and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the secretary of state at Washington, D. C., and to Senator Borah and to the workers' press for publication."

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

3 Pamphlets

Most Important for Members of

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA

An Appeal of Information Resolutions theses, the Party's constitution and declarations, adopted at the 4th National Convention, held in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 21 to 30, 1925. Also letter on reorganization from the Communist International.

The THREE pamphlets are absolutely indispensible to any member of the party.

1. THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONVENTION. Theses, resolutions, declarations, etc. 50c
2. THE PARTY ORGANIZATION, with an introduction by Jay Lovestone. The letter on reorganization from the Communist International, the reorganization plan on shop nuclei basis, the party's constitution, properly indexed, organizational charts, etc. 15c
3. FROM THE 3RD THROUGH THE 4TH CONVENTION. By C. E. Ruthenberg. A review of the developments of the party, the different stages it went through, a brief history of the controversies within the party on the Labor Party policy; Trotskyism, Loreism, cable from the Cominform to the National Convention, etc., etc. 10c

TO PARTY UNITS—In lots of 5 pamphlets each, at 50 cents per set. This offer cash only.

Order from:

Daily Worker Publishing Co.,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK DAILY WORKER BUILDERS BUSY RAISING MONEY AT ALL PARTY AFFAIRS TO SAVE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Brownsville English branch has officially voted to donate five dollars per member to Help Save The DAILY WORKER. That will make over four hundred dollars. Nearly half of this amount has already been brot in by Comrade Lillian Michaels, the very efficient DAILY WORKER agent of the English Brownsville branch.

Harlem English branch has taxed its members two dollars each for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER. This is to be paid by each member personally in addition to what is raised thru collection of donations, sale of DAILY WORKER stamps, etc. At its first meeting the branch turned in $66, at the next they raised $80, half for The DAILY WORKER and half for the New York campaign fund. The DAILY WORKER agent, Comrade Louis Hirschman, never lets a meeting pass without relieving the members of whatever cash they may have along.

Comrade Kawashima, of the Oriental branch, has just brot in a dozen cans of Japanese rice cakes which will be sold to the highest bidders at DAILY WORKER Rescue Parties.

One DAILY WORKER Builder always on the job is Comrade Leo Kling of English No. 1, Bronx branch. He is a big help as member of the board of directors of The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club. He has just brot in an additional $38.50 and says he's only just begun.

DAILY WORKER on New York Stands.

Gradually but surely The DAILY WORKER is winning a place for itself on the news stands of New York. More than three times as many copies were sold and paid for during October than during March, when the present system of handling The DAILY WORKER on the news stands was adopted.

The papers are sent from Chicago direct to the news dealers by mail, but all collections are handled by volunteer workers under direction of the New York manager, so that the total cash realized from news stand sales goes to The DAILY WORKER and this circulation is on a paying basis.

The New York news stand sales can be developed as additional comrades volunteer for this work. About twenty-five are helping now; twice this many could be used. Several are needed at once. All who are willing to help regularly from one to three hours each week are invited to call on L. E. Katterfeld, manager of the New York office of The DAILY WORKER, at 108 East 14th street.

Office Workers Wanted.

Volunteers are wanted to help with all kinds of office work in The DAILY WORKER New York office—typewriting, bookkeeping, filing, addressing, etc. Comrades who write a good plain hand, or who are competent at various kinds of office work, can Help Save The DAILY WORKER by giving a little of their time each week. Apply to Katterfeld, at 108 East 14th street. [Telephone Stuyvesant 8100.]

BROWNSVILLE BRANCH TO CELEBRATE BEGINNING OF BOLSHEVIZATION OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—While the capitalist politicians and their hangers-on will celebrate the victory of one political machine over the other on Tuesday evening, the Brownsville section of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers League, in the name of the house committee, will celebrate the beginning of the bolshevization of the party and the league.

The celebration will take the form of a good program to be given by the Young Workers League and the Juniors. It promises to be highly entertaining. There will also be a speech by a member of the district executive committee and the evening will vanish into the morning to the strain of an excellent jazz band that will furnish music for the dance lovers. Thus all tastes, (except reactionaries) will be satisfied.

The place is Workers' Hall, 1344 Pitkin Ave., the date is Tuesday, Nov. 3 (election day) and the time is from 8:00 o'clock in the evening until we get ready to quit the affair.

The admission is only 25c. Come and bring the workers in your shop with you.

REPORT FENG YU-HSIANG TROOPS IN FIELD AGAINST RUSS WHITES

PEKING, Nov. 2.—With Fengtien (Manchurian) and anti-Fengtien forces alleged to number 200,000 men, preparing for battle between Hsu Chow and Pang-Pu, 500 miles down the Tientsin-Pukow railway, martial law was proclaimed in Tientsin late this afternoon.

The Fengtien forces belong to the army of Marshal Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian war lord, while the opposing troops are part of the forces of General Feng Yu-Hsiang, former supporter of Marshal Wu Pei Fu, north China militarist and stormy petrel in Chinese politics. Marshal Wu was virtually shorn of all his governmental authority recently when he objected to the influence being wielded in Peking by the Manchurian marshal because Chang was openly supporting imperialist domination in China.

The Fengtien forces are said to include a brigade of "white" or anti-Soviet Russians, tanks, aeroplanes, and modern trench mortars.

BAKERS' UNION DONATES $100 TO BUY PAPER

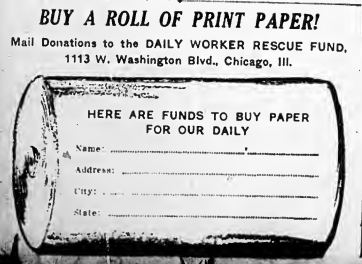
One hundred dollars, sent in by Bakers' Local 164, Amalgamated Food Workers of New York, provided two rolls of print paper for today's DAILY WORKER. Along with the other donations from New York, this was sufficient to spread the usual number of DAILY WORKERS all over the country.

Today's list from New York is as follows:

Sam Dorsan, Enelish Harlem...	$ 2.00
Jewish Williamsburg Branch	15.00
Shop Nucleus 13	1.75
David Ross, Jewish No. 1, Bronx	7.00
English Boro Park Branch....	5.00
Ray Rosenfeld, Y. W. L. No. 12	8.00
Shop Nucleus No. 11	.50
Bakers' Local No. 164, Amalgamated Food Workers	100.00
Jewish Brownsville Branch.....	7.50
Total	$146.75

BUY A ROLL OF PRINT PAPER!

Mail Donations to the DAILY WORKER RESCUE FUND, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



Revenue Collector and Politicians Named in Daniel Whisky Theft

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2.—The indictments returned in Indianapolis Saturday in the Jack Daniel whiskey theft conspiracy included Arnold J. Hellmich, collector of United States Internal revenue for the eastern district of Missouri, and others prominent in politics, it was disclosed here with the issuance of federal warrants.

Thirty-nine persons in all were named in the four true bills returned in Indianapolis at a secret session of the federal grand jury which lasted several days.

British Balance Falling.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—British trade balance is still falling. There is an increase of 6,000,000 pounds in the adverse balance for September over that of August.

Klan Issue in Detroit.

DETROIT, Nov. 2.—One of the principal "issues" in today's election is the klan question. It has been one of the most lustily contested elections in the city's history.

TWO GOTHAM MEETINGS ON ANNIVERSARY

Frunze Memorial Part of Program

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution here will be a combined celebration of that event and a memorial to Comrade Mikhail Frunze, war commissar of the Union of Soviet Republics, who died last Saturday in Moscow. The story of his deeds, his long service to the revolutionary movement and his career as military leader will be recounted by Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Soviet Russia's Advance.

The economic victory of the Russian workers, which is now becoming apparent before all the world, is proving a tower of strength for the revolutionary proletariat of other countries. As the workers' delegations of Germany, England and the Scandinavian countries are with their own eyes the splendid accomplishments of workers' Russia and come back to their own workers to report, the masses of those countries are taking great strides to the left. The Scarborough convention of the British trade unions, the united front of the Berlin social-democratic workers with the Communist Party, the victory of that united front in the Berlin elections, the move for world trade union unity—these are all due in a large measure, to the recent visit of workers' delegations to Russia.

The Locarno Pact.

The eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution sees the workers in possession of a sixth part of the globe and victorious in their military fight against the combined forces of imperialism and counter-revolution, victorious also in the economic fight against the destruction caused by the world war, the civil war and the famine and now, for the first time, reaching, and even at this moment beginning to pass the level of 1913 Russian economy.

A few more years and the Russian workers will have made economic achievements not to be dreamed of under capitalism. The world's financiers understand this and their answer is the refusal of American recognition of Russia and the plotting of a new and desperate intrigue at Locarno aimed to isolate, attack and destroy the government of workers and peasants before it is too late.

Army of Speakers.

The story of the wonderful political and economic achievements of the Russian workers and a warning of this new and desperate plot against Russia will be given by Comrades Ruthenberg, Gitlow, Krumbein, Manley, M. J. Olgin, S. Don, Stachel, Lifschitz Pruseka, Wolfe, Weinstone and Grecht, at the Central Opera House, 205 E. 67th St., Bronx, and Grand Assembly Hall, 318 Grand St., Brooklyn, on Nov. 6 at 8 p. m.

The answer of the workers of the United States to this new plot must be unequivocal. Demand the recognition of Soviet Russia. Pledge support to the Russian workers against American and world imperialism. Come in such numbers to these two halls that the overflow meetings will tell our financial lords in unmistakable terms, "We will not tolerate a new attack upon Soviet Russia."

A fine musical program has been arranged and admission to both the demonstration and the concert is 50 cents. Tickets are on sale at all branches and at the district headquarters.

Los Angeles Workers to Hold Celebration

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 2.—The Young Workers League and the Workers Party are combining their forces to make the 8th anniversary celebration of the Russian revolution a memorable one in Los Angeles. A mass meeting will be held under their joint auspices at the Music Arts Hall, 233 S. Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15. Robert Minor, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, will be the chief speaker. A suitable revolutionary program is being prepared by the Young Workers League and its Junior Section.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.



CELEBRATE

THE GREATEST DAY IN THE HISTORY OF LABOR

SUPPORT

THE WORLD'S ONLY WORKERS' GOVERNMENT

AND

THE ONLY MILITANT AMERICAN LABOR DAILY

BY ATTENDING

MASS MEETINGS

GREETING

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Proceeds of All Meetings Goes to Fund

TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, November 6, 7 and 8

Look for Place and Date in Your City

FAMOUS SPEAKERS — *MUSICAL PROGRAMS*

NEW YORK CITY.

Central Opera House, 205 E. 67th St., Nov. 6 in the evening. C. E. Ruthenberg, Moissaye J. Olgin, Benjamin Gitlow.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Grand Assembly Hall, 318 Grand St., Nov. 6 in the evening. C. E. Ruthenberg, Moissaye J. Olgin, Benjamin Gitlow.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul St., Nov. 8, at 7:00 p. m. Ella Reeve Bloor.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Labor Lyceum, 376 William St., Nov. 8, at 2:00 p. m. Ella Reeve Bloor.

UTICA, N. Y.

Labor Temple Hall, 714 Charlotte St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Swedish Br. Hall, 3rd & Main St., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St., Nov. 8, at 7 p. m. Al Schaap.

BAYONNE, N. J.

Workmen's Circle Hall, 725 W. 25th St., Nov. 8, 2 p. m.

NEWARK, N. J.

Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Joseph Manley.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Workers' Hall, 387 Grand St., Nov. 7, at 8 p. m.

PATERSON, N. J.

Carpenters' Hall, 54-56 Van Houten St., Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m.

DENVER, COLO.

Social Turner Hall, 714 Charlotte St., Nov. 8, at 7:30 p. m. Wm. Dietrich.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

California Hall, Polk & Turk St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Tom Lewis.

BERKELEY, CALIF.

Finnish Hall, 1819 10th St., Nov. 8.

BOSTON, MASS.

At Scenic Auditorium, Berkeley & Tremont, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. C. E. Ruthenberg.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont St., Nov. 7, at 7:00 p. m. C. E. Ruthenberg.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Liberty Hall, 592 North St., Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m. Alexander Trachtenberg.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Playhouse, 1814 N. Street, N.W., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Bertram D. Wolfe.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Brith Sholom Hall, 1012-14 E. Baltimore St., Nov. 10, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Labor Lyceum, 6th & Brown Sts., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Jay Lovestone, N. H. Tallentire.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. William F. Dunne.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Moose Temple Hall, 1000 Walnut St., Nov. 8, 2:30 p. m. Jay Lovestone.

CANTON, OHIO.

Canton Music Hall, 812 Tusc St. E., Nov. 8, in the evening. Jay Lovestone.

BELLAIRE, OHIO.

Bohemian Hall, 41st & Harrison Sts., Nov. 6, at 6 p. m. Wm. J. White.

CONNEAUT, OHIO.

Workers' Hall, Broad Street, Nov. 7.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Labor Educational Alliance, 287 Windsor Ave., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Bertram D. Wolfe and Sam Darcy.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Hermanson's Hall, 158 Crown St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. J. O. Bentall.

WATERBURY, CONN.

Garden Hall, East Main St., Nov. 1st, at 2:30 p. m. Charles Krumbein.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Temple Hall, Van Buren & Marshfield Aves., Nov. 7, at 8 p. m. M. Bedacht, E. R. Browder.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Workers' Hall, 517 Helmholz Ave., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Max Schachtman.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Painters' Hall, Grand & Page Blvds., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Workers' Hall, 511 7th Street, Nov. 8, at 3:00 p. m. Max Salzman.

PULLMAN, ILL.

Strumils Hall, 107th St. and Indiana Ave., Nov. 8, at 6:30 p. m. Martin Abern, Nat Kaplan.

FRANKFORT, ILL.

Majestic Theater, W. Main St., 300 Blk., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Manuel Gomez.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

Hungarian Hall, 316 South Chopin St., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Lovett Fort-Whiteman.

KENOSHA, WIS.

Schlitz Hall, N. Main St. & Milwaukee Ave., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m.

DETROIT, MICH.

Finnish Hall, 5969 14th St., Nov. 7, at 8:00 p. m. J. Louis Engdahl.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Son's & Daughters' Hall, 1057 Hamilton Ave. N. W. Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. J. L. Engdahl.

MASS, MICH.

Mass Fire Hall, Nov. 8th.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Moose Hall, 43 So. 4th St., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. James P. Cannon.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

German Place, 444 Rice St., Nov. 8, at 2:00 p. m. James P. Cannon.

DULUTH, MINN.

Workers' Hall, 19 Ave. W. and 1st St., Nov. [illegible] Cannon.

USTRIANS SEND DELEGATES FROM SHOPS TO I. W. A.

ap Out Immediate Relief Program

WM. F. KRUSE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

VIENNA, Austria.—(By Mail.)—The editions of the Austrian working es were described as being the rst in present day Europe in that only were their real wages the eat hit their social maintainence n the least effective. This was ven by extensive reference to comrative government statistics in an ress delivered by Dr. Schoenhof at first National Conference of the strian International Workers Aid, d at Vienna on October 11 and 12.

Wage Struggles Discussed.

e was attended by forty Austrian egates and after obvious reasons) amed representatives from Roumia and Jugoslovia. That these poor ditions were particularly severe on the Austrian children and youth proven by the statistics of the e school medical inspectors. The stant wage struggles in Austria e not merely the outbreak of disfaction but rather the desperon of a proletarian class that more fully realizes its doom under the ent system.

Most of the delegates represented p committees. The national organitions of the carpenters, tobacco rkers, cap makers and war veterwere represented and seven coratives also joined. Dr. Frisbauf, oled liberal physician, was elected irman; Frau Dr. Adler, social damatic leader, the vice chairman; and na Yabusch, head of the Independ-

Socialist Working Class Youth, a mber of the executive committee.

Strikers' Children Cared For.

oward the end of the gathering an eal from the Donawitz strikers s answered with an immediate colion and plans for the transport of children of the strikers. Further ension of the struggle will be met h additional relief measures.

oviet Scientist in Claim of Discovery for Cure of Epilepsy

OSCOW, Nov. 2.—Leningrad medi circles are interested in a possible cure for epilepsy discovered in laboratory of the physiologist, fessor Pavlof.

avlof's assistant, Dr. Speranski, nounced yesterday to an assembly physicians and scientists that as results of experiments in the ar ficial freezing of part of the brain stance of dogs, the freezing proed convulsions and falls similar to ose in epilepsy, and investigation wed there had developed in the imal's organism a specific toxin, ich Dr. Speranski calls altotoxin, responsible for the epileptic con-

further experiments, it is said, veal that the injection of this toxin a healthy animal immunized the er against epileptic convulsions. Dr. peranski concluded that it similar atment were applied to human be s the problem of a cure for epil y would be solved.

nd—Write distribute The DAILY ORKER.

Bill Green Back; Bosses Exploit More Than Ever

COSHOCTON, Ohio, Nov. 2.—"Bill" Green came home from the convention last week but he didn't give us poorly paid workers any encouragement. He didn't make any effort to organise us into a powerful union so that we could resist wage cuts and fight for better conditions. No. . . But he joined the rotary club, which is made up of the very men who are cutting our wages!

The bosses here are adopting a new policy of wage cutting. They are laying off the higher paid workers and taking on others at from 75 cents to $1.50 less. Wages in Coshocton amount to only $3.00 for an eight-hour day on the average, yet unskilled workers compose 80 per cent of the population.

But the bosses are not satisfied with just wage cutting to make more profits; they are starting a new speed-up system. In the Art Works shop here, stop watches are used. An "efficiency" expert holds the watch and if the worker doesn't come up to time reenlistments, he is fired.

Only one group of shop workers are organized—the pottery workers—as the laborer has no protection against such methods. He hasn't even got protection against "Bill" Green!

PURCELL TO BE INTRODUCED AT K. C. BY HOWAT

U. M. W. of A. Leader to Act as Chairman

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 2.—The A. A. Purcell meeting that will be held on Nov. 4 at the Labor Temple Auditorium with Purcell speaking on "World Trade Union Unity," will have Alexander Howat, miner, former president of District 14 of the United Mine Workers of America, as chairman of this meeting. The arrangement committee finally decided that Alex Howat, militant miner of Pittsburgh, Kansas, was the logical chairman for the A. A. Purcell meeting.

The anthracite miners are on strike and the bosses intend to ship coal from Europe just as soon as there is need of such. The need of world trade union unity is manifest, and that the chairmanship should go to one representing this wing of the American Federation of Labor at this time was considered by the committee as the most appropriate, for the miners need the unity of all organized labor to win this battle.

Committees calling on unions giving five minute talks urging members to attend the meeting are met with enthusiasm everywhere. In one union our secretary, Earney McCoy after making a talk and selling tickets found that he had just forth some dollars instead of the tickets and sold eight for twenty five cents each. It took him some time to find these men after the meeting and give them tickets.

Some unions that are meeting on Nov. 4, intend to meet early and adjourn the meeting in time for the members to attend the meeting. The rank and file of Kansas City need such a measure as Purcell will deliver and the rank and file are moving with their eyes focused on this event.

CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF FASCIST MARCH

Monarchy, Religion and Army, Base of Policy

ROME, Nov. 2—Fascism, stooped to the armpits in the gore of thousands of workers, roared and showed its fangs in triumph yesterday at the third anniversary of the fascist march on Rome. Mussolini and his chief aid, Farinacci, secretary general of the fascist party spoke to hoodlum throngs of blackshirts while the working population, not wishing to provoke murderous reprisals, remained silent.

Fascism's Base.

The "policy of fascism," said Farinacci, will continue to be "based on monarchy, religion and the army." Its was quite scornful and exultant over the crushing of the timid petty bourgeois opponents known as the "Aventine opposition," whose boycott of parliament has been broken up by the "order" to return to their seats in parliament.

Fascism would not be "ferocious," said Farinacci, "unless the opposition provokes it." He added significantly that the fascisti have no intention of ceasing their method of rule by violence. "We refuse all offers of an armistice. We have been intransigeant hitherto, we will be even more intransigeant henceforth".

Fascism Starts More Poorhouses.

In spite of the 60,000 blackshirted ruffians mobilized for the occasion and the 30th airplane squadron flooding over the city, and all the display of forces the canker at the root of society under fascism was shown by the fact that Mussolini's activities for the day included the dedication of several new poor houses.

The socialists remain crushed by the recent order outlawing the reformist unions and all other but fascist unions. The socialists, who had been more than half way allied with the fascists against the Communists in hopes of being permitted to maintain a semblance of power in the reformist unions, feel that the Communists now have their arguments of unrelenting opposition to fascism upheld in the minds of the workers. The Aventine opposition, in which the socialists also represent part of their calls, is scattered and crushed by fascist violence.

Baltimore Workers Busy at Campaign for Soviet Defense

By PHILIP CHATZKY.
(Worker Correspondent.)

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 2—The nation-wide campaign for the defense of Soviet Russia, ending Nov. 16, in a mass celebration of the Russian revolution's eighth anniversary, is moving with a big response from workers here. Our city has been divided into industrial sections, where thousands of leaflets, "Defend Soviet Russia," are being distributed. Workmen's circle branches and fraternal organizations are active in the work.

Rose Pastor Stokes of New York, well known Communist speaker at the Tuesday mass meeting at the Hirsh-Sholom Hall, 1012 East Baltimore street. There will also be speakers in Russian and other languages.

Grigori Maligovich of New York, famous concertina player, and Brickman's orchestra are on the program for English and Russian music. Admission is fifty cents, with all proceeds going to The DAILY WORKER rescue fund.

Russian Inventor Produces New Type of High-Power Motor

MOSCOW — (Tass) — Nov. 2—A sensational discovery by Prof. Joffe, who constructed a small motor that can be put in a pocket but is strong enuf to put to action a motor-car, has received much publicity in Russia.

In an interview with press representatives, Mr Joffe said:

"Experiments on condensation of electrical energy in minimal size have been carried on by me already for several years and at present they have reached a stage when we can talk of its practical use. New accumulators (certainly will lead to a) technical revolution, because until now enormous weight of accumulators was their great drawback. The construction of accumulators of a new type is based on a physical phenomenon of polarization of certain isolators. I don't want to give exact figures now, but at any rate, new accumulators will have very small weight and also with capacity to store, at the same time, enormous amounts of energy nearly a thousand times more than notice now used. I hope that within a year I shall be able to come to final results of my work in this direction."

Build the DAILY WORKER.

To those who work hard for their money, it will save 50 per cent. on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WORKERS' SCHOOL TEACHERS MEET FOR FIRST TIME

Organize Council to Meet Problems

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—On Thursday evening, October 22, the teachers of the Workers' School held their first meeting. The object of the meeting was to organize a permanent council to co-operate with the district agitprop department in connection with the educational work in this district. Comrade Wolfe was chairman of the meeting.

Link School With Agitprop.

A communication from the national agitprop department of the party was read, in which the object of the educational work of the party was declared to be the political education of the party as a whole, linked up with the practical problems of the party and of the working class, and which also outlined in general the method and conduct of school work in the party this year. The keynote of our educational work should be "What is Needed in the Party."

In discussing this communication, Comrade Wolfe said before the group that the party's new conception of the educational work as a part of and subordinate to the political agitation and propaganda of the party, to be designed to definitely serve the party's needs in its major campaigns. This is the spirit in which we must approach our work. We must get away from the old social-democratic form, not only in organization, but also in education. Our education should not be the property of a select few or an abstract academic thing. The agitprop department, which will centralize all educational work of the party, is a flexible instrument for the major campaigns of the party. All courses are to be tied up with party campaigns in America. English classes will have definite political content. The "Marxism" course will not be "timeless and placeless" but will be "American-ized," linked up with concrete American problems. The course in Fundamentals of Communism will not only use Bukharin's text in A. B. C. of Communism, but will add material created out of our political needs here and written for American workers. These aims will necessarily revolutionize our teaching method. The lecture system must be abandoned. Lectures must aim for self-activity of students. The question method is advised.

Want Student Representation.

A lively discussion followed, in which all teachers present gave their opinions as to the objects and functions of the projected teachers' council. Comrade Wolfe briefly stated most of these ideas in his summary as follows:

1. "The essential problem for the teachers' council is to bring the teachers and students more closely in contact with the district agitprop department, which is the representative of the party. We make for the best possible policy in the agitprop department." Teachers and students should be represented in an advisory capacity on the agitprop department when it is discussing school problems.

2. The difficulty of getting texts together which are suitable for our needs will make for a compromise between the "teacher as a lecturing text book" and "the teacher as a teacher." Sub-committees of the council will work in mimeographing suitable outlines for students. Out of this council can thus come outlines, and, later, texts. These outlines, supplemented by the question method, will be a suitable method.

3. The council can correlate the different courses.

4. It can gather materials that can be used by other courses and be kept on permanent file.

5. Student representation on council will give teachers an idea of what students are thinking about them and their methods, and vice versa.

6. Council can perform some of the functions of a department of classes, collection of fees, supervision of teachings, etc.

7. It can plan forums and correlate all party forums.

8. Most important of all—it can apply the political policy of the party to educational work. Every course can be made to serve the direct political needs of the party. In all courses, practical problems such as labor party, Leninism, bolshevization, defense of Soviet Russia, etc., can enter.

Next Meeting Nov. 5

A committee was elected to report on the progress of organization of the teachers' council back at the next meeting. Wolfe, Busse, Trachtenberg, Ed Jacobson were elected.

The next meeting of all teachers will take place on Thursday, November 5, 5 p.m. All teachers should attend. Come and do your share in reorganization of the educational work of the party to suit our new needs.

Philadelphia, Notice:
Weber Printing Co.
840 N. FIFTH STREET.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION SUPPORTS COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL AND CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the executive bureau of the Scandinavian federation held recently a choro discussion on the situation in the party and the work confronting the party was had.

Support of the Comintern, and a united party behind the Central Executive Committee were stressed at this meeting.

The following resolution was adopted by the Scandinavian bureau:

"The executive committee of the Scandinavian Federation of the Workers (Communist) Party of America declares, in order that all further misunderstanding concerning the result of the latest party convention will be avoided, its full agreement with all the decisions of the convention and with itself to utilize all of its and the federation's strength to carry out these decisions.

Importance of Bolshevization.

"The executive committee emphasizes especially the importance of the decisions concerning bolshevization of the party, reorganization, and industrial work. Concerning these questions there must be no hesitancy among the members; all party organs must immediately mobilize all their energies to put these decisions into effect.

"The executive committee declares itself loyal to the new leadership elected unanimously by the last party convention, and promises its unreserved support, especially in the bolshevization of the party. Thru the Comintern decision, communicated to the convention, party unity on a Communistic basis is assured. The Scandinavian Federation leadership calls upon all the members of the federation to support the Comintern as one man and to work for the realization of its decisions.

Condemn Factionalism.

"The executive committee of the Scandinavian Federation declares further its severest condemnation of all factionalism and confirms the abolition of the old factions as such, and will put forth all of its energy to combat the appearance of new factions within our party. Factionalism can, under no circumstances, be tolerated within a Communist Party.

"The fight against the party's right wing must be waged energetically; both the open and secret followers of Lore must be combatted. Within the Scandinavian Federation every uncertainty in relation to the Comintern must be eradicated. The same must be said of the federations, its organizations, and members' relation to the Workers (Communist) Party of America. The federation leadership establishes as binding for all the federations, organs and membership, all of the decisions of the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

"Long live our united Communist Party of America!

"Long live the Communist International!

"The Executive Committee of the Scandinavian Federation of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

"N. J. Christensen, Secretary."

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS BELONGING TO THE WORKERS PARTY MEET IN CLEVELAND TO DISCUSS UNIONS

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2. A membership meeting of comrades working in industry was held in Cleveland on Saturday, Oct. 24. This meeting was typical of the attitude of the comrades of the party to trade union work.

The meeting was advertised in all party papers weeks in advance of the date. All the membership was informed about it, and yet only 15 comrades appeared.

Comrade Israel Amter, district secretary, gave the comrades a talk on the importance of trade union work, on the necessity of every member of the party eligible for membership in a trade union joining the union and getting active. He laid down the basis for the organization of party fractions, for the work of the party thru the fractions building up the left wing movement in the American labor unions.

Reads C. I. Letter.

Comrade Amter read the letter of the executive committee of the Comintern and the executive bureau of the Red International of Labor Union to the comrades, which insisted that "disciplinary measures must be employed" to force the comrades to do their work in the labor unions.

There was earnest, serious discussion of the issues. The comrades present demonstrated that their interest in the trade union work is sincere and each one of them deplored the fact that the party membership as a whole both ignored the membership meeting and pays in sufficient attention to trade union work.

Half Belong to Unions.

A registration was taken, and it was discovered that of the 45 comrades present only 23 belong to labor unions, while at least 13 can join. The district executive committee has given a decision that they must organize into a labor union within two months. The comrades present not coming to unions will be instructed to join. A beginning must be made to break down the indifference and enmity of party members in regard to trade union work. More meetings of the kind will be held, till the party membership at last recognizes the importance of this "the foremost task of the American party" as the Comintern pronounced it.

DISTRICT SIX PREPARES WAY FOR PARTY REORGANIZATION

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2. The membership of the district is preparing for the reorganization of the party as the first step in the bolshevization of the party. Membership meetings have been held in Cleveland and Warren. In the last week Comrade Amter, district secretary of the party, has held meetings in Ballaire, Steubenville, E. Liverpool, Youngstown and Canton. These meetings were well attended, and the interest shown demonstrates that the membership will support the Central Executive Committee wholeheartedly in the reorganization of the party.

The questions asked and the discussion that arose after the questions were answered, show that the membership is open to the idea and will do everything possible in carrying on the work.

Lays Stress on Unions.

Comrade Amter especially laid stress on the trade union work of the party, and insisted upon the decision of the Communist International being carried out, viz., that all communists eligible to membership in a trade union must join the Union, become active in it and together with the other comrades in the union form a party fraction.

He pointed out that a great part of our work is done among the organized masses, or at least should be done there. By the reorganization of the party we will come into contact with the 24,000,000 unorganized workers in this country. But in the trade unions, where the workers have already grasped the concept of organization, we will lay the basis for much of our work, work for building up the party today and for preparing the forces for the revolution.

Must Join Union.

The district executive committee has decided that the comrades must join the unions within two months or discipline will be asserted. The district executive committee takes the trade union work seriously and believes that the decision of the first convention of the Workers Party must at last be realized.

Further meetings will be held in Toledo, Wednesday, Nov. 28, Akron, on Nov. 15, and Conneaut and Fairport on Nov. 22.

At all the meetings already held a resolution was adopted unanimously endorsing the decisions of the Communist International and party convention on the question of bolshevization and reorganization.

Am Looking for a Friend of Mine
JOSEPH B. DUJMOVICH
The last heard of him he was at Niagara Hotel, 630½ Tuec. St. E., Canton, Ohio.
Write to Paul Parlick, 240 West Rosert St., Summit Hill, Pa.

COMMUNISTS IN CITY CAMPAIGN IN NEW HAVEN

Many Shop Meetings Held at Noon

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 2.—The Workers Party is conducting an energetic campaign in the city elections of New Haven. Already several noon shop meetings have been held at the largest factories.

The distribution of 10,000 election leaflets is under way, with a well-organized squad of comrades, working under the direction of Campaign Manager Ben Marke. No other party in the campaign has printed any platform.

Other Parties Spill Bunk.

Our party has held two noon meetings, at which Comrade Simons pictured the condition of the worker in the shops of New Haven, and outlined our program on injunctions, high cost of living, housing, schools, etc. At both meetings, the workers listened attentively. But the democratic party meeting before the Clock shop, addressed by the leading candidates of that party indulged in the usual platitudes, bright aggregation of citizens, honesty-service, born in this ward, ad nauseum. At today's meeting, the difference between our campaign and the democratic campaign was pointed out. The republican candidate, Mr. Tower, makes his chief issue the assessment of property and the local rate of taxation. The democrats stand on their record of building streets and bridges, of "efficient, honest" government. But not a word about what they have done for the working class of the city. At the Clock Shop meeting the chairman of the democratic meeting was the tool chairman, Mr. John W. Murphy, also president of the Trades Council of New Haven. But from what he said, no one would have known he had anything to do with labor. He charged that their opponents had not shown any examples of inefficiency; referred to some candidates as having sprung from the "pee-pul;" claimed that the small taxpayers' interest should be protected, that the city was doing eight million dollars worth of business, and no scandal had been raised over it. And to sum up, in urging the re-election of the democratic ticket, he asked plaintively: "What would happen to the Clock Shop if the superintendent, the president, the foremen and sub-bosses were fired?" What a horrible calamity! And he also reminded them that with these officeholders, others might also lose their jobs.

Mr. Murphy, if you protected labor a bit more, went out and organized the workers in the huge prison shops of this damnable city, instead of pleading for the return to office of a gang of cheap politicians, living off the backs of the workers, things would be done immensely better.

Communists Challenge Socialists.

The socialists have not held one street meeting, or shop meetings, in the present campaign. They are dead from the neck up. The only force they can is among those to whom the socialist movement is a bit of sentiment, old fellows who have not moved ahead with the years. The new stream moves with Communism.

The Workers Party challenged the socialist party of New Haven to a debate on the present city campaign, but the socialists are as silent as a clam. They prefer to go before such bourgeois organizations as the league of women voters to present their views rather than meet with workers' class representatives. They evidently are more at home among such an eminently respectable gathering.

RUSSIANS WILL CELEBRATE EIGHT ANNIVERSARY.

A mass meeting and concert in honor of the eighth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution is arranged by the Russian Branch of the Workers Party for Sunday, Nov. 8, at 6 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. Admission free. Come and bring your friends. Russian speakers, a musical program.

Attention—Chicago!

Important Section Membership Meeting

SECTION THREE
(CENTRAL MANUFACTURING AREA)

All party members belonging to the following party units: Lithuanian No. 5, Lithuanian No. 41, Lithuanian No. 93, Ukrainian South Side No. 5, Polish South Side No. 23, Czecho Slovak Town of Lake, Slovak Town of Lake, MUST attend the general section membership meeting to be held at

VILNIS, 3116 South Halsted Street
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1925, 8 P. M.

At this meeting all the party members belonging to the above branches will be registered for the purpose of being assigned to the new proper party units in the reorganization of the Workers (Communist) Party into shop and street nuclei.

EVERY PARTY MEMBER BELONGING TO ANY OF THE ABOVE BRANCHES WHO WANTS TO RETAIN HIS OR HER MEMBERSHIP IN THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, MUST BE PRESENT AT THIS MEETING AND BE REGISTERED.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



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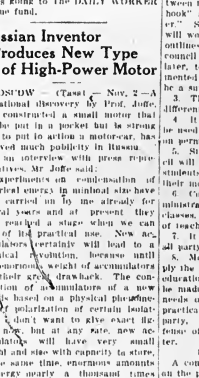
5866 Cut in three sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 4 yards of 40-inch material if made as illustrated. It made with puff sleeves 3¾ yards are required. Width of the skirt at lower edge is 2¾ yards.



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5242. Cut in four sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 4 years. A 4-year size requires 1¾ yard of 54-inch material for the coat and ⅝ yard for the cap. Price 12c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE! Send 15c in silver or stamps for our 1925-6th Fall and Winter, 1926-26, Fashion, showing color plates of "Fashionable and Designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a selection of comprehensive articles on dressmaking, some points for the home, etc.

NOTICE TO PATTERN HUNTERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a store of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days after receipt of mailing the order.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL ..... Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

Comrade Mikhail Frunze

The story of the life history of another of the Old Bolshevik Guard is now ready for definite telling. One by one the outstanding figures of this magnificent array are passing and will pass from the stage of action. But they leave behind them in their passing the richest heritage ever bestowed upon mankind for all the ages that are to come—*the proletarian revolution.*

Comrade Mikhail Frunze was not one of those spectacular revolutionaries that flash upon the scene of history in a period of elemental upheaval as a comet flashes upon the horizon. Like his great teacher, Lenin, the leader of the Bolshevik wing of the old Russian party, he devoted himself tirelessly to forging in the storm and stress period preceding and during the revolutionary upheaval of 1905, and the disheartening reaction following, the party that was to mobilize and lend the proletariat to final victory over czarism and the bourgeoisie of Russia, and to lay the foundation for the International whose destiny it will be to lead the world revolution.

His life is a lesson and an inspiration to the younger comrades of today, to some of whom the routine, and many times obscure, work of the party becomes irksome.

The Old Bolshevik Guard taught the revolutionaries the essential lesson that without a party steeled in the conflict, with a strong Marxian leadership, there can never be any revolution.

Just as Comrade Frunze carried out the work of the party when it was struggling to make its impress upon the working class, just as he devoted his powers to every post assigned him in the illegal days of preparation for the revolution, so he took the post assigned him after the revolution and with tireless energy covered himself and the cause he served with glory.

After filling party and government positions in places removed from the center of the revolutionary movement, he began his military career as commissioner of the government of Ivanovo-Voznessensk, he soon became military leader of the district of Jaroslav, from whence he went to the eastern front as commander of the fourth army operating in the Urals. In 1919, at the height of the Koltchak offensive, he became commander of the whole eastern front and cut to pieces the white guard forces of Koltchak. In quick succession he participated in offensives against other paid military adventurers of the allied powers, and in 1920 headed the red army that drove the forces of Baron Wrangel into the Black Sea. He then became military commander of the Ukraine and Crimea. Other important posts followed until he became vice-president of the revolutionary military council of the Union of Soviet Republics.

His long devotion to the party went back to his student days in 1904. His military achievements and his sterling ability to work anywhere and under any conditions circumstances imposed, made him the logical leader of the red army, which position he achieved when Comrade Trotsky became ill.

Outside of Russia, and the leading circles of the Communist movement in other countries, few knew of the career of Frunze until he became chief of the red army, but his contribution to the revolution is so big that as long as there is a recorded history of mankind the name of Frunze will occupy a luminous place on its pages.

As the celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution approaches, our joy will be eclipsed by the sombre thought that this loyal party comrade and brilliant leader of the army of the Union of Soviet Republics fell at his post while still in comparatively young man.

But as we mourn his loss we must remember that the best way in which we can show our devotion to his memory and the cause for which he gave his life, is to seize with a million hands the sword that he so valiantly carried and march onward to the final conquest of the capitalist system.

Progress Against Reaction

According to the *Detroit Labor News* the issue in today's election in that city of Ford despotism is progress against reaction. Not the class struggle, not the striving to create a mass labor party against the capitalist parties, not a fight against use of police, injunctions and terroristic methods in strikes, but just progress against reaction. How perfectly delightful!

It is still more illuminating when we learn that the *Labor News* supports the present mayor of the city for re-election. It also supports a candidate for a minor office who received the indorsement and the support of the ku klux klan. These are the kinds of progress, according to the official organ of the Detroit federation of labor, Henry Ford supports the same mayor.

In apologizing for its vile betrayal of labor in this election the *Labor News* also says: "Their actions in one case easily justify them to be fair to all elements in society."

Mr. Dennis E. Batt's name flies at the head of the editorial column of that paper. At one time he claimed to be a revolutionary and Marxian and today his paper speaks of those who have been fair to *all elements* in society. This rot is a complete negation of the class struggle and repeats the dull monotonous phrases of the philistine apologists of capitalism. Those who do not know better or are simply unconscious apologists of capitalism, but when people who have received training in the labor movement resort such imbecilities it amounts to deliberate betrayal. Rather than quit the gang of labor fakirs in the Detroit federation of Labor who regularly play the filthy game of capitalist politics rather than go to work to earn an honest living, they prefer to remain close to the pie counter and repeat the drivel that appears in the *Saturday Evening Post, Colliers* and other scab sheets.

Surely Lenin knew how to choose apt quotations when speaking of this identical type, he asked, "Tell me, what is philistine?" He answered it by the quotation:

> "A philistine is an empty gut, filled with fear, who hopes that god will have mercy on his soul."

Lenin and the Anthracite Strike -

"EVERYTHING is peaceful in the anthracite," says the capitalist press.

Four or five workers, suspected of membership in the Communist Party, who tried to point out to the miners that their interests are being betrayed by the Lewis machine in the soft and herd coal miners are not called out together, have been arrested and two of them sentenced to six months in jail. But thruout the anthracite district there is a great passivity—the miners are awaiting with pathetic patience the outcome of the strike. No violence of any kind has been charged against the strikers.

BUT—

At one colliery alone 110 special policemen have been sworn in. The coal capitalists and the state are getting ready—

For what?

To "protect lives and property," of course.

But whose lives? And whose property?

Not the miners, we may be sure.

THE American working class is far from being class conscious, but the most ignorant worker would laugh in one's face if one told him that these specially organized and accredited thugs mobilized by the coal owners and their hand-picked, local governments were brot into the anthracite district to protect the lives and hovels of the miners.

The most backward American worker knows better than this.

But the great majority of the workers are not prepared to continue the line of reasoning suggested by the concrete facts cited and the premise which they acknowledge as correct.

OF all the capitalist democracies America has been the most successful in maintaining popular support. Nowhere is the right of franchise more revered or the catch words of the medicine men of the ruling class swallowed with greater gusto. The reason for this we will not go into here. It is enough to say that because city, county, state and national government are looked upon as expressions of the popular will that the enlistment of armed forces against the workers is not resented mere bitterly.

THE growth of military and semi-military organizations in America is one of the outstanding phenomena of the last five years. Even before the world war the use of force against the miners in strikes was a commonplace. Today, an all-embracing net work of patriotic, militarist, fascist organizations—official and semi-official—covers the country. They are directed against the working class as is proven in every period of local or national crisis.

The socialists and liberals find it hard to explain this contradiction within the frame work of American democracy. Generally they come to the conclusion that "corporation control," "Wall Street agents in government," "official corruption," or some other phrase-mongering veil for the class struggle is the cause.

THEY write and speak endlessly against the Communists because the latter point out that force is inseparable from the state, and that the present democracy is a democracy for one class—the ruling class and its lackeys—the "respectable" by the servile class of its servile condition, and of attempte to strike up a non-servile attitude.

LENIN mentions America as one of the countries where this aspect of capitalist democracy mentioned above is glaringly evident and there will be no voices of dissent from this among the working class.

Yet the social-reformists and liberals continue to stand as fatheaddedly upon the "constitutional rights" of minorities as the the pages of American history contained no record of aggression against the workers and national minorities such as the Negroes instead of being filled with such incidents.

"We strive for a higher form of democracy," say the middle class apostles of parliamentarism. Their expressed view is that it is because of Lenin and the Anthracite—GAL 2 defects in the democratic structure of American capitalism that workers in strikes and demonstrations, even in election campaigns, are visited with prison and bloodbaths from time to time.

THESE slippery misleaders are careful to speak of democracy in the abstract and not of its class character—the factor which accounts for the launching of armies of professional murderers upon striking workers—incidents which they account for by branding them "as perversions of America's democratic traditions," etc.

To all the American workers who are puzzled by what seem to b traditions between the theor practice of American democra commend the following sente Lenin:

> The more developed demo is, the nearer at hand is the d of a sharper and a civil war b nection with any profound po divergence which threatens th istence of the bourgeoisie.

THIS reason for this is plain. universal suffrage being the bal the maturity of the working clas universal suffrage being the bell of capitalist democracy, "distu of the public order" under a system, when based on deep social grievances cannot but l wide masses of the population.

To the striking anthracite who see one coal company alone shall 110 armed deputy sh against them, we say that it only a "peaceful strike" they a gaged in, but in the eyes of th capitalists and their bloodsucking dred, a widespread "disturban the public order."

The anthracite miners are co ting the crime of crimes a American capitalist democracy, are in an action which attacks servile class of its servile con and of attempts to strike up a servile attitude.

The Communists who told these and other things have thrown in jail—"the protection norities" again, but before long miners will have to begin to seriously of these and other m did translate thot into action.

The Sharpening of the Class Struggle in Japa

By G. VOITINSKY.

II.

AS a result of the situation in Japan, there is to be seen a general worsening of the situation of the working and peasant masses, as well as of the millions of middle bourgeoisie and of the intelligentsia.

The most characteristic feature of the impoverishment of the peasant masses is the influx of peasants into the towns in quest of work, which made itself evident during the past year. Unemployment in the towns, however, deprives the young peasants of any chance of being absorbed in industry, and, according to the returns of the Japanese chamber of commerce, there are at present in the whole country about three million unemployed.

The strike movement in Japan in 1924, is regarded as a record since the time of the world war. According to the inexact returns of the Japanese government, in the year 1924 there took place more than 700 strikes involving more than 100,000 workers, whilst in the year 1919, when a strike wave set in in Japan for the first time after the war, the number of strikers amounted to only 497 and the number of workers involved to 64,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT among the intellectuals in Japan has also assumed very great, altho there are no figures available regarding the exact number.

The economic crisis in the country has created a political situation in which the governing clique is evidently turning from one measure to the other in its attempts to save the situation. The Japanese cabinet, with the leader of the bourgeois-agrarian party Kenseikai, Vicomte Kato, at the head, consists of a coalition of three parties: Seiyukai, Kenseikai and Kakushin-Kurabu. The coalition government, which was formed in May, 1924, as a result of a political crisis after the collapse of the strongest party in Japan, Seiyukai, which represented the interests of the financial oligarchy, the court bureaucracy and the big agrarians, is laboring under a chronic crisis. The seceded section, Seihonto, which has close social connections with the above mentioned groups, constitutes the opposition against the government from the right.

And in spite of the fact there exists no organized opposition from the left the coalition is full of elements of decay, as on the one hand the policy of the government runs counter to the interests of the middle and petty bourgeoisie, not to mention the sharp antagonism of the small landlord and workers, while on the other hand it is trailing forth great bitterness on the part of the monopolist big capitalists, the agrarian aristocracy, the higher officials and the militarists.

SINCE the earthquake, that is within the space of about eighteen months, four governments have succeeded one another in Japan (the cabinets of Admiral Kato, Yamamoto and Kiurat, which have been wrecked between the financial oligrachy and the government bureaucracy on the one hand and the social groups on the rest of the bourgeoisie on the other hand.

The entry into power of the coalition government of Kato was regarded in Japan and in other countries as indicating a certain era of liberalism in the country, as a means for smoothing over the differences between the monopolist bourgeoisie and the remaining bourgeois classes, and as a means of decreasing the revolutionary mood among the peasants, workers and petty bourgeoisie.

The cabinet, which on the one hand employed and still employs, cruel repressive measures against the labor movement, the movement of the small peasants and the intellectuals, who are continually becoming more revolutionary, was compelled on the other hand to extend the franchise, to set up the institute of agrarian inspection in order to allay the constant conflicts between the smallholding peasants and the big landowners, and to propose arbitration courts for the workers without, however, formally recognizing the trade unions.

BUT as is to be seen from the recent events in Japan, these measures have brought about results contrary to those which the government expected. The congress of the 1,000 soldiers and peasants which recently took place decided to boycott the institute of agrarian inspection, and meetings and demonstrations of workers which protested against compulsory arbitration and demanded labor legislation and the abolition of excess-penal laws against "dangerous ideas," demonstrate the correctness of our calculations. The demonstrations and the collisions of students' meetings with the police, as an answer to the measures of the government to militarize the high schools, are arousing indignation against the government in almost the whole country.

Sullen and bitter resentment has been aroused against the government among the working masses and the revolutionary intellectuals by the execution which recently took place of a young revolutionary named Namba, who made an attempt upon the life of the crown prince.

The inequality of the development of capitalism in Japan, which was historically determined by the enormous ripeness of feudalism in the country before the overthrow of the revolution in the year 1868, after the military clique came into power, which developed industry chiefly on the basis of war production (especially after the Japanese war in 1895 and after the Russo-Japanese war in 1904) appears at present to be the chief cause of the growth of the revolutionary tendency in the country.

BUT the character of this development of capitalism in Japan showed itself especially after the earthquake, when monopolist capital and the ruling bureaucracy were faced with the problem which had not been previously existed in the history of the country of "rationalizing" industry. The advance of the process of banking and of the trusts, the banks by the big banks, the bankruptcy of many middling commercial and industrial firms and banks, and the stimulation between and association of the enormous Mitui and Mitzubishi concerns are extremely characteristic peculiarities in the present economic life of Japan.

The formation of the trade unions some weeks ago was an enforced concession in view of the ever increasing hate of the mass of the people, and in order that the working masses and the revolutionary organizations shall not be able to make use of even this mutilated franchise (the law provides that only people over 25 years and possessing at least 2,000 yen will be able to vote, while only people over 20 can be elected), there has been introduced at the same time the law against "dangerous ideas," under which membership of an illegal organization is punishable with 10 years penal labor.

There exists no doubt however that even this franchise will serve to rally the forces in the country against the existing governing clique and against the monarchy itself. Among the 10 to 12 million new electors who, under the newly passed law will participate in elections, there is a considerable number of small-holders, poor peasants and workers, and these will undoubtedly promote and expedite the process of the creation of a workers' and peasants' party which had already commenced some years ago. We must here call attention to a very important question in the development of this movement: up to now there exists no capitalist and petty bourgeois parties in Japan.

THE radical intellectuals, who constitute the most active political factor in the country, are beginning to penetrate more and more into the trade union movement and into the small-holders' leagues in order to gain ideological influence there. The idea of a workers' and peasants' party, which was first promulgated some years ago by the Communists, has now been taken up by these elements and there exists the danger that they will play too great a role in the organizing of the workers' party. The trade unions and also the small holders' leagues, however, are in favor of collective membership in the coming workers' and peasants' party, which will prevent the petty bourgeois intellectuals from penetrating in more or less considerable numbers into the party. It is, of course, the task of the Communists to enter this party for the purpose of combating the petty bourgeois ideology of intellectuals of the type of Kawaya and others, who wish to convert this party into parliamentary party of democracy.

During the past year the working masses have organized themselves in trade union which numerically surpass by five times those which were destroyed as a result of the earthquake. Thus, to quote an example, in the past year there has been created for the first time a union of shipbuilding workers (Kaikun Remmei) with 42,000 members, as well as a union of tramway workers, etc. In this labor movement, which is full of contradictions, a considerable revolutionary minority has made its appearance, which in cities like Tokio and Kioto and in the centers of the metal industry constitutes the overwhelming majority. In all the more or less big towns of the country there is a tendency on the part of the unions towards centralization and amalgamation.

AT the same time the small-holders and the poor peasants are organizing themselves more and more, peasants' league for the whole Japan already has organizations in connections with the trade unions, organizing of the radical intellectuals following after the model of the Fabian societies, of circles, leagues, which aim at democratizing the country.

There exists no doubt that the revival in the labor movement will produce new revolutionaries and the young Communist Party will succeed in penetrating into the depths of the working class and to leading its struggle against absolutism.

R. R. Strikers Stick as Maryland Line Blocked with Fre

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Reports received at strike headquarters of Locomotive Engineers and Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and, more, for the Western Maryland was dispute, show that traffic at points on the road is badly crippled.

The strike began on Oct. 15. On the Hagerstown division reports that cars moved in five days, passed with an average normal traffic of 800 cars. At Cherry Run the average of one train a day has been handled during the strike, compared with a normal average of six a day.

Cumberland is the second point in Maryland. The strike has moved only one freight train out of Cumberland since the fight began. The yards at Shenandoah Junction, point at the Western Maryland with the Norfolk & Western, was reported jammed with cars, the Western Maryland was unable to move. At Hilden the normal 50 cars daily traffic has been reduced to a total of 23 in 5 days.

The company is said to depend on strike breakers for success. It claimed all yards were functioning perfectly.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

What Will We Gain From Reorganization

By ISRAEL AMTER

The American worker is not so different in psychology from the European worker. Whatever difference does exist is due to the development of the capitalist system in its concentrated form in the United States and to the capitalists and the government employing their own peculiar measures in order to keep the workers duped. "Americanization" is having a stupifying effect on the psychology. The American worker — even the foreign-born, who has been somewhat uefilmatized — does not regard himself as a worker. He is ashamed of being a worker, and does everything in his power to conceal the fact. He dresses as the bourgeois does, he polishes his manners in confirmity with the bourgeoisie. Americanization has as its motive to make the worker forget that he belongs to a class, and to instill in his mind the false idea that he is a citizen of the United States with rights and oportunities equal to any mans.

Not to "rise in the world" — which means not to escape from the condition of a worker — is a demonstration that the man is stupid. And a man fears nothing more than to be considered stupid. Therefore the moment a worker leaves a shop — after taking off his overalls and washing his hands — he considers himself not a worker but a citizen.

With our present social-democratic form of organization we approach the worker after they have taken off their overall — and have become "citizens with rights the same as Rockefeller." The result is that they do not listen to us — for they have forgotten, or are trying to forget the class struggle.

When the party is reorganized on the basis of nuclei, we will do our work at the place where a worker knows he is conscious that he is a wage slave. He is driven by the foreman of the boss, he silently revolts against the conditions that he must work under. His mind is open to every kind of suggestion. It is the function of the Communists to nourish this discontent, help to crystallize it, point the way out, formulate the policies and lead the struggle against the system.

For some years the party has issued the slogan of "organizing the unorganized." It was a slogan worthy of a Communist Party; but to every party member it seemed an insuperable task. How could the party with a membership of about 20,000 conceive of organizing 24,000,000 unorganized workers in this country? This was a stupendous task, and remains so. But it was inconceivable particulars because, altho the party members are working in the shops, where the other 24,000,000 are employed, nonetheless, they were not working in an organized manner in carrying on the general work of the party among the masses in the shops. Some and more particularly in achieving the task of organizing the unorganized.

It was an idle task that the party set itself until such time as the party itself was organized on such terms as to put the proper place to carry out the work. The shop nuclei afford the only possibility of accomplishing this task.

For some years we have spoken of organizing shop committees and thru these committees aiding in reorganizing the labor unions. But how could we organize shop committees effectively if we, the Communists, were not organized in the shop, in order to systematically perform this work? The shop nucleus made up of the party members affords this possibility.

Since the time of Karl Marx, we have been telling the workers: He, the working class is power of the point of production. What should have been more natural than that the Communists who wish to end this robbery of the working class, should organize at the point of production? Indeed owing to the ideas basic to the social democratic movement outside of the shop nucleus system has obtained that they be changed, the parties were built in such form as to enable the workers to "capture" the state by means of parliamentary elections. The Communist movement arising out of the real struggles of the workers in the period of imperialism, has made it clear that the elimination of the class struggle and not be thru organizing the workers where they are exploited, namely in the shops. Hence, in order to do this work, the Communists must be organized at the point of production. In order, from the point of production to lead the work of the party into the struggle for power.

The immediate tasks of the party — and the development of the struggle for power — demand that the reorganization of the party take place as

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THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against the Barring of Sakiatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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FEAR ILLINOIS MINERS MEETING

NEW TRICK TO BE PUT OVER ON THE CHINESE

Autonomy Delayed Till 1929; Soviet Barred

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, China, Nov. 4.—The so-called "freedom" permitted to China in tariffs as proposed by the American delegate, Silas H. Strawn, and accepted by all the imperialist delegations as the basis for discussion in the main conference, turns out to be merely another trick used by the imperialists for dominating China by delaying any real autonomy until 1929.

The imperialists hope that this promise will satisfy China for a while, during which they hope to have the movement for national liberation worn down by waiting and suppressed by their reactionary Chinese agents.

Strawn Wins Point.

Strawn won his point of both obeying the narrow limitations of the Washington conference and at the same time putting forth a proposal that would sound good to Chinese ears and go beyond the limitations of the Washington agreement.

This feat was performed by the reading of a proposal that China be authorized the immediate levying of surtaxs of two and a half per cent and 5 per cent on luxuries, thus keeping within the limits of the Washington nine-power agreement, but providing that in case China abolishes the internal tariff, or likin, some sort of agreement shall be made for "permitting freedom" to China on her tariffs by January 1, 1929, thus holding out the promise of ultimate autonomy to China.

The likin is a tax charged by China on shipments of goods from one province to another, and is one way the Chinese have had to get revenue for internal affairs denied them by the imperialists who dictate the tariff on imports at the seaboard cities. Hence the likin was not to the liking of the imperialist importers, and whether China gets autonomy or not in 1929, America has not China to promise to abolish the likin as quickly as possible. Strawn even offered to "help" China write a national tariff law.

Try to Shut Out Soviet.

One of the serious phases of the conference is article 2 of this American proposal, which says that provision shall be made for levying the full amount of the surtaxes "on all of China's land and sea frontiers." This is setting up a scale of tariffs on trade between China and Soviet Russia, entirely without Soviet Russia being present or consulted. It is understood that Soviet Russia is to make a demand for seats at the conference and has already issued a notice that it would not be bound by any agreement made without participation, since the Soviet-Chinese tariff is the affair of Soviet Russia and China alone, and cannot be settled without participation.

The Japanese have not taken kindly to the victory of Strawn and they may yet be heard from with their objections also.

Coal Gas Overcomes Eleven

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Carbon monoxide gas, developed by burning soft coal in the furnace, overcame eleven persons in a thirty-family apartment house at 291 Crown street, Brooklyn, police said the accidents were caused by failure to operate a blower on the furnace.

Worker Correspondence will make The DAILY WORKER a better paper—send in a story about your shop.

TODAY!

With this issue appears the first of a series of four articles on China.

"The Chinese Customs Conference" by Jas. Dolsen is another feature of great interest and importance to all workers, and is another good reason to

SUBSCRIBE!

HUNGARIAN COMMUNIST DAILY OF N. Y., UJ ELORE, A FIRE VICTIM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 4.—The building housing the Hungarian Communist newspaper, the Uj Elore, was partly destroyed by fire yesterday. The paper is compelled, because of the great damage done to the printing room, to have the paper printed outside and to pay cash down for each issue. The manager of Uj Elore has announced that a big drive for funds has been started to assure publication during this critical situation.

LAWYER CLAIMS 300 POLICEMEN IN GENNA 'PAY'

Judge Bars 'Payroll' as Evidence

During the course of the trial of John Scalise and Albert Alselmi, charged with the murder of a Chicago policeman, Attorney Patrick O'Donnell charged that 300 Chicago policemen were on the Genna gang payroll as he made an attempt to introduce evidence to that effect in an attempt to show why Judge William Brothers should let these two members of the Genna gang escape the noose. The judge refused to allow this evidence which would show how corrupt the police system is in Chicago to be introduced.

Wise Sergeants Make Good Pay.

In the evidence that the attorney wanted to introduce were the names of 250 Chicago patrolmen on the Genna gang payroll getting monthly "salaries" ranging from $10 for the "dumb birds" who looked hungry and never said a word to $125 to "wise" sergeants who threatened arrests once in a while as a reminder that they "were in the know."

Crowe's Squeds Defend Genna.

One squad of State's Attorney Crowe's men with the entire county at its beck and call—with prospects that no "dumb bird" threw a goodly sum from the Genna payroll. Another squad received a handsome "tip" for protecting the booze dumped by the Gennas to other parts of the county against federal officers and hi-jackers.

Three squads from the detective bureau, known for its third-degree methods on strikers and union workers that fall into its tolls, were on the list as drawing down $400 to $500 every month.

Pay $6,920 for May.

The amount that the Gennas paid for protection in the month of May

(Continued on page 2)

Bandits Emulate Fall by Grabbing Satchel of Coin

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 4—Hold me up a messenger for the Vander grift Savings and Trust company as he was about to board a train for Pittsburgh, two bandits robbed him of a satchel containing about $7,000. Vandergrift is a town of 10,000 population about 15 miles northeast of Pittsburgh.

WHAT BRITISH WOMEN SAW IN SOVIET REPUBLIC

Interesting Report on Family Life

THE report of the labor women's delegation to Soviet Russia, the conclusions of which were summarized in The DAILY WORKER, is now published by Mr. W. P. Coates, 2 Adams street, Adelphia, London, W. 1., at the price of 1s.

The report is signed by Miss Mary Quaile (Transport and General Workers' Union), Miss Annie Loughlin (Tailors and Garment Workers), Mrs. A. Bridges (Printers, Bookbinders and Paper workers), and Mrs. Aspinall (Weavers, Winders and Reelers). It is a large document and unique, in the fact that it is the first record by British working class women of their own observations in the first workers' republic.

Family Life.

The report lies naturally a great deal of interesting matter on the family under the Soviet regime, and offers the following important conclusion:

"We thus see that the so-called 'destruction of family life' in the U. S. S. R. simply resolves itself into an endeavor to destroy all that which is worst in our family life, into an attempt to place woman on a real and complete equality—economic, social,

(Continued on page 6)

ESTHONIAN GOVERNMENT COURT MARTIALS SENTENCE 60 WORKERS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—Nov. 4.—According to the information of the Esthonian section of the International Red Aid, the month of September is conspicuous for the large number of political court martials. In nine trials, 60 workers and peasants were sentenced to 313 years hard labor for "Communist activities."

* * *

Describes Prison.

In the course of his letter a political prisoner writes us from Revel: "The inquiry prison in Revel, which is threatening to fall to pieces every day is being evacuated and the prisoners are being crowded in the central prison. As, however, the central prison hitherto was overcrowded, the living conditions have become absolutely unbearable and impossible. From 35 to 40 prisoners are crowded into one cell, which was originally intended for from 5 to 7 prisoners, and you can only sleep in an upright position. The meager prison rations have been again cut down, and they have ceased to issue meat."

Cincinnati Negroes Meet Each Fri. at 410 Clinton Street

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 4.—The Cincinnati section of the American Negro Labor Congress met to hear the report of its delegate to the national congress, Henry Douglas.

His report was accepted by the meeting and a committee of five elected to act as an organizing body for future meetings to be held every Friday evening at 8 p. m. at 410 Clinton street.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

CAP & MILLINERY UNION HEADS DO THEIR WORST TO KEEP UNION MEMBERSHIP CLOSED TO MASSES

By Worker Correspondent, Shop Nucleus No. 9, Chicago.

The workers, as a whole, know that they have nothing to lose but the slavery which is directly or indirectly being imposed upon them by the representatives of the master class in the various labor organizations. These bureaucrats pretend to adjust grievances. In reality they are leading the workers into the fifth depth of Dante's inferno.

Somewhere in Chicago (not listed in the telephone directory, not to speak of a union directory) there is supposed to be an organization won over

(Continued on page 2)

TAMMANY HALL WINS EASILY IN NEW YORK

Smith's Rail Graft Loots Treasury

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Tammany won yesterday by almost two to one over the republican ticket, James J. Walker, creature of Gov. Al. Smith, and with a long record as a political spollsman, involving serving as lawyer for the meat trust while on a senate committee supposed to curb the selling of putrid meat, will become mayor of the city on January 1, taking the place of the tool of William Randolph Hearst, Mayor John F. Hylan.

Walker's plurality over Frank D. Waterman, republican candidate and proprietor of the open shop pen manufacturing industry that bears his name, 401,581. He carried with him the entire city ticket with the exception of the fifteenth ward, the "silk-stocking" district of Fifth Ave. where a woman republican defeated one of the Tammany stalwarts.

Railroad Graft Wins

The heavy Tammany vote in New York was sufficient also to overcome the upstate adverse vote against the governor's looting of the state treasury in the interest of the railroads. His bond issue proposition for the expenditure of $100,000,000 state funds for railroad grade crossings was a piece of plain graft in the interest of the railroad lines that pass thru New York state and whose owners objected to towns and villages forcing them at their expense to put in grade crossings and other safety devices for the protection of life. Tammany, thru Smith, carried on a campaign to put in these crossings at state funds, thus saving the railroads millions of dollars.

This one grab at the state treasury reveals the source from whence Tammany gets its blackmail to keep its sinister machine in operation. The railroads pay well for such sacrifice.

Socialist Vote Drops

Norman Thomas, the sky-pilot candidate of the socialist party only polled 23,006 votes, as against Hillquit's vote of 158,000 when Hylan was first elected. Like Tammany, it served its purpose in its own way as an agency of the capitalist class. Whereas Tammany is avowedly for capitalism, the socialists aided in the victory by dividing the forces of labor at the polls.

Gitlow's Vote Uncounted

The vote for Ben Gitlow, candidate of the Workers (Communist) Party has not yet been tabulated. His name was removed from the ballot by Tammany on the charge that he was ineligible because he was convicted in 1920 of criminal anarchy for his activity in the left-wing movement in the socialist party.

New York Communists carried on an aggressive campaign among the workers to write the name of Gitlow on the ballot as a rebuke to the Tammany officials and capitalist democracy.

Efforts will be made to force a count of the Communist vote for mayor. Unquestionably much of the former socialist vote went to the Communist, as the class conscious workers of New York hold the yellow socialists in contempt for their studied and persistent betrayal of the working class in every field of activity, either in politics or the trade unions.

Mitchell to Raise Issue of Quick End of Riff War at Trial

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—When Col. Mitchell's trial reopens Monday, Mitchell's defense intends to produce Rene Funck, a French aviator, as a witness to show that the reason why aviation is unable to make the headway it should in the French war against the Riffians is because the aviation is under the command of French artillery and infantry officers and that it is necessary to have the aviation in charge of well-schooled aviators if a quick ending of the Riffian war is to be expected.

If the court permits, he intends to call in British and French experts to show the development of their aviations and then to call in the American army and navy heads to show the inefficiency of their department.

Military Commission Blames Bulgars for Greek Sentry's Death

SIDIRO KASTRO, Bulgaria, Nov. 4.—The military commission appointed by the league of nations to investigate the shooting of the Greek sentry, which was used as an excuse by the Pangalos military dictatorship to invade Bulgaria, finds that the Greek sentry was shot in Greek soil and then dragged over to the Bulgarian side. The Bulgarian government promises to "punish" the hunglers who allowed traces of blood to remain by means of which the commission was able to trace the trail that the Bulgarian sentries made in carrying the dead Greek to the Bulgarian side.

ANOTHER TEAPOT DOME UNEARTHED AT WASHINGTON

Officials Charged with $6,453,979.97 Fraud

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—Colonel Themes W. Miller, former alien property custodian, John T. King, former republican state committeemen from Connecticut; Jesse Smith, who committed "suicide" rather than face the Teapot Dome investigation which was then threatening, and four Swiss and German bankers are named in an indictment handed down by the federal grand jury for "conspiring to defraud" the United States government of $6,453,979.97 worth of American Metal stock seized during the war.

This $6,453,979.97 worth of stock was seized as belonging to an enemy alien and was held by the United States. Col. Miller and King and Smith dreamed the cunning plan of this stock to a group of Swiss and German bankers in the Societe pour Valeurs des Metaux (Swiss Society for the Valuation of Metals) of Basle, Switzerland for a "fee" of $391,000 in Liberty bonds.

The indictment names the following German and Swiss bankers and corporations in the indictment:

German Army Officers Indicted.

Richard Merton, of Frankfort on Main, Germany, former German army captain, president of the Metallgesellschaft, who paid King the $391,000 in Liberty bonds for the return of $6,453,979.97 in bonds and cash held by the alien property custodian after the sale of 34,644 shares of stock in the American Metals by the department of justice as German-owned.

Alfred Merton, president of the Metallbank of Frankfort-on-Main.

Leopold du Bois of Basle, president of the Swiss Bank of Basle.

Fritz Zahn Geigy, president of the Societe Suisse pour Valeurs des Metaux.

German Company Involved.

Metallgesellschaft, a German corpo

(Continued on page 3)

FRENCH TALES OF ATROCITIES NAILED AS LIE

French Lose 10 Soldiers, Kill 25,000 Arabs

DAMASCUS, Nov. 4.—The French military made in its effort to justify the vicious assault on Damascus, heralded to the world that Druse hands had murdered many christians and had killed many French soldiers, and that the French had bombarded Damascus in order to defend themselves. Their "justification" is given the lie when French casualties, according to official reports show that but ten French soldiers were killed and 50 were wounded. On the other hand, thousands of natives were killed. As yet no official count has been made of the dead, but the Palestine Arab congress states that about 25,000 perished in the bombardment and subsequent ransacking of the city.

* * *

JERUSALEM, Nov. 4.—An appeal has been sent by the Palestine Arab congress to the Arab peoples of the world, to come to the aid of the suffering natives of Damascus, who have been rendered homeless and without food following the bombardment and ransacking of Damascus by the French and Senegalese troops.

FARRINGTON IS TRYING TO DODGE REMOVAL BY POSTPONING ANNUAL CONVENTION FROM 1926 TO 1927

By ALEX REID

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

Frank Farrington, district president, with the district executive board of the Illinois mine workers, is attempting to postpone the Illinois Mine Workers' convention from 1926 to 1927, and has issued a call to the local unions requesting them to vote for the postponement, stating there is no logical reason why the convention should be called at this time as it is not a scale convention year.

The same reasons were advanced by Lewis and the international board to postpone the international convention, and the Illinois fakers are now following suit. Practically word for word the Illinois president and board have copied the Lewis statement and the miners are asking—will they copy the count, or lack of count, of the ballot returns, like the Lewis yellows did as we have not yet been informed of the court?

Farrington states there is no proper business to come before this convention and because of financial stringency the convention should not be called.

The Illinois miners have that there is a tremendous amount of legitimate work awaiting a convention and are circling for a battle in that convention in the hope that they will be able to remove from office, once and for all, the official wreckers of the union.

The following important questions are to come up at the convention.

Election steals thruout the district. Thruout the district at the last election votes were stolen and substituted on a scale never before known in the history of the miners' union. The condition has become such that the miners are determined to amend their constitution so that this condition can not occur in the future.

Another important case is the betrayal of Sub-District Nine miners, by the officials of Sub-district Nine which led up to the shooting of a progressive miner in Zeigler, and the arrest of fifteen miners, who are charged with murder in the first degree of being sent to capitalist prison at the instigation of the Farrington machine.

The infamous case against Freeman Thompson and John Watt illegally removed from office by the Farrington machine has long been a sore eye to the Illinois miners and they are determined that this case be thrash ed out at the convention.

The Harrisburg case, where the Farrington machine derided the miners a special sub-district convention, legally called to investigate corrupt conditions in that subdistrict, and the Johnson City case where Farrington attempted to negotiate a reduction in mining rates.

The Farrington machine realizes that this convention will prefer charges against him, and for the second time try him for constitutional violations. He is well aware that this convention if called will forever rid the Illinois miners of him and his gang of fakers, hence his desire to postpone the convention.

Illinois miners! Demand your constitutional convention on the constitutional date. Don't let Farrington pull the wool over your eyes any longer. Vote for your convention as a notice to the union wreckers that a cleaning out is due and imminent. The Thompson, Watt, Zeigler, Harrisburg and Johnson City cases demand constitutional action and the only way you can get it is thru a convention.

McKeesport, Pa. Anniversary.

McKeesport, Pa., is celebrating the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution on Nov. 7 in the evening at the Finnish Hall in Glassport, Pa. Speakers will be George Papcun and others speaking in various languages.

NET TIGHTENS AS KLAN TRIAL REVEALS CRIME

Brutal Attacks Were Cause of Death

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Nov. 4—Science, with Dr. J. H. Warvel, pathologist of the Indianapolis Methodist hospital, as its mouthpiece today gave further support to the claim of the state that the death of Miss Madge Oberholtzer was not due to poison.

Dr. Warvel was testifying in the trial of D. C. Stephenson, Earl Henry and Earl Kinder, charged with murder as the result of Miss Oberholtzer's death last fall.

Bruises Killed Girl.

Then the pathologist the state sought to clinch its charge that all bowel lental treatment given Miss Oberholtzer to the three defendants and not bichloride of mercury which she swallowed, as the climax of an enforced automobile tour with Stephenson, was directly responsible for her death.

Miss Oberholtzer, after being near death from the effects of the poison Dr Warvel said, was on the road to recovery when infection developed in bruises and lacerations on her body and killed her. Autopsial examination of her blood cells during her last illness gave him the complete story of her condition, he testified.

MELLON RUNNING MINE ON SCABBY SCALE IN PENNA

All Miners Get from Lewis Is Betrayal

By TOM RAY.

(Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 4. Andy Mellon's Pittsburg Coal company has opened up Midland Mine No. 1, under the 1917 scale. This mine is located near Cannonsburg and has been a union mine ever since it was first opened almost 25 years ago. It is located in the Pittsburgh district attached to District 5 of the U. M. W.

Since the opening of this mine there has been one union coal miner murdered by the scabs that Andy transported from Alabama under false pretenses, which is usually the case with union under capitalism where the bosses are not satisfied by wringing millions of dollars out of the coal miners of this country, but are out to smash every

(Continued on page 3)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE SENDS $200 TO JOHN MERRICK

(I. L. D. News Service)

The International Labor Defense sent a contribution of $200 for the defense of John Merrick, a Haverhill, Mass., strike leader, who was framed by the shoe manufacturers of that city in January, 1925, on a charge of having planted an internal machine near the shoe factory of Knipe Bros.

The police were unable to find any clue to the indentity of the culprit until the shoe manufacturer Knipe offered a reward for the arrest of the guilty person. Merrick's apprehension followed almost immediately. Merrick is a member of the Shoeworkers' Protective Union and has always been active in the labor movement.

Merrick was held in exorbitant bail—$40,000—tried and convicted. He was sentenced to serve from three to five years in the penitentiary, but released on bail pending appeal. His appeal will be heard shortly.

LEWIS-CAPPELLINI MACHINE NOW TRYING TO BETRAY MINERS' WAGE DEMAND FOR CHECKOFF OF DUES

The following article in the third of a series upon the great anthracite strike, involving 158,000 miners on strike for the last nine weeks, in which the Progressive Miners' Committee is pitted against the combined forces of capitalist oppression and the treacherous misleaders of the union. These forces were responsible for the jailing of Alex Reid while speaking at Scranton, where he was held in jail for a full month to cut off his leadership from leading the miners into militant struggle.

• • • •

By ALEX REID
(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

(Article III.)

Thruout the anthracite mining cities one can hear a statement carried along that the strike is drawing to a close. This rumor is being carefully spread thruout the valley.

The writer was informed by many coal miners after he was liberated from jail on the last of October, (where the anthracite labor fakers were partly responsible for placing him), that the feeling among many miners was that an attempt was about to be made to compromise the strike on the granting of the checkoff with a five per cent increase in wages, and the sacrifice of the other demands of the miners.

Fakers Ready for Betrayal.

"This carefully prepared and circulated statement is being spread for no other reason than to prepare the men for betrayal," say the miners. The progressive miners and their leaders thruout the valley have repeatedly shown the miners that although the checkoff was important as an organizational demand and should be fought for, too much importance should not be placed upon it.

The progressive miners have shown the hard coal toilers that even if the checkoff was granted it would not add anything to their earning capacity. They also pointed out that the reason the labor fakers were attempting to attach so much importance to it, was because the granting of the empty checkoff would give them a basis for a compromise.

How near that statement was to the truth is found in the frenzy of the labor misleaders and their frantic attempts to fool the progressive miners in the hard coal region.

Miners, Beware a Sell Out!

Hard coal miners, be on your guard. You are fighting for a miserable ten per cent increase in wages for miners, $7.00 per day, day labor, full recognition of the union and other minor demands. Demand that your interests be safeguarded, that no compromise be made and no arbitration permitted of the strike.

The coal barons are getting hundreds of millions of dollars of profit and royalties every year out of the our sweat and blood, while we are getting a miserable existence. Our wives and families have suffered and sacrificed as coal barons wives and children know nothing of, while our lives are continually in jeopardy, and we never know the moment we will be crushed under thousands of tons of rock.

Real Demands of Progressives

The progressive miners in the anthracite demanded 25 per cent increase in wages with two dollars increase per day for day labor. Anyone knowing the miserable social conditions of the hard coal miners readily admits that this increase would not give the miners even the average standard of living.

The progressive convention, however, saw fit to repudiate the progressives' demands and adopted the demands of the Lewis machine, which every intelligent miner in the field considers inadequate. The question now of getting even these demands is in doubt and will require active vigilance on the part of the miners to offset the sentiment being created thruout the anthracite.

All Agencies Against Miners

Various organizations are at work at the present time thruout the valley in an attempt to mislead the miners and force them to accept a compromise.

The chambers of commerce have organized a committee to bring about negotiations between the miners and operators and they state that the granting of the checkoff would be a great victory for the miners. Nothing is said in their propaganda about the economic conditions of the miners, and their whole effort is directed towards the recognition of coal mining operators on the basis of the granting of the checkoff only.

A Fine Bunch of Vultures

With the chamber of commerce committee acting continuously with the coal operators and the capitalist press are lined up the churches and constitutional Educational League.

During the second week in October a mass meeting was called in Scranton by the Constitutional Educational League and at this meeting there were representatives of the American Legion, Knights of Columbus, chamber of commerce, U. S. army generals, labor fakers and corporation lawyers.

Each representative spoke bitterly against the progressive element, and none was more bitter than Cappellini, the president of District 1 of the U. M. W. of A.

Cappellini, the renegade progressive who was elected by the votes of the progressive miners, is now lined up with all the powers of reaction to crush out all semblance of protest against his treachery and his lack of opposition to the master class.

Renegade Cappellini

In his speech at Scranton, Cappellini told the representatives of reaction that there was no need of anyone coming into the anthracite in behalf of the miners at this time, that he was well prepared to take care of the situation and our American institutions would take care of the people.

How well that care is given to the workers, and particularly to the miners in the anthracite I will deal with in my next article, but what a contrast between the ragged starved miners and their misleaders!

Rinaldo Prosperous

Picture the renegade progressive Cappellini on the center of the stage at the so-called patriotic meeting in Scranton, fat and slick, dressed in the height of fashion, groomed to perfection, still drawing a large salary with the local police authorities in cooperation, a picture of wealth and affluence, and you will readily understand why he wants no outsiders or progressives in the anthracite.

A great contrast indeed, and one which many starving miners are beginning to inquire into.

Husband Killed; Wife After Divorce.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 4—An inquest will be held into the death of Morrell Hardy, 24-year old farm hand whose body was found near Washta, Iowa, to about the same hour his young wife was securing a divorce in Sioux City.

SYRIAN CALDRON



The ferment in the French mandated country of Syria is seriously challenged by the native uprisings. The fiendish storming of Damascus and the slaughter of thousands in the streets and houses of that city roused a storm of protest that threatens to engulf the French occupational forces. Spreading from Damascus the movement now embraces Homs, 80 miles to the north. Reports that vast reserves of Arabs are sweeping up from the south to recruit the rebel forces are probably correct.

Tabasco Is Hot Stuff But the Godly Priest Flees All Temptation

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 4—Reports from the state of Tobasco say that Bishop Pascal Diaz and fourteen catholic priests have fled from that state to escape the requirements of the decree that clergymen of all creeds must marry in order to exercise the duties of their office.

It is reported that the bishop and his fellow-refugees are coming to Mexico City to protest to President Calles that the state of Tobasco's decree amounts to religious persecution.

Five priests in Tabasco already have been arrested because they refused to be married.

Cap and Millinery Union Head Close Union to the Masses

(Continued from page one)

thru a long fight for jurisdiction, between the Hat and Capmakers' Union by the barenecuts of the capmakers, who have proven to the hierarchy of the American Federation of Labor that they are entitled to take their pound of flesh from the workers.

The organization that I am particularly referring to is the Millinery Union, a part of the Capmakers' Union.

In the millinery trade in Chicago there are employed from six to eight thousand workers. There are enrolled in the union only a little over a hundred members. The number is so ridiculously small that it seems as if the officialdom itself is against organizing the workers.

In taking this attitude, it is living up to the universal tendency of the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy "Close the ranks". That seems to be the slogan, as long as the bureaucracy retains its own little tactional machine. As a concrete example I would like to illustrate the reactionary stand of the officialdom on the matter of the organization of the women workers. 80 per cent of those employed in this particular branch of the industry are women.

Why this insane policy?

The president of the Cap and Millinery Union is Zaritsky. He has an apt and servile tool by the name of Solitsky, who is the business agent of the Chicago Milliners' local. Most naturally, he would be in accordance with the reactionary tendencies of Zaritsky. Namely, the union should keep its seriousness, barring the broad masses. In this way, they hope to secure the leadership of the union for themselves, and keep it safe for many left wing tendency.

Can this be done?

The answer is in the negative.

Conditions are forcing the workers to militant action in this, as in all other industries. The beginning has already been made. A first shop nucleus was formed. Nucleus No. 2. Was youngster is healthy and will start tackling immediately the problems ahead of it.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, and the International ladies' Garment Workers' Union, despite their large organizational form, on account of the "collective" method used by the bureaucrats, support measures whereby the earnings of the workers are reduced. These wage cuts are always followed by bad industrial conditions existing. That means, the assault upon the workers always takes place during the slack period.

The millinery trade, not having a union to speak of, wages and conditions are dependent upon the moods and whims of the bosses, since it is the result of individual, instead of collective, bargaining it is always to the detriment of the workers, because they are compelled to compete with each other.

So, what is our immediate task: First, organize all the workers in the industry, regardless of sex.

Second: A goal should be set whereby the workers employed should receive equal pay, regardless of their sex.

Thirdly: They should be educated into the end that the militant wrench of the union could be only one: namely, shop committee form of organization, still drawing a large salary with the local police authorities in cooperation, a picture of wealth and affluence, and you will readily understand why he wants no outsiders or progressives in the anthracite.

A great contrast indeed, and one which many starving miners are beginning to inquire into.

FRUNZE'S DEATH MEMORIALIZED BY WORLD'S WORKERS

Demand Recognition of the Soviet Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK—The death of Mikhail Vasolevich Frunze, commissar of war of the Russian workers' government, will be commemorated at the two big meetings in honor of the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution which will take place at the Central Opera House, 205 East 67 St., New York City, and at Grand Assembly Hall, 318 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y., both of them Friday, Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. The growth of the Red Army out of little guerilla bands into a force capable of defeating the intervention of the counter-revolution and of holding at bay the entire imperialist capitalist world will be detailed by speakers at these meetings. The death of Frunze, like the removal of Trotsky, leaves the powerful conscious military machine of the Russian workers and peasants undisturbed and the growth in strength and fighting capacity of the Red Army continues to keep pace with the growth in the economic power of Russia and the political strength of the Russian Communist Party.

Indeed, the successful organization of the Red Army is a symbol not only of military but of economic victory. The problem of supplies for an army is the problem of food production. The problem of munitions for an army is the problem of factory expansion and successful organization of heavy industry. The growth and victories of the Red Army are but evidences of the success of the Russian workers in running their factories and mills and mines, their railroads and steamships and telegraphs without the intervention of the capitalist class.

A Trebis Victory.

The celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution is therefore the celebration of a treble victory: a military victory over intervention and counter-revolution, a political and cultural victory over backwardness, darkness and confusion, and an economic victory over destruction, sabotage and inexperience. The workers and peasants of Russia have not only succeeded in organizing their own life so well that now, on their 8th Anniversary, their conditions of living are already better than they were in 1913 in spite of war, counter-revolution and invasion, but also they have organized so great a power that it has become an instrument of liberation to the oppressed people of Asia and Africa and a point of support for the workers' movements of Europe and America.

Hear Story of Russia

The workers of Brooklyn and New York cannot, at this moment, visit Russia en masse, but they can hear the story of the achievements of the workers of the country from the lips of those who have been there, at the meeting in the Central Opera House, 205 East 67 St., New York City and in the Grand Assembly Hall, 318 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y., this Friday night. C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, who made a trip to Russia as late as April, 1925, will describe, from first hand, what he has seen in the country ruled by workers and peasants. Moussaye J. Olgin, who was there during the 5th congress will also speak. Other speakers in New York will be Gitlow, Krumbein, Manley, S. Don, Weinstone, chairman; in Brooklyn: Gitlow, Rachel, Lifschitz, Krumbein, Wolfe, Rebecca Grecht, chairman. Revolutionary music and songs will be given. Admission is 50c. Tickets are on sale at the district office of the Workers (Communist) Party and in all branches.

These meetings are more than a celebration of the eight years of triumph of the Russian workers, more than an acknowledgment of a debt of gratitude to them for what they have done for the workers of the world. Our presence at these meetings is an evidence of the determination of the American workers that their government shall recognize the government of Russia and of their determination to prevent a new attack upon Soviet Russia. The strength of Russia is not only in its own workers and peasants and its mighty Red Army, but also, and even more so, in the sympathy of the workers of the rest of the world who will not permit themselves to be driven into attacking the only country that they can consider theirs. In that spirit it is necessary to attend these two demonstrations and to make them so big that our rulers will understand that they cannot start a new offensive against Russia and that they must recognize its workers' government.



To Save THE DAILY WORKER

Profiteers Steal Quarter Million Dollars from the Cotton Raisers of South

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the cotton growers of the south blindly vent their rage upon the government's crop reporting bureau. It is charged that the bureau is under control of those who manipulate the cotton prices to suit their own pocketbooks; that these cotton profiteers have stolen "a quarter of a million dollars," in the words of Senator Caraway, of Arkansas, from the cotton growers by simply having their experts predict an unprecedented cotton crop, resulting in a big drop in prices. The gamblers in cotton then step in and buy up the crop at low prices, holding in until the price again returns to top notch figures.

• • • •

The trick is not a new one. The wheat growers of the northern states suffer similarly in the grip of the grain gamblers, who own the boards of trade in the big wheat centers, Minneapolis and Chicago. As a result the wheat growers hate the grain exchanges, just as the southerner hates the cotton exchanges.

But hate has proved a poor result producer unless it is followed by definite and intelligent action.

• • • •

The cotton raisers, with the wheat growers, like the tens of millions of industrial workers, are thus learning that the government is the instrument of the profiteers, altho these profiteers carefully seek to propagandize all labor into believing that the government is "of, by and for the people."

It was no accident that this profiteer-owned crop reporting bureau declared first that the 1925 crop would total 13,-740,000 bales and then later raised it to 15,226,000 bales while the department of agriculture at Washington at the same time issued reports that cotton production in the Soviet Union, Egypt, Lower California, Mexico and other countries would total 585,000 bales in excess of last year's production.

• • • •

Thus with the world virtually flooded white with cotton, according to government reports, the New York Times still tries to console the robbed that perhaps the high figure is correct. It does not say when this may become known. But if it is correct, says the Times, then the cotton growers ought to be happy since it declares they must have made money at the low figure. It does not point out that the bulk of the crop was not on the market when the low estimate was made; that the prices were not forced down until the speculators were ready to buy in great quantities.

• • • •

Another apology is found in the cotton letter of J. W. Jay & Co., members of the New York cotton exchange. It declares that the government report was the result of a little mistake, the mere failure to recognize that the weevil damage this year was at a minimum. The report says this was "unfortunate." It was, for the cotton growers, to the tune of a quarter of a billion dollars. Jay & Co. do not state the extent of their winnings, however.

Edward E. Bartlett, Jr., of Gwathmey & Co., former president of the New York cotton exchange, comes forward with the old remedy, advising the holding back of the crop "to restore market stability." Powerful organizations of tobacco raisers and fruit growers, to mention only two hard hit groups of land workers, have been created with this object in view. They have gone further, burning the crops in the fields to hold down production and keep up prices. But without avail. They are helpless in the grip of the great profiteers, who control the exchanges, own the means of transportation and storage, and dictate the government reports.

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It is mockery to tell the renter or the heavily mortgaged farmer to hold his crop. It is like telling the starving worker to wait until next month some time to eat. It can't be done. Time presses and it works on the side of the great rich.

This condition will continue as long as capitalism lasts. That southern planters are realizing this more and more is seen in the growth of their farmer unions and other organizations with a class basis. This growing consciousness will result in more definite and organized support by the farmers of the labor party that will be built by the industrial workers. Thus the fight against the cotton speculators and the wheat gamblers becomes a part of the struggle for the final overthrow of the whole capitalist system that oppresses city and land workers alike.

Has Father Right to Slay Insane Daughter? Issue in Denver Court

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 4.—Has the father a moral or legal right to take the life of an imbecile daughter, that her misery may be ended after thirty years of crippled helplessness, will be the question that a jury in district court in Littleton will be asked to decide as Dr. Harold Elmer Blazer, 60 years old "country physician" faced trial for the alleged murder of his daughter Hazel.

Fearing that old age creeping upon him might end his life suddenly and the girl, whom he had tenderly tended for thirty years might be given over to the mercies of strangers or institutional care, Dr. Blazer is charged with snuffing out his daughter's life with chloroform and then attempting to commit suicide.

Defense attorneys have announced that a plea of insanity will be made for Dr. Blazer and that it will be pointed out to the jury that he was not only insane at the time of the alleged crime but that the "imbecile—the human husk—known as Hazel Blazer "had no soul," and that taking her life was an act of human kindness.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

RAILROAD UNION HEADS DISCUSS WAGE INCREASE

Prepare Demands for Better Conditions

The officials and general chairmen of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railroad Conductors from all of the western roads are now holding meetings in Chicago preparatory to presenting their demands for an increase in wages to the railroad heads.

The General Western Chairmen association appointed a committee of five from the Order of Railroad Trainmen and five from the Order of Railroad Conductors to draw up the demands to be presented for the conference.

All meetings of the conference are held behind closed doors and at this time The DAILY WORKER went to press it was unable to ascertain definitely what the special committee of ten would recommend to the conference.

The settlement among the workers represented at this conference for demanding an increase which would bring the wages up to the war time level.

The United States railroad labor board reduced wages 12 per cent on all roads but later cut this reduction to 7 per cent on some roads where union heads sacrificed some of the working rules that the men had won. The conference is now discussing means of getting the wartime wages along with changes in working conditions.

Judge Upholds "Law'n Order" by Fining 19 Who Sell "Hot Dogs"

Nineteen who were attempting to take out a living selling hot dogs on the University of Chicago football game were fined $11 for selling hot dogs without a license. They were arrested upon the complaint of one of the university heads and held at the Hyde Park station until friends had put up a $50 bond.

Governor Re-arrests Convicts Freed by Lieutenant-Governor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 4—Nine convicts, including two former state officials convicted of defalcations, pardoned during his absence from the state by the lieutenant governor, were ordered re-arrested and sent back to the state penitentiary by Governor Terral of Arkansas.

Expedition Arrives

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4—Reports Chapman Andrews, famous explorer and director of the third Asiatic expedition of the New York museum of natural history, will arrive in San Francisco with his party today aboard the liner President Taft. He is returning from the Gobi desert of northern China where he and his fellow explorers found evidence of man's earliest origin. Included in the treasures being brought by Dr. Andrews after years of the prehistoric bones estimated to be more than ten million years old.

Moline and East Moline May Merge

MOLINE, Ill., Nov. 4.—Residents of Moline and East Moline will vote at a special election Dec. 16 on the proposed plan to merge the two cities. Members of the city councils of both places drafted conditions of the union and planned the election.

MILWAUKEE, ATTENTION!

Mass Meeting and Celebration
Eighth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution

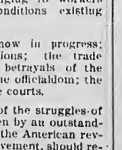
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1925

at the LABOR TEMPLE HALL, 8th and Walnut Streets.

D. E. EARLY from Chicago, will speak on World Significance of the Russian Workers' Revolution.
HERBERT ZAM, from the Y. W. L., will speak on Youth and the Russian Revolution.
SYLVIA SELENDER, will speak for the Junior Group.
THREE SINGING SOCIETIES WILL TAKE PART IN THE PROGRAM.
Beginning at 7:30 P. M. Admission 25 Cents
Auspices, Workers (Communist) Party and Young Workers League.

GOOD NEWS!

For Daily Worker Readers



Wm. F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, goes to the anthracite coal fields next week to stay for two weeks.

About Wednesday, Nov. 11, daily stories will appear analyzing the situation in this scene of bitter struggle, bringing to workers the true conditions existing there:

The strike now in progress; living conditions; the trade unions; the betrayals of the workers by the officialdom; the police and the courts.

This picture of the struggles of miners, written by an outstanding writer of the American revolutionary movement, should receive the widest distribution.

Order a bundle for two weeks

2 cents a copy
3½ cents Saturday

Enclosed $ ..... for ..... copies of The DAILY WORKER to be sent every day for two weeks to:

Name .....

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State .....

LLON RUNNING MINE ON SCABBY SCALE IN PENNA

ll Miners Get from Lewis Is Betrayal

(Continued from page one)

mblance of unionism that is left ce the fatal Cleveland settlement 1922, which was nothing more than parate settlements.

Then the coming of the Jacksonville agreement of 1924 under the "new backward step" policy; a period of ree years which is responsible for o murdering of members of the U. . W. of A.

200,000 Too Many.

But what about the murdering of ion coal miners when there are 200,00 too many miners in the coal mines this country? This being a conservative estimate by the faker John . Lewis, and liberated pigeons.

While this has been called to the ttention of the coal miners of the ountry by the most brilliant writers many times, yet it is necessary to mention this fatal policy of the nion wreckers often to get the real iners to thereby understand what is the reason that we are murdered while on picket duty trying to save ur union, which is deeper in us than the interest or popularity of any inividual even tho he be John L. Lewis he political stool pigeon of strike reaker Coolidge.

The coal miners of this country must arouse from their slumbers and old those responsible for the murderous conditions that prevail in the anthracite region, as well as the bituminous field.

Conditions Lost.

Every union condition that has been ained after years of struggle and sacrifice has been given away by the officers in the district, such as miners aken in the district are fortunate in getting a home of their own have to pay rent or a coal company shack as in Hudson Black Coal company, Local No. 1978, where a grand theft was made by President Louis Dalton who is a member of the Workers (Communist) Party, and to this very reason the takers (Le Facan permitted the organizers and told workers of District 5 to hold an executive conference on this question in favor of the coal company and against the union miners.

How long are the miners going to stand for this? It is high time

Lewis, What Will You Do

Lewis, what will you do when the pompous coal operators refuse to sign giving the miners a living wage contrary to existing agreements and conventions, or refuse to sign any agreement whatsoever? You also operate the office of president of the United Mine Workers of America, as well as your stool pigeon, Coppinger, commander of the political puppets of the anthracite operators has become up the progressive miners machine.

But what are you going to do now Lewis, with the present lethargy of a strong fighting spirit on the part of the rank and file, while the bituminous miners are producing coal that is being used as a substitute along with coal mined by scabbing machine of all kinds, being one of the drastically demands of the 1922 settlement, by not having the contracts expire at the same period as the anthracite.

Well, Lewis, you have made a total wreck of everything you turned your hand to and there is no use for you then that you will make a complete out of the anthracite strike and make a complete job for the checkoff so that you will have your salary guaranteed.

The A. F. of L. and the Left Wing -

ARTICLE V.—PART 2.

THE left wing in the A. F. of L. is a purely rank and file movement. Conditions in the United States have not created as yet a situation where influential heads of trade unions make common cause with large sections of the membership against the reactionary bloc as in Great Britain. The leadership of the left wing in the A. F. of L., with one or two exceptions, is composed of workers who were never part of the bureaucratic machine. The American left wingers build from below. Their progress is slow but that the movement has great vitality is proved by the fact that after a continuous three year war on the left wing in close cooperation with the department of justice, the A. F. of L. officials at Atlantic City still had to deal with resolutions on amalgamation, a labor party, world trade union unity, recognition of Soviet Russia and a national organizing campaign.

DUE to the system of representation of A. F. of L. conventions which almost automatically brings as delegates the officialdom of the affiliated unions, the voting strength of the left wing, pending a swing of some big union to the left, will always be small, and in the face of the question of powerful unions, exercise their autonomy under the A. F of L. constitution, votes mean little.

The left wing must first of all concentrate on the work of propaganda and organization in the unions which make up the A. F. of L.

The agitation for a labor party can become extremely effective if the central bodies and state federations of labor are brought into line ability they have no executive authority. In their respective localities, however, they are the only section of the American labor movement, which perform any real political functions. They have always taken the lead in progressive movements until stepped upon by the international unions and the executive council of the A. F. of L.

AWAITE of this the fight at Atlantic City against the left wing found expression in a tightening of the control of the A. F. of L. over central bodies. They have been placed now in the position as federal labor unions affiliated directly to the A. F. of L. The correspondent of the Federated Press states:

The new powers given the executive council are intended as weapons to be used against central bodies going left. It would appear from the explanatory remarks of Chairman Tobin of the committee on laws, who is himself a member of the executive council, that the offending group along with its charter. The new powers over the central and state bodies, it was explained were merely those already existing over federal local unions.

MEASURES like that above, in view of the almost complete lack of left wing voting strength in the Atlantic City convention, do not coincide very well with the expressed contempt of the left wing in the speeches of Green, Woll and Company. Organizational measures like these opponents are always an indication of the oppositional strength potential if not actual. The A. F. of L. officialdom acts undoubtedly at the job, is yet wise enough to know that it cannot hide its class collaboration schemes behind the "red menace" forever.

A striking instance of the manner in which even the most patriotic labor leaders can either be made to move or forced to appear openly as the an agent of the bosses, is the question of the foreign born workers and the exceptional laws against them for which Secretary of Labor Davis, himself a member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin workers unions appeared as champion.

IN numerous bills before congress proposals were made to establish a registration and fingerprinting system for alien workers. It was a strikebreaking scheme par excellence, the capitalist press, particularly the subsidized organs of the steel trust and mining companies, were enthusiastic. Davis received numerous tributes for "his fearless stand" from all the official and semi-official bodies including "Majah" Berry's American legion which are busy saving the United States from the working class and farmers.

The left wing went into action. A flood of resolutions from labor unions and working class fraternal societies swept over the desks of A. F. of L. officials in Washington and other union headquarters.

THE A. F. of L. with its demand for the complete stoppage of immigration and its vicious demands for deportation of aliens as the source of all "radical propaganda" in the labor movement was just as responsible as the capitalists and their detective agency auxiliaries, for the war on alien workers.

But the most powerful unions in the A. F. of L., such as the United Mine Workers, needle trade unions, railway shop crafts, etc. have huge percentages of foreign-born members.

THE A. F. of L. was forced to act. At Atlantic City it denounced such legislation and adopted a resolution opposing it.

The A. F. of L. was forced to take this action by pressure from below and in spite of the fact that Secretary of Labor Davis had given official cause for inaction by pointing out that most of the Communists were foreign born.

It is only when the left wing has been able to create a broad mass movement thruout the ranks of the organized workers, as in this case, that it achieves its immediate objective. The issue was of such vital importance to the labor movement that denunciation of it as another "red plot" had but little effect.

Such issues make a direct appeal to the workers' sense of solidarity and against this, when effectively organized, the bureaucrats are helpless.

THE proceedings of the Atlantic City convention are valuable material for the left wing. They show that when the left wing organizes its struggle around the basic needs of the workers when these are threatened jointly by the officialdom and the government, large circles of workers can be drawn into active participation in its campaigns.

On the other hand, the Atlantic City convention shows that the A. F. of L. officialdom has succeeded, by concentrating on the Communists, in evading the real issues of the struggle and forcing the left wing to fight for the Communists to abandon its program. Only the most advanced elements will do this and the left wing therefore in numerically weak in this period of growing power for American capitalism.

IF the Communist Party had interests other than those of the whole working class this situation could be accepted by it as a most desirable one.

But in the present stage of development of the class struggle in the United States, with the trade union movement the most backward of any capitalist nation in the world, yet at the same time affording the only feasible road to the arousing of mass consciousness in decisive masses of the workers, the left wing has to be more than an appendage of the Communist party or actually under its leadership.

The immediate task of the most conscious elements of the left wing is to broaden the base to which the offensive of the A. F. of L. officialdom has confined it. The Communists must take the lead in this. As this review of the proceedings of the Atlantic City convention has shown there are issues on which a broad left wing can be built, such as "organize the unorganized," reductions of hours and increases of wages," "struggle against governmental systems," etc. When such issues are given their most effective application in the various sections of the labor movement and left wing activity is thereby stimulated, slogans like "for a labor party," "world trade union unity" and "recognition of Soviet Russia" not only begin to reach hundreds of thousands of workers but to receive their most closely connected with the slogans of the daily struggle.

FOR our party the immediate work in hand is that outlined for the British Communists by Losovsky at the fourth congress of the Comintern:

The aim here must be to create a more numerous opposition than at present exists (in the form of a left wing—W. F. D.) Our aim must be that our Communist groups set as a point of crystallization round which the opposition elements will concentrate.

The aim must be to create, to marshall, to integrate the opposition . . . . . THERE MUST BE ESTABLISHED A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PARTY ORGANIZATION AND THE OPPOSITION, WHICH BY ITS VERY NATURE IS HETEROGENOUS—IN SUCH A MANNER THAT THE COMMUNISTS COULD NOT BE CHARGED WITH STRIVING TO MECHANICALLY DOMINATE THE ENTIRE OPPOSITION MOVEMENT. (Emphasis mine—W. F. D.)

FOLLOWING upon the paring down process which has, in the last two years reduced the left wing, to the more than members of our party who are also trade unionists, the Atlantic City convention shows that our party must choose, for some time at least, between a left wing made up of Communists and with little possibility of effective work in the most reactionary trade union movement in the world or a broad left wing brought together on many minor issues some of which may even appear silly to some revolutionists in which "Communist groups should act as a point of crystallization"

(Conclusion of Series.)

By William F. Dunne

Lawyer Claims 300 Chicago Policemen in Bootlegger's Pay

(Continued from page one)

alone amounted to the sum of $8,926.

At first the Gennas had tried the "black-and-tan" system on the patrolmen and other upholders of "law and order," but as these defenders of "private property" had short memories, the Gennas then told the coppers to show up at the Italian-American Social Club, 1035 West Taylor street, and there sign the "payroll," and collect their "wages" every month. "Payday's" would come between the 25th of one month and then the 10th of the succeeding month.

The numbers of every patrolman were placed in the book in the endeavor to see that none tried the city hall "stunt" of collecting two or three pays for one month's "labors."

This is in substance the evidence offered by the lawyer which the judge refused to allow to be introduced as evidence.

Mayor Gets Hot Under Collar.

Mayor Dever when told about this became hot under the collar and said "We have believed right along that things were not as they should be at that station (the Maxwell street station which is in the district the Gennas used for their "manufacturing" establishments) and the superintendent of police is going to take some definite action in a very short time to improve conditions there."

Collins Threatens "shakeup."

Chief of Police Collins threatened another of the cleanups that never arrive.

The books of the Genna gang will not be produced the second time unless they are sure that the information that is in them will mean the saving of their two gunmen.

CHICAGO WORKERS TO CELEBRATE SATURDAY AT TEMPLE AUDITORIUM

The events of Nov. 7, 1917, when the Russian working class seized power from decadent capitalism—those historic events, and with them the eight years' progressive development of the first Soviet Republic, will be celebrated in Chicago as everywhere else thruout the world on the anniversary of the Russian revolution, this Saturday. As previously announced, the Chicago mass meeting will be held Saturday night in Temple Hall, corner Marshfield and Van Buren, at 8 p. m.

There will be music and revolutionary songs, in addition to the speeches of Max Bedacht, Earl R. Browder, Martin Abern, Max Shachtman and Herbert Zam.

Republican Victory in Boston Ends 16 Years Democratic City Rule

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Nov. 4. The city's return to republican administration after 16 years of democratic rule is thru a decisive victory of Macolm E. Haynes, former collector of internal revenue, was inducted in returns from yesterday's election. Theodore E. Glynn, fire commissioner, who had the backing of Mayor Curley and the democratic machine, is defeated by a vote of close to 15,000.

• • •

Indiana Republicans Win

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 4. Republicans won sweeping victories yesterday in municipal elections in this state. Their candidates for mayor were successful in Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Evansville, Fort Wayne, La Fayette, Crawfordsville, Peru, Elkhart, Frankfort, Jeffersonville, and in all of these cities but Indianapolis the republican victory ousted democratic administrations which have governed the cities for four years. Outstanding republican defeats were at South Bend, Marion, and at Richmond. In Indianapolis John R. Duvall, republican, holds the mayoralty which will be vacated by Mayor Lew Shank.

G. O. P. Wins Louisville.

LOUISVILLE Ky. Nov. 4. Figures compiled early today by the Courier Journal from 215 of the 240 precincts gave Arthur A. Will, republican candidate, votes to 55,106 for J. T. O'Neal democrat in the race for mayor of Louisville. Democratic chairman Lloyd Bacon charged irregularities and wholesale frauds in the returns and declared positive evidence of fraud for the checkup so that you will in many precincts.

VIENNA BAKERS STRIKE AS 90,000 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES WIN DEMANDS

VIENNA, Austria, Nov. 4. Nine thousand bakers are on strike and Vienna is breadless because the bakers refused to work for the same pay under a rapidly rising cost of living. The threatened strike of 90,000 government employes has been averted at the last hour by conceding to the workers most of their demands in order to prevent a tie up of all communications, since the postal and telegraph workers were threatening strike.

Another Teapot Dome Scandal Is Unearthed at Capital

(Continued from page 1)

tation of Frankfort on Main

The Societe Suisse pour Valeurs des Metaux

Three Give "Retainer."

King admitted before the federal grand jury that Col. Miller, Jesse Smith and himself divided the Liberty bonds that were assets of the American Metals corporation after they had "managed" to turn back confiscated property to the German owners.

Miller denies knowledge of any "wrongdoing" and states that the transaction which was carried on between the alien property custodian's office was a "proper and legal one" as the department of justice had adopted teh return of the property.

Why the Change.

Despite the assertions of the department of justice, that the indicted Smith and Miller would be allowed to be tried in America or trial or "conspiracy," the department now claims that after "investigating" internal cloud has it "observers" it cannot extradite them for conspiracy.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism study it.

BRITISH COMMUNISTS HELD TO HIGH COURT; G. B. S. SIGNS BONDS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Preliminary hearings in the case of the twelve Communists charged with inciting sedition were ended at bow street today and the defendants were committed to trial in the high court at Old Bailey. George Bernard Shaw was one of the persons who signed bail bonds for the Communists.

FRENCH CRISIS IS AVOIDED BY SUPPORT VOTE

Revolt Threat Looms Thruout Domains

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Nov. 4.—The Painleve government only exists by dint of sufferance. Tottering to an ignominious fall, rebuked by an overwhelming majority of the chamber of deputies, it was saved to prolong its death pangs by the socialists refraining from voting.

The result is that alike in the chiefs of death, and incapable of moving one way or another, with a majority menacing its existence, it drags on another day, uncertain whether its demise will be today or tomorrow, but knowing full well that it will be soon.

The former political enemies of the Painleve government enabled it to exist a short time longer by giving it a vote of confidence. They explained that it might be disastrous for France to change the ministerial cards within such a short time after its reorganization. The vote of confidence was 1121 to 193, with 21 deputies abstaining from voting.

The conservatives made it plain that their vote was not a vote of confidence, but only an attempt to end the present chaotic condition of affairs in France.

Now Wants Disarmament.

Simultaneous with the second cabinet crisis within ten days comes the announcement that France is making proposals to the league of nations for a disarmament conference to devise some means of limiting the heavy military burdens and at the same time create security guarantees to compensate for the limitation of armaments in case of sudden aggression.

This is viewed here as an effort to create confidence in the government and bolster up the falling currency. It cannot have the desired effect as all influential financial circles are aware that with new agreements being reported daily from the mandated areas, a standing army of even greater dimensions is necessary to save the situation in the colonies.

Briand May Be Premier.

Painleve's stay is limited, that is certain. His successor will in all probability be M. Briand, who has stepped in many times at critical moments and weathered the storm. Whether he will be able to do so this time is questionable, as it is doubtful if the aid of Great Britain, of which he is practically assured, will be sufficient to tide over the present period of disorder that threatens from every quarter.

It is also thought that if Briand forms a cabinet that increased pressure will be brought to bear by the United States, as that immediate power will fight against the rapprochement of Britain and France with its tremendous economic power.

Communists Active

Communists are carrying on a terrific campaign for denunciation of all the leading parties and vehemently demanding a cessation of compose in the colonies. The storming of Damascus has loosened a veritable avalanche of fury from the ranks of the working class. Divisions of the army are being automatically shifted in all six units to prevent too long associations developing into mutiny among the troops engaged in these ventures.

The vote of confidence reluctantly given had in view the rapid spread of Communism among all ranks of the workers, rather than any abstract desire to stabilize the Painleve government.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch to your shopmate.

TWO AMERICAN DESTROYERS HURRIEDLY LEAVE ALEXANDRIA FOR SYRIAN SEAPORT, BEIRUT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALEXANORIA, Egypt, Nov. 4.—Two American destroyers that had been in the port here have hurriedly left for Beirut, Syria, after receiving orders from the navy department in Washington, D. C.

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

OF THE

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1925, 8 P. M.

at TEMPLE HALL,

(Van Buren and Marshfield, One Block West of Ashland)

SPEAKERS:

EARL R. BROWDER, Director Research Dept. Workers (Communist) Party

MAX BEDACHT, Member C. E. C. Workers (Communist) Party

MARTIN ABERN, Dist. Organizer, Workers (Communist) Party

MAX SHACHTMAN, Editor YOUNG WORKER

H. ZAM, Secretary, Young Workers League

MUSIC:

Freiheit Singing Society and Mandolin Orchestra

Admission 25 Cents

Auspices Workers (Communist) Party, Local Chicago

The Great Leader of the Revolution



Books by V. I. ULIANOV LENIN *Books About*

STATE AND REVOLUTION

One of the most widely known of the works of Lenin. Written just before the Bolshevik revolution, it is a Marxian analysis of the capitalistic state "the armed protector of Capitalism", and a lesson in the revolutionary necessity of the establishment of the workers' state, "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat", during the period of transition from Capitalism to Communism. State and Revolution is the final refutation of the nonsense spread by right socialists, anarchists, pacifists and syndicalists regarding the state. The book contains some of the most important Communist theory which must be read and understood by every Communist.

96 pages 25 Cents.

PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION or KAUTSKY THE RENGADE

Lenin led the fight of the revolutionist against the reformists and dilutors of Marxism for 20 years. In this book he delivers a permanently annihilating attack on Kautsky the chief theoretician of the Menshevikis. Communists would do well to read and reread this all too little known book.

128 pages (paper) .25 Cents

THE INFANTILE SICKNESS. or "LEFTISM" IN COMMUNISM

In all young revolutionary movements there develops an exaggerated tendency toward the "left" a systematic opposition to participation in reactionary trade unions, and a wish to remain "pure" in the face of necessary and advantageous compromises. Lenin completely unmasks the hollowness of the ultra-left phrases, shatters their positions and leaves a ringing and crystal declaration of the true political line of Communism. A classic of Communist literature.

Price, (paper) 15 Cents

NICOLAI LENIN, His Live and Work by G. Zinoviev

A short biography of Lenin by a friend and political co worker of many years. Gregory Zinoviev, then president of the Communist International.

Price, (paper) 25 Cents

LENIN, THE GREAT STRATEGIST By A. Losovsky.

A portrayal of Lenin in action as a Marxist, logician, revolutionary statesist and proletarian statesman.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LENINISM. By I. Stalin.

An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led the period of Capitalist imperialism. Written by a close co-worker of Lenin the present Secretary of the Russian Communist Party.

78 pp. Durotlex Covers. 35 Cents

IMPERIALISM, THE FINAL STAGE OF CAPITALISM. By Nicolai Lenin

One of Lenin's monumental contributions to political economy. It is this final stage of capitalism, that finds its expression in a world struggle for the monopolistic control of markets, in capitalist imperialism which brought about the world war and which must inevitably bring further wars until capitalism has been destroyed and the working class has established itself as the ruling power.

Price, (complete edition) (paper) 50Cents

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY

1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD. Chicago - ILL.

AMERICAN TEXTILE WORKERS UNDER THE DAWES PLAN LIKE THEIR BROTHERS IN GERMANY

By LOUIS KOVESS.

ARTICLE V.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 4—Two hundred thousand English textile workers have fought for months against a 10 per cent wage reduction.

In North Czecho-Slovakia, 10,000 textile workers of 22 mills went on strike recently against wage cutting.

In the United States the 10 per cent wage cut has fluctuated, but where it was not enforced yet it is only a matter of time until it will be enforced. In most countries an attack has started to reduce the standard of living of the textile workers.

The Dawes Plan a Wage Reducer.

The consequence of the enforcement of the Dawes plan in Germany is, that the load of the war reparations falls on the shoulders of the workers. The conquering imperialist powers are trying to press out the blood from the working masses.

The result of this is that the starvation wages paid German workers cheapens production so that the German capitalist is able to compete with other countries.

Let us see for instance the difference between the German and English knitters.

If a knitter in England earns for a 47-hour week $15, the earnings of a Hamlinge knitter for a 54-hour week is only six dollars.

But because the English capitalist don't want to lose any of his profit, he starts an attack to reduce the wages of the knitters. The American situation is similar. In Czecho-Slovakia and in other countries we see the attack made to reduce the wages of the knitter and all other workers in succession.

According to the national industrial conference board, the standard of living of German workers is only one-third of the American worker.

Export of German Textiles Increases.

The export of German textile products has increased from 114,427 tons to 141,032 tons in the first six months of this year. The value of the exported textile fabrics increased from 623,942,000 marks to 755,040,000 marks, or 25 per cent. The silk export increased from 62,393,000 marks to 75,750,000 marks.

Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers' Union, introduced a resolution at the convention of the American Federation of Labor demanding the supervision of two slogans coming true, the stand the Fordney-McCumber tariff act now in effect

will steadily go down still further.

Fight Against Wage Cutting.

From the above we can conclude that with the introduction of the Dawes plan, the German working class was given the rule of wage cutters.

The fight against the Dawes plan therefore must be a part of the fight led by the textile workers and the workers of other industries.

We also understand that the cutting of the wages of textile workers is not a local affair but a country and world wide affair. The fight against wage reduction of the Passaic workers, and the organization of the unorganized, must start with a united front organization. The same steps are necessary on a country wide scale, and wherever there is an opportunity we must fight for world trade union unity.

When the textile baron brings for his excuse of wage cutting, that "he can not say that the competition" he does not say that for the sake of competition he is reducing the standard of living only of the workers, but will not give a bit from his profit.

Increase Productiveness, Lower Wages

In the United States, where the textile barons are piling up huge profits, not only do they want to increase their profit by reducing the wages, but thru increasing the productivity of the workers.

In the last year the American textile workers' efficiency has doubled without having his wages increased. In the last 20 years the efficiency of the textile workers has increased 100 per cent, in the meanwhile the cost of living has increased 100 per cent, but the wages of the knitters have hardly increased at all, and in the last few years have been falling steadily.

"Fight" and "hurry" without these slogans coming true, the stand of living of the textile workers will steadily go down still further.

HAGUE MACHINE WINS IN STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Coolidge Candidate Meets with Defeat

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 4.—Commissioner A. Harry Moore, democratic candidate for governor of New Jersey, running on a wet platform was leading his republican opponent, State Senator Arthur Whitney, by 31,000 votes when 871 of the state's 2,810 precints had been tabulated. Later virtually complete returns as tabulated at Trenton gave him the election by a narrow margin.

The democratic victory is by no means complete, however, as the third congressional district elected Stewart Appleby, republican, over his democratic opponent, J. Lyle Kinsouth, by more than 2,000 majority.

A Tammany Victory.

The election of Moore placed the state house in the hands of the Tammany adjunct of Jersey City, a formidable political machine dominated by Mayor Frank Hague, whose principal achievement in office has been the crushing of unionism in the city in favor of the open shop manufacturers.

Early in his career, while his machine was in the making he smashed a union organized by the policemen known as the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association. Later they organized in to a secret policemen's union. He gave its members twenty-four hours to quit the union or quit the force after planting stool-pigeons in the organization and getting a roster of the membership. His reign of terror smashed this union. The active organizers were removed from the force in order to ensure it being an effective instrument to keep the owners in a scab basis.

Hague is one of the "big three" in the National scene as of the democratic party. The other two being Al Smith, governor of New York, and George E. Brennan democratic boss of Chicago. The regular Tammany spoils system is in vogue and the state is in for a period of typical Tammany crime.

Terrific Power Wielded.

The governor of the state of New Jersey wields despotic powers over the people of the state. He has the appointive power of both prosecutors and judges of the courts, and this makes him all and supreme in the state.

Hague, in his career as boss of Jersey City, has managed to become a wealthy man thru playing the political game, while he entered politics without a cent.

Coolidge, candidate on the republican ticket, Arthur Whitney was defeated by a close margin. He had the endorsement of the Ku Klux Klan and the anti-saloon league. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, web publisher of the Saturday Evening Post, Ladies Home Journal, Philadelphia Public Ledger and New York Evening Post, sent one of his principal pen prostitutes Clinton W. Gilbert, into the state to aid in politically for Coolidge's man, but to no avail.

The Curtis service rendered by Gilbert was to expose the real nature of the Hague machine.

Communist Vote Not In.

As was to be expected, the vote for the Workers (Communist) Party candidates has not yet been announced, the heaviest of the two old political machines having failed to tabulate it on the first count.

Much interest in the Communist campaign was manifested among the workers in the industrial centers near New York and undoubtedly resulted in a marked increase in Communist sentiment and support.

In the actual labor struggles the Communists of New Jersey have taken a prominent part, particularly in the great Paterson strike of last year, and thousands of workers support our principles. Many of the industrial workers are disfranchised because of the stringent election laws prevailing and it is not possible to register the number of workers under Communist influence that the election machinery, though it serves to indicate the growing power of the movement.

Chicago Workers Picketing Angers Hungarian Consul

Picketers, who beset the Hungarian consulate in Chicago in protest against the torture and probable execution in Hungary of the radical leader, Matthias Rakosi and members of the independent socialist party, were scoffed at by Consul J. S. Schefbeck.

"They are a lot of radicals who are meddling in what is none of their business," he said over the telephone to the Federated Press. The demonstration, which included a picketing of the Ambassador Hotel where the Hungarian finance minister is staying while trying to negotiate a loan, was arranged by the International Labor Defense.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM!



Boston, Mass., Nov. 5, 1925.

The DAILY WORKER,
Chicago Ill.

First DAILY WORKER rescue party held in Boston. Raised two hundred and fifty dollars. Money and story follows. More rescue parties being organized.

ROBERT ZELMS.

HOLD 'EM!

The DAILY WORKER published this winter, receipts so far amount to only $17,029.62 with today's donations as follows:

Finnish branch, Workers Party, Ahmeek, Mich	$ 30.00
Finnish branch Workers Party, Portland, Ore.	15.00
Finnish branch Workers Party, Kenosha, Wis.	5.00
Shop Nucleus 1 Kenosha, Wis.	1.00
Ernest Wagenknecht, Jr. Hereford, Ohio	2.00
F. Nedberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Finnish branch, Workers Party, Duluth, Minn., collected by C. Williamson	7.00
Hannah Kachbeler, Toledo, O.	2.00
D. Hellander, Spokane, Wash.	1.00
L. Candela and A. Quint, Chicago, Ill.	4.00
G. Jackey, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Wm. O'Neill, Chicago, Ill.	.50

DONATIONS FROM NEW YORK:

English Harlem branch	35.50
English Brown-ville branch	19.50
English Brownsville, Minnie Gorelik	7.50
Russian Downtown branch	11.10
Albert Morano, Italian B. T.	7.00
Shop Nucleus 22 Dave Goldin...	5.00
Hungarian Yorkville branch	1.00
M. Schneider, English B. T.	5.25
Ph. Lapowsky	2.00
English 1 Bronx branch, Kings	28.50
English West Side, Cummer	6.00
TOTAL	$ 229.85
Previously recorded	16,868.17
Grand Total	$17,029.62

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GREETING

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Proceeds of All Meetings Goes to Fund

TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, November 6, 7 and 8
Look for Place and Date in Your City

FAMOUS SPEAKERS *MUSICAL PROGRAMS*

NEW YORK CITY.
Central Opera House, 205 E. 67th St., Nov. 6 in the evening. C. E. Ruthenberg, Moissaye J. Olgin, Benjamin Gitlow.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Grand Assembly Hall, 318 Grand St., Nov. 6 in the evening. C. E. Ruthenberg, Moissaye J. Olgin, Benjamin Gitlow.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul St., Nov. 8, at 7:00 p. m. Ella Reeve Bloor.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Labor Lyceum, 376 William St., Nov. 8, at 2:00 p. m. Ella Reeve Bloor.

UTICA, N. Y.
Labor Temple Hall, 714 Charlotte St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
Swedish Br. Hall, 3rd & Main St., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St., Nov. 8, at 7 p. m. Al Schaap.

BAYONNE, N. J.
Workmen's Circle Hall, 725 W. 25th St., Nov. 8, 2 p. m.

NEWARK, N. J.
Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Joseph Manley.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Workers' Hall, 387 Grand St., Nov. 7, at 8 p. m.

PATERSON, N. J.
Carpenters' Hall, 54-56 Van Hauten St., Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m.

DENVER, COLO.
Social Turner Hall, 714 Charlotte St., Nov. 8, at 7:30 p. m. Wm. Dietrich.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
California Hall, Polk & Turk St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Tom Lewis.

BERKELEY, CALIF.
Finnish Hall, 1819 10th St., Nov. 8.

BOSTON, MASS.
At Scenic Auditorium, Berkeley & Tremont, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. C. E. Ruthenberg.

WORCESTER, MASS.
Belmont Halll, 54 Belmont St., Nov. 7, at 7:00 p. m. C. E. Ruthenberg.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Liberty Hall, 592 North St., Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m. Alexander Trachtenberg.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Playhouse, 1814 N. Street, N.W., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Bertram D. Wolfe.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Brith Sholom Hall, 1012-14 E. Baltimore St., Nov. 10, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Labor Lyceum, 6th & Brown Sts., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Jay Lovestone, N. H. Tallentire.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. William F. Dunne.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Moose Temple Hall, 1000 Walnut St., Nov. 8, 2:30 p. m. Jay Lovestone.

CANTON, OHIO.
Canton Music Hall, 812 Tusc St. E., Nov. 8, in the evening. Jay Lovestone.

BELLAIRE, OHIO.
Bohemian Hall, 41st & Harrison Sts., Nov. 6, at 6 p. m. Wm. J. White.

CONNEAUT, OHIO.
Workers' Hall, Broad Street. Nov. 7.

HARTFORD, CONN.
Labor Educational Alliance, 237 Windsor Ave., Nov. 6 at 8 p. m. Bertram D. Wolfe and Sam Darcy.

NEW HAVEN, CONN
Hermanson's Hall, 158 Crown St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. J. O. Bentall.

WATERBURY, CONN.
Garden Hall, East Main St., Nov. 1st, at 2:30 p. m. Charles Krumbein.

CHICAGO, ILL.
Temple Hall, Van Buren & Marshfield Aves., Nov. 7, at 8 p. m. M. Bedacht, E. R. Browder.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.
Workers' Hall, 517 Helmholz Ave., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Max Schachtman.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
Painters' Hall, Grand & Page Blvds., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m.

ROCKFORD, ILL.
Workers' Hall, 511 7th Street Nov. 8, at 3:00 p. m. Max Salzman.

PULLMAN, ILL.
Strauss Hall, 107th St. and Indiana Ave., Nov. 8. at 6:30 p. m. Martin Abern, Nat Kaplan.

FRANKFORT, ILL.
Majestic Theater, W. Main St., 300 Blk., Nov. 8. at 2 p. m. Manuel Gomez.

SOUTH BEND, IND.
Hungarian Hall, 316 South Chopin St., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Lovett Fort-Whiteman.

KENOSHA, WIS.
Schlitz Hall, N. Main St. & Milwaukee Ave., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m.

DETROIT, MICH.
Finnish Hall, 5969 14th St., Nov. 7, at 8:00 p. m. J. Louis Engdahl.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Son's & Daughters' Hall, 1057 Hamilton Ave. N. W. Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. J. L. Engdahl.

MASS, MICH.
Mass Fire Hall, Nov. 8th.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Moose Hall, 43 So. 4th St., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. James P. Cannon.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
German Place, 444 Rice St. Nov. 8, at 2:00 p. m. James P. Cannon.

DULUTH, MINN.
Workers' Hall, 19 Ave. W. and 1st St., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Ronn Angervo.

ganization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

ANGUAGE SECTION REORGANIZATION COMMISSIONS HOLD JOINT SESSION REGARDING WORKERS SOCIAL CLUBS

The members of the reorganization commissions of the Czechs Slovak, Lithuanian, South Slavic, Slovak and Scandinavian sections held their joint meeting in Chicago on October 27th.

Comrade Lovestone reported for the organization department on the progress of reorganization and the investigation which the organization partment is making to secure enough data to present a concrete, specific gram for the formation of workers's by the various sections.

Czecho-Slovak Report.

omrade Kalousek, reporting for Czecho-Slovak reorganization commission informed the comrades that Czecho-Slovak Communist group had been carrying articles regularly ading for reorganization and mak for an understanding of the ques. by the Czecho-Slovak comrades. ffiliated Village is being sent out on ur to explain in detail the party's hevization program to the Czecho ak branches. Some opposition manifested itself to reorganization , but it is not big or organized s are being taken to assign com es the task of convincing all those are manifest as some hostility to reorganization program.

Greek Federation Report.

omrade Chrysses reported for the ek commission. He declared that Greek press has been energetically propagating the party's program reorganization. No opposition has manifested itself in the ranks of the ek comrades to reorganization comission is planning to send organizer to cover the various ek Clubs. The Greek comrades reported that they are confront with the problem of maintaining tact with the number of members large that they have.

Lithuanian Report.

Comrade Andrulis, in reporting for Lithuanian section, declared that he objection to reorganization had manifested itself in one of the Philadelphia branches. In Chicago there not a single Lithuanian comrade s in doubtful or opposed to reorganization—everyone is enthusiastic reorganization. The Lithuanian anization has received reports from veland, New York, Detroit and Kaburgh to the effect that the comrades there are expressing themselves favorably over the prospect of being reorganized as members of shop nuclei. Similar sentiments were expressed at the Lithuanian National Conference. The only likelihood of any loss amongst the Lithuanian comrades is that of the language difficulty which may confront some members.

South Slavic Report.

The South Slavic reorganization commission report was made by Comrade Novak. Comrade Novak explained the special campaign carried on by the South Slavic comrades for reorganization, the mobilization of all their speakers and the widespread circulation of literature. In one branch in Niagara Falls, one member opposed the reorganization; a special organizer was sent to the branch to explain the matter fully. No other opposition has shown itself. Some difficulties were encountered as having arisen from the change in dues payments. As soon as quarters permit, the federation will propose a special bulletin on reorganization.

Scandinavian Report.

The Scandinavian comrades have been carrying on a very systematic and thoro campaign for reorganization in their press. Two and three columns are printed weekly in the Ny Tid. A comrade especially acquainted with the problems of reorganization is now touring the various districts. Some opposition and some passivity have shown themselves in Chicago.

Slovak Section.

Comrade Bendix reported for the Slovak section, and told of the numerous translations that had appeared in their press on reorganization.

Special Workers' Clubs.

On the matter of workers' clubs, the information gathered by the organization department as to the special conditions existing in different federations was given to the comrades present. The application of the policy in organizing workers' clubs, necessarily varies, with the specific conditions in which the different language section finds itself. For instance, the Hungarian workers already have Elore Dramatic and Cultural clubs and Workers' Homes Associations, the Lithuanian workers are often members of the Lithuanian Workers' Literature Association. The Bulgarian comrades have special educational clubs itself. The South Slavic comrades, in some instances, have special benefit societies. The Jewish comrades have their Workmen's Circles in certain cases, and so on.

The Central Executive Committee organization department will permit sufficient latitude in the organization of these workers' clubs, so as to take into consideration the specific conditions existing among the various groups of workers.

A report is soon to be prepared by the organization department on the workers' clubs, outlining the general principles of procedure in organizing these clubs, explaining the method of constitution and functioning of these clubs, and providing for the specific application by each language section of the constitutional provisions regarding the organization of these clubs.

DISTRICTS ONE AND FIVE TO HAVE MANY ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS

Districts One and Five have responded wholeheartedly to the call for meetings to celebrate the 8th anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik revolution. The meetings will be held in the following cities:

DISTRICT NO. 1

Providence, R. I.—Sunday, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. Speaker, Harry Canter.
Lowell, Mass.—Sunday, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. Speaker, S. Bloomfield.
Maynard, Mass.—Sunday, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. Speaker, Max Lerner.
Gardner, Mass.—Sunday, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. Speaker, Jean J. Daliam
Lanesville, Mass.—Saturday, Nov. 7, at 8 p. m. Speaker, N. Kutsevon
Revere, Mass.—Nov. 15, at 2 p. m. Speaker, Max Lerner.
Norwood, Mass.—Sunday, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. Speakers, Eva Hoffman.
Quincy, Mass.—Sunday, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. Speaker, Anton Bimba.
Fitchburg, Mass.—Saturday, Nov. 7, at 8 p. m. Speaker, S. Bloomfield.
West Concord, N. H.—Sunday, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. Speaker, N. Kutsevon
Peabody, Mass.—Saturday, Nov. 7, at 8 p. m. Speakers, L. Marks and S. Zelins.
Lawrence, Mass.—Sunday, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. Speaker, Jack Karas
List of mass meetings in Districts Nos. 5 and 8, anniversary of the Russian revolution, arranged by the South Slavic section:

Uniontown, Republic and W. Brownsville, Pa.—Nov 7, at Republic Work. Hall, 7:30 p. m. D. Lipetch and J. Zubich.
Bentley, Pa.—Nov. 7, at Odd Fellows Hall, 7:30 p. m. A. Janus and S. Mesarcs.
Coverdale, Pa.—Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m. P. Kucinich and M. Vrbijan.
Lawrence, Pa.—Nov. 8, at Bridgeville, Burgettstown, Pa.—Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m. Speakers.
New Brighton, Pa.—Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m. S. Spolarich and P. Mesarcs.
Verona, Pa.—Nov. 8, 2 p. m. P. Kucinich and B. Lipetch.
Manaanna, Pa.—Nov. 8, 2 p. m. A. Janus and S. Mesarcs.
Canonsburg, Pa.—Nov. 8, 2 p. m. Together with C. C. P. Sarkich and M. Brigich.
Avella, Pa.—Nov. 8, 2 p. m. J. Mavrovich.
Export Pa.—Nov. 8, 2 p. m. P. Seller and A. Herval.
Wood Ridge, Pa.—Nov. 8, 7 p. m. C. Poizman and B. Lipetch.
Tredeghia, W. Va.—Nov. 8, 2 p. m. F. Vrdjuka and P. Mijenin.
Purgitree, W. Va.—Nov. 8, 2 p. m. V. Kesanovich and J. Zubich.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Nov. 8, 2 p. m. A. Tomsic.
McKeesport, Pa.—Nov. 8, 2 p. m. Lunceravich.
Boston, Pa.—Nov. 8, 2 p. m. V. Simonich.

Seek Many "Prominent Citizens" of St. Louis for "Stealing" Whisky

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 4.—Federal collector of internal revenue Hollenbeck, Nat Goldstein, long identified with republican politics in St. Louis; State Senator Michael Kinney and his brother W. J. Kinney; Fred Lorch, republican boss of St. Louis county and R. E. Walker, former deputy sheriff were some of those mentioned in warrants issued by the federal grand jury charging them with conspiracy to violate the Volstead act and conspiring to the theft of 937 barrels of whisky from the Jack Daniel whisky distillery warehouse.

The warrants were issued following the testimony of George Remus, who has made his "exposé" and is now serving time in the summer prison at Atlanta, that the federal government mandarins for those who forged that prohibition officers must live.

Remus also told the grand jurors that added the 934 barrels to disappear from the warehouse but since he is a state's witness, no warrant has been issued against him. Remus' estranged wife is being sought by the federal authorities for "doing her bit."

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NUCLEUS LEADER MUST TRAIN AT WORKERS' SCHOOL

Group Selects Student and Pays His Fee

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The Workers' School will train one worker of each shop nucleus, preferably the organizer, to lead political discussions in his shop nucleus, in the form of a course in the "Fundamentals of Leninism," in the theory and practice of Leninism in their concrete application to the American party in general, and the needs and problems of the shop nucleus and the manner of teaching it or leading the discussion. The shop nucleus will select the comrade to take the training course, exact attendance from him and pay his fee.

Training Necessary

With the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei will come up the question of the party's activities in all fields of work, and a thousand fold increase in our contact with, and influence over the masses.

In order that our reorganization shall not be merely a reallocation of our present membership and in order that the nuclei shall be active, and alive, responding to the needs of the masses in the shops and factories, it is necessary that our entire membership, organized in the nuclei, shall be equal to the demands of the situation. This can only be done by a deepening of the understanding of the laws of the class struggle among our membership by giving to every member a political minimum education in Communism. They must also be instructed in the performance of the daily organizational tasks.

The shop nucleus training course is organized on a basis that precedes the teaching of the entire party membership into our educational work.

The course will contain the "Fundamentals of Leninism" and "Party Organizational Problems," the outline being approximately as follows:

1. Capitalist Wage Slavery—The system under which we live.
2. Imperialism, Present Dominant Form of Capitalism—The last stage of capitalism.
3. The Breach in the Imperialist Front and the Epoch of Social Revolution.
4. The Communist Order of Society. The abolition of the contradiction of capitalism and the emancipation of the workers.
5. The Dictatorship of the Proletariat. The unavoidable prerequisite of the struggle for Communism.
6. Proletarian Dictatorship and the Allies of the Revolution—Toilers and the peasantry.
7. International Party of the Proletariat. The road to the dictatorship of the proletariat.
8. The Party and the Masses.
9. Structure and Organizational Problems of the Party: Shop nuclei, street nuclei, shop committees, etc.
10. Special Campaigns of the Party—Electoral campaigns, Soviet Russia, recruiting campaigns, Communist press.
11. The Work of the Shop Nucleus (a) Work of the different nuclei.
(b). The shop paper
(c). Legal and illegal methods.
(d). How the nucleus brings the party into the shops.
(e). How the nucleus mobilizes the masses for the party campaigns.
12. Problems of Bolshevization

Leaders Bret Together by Class.

In addition to meeting the needs of our educational work in line with the party's program of bolshevization, the "Shop Nucleus Training Course" will also serve to unitulate a steady personal contact with each of the shop nuclei thru its best representatives of the nucleus chosen by the nucleus to take the course and be the leader in the nuclei educational work. The nucleus members will therefore have a direct means of bringing any special problem in the shop directly to the attention of the party higher committee for solution. Thus the shop nucleus training course will help in the function of the nuclei.

The first class will be formed out of the existing shop nuclei and every nucleus must immediately choose one comrade and send his name to Comrade Wolfe, director of the Workers' School, 108 E 14th St.

New classes will be formed as the reorganization process progresses and new shop nuclei are organized.

The class will meet once every two weeks for six months, two hours each session. A fee of $2.50 will be charged to be paid by the shop nucleus.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMALGAMATED BANK'S HOLY TRINITY RUN TO CAPITALIST UPHOLDER, THE DAILY FORWARD, FOR CONSOLATION

The holy trinity of Duane Swift, publicity manager and new business getter of the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, Mark Tulskin and Sam Levine, one of the heads of the bank and head of the Chicago joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America as well as being a member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' general executive board, are desperate in their attempts to stifle their pet lions in expelling and firing Joseph Shafir, former president of the Bank Clerks' Union and clerk at the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, Jackson Blvd. and Clark street.

Swift Uses Yellow Forward.

Duane Swift goes to great lengths in trying to clear himself. He tries to show in a recent issue of the Jewish Daily Forward that Shafir was not expelled because he advocated the recognition of Soviet Russia, but because he attacked class collaboration and labor banking and "hurt the business of the Amalgamated Bank."

Merely a Pawn.

And as Duane Swift, a pawn used by Mark Tulskin and Sam Levine to fire Shafir from the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank speaks thru the columns of that staunch supporter of the Industrial system, the Jewish Daily Forward, he forgets the interview he gave to one of the reporters of the Chicago Daily News in which he made statements that "the union did not know that Shafir was a Communist" and that Shafir was expelled from the union because he "instigated Communist measures."

Expel Shafir at Bank's Order.

Shafir never hid his Communistic identity in the Bank Clerks' Union and they all knew who Shafir was and they all knew also that Shafir espoused, but when Shafir went to the American Federation of Labor and introduced resolutions for the recognition of Soviet Russia, world trade union unity and against class collaboration, then Duane Swift and Mark Tulskin, under instructions from Martensteirt, had Shafir expelled from the union so that the bank could more easily fire a left winger from the bank's employ.

Duane Swift has spent quite a number of hours in the offices of a number of papers in the city in his desperate attempt to cover up the fact that he is nothing more than a pawn in the hands of Sam Levin and Martensteirt to smash the Bank Clerks' Union.

Levine Spreads Some Bunk.

Sam Levine, in a statement to the Jewish Daily Forward said that Shafir would not be fired from the employ of the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank until the union made a demand upon him. The union made no demands upon Levine, yet Shafir has been fired.

Levine Makes Demands.

Not only has the union not made any demands upon Levine, but it can and, Two years ago when the bank clerk committee was negotiating an agreement with Levine, Levine refused to allow the clerks a closed shop clause saying "I object to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union don't have such a clause and that such members were working with members in the Hart Schaffner and Marx company shops instead of the union ask for a demand on Levine. Levine made the demand for expulsion of Shafir from the union.

MINNEAPOLIS AGITPROP HEADS ARRANGE INTENSIVE TRAINING COURSE FOR PARTY MEMBERS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The agitprop department of the party has prepared an intensive course of study for the membership to begin the second week in November. All party members are obliged to enroll for the classes. The tentative curriculum follows:

1 English class every Wednesday evening beginning November 11.

2 English classes every Wednesday evening beginning November 11.

3 Public Speaking Course of 15 lessons. Jack Parker.

4 Trade Unionism—5 lessons by John G. Stolze.

Party Life every Wednesday evening beginning November 11.

1 English class every Wednesday evening beginning November 11.

Arithmetic—A. B. C. of finance in 10 lessons. Every Wednesday evening beginning November 11.

Arithmetic—A. B. C. of finance in 10 lessons. Every Friday evening beginning November 11.

Party Life—Every Friday evening beginning November 11.

Elementary class—November 11.

Class 1—Bas Kapital Vol. 1 Sections 1 to 15. Morris Brockman.

Class 2—Leninism in Theory and Practice—Sections 9 to 16. I. A. Hathaway.

Elementary students must enroll in classes 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Advanced students must enroll in classes 3, 4, 5 and 6.

An enrollment fee of $1.00 will be charged from each student for the term of four months, to be paid by the party unit of which the student is a member. The student to be responsible to the educational committee and to his party unit for regular attendance at all classes.

Stock Exchange Adds 25 More Seats; to Raise $3,375,000 Cash

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The board of governors of the New York stock exchange have approved an increase in the number of memberships from 1,100 to 1,125. This is the first time in forty-four years that an increase in stock exchange seats has been proposed, and the step taken by the governors yesterday was necessitated by the demand and demand for exchange seats and disposal of these seats at the record price of $135,000 will give the exchange $3,375,000 new working capital.

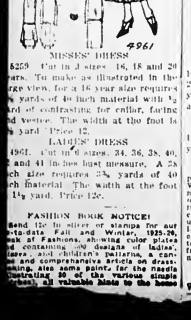
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Edited by Manuel Gomez.

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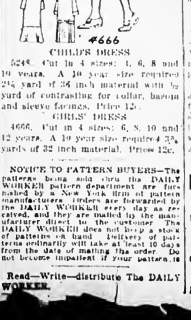
OUR DAILY PATTERNS



5253 — 4961

MISSES' DRESS

5253. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. To make as illustrated in the large view, for a 16 year size requires 3¼ yards of 36 inch material with ½ yard of contrasting for collar, facing and vestee. The width at the foot is 1 yard. Price 12.



5248 — 4666

CHILDS DRESS

5248. Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 10 year size required 3⅜ yards of 32 inch material. Price 12c.

LADIES' DRESS

4961. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3⅜ yards of 40 inch material. The width at the foot is 1½ yard. Price 12c.

4666. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size required 3⅜ yards of 32 inch material. Price 12c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 15c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 300 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the ready instructing 50 of the various simple but stylish, all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is

Read—Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER

Your Union Meeting

First Thursday, Nov. 5, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
	Allied Printing Trades Council, 69 E. Van Buren St., 8:30 p. m.
271	Amal. Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
727	Boiler Makers, 2040 W. North Ave.
93	Boot and Shoe Wrks., 1939 Milwaukee Avenue
499	Boot and Shoe Wrks., 10258 Michigan
14	Brick and Clay, Shenandoah, Ill.
186	Bridge and City Employes, Ill.
62	Carpenters, 4747 Cleveland Blvd.
54	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
434	Carpenters, South Chicago 11037 Mackinaw Ave.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
2121	Carpenters, 708 W. North Ave.
180	Chop Clerks, 431 S. Dearborn St., Room 1207
134	Electricians, 1637 Ogden Ave.
795	Electricians, 2475 Dante Ave.
155	Engineers, 9723 Houston Ave.
16472	Fdg Assemblers, Victoria Hotel.
479	Firemen and Engineers, 18th and Campbell Sts., 7:45 p. m.
765	Hod Carriers, South Chicago, 3101 Ave. O.
25	Janitors, 59 E. Van Buren St.
60	Janitors, City Hall, Hearing Room.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
54	Ladies' Garment Workers, 1214 N. Ashland Ave.
100	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
12	Lathers, 840 W. Harrison Street
1062	Machinists, 19 S. Throop St.
278	Painters District Council, 1446 W. Madison.
371	Painters' Dolls, Hall, Chicago Hts.
	Paper and Cloth Workers, 180 W. Washington
565	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
281	Plumbers (Railway), Monroe and Peoria Sts.
73	Railway Carmen, 1219 Cornell St.
134	Railway Carmen, 7100 and Drexel Avenue
1062	Railway Carmen, 3953 W. 17th St.
278	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
504	Railway Clerks, 8138 Commercial
14872	Sign Hangers, 810 W. Harrison St.
18	Signalmen, 6258 Prairie Ave.
15	Stone Cutters, 24 S. Wabash Ave.
179	Stage Employes (Musical Temple, 16 S. La.
	Store Cutters, 180 W. Washington Street
242	Teamsters, 1106 Division Ave.
743	Teamsters (Dairy), 2709 N. Ashland.
710	Teamsters, 3001 Archer Ave.
110	Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington Street
17656	Waitresses' Local No. 1, 19 W. Washington.
	Wood Carvers, United all [illegible]

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Freisan-Krankan-Unterstutzungs Verein

Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday, Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Ave. Secretary.

WORKERS' SCHOOL IN NEW YORK CITY OFFERS MANY COURSES TO TRAIN WORKERS FOR PARTY WORK

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The Workers' School in New York City, situated at 108 East 14th St., is a training center for the participation of the city's workers in the economic, political and the class struggle generally. It offers courses in Trade Unionism in Theory of the American Working Class; in Economic and Political History of the United States in the Problems of the New Life Trade Marxism-Leninism; English, Literature, and other subjects.

The [illegible] three months course. The [illegible] Alexander Trachtenberg, [illegible] Litkow, [illegible] Moissaye J. Olgin, Alexander Trachtenberg and William W. Weinstone, Jacob Mandel, Solomon Sicklind, Bert Wolfe, [illegible] Anton Bimba and others.

Workers who are eligible to take [illegible] courses will begin the courses in the school and the calendar work in November. The fee for [illegible] will be $2 a month for each course, or $2.50 for a three [illegible] quest.

PHILADELPHIA, ATTENTION!

CELEBRATION
Eighth Anniversary Russian Revolution
LABOR LYCEUM, 6th and Brown Streets
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 8 P. M.
Speakers: Jay Lovestone of Chicago, Norman H. Tallentire of Seattle, Wash., and Others.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.



Dance and Enjoy Yourself at Any or All of These DAILY WORKER

RESCUE PARTIES

In New York

HIKE Sunday, Nov. 8—	Jamaica Woods. Daily Worker Hobbyists' Club Hike. Meet at Daily Worker office, 108 East 14th St., New York, at 10 A. M. or at end of Elevated, Fresh Pond Ave. Jamaica, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 14— Rescue Party	Bronx Workers' Hall, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx. Admission 50c. Auspices Bronx Branches.
Sunday, Nov. 15— Rescue Party	Finnish Workers' Home, 15 West 126th St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Harlem Branches.
Friday, Nov. 20— Rescue Party	Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Down Town New York Branches.
Wednesday, Nov. 25— Rescue Party	Royal Palace Hall, 16 Manhattan Ave. (near Broadway Bridge). Admission 50c. Auspices Williamsburg Branches.
Sunday, Jan. 16—	DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY BANQUET, Manhattan Lyceum.

(ALL 8 P. M. UNLESS NOTED)

For tickets or information regarding any of the above affairs apply to L. E. Katterfeld, 108 East 14th Street (Tel. Stuyvesant 8100.)

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application

New York's Mayor-Elect

Spawned in the unspeakable filth and slime of Tammany Hall, the mayor-elect of New York, next to Governor Al. Smith, is the most prominent living incarnation of the venal class corruption of that agency of the House of Morgan. He is ignorant as an Esquimaux, with the elegance and tastes of a Fiji islander, an apostle of the superstition of ultramontanism.

In the primary campaign against Hylan, the Hearst newspapers proved Walker to be a grafter, proved that while on the pure food committee of the state senate he, as a lawyer, defended the interests of the packing house trust in their efforts to sell rotten meat to the inhabitants of New York.

For 16 years Walker has been a Tammany member of the state legislature, during which time he shared in all the jackpots of political Blackmail dispensed by that organization. He spends his time in New York among the bright lights of the roaring forties, wears a green striped suit, a purple waistcoat, and like Al. Smith, a brown derby reminiscent of the stage costumes of Lew Dockstader, the late minstrel show end man. His raiment depicts his arrested mentality. He is the author of an atrocious jumble of noise that passed for a popular song entitled "Will You Love Me in December As You Do in May," besides being a semi professional baseball player. An intellectual blank he can be depended upon to subsistantingly do the bidding of Tammany and the House of Morgan.

The deluded workers who voted for him will find his police force using their clubs, machine guns, tear bombs, and tanks against them in case they strive to better their condition thus strikes. In case that is not sufficient the Tammany governor of the state who helped elect Walker, will aid him with militia and state constables.

To attempt to compare the working class candidate, Gitlow, who headed the Workers (Communist) Party ticket with this clown and mountebank would be odious. Gitlow is in every respect the opposite of Walker, just as the party he represented in the campaign is the opposite of the democratic party.

"See America First"

Readers of the capitalist press are frequently regaled with heart rendering accounts in "news" from Riga, Stockholm, Helsingfors or Berlin, of the alleged corruption of some minor officials in Soviet Russia, such "news" usually failing to note that the offenders have been summarily shot, or, if it relates this certain fiendish of those who think they can steal from the communewealth of the Russian workers and peasants, the tale is told in such way as to solicit pity for the apprehended grafter.

This rather contradictory viewpoint of holding up the exceptional corrupt Soviet official as the rule, and asking tears for them when caught and executed could be a subject for capitalist press ethics in itself. But we would like to see what sort of a comparison the picture of corruption of authority in the United States would show. Happily, a few news items in the capitalist press, printed in one issue of one paper, the *Chicago Tribune*, may furnish such a picture.

First, an item telling of the testimony of Brigadier General Andrews, assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of the enforcement of prohibition, testifying before the ways and means committee of the house of representatives at Washington, says that no less than 10,000,000 gallons of whiskey in bonded warehouses has "evaporated."

Second, a dispatch from St. Louis, saying that Internal Revenue Collector A. J. Bellmah has resigned following his indictment with 38 others, for a plot to withdraw $1,800,000 worth of Jack Daniels whiskey. Others included in the list are deputies, ex Congressman Essen, a U. S. P. leader, state senators, a circuit court clerk, etc.

Third, an attorney for beer running gunmen on trial for murder in Chicago, states he is ready to prove by witnesses and documents, that 300 Chicago policemen were on the pay of the big dealers in moonshine known as the Genna brothers.

Fourth, the former mayor of Gary, Indiana, Roswell Johnson, arriving on his return from the Atlanta penitentiary, from which he was paroled after serving only six months of his year and a half sentence for graft and bootlegging, was given a public ovation, one orator being the present mayor. Only two of the 75 indicted with Johnson are in prison.

Somewhere, we heard a saying about people who live in glass houses.

The Trial of the Grand Goblin

The trial of the former grand goblin, imperial hell-roarer, or whatever euphemism these creatures may designate for themselves, now going on at Noblesville, Indiana, is illuminating inasmuch as it exposes the loathsome character of the leaders of the ku klux klan.

Evidence has been produced at the trial proving that the grand goblin and two associates, also members of the klan, ravished Miss Oberholzer, then satisfied their sadistic desires by fiendishly beating her until her body was a mass of bruises, driving her to attempt suicide rather than endure further torture, and finally caused her death. The details leading up to the tragedy have never been surpassed even in the putrid pages of the novels of the Marquis de Sade, from whose name is derived the word sadism.

Not the least offensive part of the trial is the gusto with which the yokel morons from the countryside flock to the court room and openly express sympathy with the monsters on trial.

This aggregation of hooded scoundrels insists that it protects womanhood—they should add: from everyone except themselves. Like the biblical heroes of old they protect them only that they themselves may have them to satisfy their inordinate lust.

Regardless of the outcome of the trial the evidence already at hand is sufficient to prove that organization and its leaders deserving of molding but the treatment accorded rattlesnakes and hyenas.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

The Chinese Customs Conference - - -

By James H. Dolsen



THE long-delayed International Conference on Chinese customs is at last being held at Peking, the at the date of this writing (October 30) it is uncertain if it will continue for any time. Whether it accomplishes much or not an analysis of the circumstances under which it has been convened and of the conflicting national interests involved may be very helpful for the light which it can throw on affairs in the Far East. China is one of the storm centers of world imperialism and consequently its struggle for national independence must have the support of class conscious workers everywhere. This struggle is taking place from about the conference table where the cunning diplomats of the great powers are playing for the tremendous stakes of empire in the Orient.

The Washington agreements in 1922 provided for subsequent conferences of representatives of the signatory powers to arrange for the revising the maritime customs rates of China and for investigating the advisability of measures leading to the abolition of extra-territoriality, i. e., the privileged status of foreigners. The first named gathering was to be held within three months from the ratification of the Washington treaties and it was contemplated it would take place not long after the Washington conference itself.

FRANCE, however, refused to appear unless China would agree to resume payments of the Boxer indemnities due her in gold francs. The Chinese held out for payment in the paper franc which the French government loaned to its own people at good legal currency. Of course the diplomats did not thus link the two matters but their connection was quite apparent from the fact that after waiting more than two years the French senate suddenly ratified the Washington treaty last July just after China had avoided by the skin of her gold franc remittances.

The object of granting the increases on the Chinese maritime customs according to the deliberations of Washington, was to enable the central government at Pekine to secure a revenue sufficient to enable it to function effectively and maintain an authority throughout the country, and it is thought, in addition, for the abolition of the "likin," a tax levied at arbitrary and varying rates by the provincial governors.

Importance of the Customs Control.

THE Chinese, of course want to have the foreign control of the customs which had centered and their first demand has been for this. The supervision of their tariff dates back to the treaties of the first half of the 19th century between Great Britain and particular other China. These agreements limited the maximum duty which China could impose on either imports or exports at 5 percent. The basic valuation on which this per centage applies was set in 1856 and has been changed only twice since then, in 1902 and 1918. The rate has never been altered.

Altho the great powers apparently guaranteed the independence of their nation in 1922 and the open door policy is based on that assumption, China cannot alter either a basic valuation or this 5 per cent rate without the consent of everyone of the nations with which it has concluded commercial treaties, numbering some sixteen at the present time. Naturally each of these countries is opposed to having the duties increased on the goods which it exports to China or on the materials which it imports from China. As the respective interests of the powers are in vital conflict at many point it is evident there is little likelihood of any considerable concessions to China unless the general situation compels such action.

THERE is a very important item not to return to consciousness on the part of the tariff. This is the abolition of the "likin," a tax laid by the provincial authorities on goods in transit from one province to another and sometimes from places even entirely within the same province. The tax varies greatly in different districts and is arbitrarily determined by the governor quite independent of the central government. Its imposition is a fruitful source of income for the governors of the various military governors in maintaining large mercenary armies which enable them to carry on private wars for their own aggrandizement. The abolition of this duty would enormously facilitate the transaction of business in the interior of the country, even if it were not accompanied by the total or partial relinquishment of the right to trade outside the treaty ports to which they are at present restricted. As a matter of fact, the total of the tax will never be the reasonably necessary from the standpoint of the Chinese themselves if they are to achieve a real national unity. Their ministers cannot proceed so long as these interruptions exist to the logical channels of commerce. The growth of capitalism will have to make all such better or be productive energy of the nation set as the commercial class. All our own revolutionary war here is practically finished and the civil war has developed into a war between provinces and not in any sense which is based on real interests in favor of a strong central government.

Great Britain Once Willing.

GREAT BRITAIN as the Mecca of trade of the world seemed to be in favor of the Chinese demands during the 20's. In 1925 with a custom of 5 per cent the likin were abolished. This would make the maximum tax 12½ per cent. In place of the present 5% Subsequent Chinese treaties with the United States and Japan ratified this arrangement but it has never been put into effect because of the requirement for approval by all the treaty powers.

Whether the likin can be abolished at this time by any central government in China seems questionable, at least unless some other source of revenue is devised by which the surrendered income is restored to the provincial governors in some other form. If the conference resolves itself into a bargaining battle, then doubtless the Chinese will demand a foreign loan sufficient to compensate the inclusive liberally for their loss at this taxing privileged until its equivalent can be paid to them out of the increased general customs.

It is when a concrete situation is presented, like that embodied in the calling of such a conference, that the real basis for international politics is most clearly discernable.

Why was it that the foreign officers of the nations involved vacillated in their attitude almost from day to day? Of course the unexpectedly violent crisis precipitated by the incidents at Shanghai had much to do with these hesitations. A much greater reason, however, was the complicated balance of national interests in the Orient and the extremely unstable condition of world capitalism in general.

Offensive to England.

IT is hardly doubtful that the first suggestion for the holding of such a conference was very offensive to most of the powers, and to Great Britain in particular. The original suggestion by the United States had linked the matter of the customs with that of extra-territoriality. It was China which decided for a separate consideration of the two questions.

As this division was not made until some time after the entire matter had been broached to the powers the first reaction emphasized that assent of the proposal which the respective nations found most objectionable. Thus Great Britain openly stated that she had nothing to gain from a conference on extra-territoriality. "At this time," declared Austen Chamberlain, minister of foreign affairs, "our commercial interests in the Orient, and particularly China, are too vital to permit the Chinese government and courts jurisdiction over British subjects and property."

The hasty ratification of the Washington treaty by France seemed to indicate that she favored the proposed conference. Shortly after the publication, however, both officials of that nation ascribed it was "not the right time for such a conference" the July 22, Japan notified the state department of her approval, contrary to the general impression that she would be strongly opposed.

Another "Investigation."

THE frankly expressed antagonism of the American "feeler" led the authorities at Washington to tone down their proposition considerably. It was officially announced that the idea so far as the question of extra territoriality was involved meant merely the setting up of an "investigating" committee to "consider" and "report later" whether the privilege should be "abolished" and to "study" means for its "general elimination." Whenever the ruling class desires postponing action it resorts to "investigation," particularly the American ruling class which is an expert in thus nudging decisions.

Soviet Russia Excluded.

IT is significant that the Soviet Union, the boundaries of which join those of China for thousands of miles, was invited neither to Washington conference nor its successor at Peking. Still Russia, would be in large part nullified, her refused to accept. On the other hand, if Russia should ask for admittance to the conference the other powers would find it difficult to refuse her. The Chinese would be for her entrance as certain to receive support from against Western jurisdiction. With their influence China rapidly waning, the United States and Great Britain would not twice before further angering Chinese by a summary rejection of the Soviet Union's application. On the whole, Russia may decide to remain outside, for she knows that this position she is no-wise hampered while able to accept China practically as much a member as if she sat at the conference table. However the Chinese delegates as a whole are disliking the application of Communist theories to their country, they accept that without the aid of the Soviet Union they would be largely helpless in the present international situation.

That the foreign diplomats seek further to isolate Russia by refusing apparently important concessions to China is evident. Nowhere have they knave the extremely difficult problem of reconciling their own grasping ambitions in the Orient as well as precluding for the extraordinary reaction of settlements race there with the struggle for world domination in Europe and Africa. They must also restrain Japan lest the whole gathering be broken up by a too summary treatment of the Chinese before they have been able to achieve some degree of unity and control action in the Far East.

THE Chinese have not forgotten that the promises made to them at the Washington conference have not yet been carried out. Great Britain had agreed to restore the territory of Weihaiwei and France had stated her willingness "in principle" to restore Kwangchowwan. China signed Japan's return of Shantung. The the Japanese restoration of that port in January, 1923. Notwithstanding France nor England have so far done anything to make their word good.

(Tomorrow: Japan and the Customs Conference).

WHAT THE BRITISH LABOR WOMEN'S DELEGATION SAW IN SOVIET RUSSIA; INTERESTING REPORT ON FAMILY LIFE

(Continued from page 1)

and political with men. This is still further emphasized by the laws on marriage, divorce, children, etc.

In view of the present efforts of the open delegations to place orders for machinery in Britain, the remark made by Moscow printing workers is significant.

"In conversation with the workers," say the delegates, "we were told that English machines were preferred to American, but that on account of the English firms refusing to give credit, while Germany and America are offering long credit, orders for machinery are going to those countries."

Inevitably, the report covers ground which is directly explored by the report of last year's trade union delegation, but its examination from the women's point of view produces a surprising amount of new facts.

Close Scrutiny.

The delegation was very searching in its scrutiny of factory conditions, as the following extract will show:

"We then went in to see the workers (in a privately owned factory) and here we met with a striking illustration of the fact that it is really the workers who are the governing class in the Soviet Union today. We had previously told the trade union official who accompanied us that when we interviewed the workers we should prefer the owner not to be present, just as we often intimated to a trade union official accompanying us that we wanted to speak to the working men or women entirely in private (and there was never any objection to that, the official herself often suggesting that course).

"When in each case we went into the workroom the owner invariably accompanied us, but the trade union official every time told the employer politely, but quite plainly, that we did not require his presence, as we desired to interview the workers entirely in private. In every case, the owner, altho he evidently did not altogether like it, bowed to the inevitable and with a 'Very well,' left us.

Better Off Now.

"Questioned as to the conditions now in comparison with pre-revolutionary days, they (the workers) said there was no comparison, not only did they appreciate their political liberation, but they said that materially they were also now better off. For instance, they no longer had to do night work and they seemed to appreciate particularly their summer holiday with pay.

"We asked them also what their employers were like, and in every case we found that the present-day employers behaved pretty well to the workers, and we heard no complaints against them."

The delegates took the opportunity for as much direct converse as possible with people whom they casually met, and one of the most interesting features of the report is their reproduction. Thus we have the following dialogue between a delegate and a peasant woman: the latter, of course, answering the questions.

"Would you like the czar and his government to come back?"

"Oh, no!"

"Why not?"

"Well, we have more land than we used to have, and they might take it away from us."

A young peasant women carrying a baby replied as to a question regarding conditions in Soviet Russia: "We have to work very hard, but things are improving."

"Are the peasants of your village content with the Soviet government?"

"Oh the whole, yes; altho they grumble at the hard times."

"What about the women in your village; do they take an interest in the government?"

"Some do; but a lot do not."

"Why don't they?"

"They are not used to it, and in some cases their menfolk discourage it, in others they have no time."

The conversations with workmen are also very interesting. The following took place at a salt mine in the Donetz basin:

"What are your conditions of life at present?"

"Very bad still."

"As bad as they were a year or two ago?"

"Oh, no, they are better than that."

Czarists Not Wanted.

"Would you like the czarist government back?"

"Oh, no, no. Thor, is no question of that. Of course, we would not tolerate the czarist government."

"Would you prefer the menshevik government to the Soviet government?"

"Certainly not; there is no question of our wanting a government other than the Soviet government."

"Are you member of the Communist Party?"

"No."

Trade Union Delegation of British Women Who Visited Soviet Russia



Delegation of British Trade Union Women who recently visited the Union of Soviet Republics. Top row, from left to right: Miss Annie Longhin, Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union, Mrs. K. Coates, interpreter. Center: Miss Mary Quaile, Transport Workers' Union. Bottom row, left to right: Mrs. A. Bridges, National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers; Miss May Purcell, stenographer.

Textile workers who have to put up with the discomforts of many English mills will appreciate the following general remarks about the Soviet mills:

"The guarding of machinery in some cases was more advanced than in England.

"The ventilation in some mills was very good, in others, not so good, although the humidifiers were working almost everywhere.

"In all cases we found that the consideration was the health and comfort of the worker.

"The rooms were well lighted, in one instance, where looms stood in the center of a room (not a shed) electric lights were hung low, so that each weaver could see very well to draw her ends. The work, on whole, seemed very good."

Invite All Workers to Attend Meetings of I. L. D. Branches

All workers who want to help in the defense and relief of all class prisoners and defendants are invited to attend the meetings of I. L. D. branches. The following meet this week:

Wednesday, Nov. 4, 8 p. m.—North west English branch, at 1902 W. Division.

Wednesday, Nov. 4, 7:30 p. m.—All Pullman members at Stanch Hall, 205 E. 115th St.

Thursday, Nov. 5, 8 p. m.—Russian Branch, at 1902 W. Division.

Friday, Nov. 6, 8 p. m.—South Slavic Branch, at 1906 S. Racine.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a new for the DAILY WORKER.

CANADIAN ELECTION RETURNS INDICATE DEFEAT OF LIBERALS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—The government of Premier MacKenzie King will remain in office until defeated in the course of commons.

This decision has been reached following a cabinet meeting and conference between the premier and the governor general.

It is now clear that even counting upon the doubtful constituencies, which have not returned the election results, that there is no chance of the government securing the necessary 123 seats for a majority.

The cabinet will meet tomorrow and it is expected that after the session an official announcement of the policy of the King government will be made.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest! Protest Against the Barring of Sakiatvala!

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COAL MINERS GET LOW WAGES

CAPITALIST GOVERNMENT'S COAL COMMISSION PROVES ANTHRACITE OPERATORS MISREPRESENT WAGES

The following is the fourth article of a series upon conditions of the 158,000 anthracite miners now striking for a ten per cent wage raise, the check off and other demands. Alex Reid, head of the Progressive Miners' Committee, was recently released from the Scranton, Pa., jail where he was sentenced by a vocal judge aided by the reactionary union officials.

* * *

By ALEX REID

(Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee).

A veritable flood of propaganda is being circulated thruout the country by the anthracite mine owners, in an attempt to misinform the public of the wages and working conditions of the hard coal miners. By a clever manipulation of figures the coal companies' statisticians are attempting to show the miners are well paid group. Their favorite method of falsifying is by using percentage of wage increases instead of actual money paid.

The miners' wages are cut very often thru no fault of their own, by being prevented from work by falls of roof, accidents, bad air gas, lack of material, lack of cars, bad working conditions and injuries. The United States coal commission has the following to say on this question as a result of their recent investigation:

"Loss of time involving a depreciated annual income. A considerable number of miners lose some time during the year thru illness, accidents, shut downs, bad condition of working places or other causes beyond their control. Frequently when a contract miner finishes his working place, it may be some time before he secures another place to work.

"To give the earnings, therefore, of only those who work for the full year would eliminate all loss of earnings which were beyond the mine workers' control, would reflect only the cream of the earnings and would give only an exaggerated idea of the earnings of the miners under actual conditions of everyday life."

When we consider the fact that there are over one hundred different classifications in and around the anthracite mines, and each classification is paid a different rate of wages, it will be readily seen how difficult it is to arrive at a scientific basis for estimating the earnings of the miners. We must deal with the average earnings of the mine workers to understand their conditions.

The coal commission reports that four-fifths of the contract miners worked less than 200 days during the year investigated, and that two-fifths of them worked less than 190 days, because of the conditions I have already mentioned, and over which the miners have no control. In the two largest anthracite districts the commission found the contract and consideration miners were earning less than $1,600 per year gross, and this is a sample of the conditions thruout the hard coal field.

Highest Skilled Only $1700 Gross.

In the whole the commission found the highest skilled of all anthracite

(Continued from page 2.)

A. C. W. A., LOCAL 39, TO RESIST WAGE SLASHING

Demands Joint Board Fight Bosses

At the last meeting of Local No. 39, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the following resolution instructing the delegates of the union to the Chicago joint board to resist any attempts on the part of the bosses to raise the volume of production and lower the wages of the clothing workers in the negotiations now being carried on:

"In view of the fact that a number of the Chicago manufacturers have called upon the representatives of our organizations to meet them for the purpose to reduce the cost of the garment, and

"In view of the fact that our experiences with the manufacturers for the last year, have taught us, that the promises of a larger volume of work, readjustments and reconstructions will be made, didn't materialize, and

"In view of the fact that we are again faced with the same conditions as stated above; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That we, Local 39, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America hereby at this meeting instruct our delegates to the Joint Board to bring the following for its approval:

"That in the negotiations with the manufacturers our representatives shall not grant anything that will tend to lower our standards;

"That we hereby resolve to protect the interests of our members with all our power, and we further

"RESOLVE, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our national president, Sidney Hillman, as our unanimous expression to guard ourselves against lowering of our standards."

Defiant Syrian Nationalist Leader Proclaims Republic

BULLETIN.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt., Nov. 5.—Two American destroyers, the Lamson and the Cophlan, with full crews, are rushing from this city to Beirut, as dispatches tell of the consolidation of the rebel forces in Syria and the proclaiming of a republic with a unified army to drive out the French ravagers.

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DAMASCUS, Syria, Nov. 5.—Confidential reports reaching this city of desolation have aroused hope in the breasts of those elements fighting against imperialist aggression. Reports from Homs are to the effect that the numerous groups that arose in spontaneous revolt when the storming of Damascus became known are now consolidated under one head with one general staff and that henceforth the struggle against the scourge of France will be carried out with war-like precision.

Hasit L. Bakri, former leader of the nationalist "people's party," whose house was burned in the storming of Damascus, and who has been influential the past week in bringing many Druse tribesmen under his leadership, has been chosen as military leader of the bands operating between Damascus and Homs, and has proclaimed a republic.

He is the provisional president of the republic, and will insist upon the mandate commission of the league of nations recognizing him as the spokesman. Thus is the challenge of the national liberation movement hurled directly at Europe.

French occupation of Syria is based upon the authority of a mandate imposed by the treaty of Versailles. The nationalists hold that this mandate has been violated by the aggression of the French and the habit of French military officers engaging in business ventures to plunder the nation.

The one demand upon which all elements unite is: "smash the mandate." If the mandate is revoked it means evacuation of the occupied territory. If not the gauntlet is thrown down to France and it means war to the limit of human endurance.

Forces United

The unification of the forces for a determined stand against the French invasion embraces the rebels under Hassan el Kharati, several thousand unruly Gomma Sirsas, and the most

(Continued on page 2)

PURCELL ROUSES KANSAS CITY TRADE UNIONISTS IN MESSAGE OF WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 5.—Albert A. Purcell, president of the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions, and chairman of the British Trade Union Congress and leader of the movement for world trade union unity, opened up his American tour at Kansas City last night in a speech at the Labor Temple, before an enthusiastic audience of over a thousand trade unionists.

Labor must forge its own means of freedom, he said, and the humblest worker is important. The Versailles treaty has sliced in two the former great national unions by dividing up nations. Today the workers of Italy and other countries, who formerly came as immigrants into the United States, but are now barred by the immigration law, are spreading over Europe. Great changes are in progress.

Solidarity Must Be International

In Great Britain there is a united front in the labor unions and a labor party, but while all this solidarity within the nation exists, still there are 1,500,000 unemployed, and among them 250,000 of the best skilled men of Europe.

India once Great Britain's big purchaser, now gets machines run by women and children on a fourteen hour day for a few pennies wages. China has machines, too, and there are 200 cotton mills in China. Other "backward" nations are becoming no longer "backward." All after Britain, Japan, Germany and the United States where the cotton mills cannot withstand the competition. Mining is in a similar fix. In the mines of India,

(Continued on page 2)

MIKHAIL FRUNZE NOW LIES UNDER KREMLIN WALLS

Soviet War Head Rests Near Lenin

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 5.—The body of the late Soviet war minister, Mikhail Frunze, has been laid at rest next to that of late Soviet premier, Nikolai Lenin. As Frunze's body was borne in a coffin carried with the Red Flag of Soviet Russia to its final resting place in the tomb of the Red Square before the Kremlin, thousands of Russian workers and peasants with hats in hand and tears in their eyes watched the procession.

Fifty hours before the body of Mikhail Frunze was laid at rest, peasants and workers and Red Army soldiers began to gather in the Red Square to pay their respects to the leader of the world's invincible Red Army. Over 250,000 passed by the bier and took their last look at Mikhail Frunze.

Twenty thousand soldiers of the Moscow garrison, with detachments from the Caucasus, the Ukraine and other parts of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics stood rigidly at attention for many hours as their final tribute on their dead comrade.

The Communist Party mourns the loss of a most loyal and devoted member, the Soviet government mourns the loss of a daring and efficient servant, the Red Army mourns the loss of a fearless and popular chief," declared I. Stalin to the assembled throng.

Stalin was followed by Gregory Zinoviev and other leaders of the Communist Party and the Red Army, who showed the depletion of Frunze in the cause of the working class and told of how he had died of overwork trying to better the condition of the workers in Soviet Russia and called upon the assembled Russian workers and peasants to emulate the example of Mikhail Frunze.

Following the speeches a small group of Soviet leaders bore the coffin to its grave under the wall of the Kremlin while the cannon in the fortress boomed a hundred fold salute.

Exploiters Arming for New Struggles

YOU, the workers of all countries, have protected Soviet Russia, the stronghold of the international struggle of the proletariat, from the armed intervention of the imperialists of all countries. You have broken down the blockade of the capitalists. But your work is not yet ended. The international band of exploiters is arming for a new struggle.—Manifesto of the Communist International.

SCAB COAL TO GET U. S. HELP BY LOW RATES

More Than One Way to Break Anthracite

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Another move has been made by the Coolidge administration, thru the interstate commerce commission, to break the United Mine Workers of America.

The commission has issued two orders for the reopening of hearings on freight rate reductions between the coal markets in New York and other Atlantic seaboard cities and the Virginia and West Virginia fields where anthracite and semi-anthracite coal is produced.

The Virginia anthracite fields have been little developed, and their owners have claimed that the reason for this fact is found in excessive freight rates to New York.

It is the purpose of the commission to see whether it cannot lower the freight rates from this Virginia anthracite field, thereby weakening the position of the anthracite strikers in Pennsylvania.

By proposing a lower joint railroad rate from the Kanawha, Coal River, New River, Tug River and Pocahontas fields in West Virginia, the commission will give a new advantage to non-union coal in its competition with union-mined coal in the eastern markets.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 5.—The cutter Algonquin of the United States coast guard reports that the fire peaks in the Alaska peninsula and in the Aleutian islands are belching dense clouds of smoke.

SOME STATISTICS ON CHICAGO BANKS THAT JOBLESS MAY STUDY

More than $400,000,000 would be required to finance the purchase of stocks and bonds owned by Chicago banks. Ten banks of Chicago alone possess $364,000,000 worth of these securities. In 1900, $37,000,000 would have sufficed to accomplish the same purpose. This is an increase of 1,000% in stock and bond investments.

Twenty years ago Chicago had but 30 banks, now there are 205.

The combined resources of the Chicago banks in 1900 was $468,000,000. Today, it is approximately $3,000,000,000. This an increase of 700% in resources.

These are some facts published in a report showing the growth of Chicago business by the Chicago association of commerce commemorating its twenty-first anniversary, that jobless workers can ponder over when they walk the streets searching for work to earn the next day's meal.

Will Not Investigate Death.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 5.—Mystery today surrounded the motive for the triple tragedy which last night sent Claude Meeker, millionaire stock broker and politician, and his daughter, Marjorie Meeker Wing, in the hospital and the son-in-law, Shirley Wing, to his grave, but marital difficulties are hinted. Wing and his wife have lived apart. No formal inquest will be held.

Batter Thru Door.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Four bandits used a battering ram on the heavy door of a fur shop and escaped with $30,000 worth of furs just as police from a burglary alarm company arrived. The bandits weathered a hail of bullets.

WHEELER ASKS DISMISSAL OF INDICTMENT

Holds Campbell Fee Was Legal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Senator Burton K. Wheeler, vice-presidential candidate on the LaFollette ticket last year, today asked the supreme court of the District of Columbia to dismiss the indictment against him charging conspiracy to defraud the government in securing oil and gas land permits in Montana.

Indicted with Wheeler were Edwin S. Booth, formerly solicitor of the interior department, and Gordon Campbell Montana oil operator.

His acquittal in Montana last April of charges of misusing his senatorial office to gain favors at the interior for Campbell was sufficient ground for the court to throw out the present case, Wheeler said. He demanded

(Continued on page 2)

DATES GIVEN PURCELL ON TOUR THRU THE U. S. AND CANADIAN CITIES

The trade union committee arranging the Purcell tour has announced the following dates for his speeches in several cities of the United States and Canada:

Detroit, Mich., Sunday, Nov. 8, at 3 p. m. at the Casa Technical High School Auditorium, Grand River Ave. and High St.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 9, at 8 p. m. at the Carnegie Library Hall, Federal and Ohio Sts.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 10, at 8 p. m., at the Engineers' Auditorium, corner Ontario and St. Clair.

Toronto, Canada, Nov. 11, at 8 p. m. at Central Labor Union.

Montreal, Canada, Nov. 13, at 8 p. m. at Central Labor Union.

New York City, Nov. 17, evening, at the New Star Casino.

TWO MEETINGS FOR PURCELL TO BE HELD TONIGHT IN CHICAGO

Purcell will speak to the trade unionists of Chicago tonight in two separate halls. The first meeting will be held at 7:45 p. m. sharp at the Wicker Park Hall, 2040 West North Avenue, with Morton L. Johnson of the Electrical Workers acting as chairman.

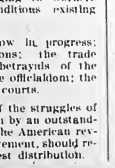
The second meeting will be held at 9 p. m. sharp, at the North Side Turner Hall, 826 North Clark street, with Louis Look, president of the Machinists' District Council, as chairman.

The trade union committee arranging the Purcell tour asks all to note the hour of the two meetings tonight and be prompt in attendance to allow the famous visitor to begin and end his speeches on schedule.

GOOD NEWS!

For Daily Worker Readers

Wm. F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, goes to the anthracite coal fields next week to stay for two weeks.



DUNNE

About Wednesday, Nov. 11, daily stories will appear analyzing the situation in this scene of bitter struggle, bringing to workers the true conditions existing there.

The strike now in progress; living conditions; the trade unions; the betrayals of the workers by the officialdom; the police and the courts.

This picture of the struggles of miners, written by an outstanding writer of the American revolutionary movement, should receive the widest distribution.

Order a bundle for two weeks

2 cents a copy
3½ cents Saturday

Enclosed $..... for ..... copies of The DAILY WORKER to be sent every day for two weeks to:

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Purcell Writes on World Trade Union Unity

By ALBERT A. PURCELL.

THE question of the unity of national federations within one international labor federation constitutes a most highly interesting problem for our consideration. One must, however, only consider it from one particular point of view, which could indicate the surest, and hence the shortest way to its realization. In the first place we must admit that all parties have committed a great number of errors and that hardly anyone can be freed from this reproach.

But to investigate exactly to what extent the one party or the other is deserving of reproach would be a useless waste of valuable time and energy. Therefore we can disregard the past, as well as the question of apportioning blame, and once and for all give up indulging in mutual recriminations.

We have already lost too much time with such things, which has not helped to narrow down our differences but on the contrary has widened them. Personal differences have often created friction which could easily have been removed if both sides had not proclaimed them from the house tops.

Seeks Labor Unity



ALBERT A. PURCELL.

A FURTHER hindrance has been the following: Many comrades have proclaimed in the loudest manner the necessity of declaring that only an energetic attack upon capitalism can lead to the broad highway of the solidarity of the working class. The other side has regarded this as something superfluous, urging that such a declaration has been repeated a hundred times in the course of the last twenty years, etc.

Whatever the case may be, and apart from the question what sacrifices it may require, the cause of International unity is of such enormous importance, that not a single person, not a single nation can consider themselves as too big to remain outside the great international family. In the same way as the national trade union federations allow a place in their midst for every member, regardless as to how far he may differ from the point of view of the leadership, the international must also serve all national organizations as a powerful instrument, strong enough to lift the whole working class out of the slough of capitalism, an aim in order to achieve which it is absolutely necessary to make use of every means.

But if there exists a capitalist slough, there also exists a slough of the international trade union movement.

SO far as I am aware the national organizations which we have in mind are permeated by the infinite desire to work for the overthrow of capitalism. Our chief difficulty now consists in finding out methods. It is this which has caused a great storm. But a storm always arises when different points of view clash with one another. Our chief task at present is to unite the divided heads of the international labor movement.

Neither the International Federation of Trade Unions nor the Red International of Labor Unions can be in any way satisfied with the situation at present obtaining, neither the one nor the other can say that they really comprise the working class of the whole world and this expression is to be understood in the actual sense of the word.

But if this is the case there naturally arises a simple proposal, and I believe that if the general council of the British trade unions were requested to take over the task of uniting in the near future the divided European labor movement, the colleagues would regard this as a request to perform a useful service in the interest of solidarity, and I am convinced that it will certainly be possible to obtain their consent to this.

But if we are contemplating a meeting of this sort, then I believe that the past must be regarded as dead and buried, and that the only

(Continued on page 2)

PSYCHOLOGICAL SUICIDE TO BE KLAN DEFENSE

Teeth Marks Were an Attitude of Mind

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Nov. 5.—The defense here in the trial of D. C. Stephenson, ku klux klan dragon who organized that order in both Indiana and Ohio, and his two companions, Earl Gentry and Earl Klinkle, on trial for the murder of Madge Oberholtzer, is to be that the girl died of "psychological suicide."

The mass of sores and bruises inflicted upon her body by the trio which became infected had nothing to do with her death. The reason she died is because she wanted to. Had she desired to live the prurient infection resulting in gangrene could have been eliminated by the simple exercise of mind over matter.

Teeth Marks Psychological

The marks left upon various parts of her body by Stephenson's teeth were there because of the attitude of mind of Miss Oberholtzer. If her physchology had been different the teeth would have left no marks.

This sort of defense is relied upon to relieve Stephenson and his depraved associates in one of the most repulsive crimes in the annals of this country.

As Usual the Worker and Not the Company Gets Blame for Wreck

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—Responsibility for the collission of two electric interurbans on the East St. Louis and Suburban railway at Grandy, Illinois, on July 7 was placed today upon Motorman Miller and Conductor Smith by the interstate commerce commission. One was killed and three injured in the accident.

British in Palestine Reinforced.

LONDON, Nov. 5. The awake of the seriousness of the situation in Syria, the foreign office stated today that no information has been received, indicating that there need be no apprehension regarding the British position in Palestine.

The reports have stated that Syrian rebels are within two miles of the Palestine boundaries the foreign office stated that the British troops in Palestine are sufficient to deal with any emergency.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

PRIESTS WILL NOT HAVE TO MARRY TO HEAR CONFESSIONS

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 5.—The government has issued a manifesto declaring that the action of the governor of Tabasco, ordering that the priests of the church must marry, was in violation of the constitution and a restriction "of their personal liberty." The manifesto directs the governor to withdraw his order forbidding unmarried priests to conduct services in the chui hes.

A number of priests fled Tobasco when the governor announced that the priests must marry if they wanted to preach and listen to the confessions of the gentler sex.

CAPITALIST GOVERNMENT'S COAL COMMISSION PROVES ANTHRACITE OPERATORS MISREPRESENT WAGES

(Continued from page 1)

mine workers averaged 248 days per year and made $1700 gross for the year," which in no way compensates for the risks, the hazards or the responsibilities of their employment.

From these earnings found by the commission must be deducted the expenses of the miners for marching and the many supplies that they must have to enable them to dig the coal, such as drills, and jack hammers, etc., etc., the cost of which is well over two hundred dollars per year. When we deduct this amount form the highest skilled and highest paid workers it leaves them with less than $1400 per year; but the wage of the average mine worker is a great deal less and far below the average standard of living.

In referring to the miners' laborers the coal commission said, "Their families have a very uncertain and inadequate income. They are frequently in economic distress."

That statement was made by John Hays Hammond, chairman of the coal commission, a commission that spent $600,000 of government money. Hammond, the other day, suggested that the Pennsylvania mine certificate law be repealed, that scabs may be brot into the anthracite region to break the strike. John H. Hammond, the South African mining engineer, would not hesitate to reduce the anthracite miners to the level of the coolie slave labor of the mines in South Africa.

As an indication of the terrible working conditions in the pits we need only glance at the labor turnover. The workers are continuously changing jobs in the forlorn hope of bettering their unbearable conditions. In some instances the labor turnover reaches as high as 416 per cent.

Amazing Labor Turnover.

The turnover in the Lehigh district ran from 55 per cent to 416 per cent; in the Wyoming district from 102 per cent to 225 per cent; in the Schuylkill district from 115 per cent to 194 per cent. Anyone with any experience in mining will realize the terrible conditions that exist in a mine to cause such a labor turnover.

The conditions of the inside day men with those of the day men working on top are of anything worse than the contract and consideration miners in many respects. Their wages average from $4.62 to $5.96 per day flat rates.

The coal commission says that, "any outside men who are earning $1600 per year are working as many or more days than there are in the calendar year, thru overtime, work at night, or ninety-five days more than the industry averaged as found in the commission's investigation."

The forexoing facts as supplied by the official coal commission, squelches the lying statements of the hard coal barons and shows their propaganda now permeating the anthracite region and the rest of the country to be intentionally erroneous and misleading.

The workers will not be mislead by such propaganda, and such statements can only more firmly bind together the miners of the anthracite region with the soft coal miners and the workers of the other industries.

Tomorrow's article will deal with the social conditions of the anthracite miners).

ANITA WHITNEY SENDS DONATION TO INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE TO FIGHT AGAINST SYNDICALISM LAWS

(I. L. D. News Service)

Charlotte Anita Whitney, who was sentenced to serve from one to fourteen years imprisonment for alleged violation of the California syndicalist law and who is about to begin serving sentence as a result of the refusal of the United States supreme court to accept jurisdiction on her appral, sent a contribution to the International Labor Defense to aid in the defense of persecuted workers.

The prominent socialty in California and numbering among her personal friends men and women of influence in bourgeois circles, Miss Whitney refuses to take advantage of her position to secure relief from the sentence imposed upon her, while hundreds of workers are still tasting the bitterness of prison life.

Referring to Governor Richardson's refusal to pardon Tom Mooney, the I. W. W. and other innocent inmates of California's dungeons Miss Whitney said:

"He has had a long time to pardon the others, the poor men without influence, who are in San Quentin prison on the same charges that I am found guilty of.

"If the governor wants to show that he is a true representative of the people, that he intends to stand for the principle of liberty upon which this country was founded, then let him release those men from prison and not concern himself only with a woman who has the thousands of influential friends that I have."

No sooner had the news of the action of the United States supreme court reached the public than thousands of messages of encouragement from all over the country poured in to Miss Whitney's home. Scores of women called in person and hardly a minute passed without the arrival of flowers.

The international Labor Defense is conducting a campaign for the release of Miss Whitney and the other victims of the California syndicalism law.

Beginning
Monday, Nov. 9

"The Movement for World Trade Union Unity"

By TOM BELL.

World Trade Union Unity is one of the burning problems of the world labor movement today.

British and Russian labor are holding conferences; A. A. Purcell, a leading advocate of world labor unity, is touring the United States in his interests; official bodies of labor are sending delegations to Soviet Russia; steps for unity are being taken by the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Red International of Labor Unions.

It is at this time that the basis for unity, steps already taken, the methods for the future—are all brought to the attention of American workers in this timely series of articles. Look for this series in future issues of The DAILY WORKER.

SUBSCRIBE!

Build the DAILY WORKER.

DEFIANT SYRIAN NATIONALIST LEADER, PROCLAIMS REPUBLIC

(Continued from page 1).

formidable forces in the present conflict under Rami Bandin Shalfash, and also the bands of Druses, who in addition to the main body under chiefs of tribes were scattered thru all the armed groups above mentioned.

Recruits from Arabia are streaming into Syria to aid in the defense of the country against the French.

French Steal Arms

Wholesale pillaging of the villages between Damascus and Homs is being carried on by the French. Every hut within their reach is being searched, the arms and other useful articles confiscated and whole families murdered in cold blood.

Damascus itself is under a pall, the former historic Street Called Straight, resounds only to the tread of soldiery and the rumble of tanks and artillery; gone are the crowded bazaars and the fascinating scenes that made this street world-famous.

Marauding bands of French soldiery are ripping down walls and blasting their way into the ruins seeking whatever of value they can confiscate, without hindrance from the military authorities. Valuables are taken from the dead bodies of their victims. They do not even stop to remove rings from swollen fingers, but cut them off and rings and human flesh go into their sacks that they carry with them, later to be assorted when they return to their quarters with the rewards of the plundering expeditions.

Arouse the World

The true facts of the atrocities are being heralded to the world by every means available and is producing the deepest resulte in spite of the censor and censorship. Couriers from Damascus, Homs and Beirut have been dispatched to every part of the Mohammedan world to arouse the masses against imperialism in all its forms and, disastrous as have been the efforts of French occupation here, it is felt that no sacrifice is too great if only the millions under domination of the imperialist nations can be brought into battle to overthrow the European and American yoke.

FASCISM AGAIN ON RAMPAGE TO CRUSH CRITICS

Alleged Plot Excuse for New Terror

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Italy, Nov 5.—One of the most savage conspiracies ever conducted by the bandit hordes of Mussolini came to light here today with wholesale attacks upon the political enemies of the butcher when new offensives were launched under pretext of reprisals for an alleged attempt on his life.

The anti-masonic outbreaks in Florence were eclipsed today when a sweeping order was issued commanding prefects to take charge of every masonic lodge in Italy, confiscate regalia, records, and arrest the officers.

Socialist Arrested.

Former socialist deputy, Zanthoni, has been arrested charged with aiding in the plot against Mussolini. General Capello, a war veteran and leader of the masons has also been placed under arrest charged with the same crime.

The socialist unitarian party has been ordered dissolved and raids were conducted against it thruout the day, accompanied by bestial beatings and other torture methods used by the fascists. This is a further attempt of Mussolini to crush the petty bourgeois elements organized around the masons of Italy.

This savagery has long been practiced against the Communists, but no complaints were then made by the socialists. Now, however, the drive has expanded and all elements not subservient to the dictator are being ruthlessly exterminated.

Insubordination Is One Reason Given for Ousting 13 Teachers

A significant factor in Superintendent William McAndrew's recent recommendation for the dismissal of 13 teachers from the Chicago public schools is the charge of insubordination given as one of the reasons for their dismissal. Added to that is the fact that all ratings are secret.

The teachers have registered their protest against the secret ratings rendered by coming before the board once more with the appeal that "under this system hundreds of teachers have been rated poor who would otherwise be rated fair" because under the system the teacher can be given any mark that suits the examiner and others who wish to get rid of her.

In connection with these dismissals a fight has arisen between the board of education and McAndrews over the reappointment of William H. Campbell to the board of examiners. McAndrew sponsors Campbell and charges politics are back of the attacks upon the examiner. The reasons advanced by the board are that he is over the age limit for service which is 70 years and that he is impolite in carrying out his duties.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

Roumanian Peasantry May Get a Chance to Eat What They Raise

BUCHAREST, Nov. 5—The Rumanian grain export market is in a demoralized state, and grain dealers say this is due to the persistence of Russian grain offers in the European markets at low prices. It is stated that the shipment of barley from Russian ports last week exceeded 100,000 tons. With winter about to close the Danube river for shipping, Rumanian exporters are abandoning hope for any improvement in the grain export situation this year.

Purcell Writes on World Unity

(Continued from page 1)

question which has to be considered and solved is the question of the present and future organizing of the international working class of Europe. To speak and to judge of other matters would be a huge mistake. It will be the duty of everyone taking part in such a conference not to take up questions regarding the dead and regrettable past, but to go there with the sole purpose of leading the great working class movement out of the wilderness.

I may be asked: Why only the European organizations? Because this is the most important thing, the rest will follow. In addition to this other organizations will soon understand that their affiliation is also desirable.

I, THEREFORE, appeal to all to all to enter into this campaign for a real anti-capitalist and genuine proletarian class international, in the spirit of the sincere desire for brotherhood and unity. If everybody follows this course, then we shall succeed. We are able to do innumerable things. We can arouse and fill with joy the hearts of millions of fellow-workers who are hopefully awaiting a real inspiring leadership, which there is no doubt a strong, united, all-embracing federation can give them. This would mean a blow at the very heart of international capitalism, and this alone justifies such an attempt.

Forms Chain Stores

The Sears-Roebuck mail order concern with offices at Chicago is going into the chain store business. It recently opened two more retail stores in Chicago. It now maintains three stores in Chicago and one in Philadelphia, Dallas, Tex., Kansas City, Seattle and Evansville, Wash. This company is noted for the low wages it pays its employes.

Coolidge Is Scheming to Bring Regularity into the Republican Party's Ranks

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, President Coolidge sits in the white house at Washington planning his message to the congress that convenes early next month; the congress that was elected a year ago in November, 1924, but has not yet been in session for a single day.

It is written in the law of the land that new congresses must cool off for 13 months after election before getting down to work. During that time European governments come and go. For instance, the present congress was elected during an era of "democratic pacifism" in Europe, with MacDonald, the labor premier of England, and Herriot, the "radical socialist" at the head of the French government. Since then the tories have come into governmental control in London, and Herriot is out and Painleve in for the second time in Paris.

* * *

Altho there has been no change in the government at Washington, except for the replacement of a few members of the cabinet, and the death of some members of congress, like LaFollette in Wisconsin, nevertheless, it seems that Coolidge feels the temper of the masses is not the same that it was when they rolled up a landslide vote in his favor last year.

This is indicated to some extent by his calling Senator Borah, of Idaho, head of the important senate foreign relations committee, into conference on both international and domestic matters. Coolidge has been trounced by the senate too often not to realize the necessity of having the Idaho senator on his side, if possible.

* * *

Since Borah is from the west, he must necessarily put up some sort of a fight for the farmers, especially for the irrigation farmers of his own and neighboring states. Borah denounces Secretary of Agriculture Work's "hard-boiled" policy on the vast reclamation projects in the west. Coolidge sustains Work. Borah declares the Work policy is destined to bring financial ruin on thousands of hard-pressed settlers, unable to make the payments demanded by the government. Considerable discontent has resulted. Borah might be used as a fig leaf by Coolidge to cover up in part the republican administration as a bitter enemy of the farmers. Coolidge realizes this.

* * *

Borah is also a bridge between the Coolidge administration and Soviet recognition. Coolidge, like Harding before him, has been the political mouthpiece of American capitalism's attack on the Union of Soviet Republics. Borah has always been in favor of recognizing the workers' and peasants' government. When the developing forces become powerful enough to push Washington into recognition of Moscow, Coolidge may well say that he did not reverse the recognized republican policy, but that he merely surrendered to the senate's spokesman on foreign relations.

* * *

Energetic efforts are also being made to win Robert LaFollette, Jr., successor to his father, for the Coolidge regime. This is not impossible. Some concessions can easily be made. The reward for the Coolidge-Butler-Mellon outfit will be the opportunity to claim that this shows its friendly attitude toward labor.

* * *

Coolidge's message to congress can therefore be depended on to be a campaign document for the 1926 congressional elections, not a statement of the real position of this strike-breaking government. Glib words and high-sounding phrases will appear as bait for unsuspecting and unthinking workers and farmers, whose votes are needed.

Labor, in the cities and on the land, must realize that the Coolidge administration has not changed. Concessions to Borah, LaFollette, Jr., and others, do not change by an iota the anti-labor character of the big business government. It is merely an old-fashioned method of bringing these wavering elements into line. Republican regularity for 1926 is the goal sought.

* * *

Let the workers struggle for the same regularity in their own ranks organized into a labor party that will present a class front to the capitalist class forces now entrenched in power in Washington. Every move of the Coolidge administration, when interpreted correctly, is an argument for independent political action on the part of labor.

BABIES SOLD TO "CHILDLESS" WIVES FOR $25 AND $35 EACH

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 5.—Charges that babies were sold at prices ranging from $25 to $35 each, to women, desirous of offspring, but denied them by nature, were being probed by the Hamilton county grand jury, following disclosures made in a divorce suit filed by Thomas Brummer Samuels, railroad employe, against his wife, Mrs. Helen Samuels, who is alleged to have purchased three babies from an unnamed woman, residing in Covington, Ky., just across the Ohio river from here.

Indictments are expected this week.

The woman, according to Samuels, maintained offices where wants made their purchases of young babies, which were delivered "as the grocery boy brings around a dozen of eggs."

Samuels, according to his wife, wanted a large family. When she found that this was not to be, she got in touch with the "baby woman." For this she paid, $25, he declared, and awaiting a time when his duties on the railroad took him from home, arranged to have it delivered. A telegram was sent him announcing the "birth."

For a time, Samuels said, he was unsuspicious, but finally questioned his wife. She, he declared, broke down and confessed the hoax.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow, get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

TWO WORKERS KILLED AS DUPONT DYNAMITE WAREHOUSE GOES UP

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 5.—Two men were brown to bits and four more were injured when the dynamite cartridge warehouse at the Dupont power works exploded.

Wreck All Capitalist Expectations

ALL capitalist expectations have been wrecked upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The proletarian dictatorship is embracing ever-widening sections of the working people. The conditions of living of the Russian proletariat are visibly improving. Slowly but steadily wages are increasing. The Soviet government is able to satisfy to an ever increasing extent the cultural requirements of the working class.—Manifesto of the Communist International.

World Basis of Bolshevik Revolution

THE Union of Soviet Republics is increasing in strength both within and without. It is not only the government of the Russian proletariat; the international significance of the Russian revolution created a government which has its basis in the proletariat of the whole world. This is the basis for the irreconcilable hate of capitalists and imperialists.—Manifesto of the Communist International.

POLICE TERRORIZ MANY IN CHAS TO 'GET' DURKI

Frantic Search Kee Workers in Fear

The police hunt for Martin Durk slayer of the red-baiting prohibit "enforcement" officer Shanahan a another Chicago policeman who tri to "get" him, has not succeeded finding Durkin, but has succeeded terrorizing and victimizing many nocent workers.

Search 65 Apartments.

One hundred and twenty policem armed with shotguns and tear bom surrounded the apartment building 6415 Harper avenue, when somes had told them that Durkin's swe heart, Betty Andrews, had lived th at one time, and kept the inhabitan of the house in a state of fear f a number of hours until the pol had searched every room of the apartments in the building in hope of locating Durkin. They wa ed around thru the rooms with dra guns, waking those who had gone bed early and putting them thru inconvenience of having their fi mauled and searched by a group "fearless" coppers.

Three coppers came near to killi one of their own number who in h eagerness to "get" Durkin, had clim ed onto the roof of one of the hous near the apartment buildiar

Not only are apartment houses ra ed, but a squad of police with dra guns arrived at the Wilson avea station of the North Shore Electr in the search for Durkin.

Whitewash Detective Chief.

Chief of Detectives Shoemaker h been whitewashed of any blame f failure to "get" Durkin the night th had him cornered, and when Durk was able to escape after shooting o policeman, and the police had sh their own "stool."

Senator Wheeler Asks Dismissal of Oil Indictmen

(Continued from page 1)

freedom from trial on charges which he has already been held n guilty by a jury.

The crime of which he was fre in Montana and the crime alleged the conspiracy indictment "are o and the same," and the transaction held to be such are identic said Wheeler's demurrar, filed by h counsel, Senator Thomas J. Wal democrat, of Montana.

Aside from the plea of former quittal, Wheeler attacked the indi tment itself, charging a number of leged irregularities.

Wheeler contends that his nev appeared for Gordon Campbell in a matter before the interior departmen but that his services for Campb were for local work in Montana alo

Enemy of Labor.

While Wheeler will likely succee in evading the trial his connecti with the oil operator should be a membered by the workers who w into supporting the LaFollette tick last year. Wheeler is a valuab servant of capitalism, even as an surgeon, and the fact that he co nected in any way with Gordon Cam bell proves his subserviency to th predatory interests, whether it co stitutes a crime in bourgeois cou or not.

Instead of trying to send him to ja the large capitalist parties ought give Wheeler the highest reward f joining in the LaFollette campaign throttle the rising demand for a lab party in the last election.

Bandits Get Cash.

Five automobile baadits held up th firemen State Bank, in Tinley Par a suburb of Chicago, locked John Andres, cashier, and Mrs. Elizabe Hardinger, his assistant, in a vau and escaped with $3,000 in cash.

Must Be "Spicy"

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 5.—Grad and high school children will be e cluded from the courtroom during th trial of John Looney, former Roc Island vice-director charged with mu der. The trial starts here Nov. 23.

U. S. Subs Visit Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 5.—Fi submarines of the United States nav are due here from the Canal Zone f a two-day visit. Twenty-five office and 225 men are coming in the an marines.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Great Bri ain, pound sterling, demand 4.84⅞ cable, 4.84⅞; France, franc, 3.96⅛ 3.97; Belgium, franc, 4.52⅛, 4.5 Italy, lira, 3.93⅜, 3.94; Sweden, kron 26.74, 26.77; Norway, krone, 20.3 20.38; Denmark, krone, 24.91, 24.9 Germany, mark, (no quote); Shan hai, taels, 79.50.

LAME DUCK IS LOBBYIST FOR MILLIONAIRES

Mondell Adviser to Cal Coolidge

By LAURENCE TODD.
Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON—Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, former old guard machine boss in the house, defeated in the race for the senate against Kendrick and then consoled by appointment to the war finance commission until he launched upon a career as lobbyist and adviser to big corporations at the national capital, has appeared in the tax legislation fight.

He has sent to all press correspondents three speeches which he has delivered in defense of the Coolidge-Mellon tax-shifting plans. One is entitled "National Tax Reform and Reduction," and "it was delivered April last before the Louisiana Bankers' association, at New Orleans. The next was called "Federal Tax Policies and Their Effect on the West," delivered June 17 at the South Dakota bankers' association convention at Brookings. The third was entitled "Federal Tax Reform," and was heard by the Hamilton Club of Chicago on June 15.

Make Little Fellow Pay.

The substance of Mondell's program of tax-shifting from the big and strong to the little and patient shareholders is set forth in resolutions adopted by the Louisiana bankers after he spoke. They denounced the federal income tax rates as excessive, favored maximum surtax rates of less than 25 per cent," demanded abolition of the federal inheritance tax, call upon democrats in congress to deal with taxation as a nonpartisan question, and call for repeat of the publicity clause in the income tax law.

Enemy of Labor.

Mondell was known in Washington for many years as an active agent of every interest opposed to the farmers and to organized labor. He was retired from congress on his record. He was for the treason taken up by Coolidge. He can now be seen, often enough, in the entrance lobby of the White House offices, combating various "substantial" individuals into the presence of Coolidge. He offers advice to Coolidge, and his clients seem to find satisfaction in the fact that he puts away coat and hat and looks quite at home when he gets to the White House. Now that congress is about to take up tax legislation he is busier and more patronizing in manner than ever.

Praises Large Fortunes.

His clients who look prim and circulate his soothing arguments are assured of his loyalty by the typical paragraph in his talk to the Hamilton club: "I know of no excuse that can be offered for the present federal estate tax, except the possible one of socialism, and I agree with President Coolidge that governments should not seek social legislation in the guise of taxation, and that large fortunes properly managed are not necessarily a menace to our institutions."

Preliminary exchanges of views among the protagonists in congress who will follow the lead of Senator Norris indicate that the administration tax scheme will be fought every inch of the way. The progressives will insist on publicity of income tax returns, retention of the federal estates (inheritance) tax and reduction of the income tax on smaller incomes before reduction is made on the larger incomes.

Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

CLEVELAND CALLS ON UNIONS TO JOIN, IN NOV. 8TH CELEBRATION

CLEVELAND, Nov. 5. The Workers Party of this city has issued a letter to all local unions in this city, calling upon them to join in a demonstration for defense and recognition of the Soviet government, which is being arranged for Sunday, Nov. 8th.

The principal speaker at the Cleveland demonstration which will be held at Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut St. at 2:30 p. m., will be Comrade Jay Lovestone.

Hear Max Bedacht

speak on

"THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION" Sunday, Nov. 8

at ODD FELLOWS HALL
Cor. Albany and 12th St.

A meeting arranged by the youth under the auspices of the West Side Frechett Young Club

Meeting Begins at 7:30 p. m.
Admission Only 15 Cents.

PURCELL ROUSES KANSAS CITY TRADE UNIONISTS IN MESSAGE OF WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY

(Continued from page 1)

man, women and children are working, often as long as 36 hours at a stretch. Children are born in the mines."

All Workers Must Unite

Often among the unorganized it is said, "Why bother about the trade unions?" But they have brought to labor the gains it has made. The sixty-hour week of the British miners has been cut to forty-two. But now the competition of Asia compels the British workers to seek unity with all workers. No matter what one may think about Soviet Russia, it has 6,000,000 organized unionists, working out problems that will help other workers solve theirs.

Each people must be allowed to work out their own destiny. Hands off Russia, and England and America, too, when the masses of people are making their government to their own liking. But we must achieve labor unity, unity. Labor must set foot everywhere capitalist sets foot and bring into one great international all labor led by the unions of the world.

Not Afraid of Russians

Purcell told of the horrible conditions that existed in Baku, Russian Caucasus, before the revolution and the wonderful change made by the workers' government with the backing of the Russian unions. The representatives of each nation's unions would do more in five minutes to abolish war, end the opium trade, etc., than all the capitalist conferences ever organized.

Russian unions must be represented. We need them, they need us. We must help workers' Russia with machines. They will help us with food. We need no fear the Russians, they would have only two representatives to our one-third. Even if they would eat sixteen of us we would still have as many as they.

All Cards on the Table

We call for world unity of all unions—all cards on the table. We want to have American unions in. We want to say to the capitalists of the world, "If you want war go fight it yourself." Here the audience rose spontaneously and burst into cheers.

The workers hear the rust, they give their lives and everything to war. No matter how we set the change—just so we get it. The great fact stands out that Russia can no more be used to raise armies to fight the battles of imperialism. There has been a big to do about Russia killing the poor czar. Well, England has killed kings and queens. England has made the most savage of wars, but the war wizard he is they always laugh. The workers of the world hold the future in their hands. They may make what things of the world, a world of plenty and security for those who create the wealth of the world, but there must be world trade union unity to get them

Events Move Faster and Faster

Events are moving faster and faster to compel the workers of the world to set foot on the pathway that leads to power. We must be prepared. The battlers that have gone before have suffered and are suffering. Capitalists have filled the jails of the nations they rule with thousands of leaders of the trade unions. One nation alone has 8,000 in prison. We must get power in fight this thing to the death. We must get power to approach the master with terms by throwing the whole weight of one great world organization of unions into the balance in all nations on the side of the workers and their emancipation.

As Purcell closed three rousing cheers, led by Alex Howat, militant miners' leader, fairly rocked the building.

CLEVELAND WORKERS WAGE FIGHT AGAINST POLICE PERSECUTION

CLEVELAND, Nov. 4.—The Workers Party of Cleveland is now engaged in a free speech fight, fighting the efforts of the local police department to bar the Workers Party literature and speakers from the streets of Cleveland.

On last Friday night, Witt, the independent, was holding a meeting at the public theater. Comrades Herbert Benjamin, Sadie Amter and Marian Gordon were distributing the election leaflets issued by the district committee of the Workers Party. They were warned by the cop that this was against the law. Retiring to the corner, where they saw persons distributing leaflets of other parties, they continued to distribute the Workers Party leaflets and were immediately arrested.

Police Molest Protest Meeting.

On Saturday, the Workers Party held a protest meeting at public square against the threatened execution of Rakosi and the other Hungarian Comrades. Comrade Amter, the district secretary spoke for more than an hour, while the policeman and a captain listened. They moved up to the stand but did not interfere. The captain then crossed the street with a plainclothesman. Shortly afterwards, Comrade Benjamin took the stand and was cross-questioned by Secretary of State Kellogg for refusing to admit except an alleged Red, Countess Karolyi, when he was denied from the platform by the captain and taken to the station.

He was charged with disorderly conduct and held under $1,000 bail. The police stated that the reason they arrested him was to protect him from the ku kluxers. They tried to trump up a case of criminal syndicalism but even that seemed too much for them, for shortly afterwards they offered him his release provided he would sign a waiver.

It is a clear sign that the police intend to deny the Workers Party the right of free speech in Cleveland. The Workers Party has decided to fight back. The district committee has sent a letter to the city manager and safety director asking whether the Workers Party is to have the same rights as the other parties or not. It has asked whether the Workers Party is to have the right of free speech or not. The letter states that either this right obtains or we have been shorn of the democracy that is supposed to prevail. . . . This is a vital question not only for the Workers Party, but for the organized workers of this city. For we are conscious that when members of the Workers Party are harassed and attacked, this generally precedes an attack on the organized workers of the country."

Protest Meeting Arranged.

The International Labor Defense which is conducting the defense of Comrade Benjamin, has arranged a mass protest meeting together with the Workers Party at public square on Saturday, November 6, at 4 p. m.

REACTION TRYING TO SEIZE CANTON WHIPT BY THE KUOMINTANG

HONGKONG, Nov. 5.—Cantonese forces under Chang Kai-shek have captured Swatow and the followers of Chen Chung-ming have retreated into Fukian and Kiagei provinces. Opposition on other fronts apparently has collapsed leaving the Canton forces in control of the provinces of Kwangtung.

"FORD'S CANDIDATE WINS IN DETROIT WITH LABOR AID

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—Mayor John W. Smith, supported by the Henry Ford-Detroit Federation of Labor, united front won the election yesterday by a very narrow margin over his opponent, Charles Bowles.

Bowles was supported by the ku klux klan, and also defeated, none of the klan candidates for the city council were elected.

Considerable disturbance and a spectacular auto parade by klansmen wound up the campaign.

The political labor fakers expect to get in on the spoils and some of them expect to be protected in their bootlegging activities because of their betrayal of the workers of Detroit in lining up behind Henry Ford's candidate.

State Opens Trial of Dr. Sweet and 10 Co-Defendants

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. The state of Michigan has begun to present its witnesses against Dr. O. H. Sweet and 10 co-defendants in the hope of convicting them of the murder of a white hoodlum that was in a mob that threatened the lives of the Negroes that had come to visit Dr. Sweet.

Clarence Darrow and Arthur Garfield Hays are defending the Negroes in their fight to live wherever they please with no interference on the part of klansmen.

Hi Johnson Says He Will Fight for U. S. Minimum Wage Law

PHENIX, Ariz., Nov. 5. Senator Hiram Johnson of California will introduce in congress a resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution giving states power to enact laws governing minimum wages for women. He so announced when he arrived here with the senate subcommittee on irrigation and reclamation.

The supreme court recently held the Arizona minimum wage law for women unconstitutional.

LAW ENFORCERS PASSING BUCK IN GRAFT QUIZ

Busy Dodging "Payroll" Expose

Since the charge made by Attorney O'Donnell that 300 of the Chicago policemen were on the Genna payroll, in the trial of the Genna gunmen, Albert Abrahmi and John Scalisi, State's Attorney Robert Crowe and United States Attorney Edwin A. Olson have been passing the buck back and forth as to whose duty it is to get the Genna "payroll" and prosecute the offenders for conspiring to violate the prohibition law.

United States Attorney Olson refuses to handle the case until after the state's attorney has been given "ample" time to act upon it.

State's Attorney Crowe refuses to handle the case claiming that the United States attorney must first take action in this case as it concerns a violation of the federal law.

The various heads of the police department are still threatening a shakeup of the police force, but they will not do so at the present moment, "as it may endanger the state's cases" against the two gunmen.

It has become known that the day that the Genna gang and the police shot it out, that a number of police broke into the Italian-American Social Club headquarters, 1023 West Taylor street, in an attempt to seize the Genna "payroll" records fearing that an exposure would result.

"King Benjamin" Can Safely Return to House of David

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Nov. 5—"King Benjamin" Purnell for two years a fugitive from the House of David colony, which he organized here more than 20 years ago, may return without danger of arrest now.

It was feared that suits for $500,000 each filed against him by Ruth Bamford Reed and Gladys Rubel as an outgrowth of the expose of the House of David in 1922 have been dismissed. The suits were based on alleged improper relations with the underclassmen Purnell had forced on them.

Gives 28 Per Cent Wage Raise as Best Way to Stop Strike

VIENNA, Austria, Nov. 5. The threatened strike of 50,000 government employes has been averted by a salary increase of 28 per cent.

Jury Hard to Pick

Hostility to time are so powerful in Chicago that fifteen of the first seventy-five men questioned could not be got a jury to try Henry J. Formeles, chauffeur handled on a charge of murder were disqualified.

Formeles, arrested on suspicion of knowing murderers in the East, was brot back for trial from Joliet prison where he is serving a 1 to 14 years for a bank holdup.

The killed victim was Michael Szimanowski, cashier of a building and loan association, slain by bandits as he took several thousand dollars to a bank.

RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA WILL BE DEMAND OF NEW YORK MEETING

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—"The United States must recognize Soviet Russia." That is the growing determination of ever greater masses of the American workers. The new plot against Soviet Russia, hatched at Locarno, in which an attempt is made to unite France, Germany, England, the United States, and other similar powers in a common drive for the overthrow of the Russian workers' republic, has only intensified this determination on the part of the American workers that their government shall recognize and open the fullest and freest trade relations with Soviet Russia.

This answer will be the central feature of country-wide demonstrations on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the November, 1917, Russian revolution. The workers of New York City will pledge their solidarity for the defence of Soviet Russia and make their demand for Russian recognition at two great mass meeting in Central Opera House, 205 East 67 St., New York City, and in Grand Assembly Hall, 318 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y., both on Nov. 6, at 8 p. m.

GREEK FUR WORKERS WIN STRIKE IN UNION ORGANIZATION DRIVE

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 5.—The Greek fur workers, hitherto unorganized, but lately brought into the Furriers' Union with the aid of the left wing joint board headed by Ben Gold, have won a complete victory after several days of spirited strike. The bosses' association have granted all demands and only a few small shops remain to settle. The triumphant strikers are parading the streets with bands playing and bannera flying on the way back to the shops.

RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS WILL LEAVE FOR AFRICA TO CARRY ON STUDIES

MOSCOW, Nov. 5.—Hopeful of proving the theory of evolution in the wilds of Africa by cross-breeding man with the higher apes, by artificial means, Dr. I. I. Ivanoff, member of the Russian Academy of Sciences and world famous biologist, will leave for Africa the end of this month.

Dr. Ivanoff's expedition is being backed by the Russian Academy of Sciences and the Pasteur Institute is giving him the use of its experimental station in Port Konakry, French Guinea.

"We will start our experiments by crossing chimpanzees with gorillas, by artificial means, and we may also cross gibbons with chimpanzees and gorillas."

To Crossbreed Apes.

"In the actual experiments of cross breeding man and the higher apes, we expect to use representatives of the most primitive African tribes, and chimpanzees which are the most manlike of the apes.

"The experiment will be expensive because the higher apes do not multiply in captivity, and it is necessary to take an extensive staff, with expensive equipment to their homes in the Pasteur institute experimental station in French Guinea is ideally located for the work. It is in the midst of vast forests abounding in man-like apes."

Dr. Ivanoff said that if the experiments gave positive results, the expedition might remain many years in the Pasteur station, repeating and extending the work until complete proof had been obtained of the relationship of man to lower forms of animal life.

Two Killed and Four Hurt in DuPont Blast

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 5. Two men were killed and four more were injured when the dynamite cartridge house at the Dupont Powder Works exploded Wednesday.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO "VISIT" AIRPLANE SQUADRON IN RIFF WAR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5. — The state department at Washington expressed "surprise," when asked as to the purpose of the trip to be made by the American ambaseador, Moore, to "visit" the American air squadron fighting on the side of the French against the Riffians, and tried to make it appear as tho they knew nothing of the matter.

A number of weeks ago, the state department, after many protests against the participation of the American aviators on the Riff war, in a half-hearted way notified the American air squadron that they were violating American law by attacking a friendly people. The state department has done nothing to force the aviators out of Morocco.

FILIPINOS DEMAND REFERENDUM DECIDE INDEPENDENCE ISSUE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, Nov. 5—A national plebiscite to decide whether the Filipino's wish independence or not will be held early next year, if Governor General Leonard Wood does not veto it, according to the leaders of the majority delegation in the Philippine legislature.

A bill is now being prepared which will be presented to the session of the legislature which adjourns Nov. 9, providing for a referendum on the question.

Passaic Mill Workers Organizing the Fight Against the Wage Cut

PASSAIC, Nov. 5. "The mill owners are planning a new attack against the workers. The Botany mill just had a wage cut of 10 per cent and it is the question of a short time which it will be followed in the other mills, in case the workers do not organize, they will suffer a wage cut and starvation they never had before.

The united front committee of the textile workers which consists of the delegates from different unions locals and textile mills, have put as as their task, the organization of the workers in order to resist the attacks of the mill owners in an organized manner.

A meeting was held at Passaic last Friday in which about eight hundred workers participated. Other mass meetings are going to be held, one for each nationality in order to explain their situation to them. At every meeting we are going to have an English speaker.

All meetings are held at Hoffman's Hall 27 Dayton Ave., and they begin at 7:30 p. m.

Workers, organize and fight for a 44 hour week for 10 per cent raise and for the recognition of the union. Line up behind the united front committee of the textile workers.

Headquarters open for registration every night at 25 Dayton Ave.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

BANKERS TAKE STEPS TO FORM CONSTABULARY

Guardsmen to Be Used Against Strikers

KEWANEE, Ill., Nov. 5—The first step towards the establishing of a state constabulary, which can be used by manufacturers and bankers to break strikes, was started here under the guise of protecting Henry county against bank robberies and holdups.

Sixty guardsmen, members of the National Rifle Association, were sworn in as special deputies in Henry county by Sheriff George P. Brown and equipped with sawed-off shotguns, army rifles and revolvers.

As organized labor has so far successfully opposed the creation of a state constabulary in Illinois this method is now being adopted of bringing to life that pet of the bankers' and manufacturers' associations.

New York Y. W. L. to Protest Legion Week of Fake "Education"

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 5 — On Sunday, November 15, at 1 p. m., Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street, a mass meeting against "Education" week will be held by the Young Workers' League of District No. 2.

The American Education Week is set aside by the bourgeoisie for the purpose of "educating" the children of the young workers and the working class as a whole towards patriotism to the capitalist class and also to keep them from struggling against capitalist exploitation.

The Young Workers' (Communist) League is calling upon the masses of the young workers to join in the struggle against American "Education" week and all that it represents. The struggle against the American "Education" Week is a struggle in the defense of the workers' interests. Every worker and young worker who understands the interests of his class and has them at heart should come to demonstrate his protest at the mass meeting, Sunday, November 15, at 1 p. m., Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street. Pat Toohey, a young miner who was recently released from jail where he served a sentence because of his activities in behalf of the strikeing miners.

Area Branch One of Y. W. L. Meets Sunday

Area Branch No. 1, of the Young Workers' League of Chicago, announces that there will be an important business meeting at 19 South Lincoln street, 10 a. m., Sunday morning.

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IRISH WORKERS HAVE NO JOBS AND NO HOMES

Strikes Increase Under So-called "Free State"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, Nov. 5.—The unemployment crisis, coupled with the severe housing problem which are now raging in the British Isles, are particularly acute in Ireland under the capitalist Free State government.

Strikes are increasing thruout the country, and the government while it issues resolutions urging "co-operation," has followed the lead of the Baldwin government and definitely made it known that if necessary, it will act as a strikebreaking agency.

New Dail Will Show Up Lies.

In a short time from now the Dail will be sitting, and the workers, especially in southern Ireland, will find that the rosy promises of "prosperity" made when the present government, the servant of British capitalism, was formed, have materialized into universal unemployment, abject poverty and downright starvation.

It is now admitted that never since 1847 have the workers and peasants of Ireland undergone such distress, not only in Cork, but in the country towns, notably those that during the British regime were made into military encampments, and which are now practically derelict.

When the Free State was formed, it was promised that industries would start, that there would be employment and a "living wage" for all, and that taxes would be slashed.

Just the reverse is now the case. The Dail has not even seen fit to supply the unemployment dole to the thousands of jobless and needy workers. The British government has added to the misery by cutting the small old age pension by a shilling a week.

Added to this, the cost of living has increased. In Cork, where the employers are circulating talk of another general reduction in wages, the prices have increased in some cases fifty per cent. For example, potatoes are now sold for 1s 2d per weight, altho they are purchased by the speculators for less than 6d per weight. Milk is 2s per gallon, altho the small farmers are forced to sell it for 1s 6d at the most.

"A British ex-soldier, now residing in Cork declares, "Tuberculosis still Scourges 'Dear Old Cork.' Treatment is most essential in some cases. Nevertheless concessions by the government are withheld from many. Immediate treatment is the only prospect of recovery. I am awaiting institutional treatment, and hoping that those who are responsible will procure me admittance."

Family Lives in Stable

There are numerous evidences of the acute housing problem. The last session of the Cork county council was forced to consider the case of Mrs. K. Nelligan Morrissy, a widow supporting eleven children and living in a stable. P. H. Barry of the board of health said it might be cheaper to rent a house for her than to send her and her children to the workhouse. This woman continues to reside in her stable at Donegall, and has declared that she will die on the roadside rather than receive charity from the Free State.

Conditions in Ireland are but a sharp reflection of conditions prevailing in England, which have been given wider publicity. Just as Premier Baldwin mutters about "discussing the housing problem with the house of lords," while thousands of unemployed face eviction in overcrowded slums, so does the Dail do nothing but pass resolutions of "sympathy." Just as the British home secretary, Joynson-Hicks, declare that his government will "protect the community," by doing the work of strikers, so does the Free State government intimidate the Flax Spinning and Weaving company employes at Cork who are threatened with starvation because they resisted wage cuts.

GREEK MILITARY DICTATORSHIP ANNULS ELECTION OF COMMUNIST MAYORS OF XANTHI AND SALONIKI

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATHENS, Nov. 5.—The two Communists elected as mayors of Xanthi and Saloniki will not be allowed to serve as mayors. The Greek Pangalos government has annulled the election of these two Communists "for the safety of the state."

CARPENTERS' WAGES GO UP, SAYS U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUT FOR HOW LONG IT DOESN'T SAY

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Union carpenters have continued to advance the general level of wages during 1925 altho their gains have not been so numerous as those recorded by the bricklayers and electrical workers, according to the report on the U. S. department of labor on union wages and hours. In seven of thirty-eight cities covered by the report union rates for carpenters were higher on May 1, 1925, than in 1924. In two cities there were decreases. The average rose from $1.056 per hour in 1924 to $1.071 in 1925, a gain of less than 1½%.

But How Long Will It Last?

Extending the comparison back to 1920 we find 21 of the 38 cities reporting increases while six cities show declines in minimum wages paid union carpenters. The average of the 38 cities rose from $7.46 in 1920 to $1.071 in 1925, a gain of 9.3%. As the cost of living has fallen over 15% in the same period, the last 5 years have witnessed material improvement in the living standards of union carpenters.

The 44-hour prevails except in Cincinnati where they work 44½ hours and in Richmond where the regular week is 47 hours. In 1920 union carpenters worked longer hours in Charleston, S. C., Cincinnati, Indianapolis, New Orleans and Richmond. By 1923 14 cities have been brought into the 44-hour column.

St. Louis at Top

St. Louis tops the list in carpenter wages with a minimum of $1.50 an hour. Pittsburgh follows with $1.375. The rate in St. Louis is a gain of 50% over 1920 and of 11% over 1913. In Pittsburgh the gains have amounted to 52% and 15% respectively. Union carpenters have the lowest scale in Charleston with a rate of 70 cents, which means a reduction of 12½ per cent from 1920.

Minimum hourly rates for union carpenters in 18 leading cities in 1913, 1920 and 1925 were:

Carpenter pay per hr.	1913	1920	1925
Baltimore	$0.43	$0.80	$1.00
Boston	.50	1.00	1.00
Chicago	.62½	1.25	1.25
Cleveland	.50	1.25	1.25
Denver	.60	1.12½	1.12½
Detroit	.40	1.00	1.12½
Indianapolis	.40	1.00	1.00
Kansas City	.50	1.00	1.12½
Los Angeles	.40	.87½	1.00
New Orleans	.40	.80	.80
New York	.62½	1.12½	1.31½
Omaha	.50	1.12½	1.00
Philadelphia	.50	1.12½	1.12½
Pittsburgh	.50	1.25	1.37½
St. Louis	.62½	1.00	1.50
San Francisco	.62½	1.00	1.00
Seattle	.56¼	1.00	1.00
Washington	.50	.80	1.12½

Cities in which union carpenters have secured increases since 1924 are Baltimore, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Memphis, Newark, Providence and Seattle. Decreases were reported from Charleston and Los Angeles.

South Has Poor Showing

Cities in which union carpenters fall materially short of the average include Atlanta, Birmingham, Charleston, Jacksonville, Little Rock, New Orleans and Richmond, all in the south. In these cities the minimum hourly rate is 50 cents or less. Taking the 38 cities as a group the average for 1925 represents a gain of 10% per cent over 1913.

PURCELL SPEAKS IN CLEVELAND ON TUESDAY, NOV. 10

World Trade Unity Is Subject of Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEAVELAND, O., Nov. 5.—Arthur A. Purcell will be in Cleveland on Tuesday, Nov. 10. Brother Purcell is promised a fine reception since the Cleveland Federation of Labor is sponsoring his meeting which will be held at the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Auditorium, St. Clair and Ontario.

Brother Purcell comes to Cleveland as the president of the Amsterdam International of Trade Unions, an organization of 27 million organized workers. Purcell is also member of the British parliament, and the message he brings to the American workers on the question of world trade union unity is so important that no worker of Cleveland should fail to attend the meeting.

In addition the the endorsement of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, a number of unions individually are supporting the meeting through a conference, so that one can say that practically the entire organized labor movement of Cleveland is back of it.

The admission is 25c—a fee that allows every worker to be present and hear this brilliant speaker. No workers interested in the progress of the organized labor movement should fail to be there.

Firemen Rescue 100

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—One hundred persons were rescued by firemen in an apartment house fire in Brooklyn. Women and children trapped on fire escapes were rescued by the use of scaling ladders.

MILWAUKEE CELEBRATES 8TH YEAR OF RUSSIAN WORKERS' GOVERNMENT

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—A mass meeting and celebration of the 8th anniversary of the Russian revolution will take place Sunday evening, Nov. 8 at the Labor Temple Hall, 8th and Walnut Sts., at 7:30 under the auspices of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League, with D. E. Early and John Edwards of Chicago speaking on the world significance of the Russian workers revolution and Herbert Zam, representing the Young Workers League and speaking on the youth and the Russian revolution. Sylvia Selender will speak for the Junior group.

Besides this array of speakers there will songs from the Jewish Freiheit, the Russian and Ukrainian "Bright Star," and the South Slavic "Future" singing societies. A small admission will be charged.

FIFTY WORKERS ESCAPE DOOM AS HOTEL COLLAPSES

Bosses Tried to Rush Construction

Fifty building trades workers narrowly escaped with their lives when five floors of the John Evans Hotel, now under construction at Hinman Avenue and Davis Street, Evanston, collapsed and fell to the ground a mass of twisted girders and shattered concrete. In an attempt to hurry the construction of the hotel so that it could be paying the proprietor profits as soon as possible the supports holding up the building were taken out before the concrete pillars that were to hold the building were dry enough to stand the strain.

As the men were working on the upper floors they noticed the floors sag. They dropped their tools and got down to the street as fast as they could. Shortly after the last building trades worker had reached the ground, one of the walls gave in and fell to the ground with a deafening roar. Those living at the North Shore Hotel ran to the street fearing that one of the walls might fall across the alley and onto the east wall of the hotel.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

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Friday, Saturday and Sunday, November 6, 7 and 8
Look for Place and Date in Your City

FAMOUS SPEAKERS *MUSICAL PROGRAMS*

NEW YORK CITY.
Central Opera House, 205 E. 67th St., Nov. 6 in the evening. C. E. Ruthenberg, Moissaye J. Olgin, Benjamin Gitlow.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Grand Assembly Hall, 318 Grand St., Nov. 6 in the evening. C. E. Ruthenberg, Moissaye J. Olgin, Benjamin Gitlow.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul St., Nov. 8, at 7:00 p. m. Ella Reeve Bloor.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Labor Lyceum, 376 William St., Nov. 8, at 2:00 p. m. Ella Reeve Bloor.

UTICA, N. Y.
Labor Temple Hall, 714 Charlotte St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
Swedish Br. Hall, 3rd & Main St., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St., Nov. 8, at 7 p. m. Al Schaap.

BAYONNE, N. J.
Workmen's Circle Hall, 725 W. 25th St., Nov. 8, 2 p. m.

NEWARK, N. J.
Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Joseph Manley.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Workers' Hall, 387 Grand St., Nov. 7, at 8 p. m.

PATERSON, N. J.
Carpenters' Hall, 54-56 Van Hauten St., Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m.

DENVER, COLO.
Social Turner Hall, 10th and Larimer Sts., Nov. 8, at 7:30 p. m. Wm. Dietrich.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
California Hall, Polk & Turk St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Tom Lewis.

BERKELEY, CALIF.
Finnish Hall, 1819 10th St., Nov. 8.

BOSTON, MASS.
At Scenic Auditorium, Berkeley & Tremont, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. C. E. Ruthenberg.

WORCESTER, MASS.
Belmont Halll, 54 Belmont St., Nov. 7, at 7:00 p. m. C. E. Ruthenberg.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Liberty Hall, 592 North St., Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m. Alexander Trachtenberg.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Playhouse, 1814 N. Street, N.W., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Bertram D. Wolfe.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Brith Sholom Hall, 1012-14 E. Baltimore St., Nov. 10, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Labor Lyceum, 6th & Brown Sts., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Jay Lovestone, N. H. Tallentire.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. William F. Dunne

CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Moose Temple Hall, 1000 Walnut St., Nov. 8, 2:30 p. m. Jay Lovestone.

CANTON, OHIO.
Canton Music Hall, 812 Tuse St. E., Nov. 8, in the evening. Jay Lovestone.

BELLAIRE, OHIO.
Bohemian Hall, 41st & Harrison Sts., Nov. 6, at 6 p. m. Wm. J. White.

CONNEAUT, OHIO.
Workers' Hall, Broad Street, Nov. 7.

HARTFORD, CONN.
Labor Educational Alliance, 287 Windsor Ave., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Bertram D. Wolfe and Sam Darcy.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Hermanson's Hall, 158 Crown St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. J. O. Bentall.

WATERBURY, CONN.
Garden Hall, East Main St., Nov. 1st, at 2:30 p. m. Charles Krumbein.

CHICAGO, ILL.
Temple Hall, Van Buren & Marshfield Aves., Nov. 7, at 8 p. m. M. Bedacht, E. R. Browder.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.
Workers' Hall, 517 Helmholz Ave., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Max Schachtman.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
Painters' Hall, Grand & Page Blvds., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m.

ROCKFORD, ILL.
Workers' Hall, 511 7th Stree
Nov. 8, at 3:00 p. m. Max Sal
man.

PULLMAN, ILL.
Stremlis Hall, 107th St. a
Indiana Ave., Nov. 8, at 6:
p. m. Martin Abern, Nat Ka
lan.

FRANKFORT, ILL.
Majestic Theater, W. Ma
St., 300 Blk., Nov. 8, at 2 p. r
Manuel Gomez.

SOUTH BEND, IND.
Hungarian Hall, 316 Sou
Chopin St., Nov. 8, at 2 p. r
Lovett Fort-Whiteman.

KENOSHA, WIS.
Schlitz Hall, N. Main St.
Milwaukee Ave., Nov. 6, at
p. m.

DETROIT, MICH.
Finnish Hall, 5969 14th S
Nov. 7, at 8:00 p. m. J. Lou
Engdahl.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Son's & Daughters' Hall, 10
Hamilton Ave. N. W. Nov. 8,
2:30 p. m. J. L. Engdahl.

MASS, MICH.
Mass Fire Hall, Nov. 8th.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Moose Hall, 43 So. 4th S
Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. James P. Ca
non.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
German Place, 444 Rice S
Nov. 8, at 2:00 p. m. James
Cannon.

DULUTH, MINN.
Workers' Hall, 19 Ave. W.
1st St., Nov. 8, at 8 p.
Angervo.

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

OF THE

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1925, 8 P. M.

at TEMPLE HALL,
(Van Buren and Marshfield, One Block West of Ashland)

SPEAKERS:

EARL R. BROWDER, Director Research Dept. Workers (Communist) Party
MAX BEDACHT, Member C. E. C. Workers (Communist) Party
MARTIN ABERN, Dist. Organizer, Workers (Communist) Party
MAX SHACHTMAN, Editor YOUNG WORKER
H. ZAM, Secretary, Young Workers League

MUSIC:

Freiheit Singing Society and Mandolin Orchestra

Admission 25 Cents

Auspices: Workers (Communist) Party, Local Chicago

rganization eetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

OSTON RAISES $250 AT FIRST RESCUE PARTY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 5.—The first a series of DAILY WORKER cue parties was held here this ek at the Dudley St. Opera House, th a good program of music and ncing and a playlet by the Young orkers League.

Comrade John J. Ballam, in an sent for The DAILY WORKER, told story of the first DAILY WORKER mpaign and how our paper is part the American working class.

If a dear friend were dying," said Ballam, "and your contribution of a w dollars would help to save his e, would you hesitate? The DAILY ORKER represents our movement, is the collective organizer and ag tor for our party. It is the organ the militant trade unionists; it is e bearer of the Communist message. Without The DAILY WORKER, our vement would languish. Let us e it for as we build The DAILY ORKER—we build our party. Our workers' Party is the instrument that ches the workers will accomplish ir revolution and The DAILY ORKER is our party's voice. Come its rescue!"

The rescue party raised $250 in sh and $50 in pledges.

The Russian, Armenian, Jewish and her branches are also arranging scue parties.

A Correction.

Editor, DAILY WORKER: In my icle there is a serious mistake e article is entitled "What Will We in from Reorganization?"

In column four, line 20, "there is ommission which makes me look e a philosophical anarchist. The ntence should read: "The Communist movement arising out of the al struggles of the workers in the field of Imperialism, has made it clear that the culmination of the ss struggle will not be"—and en should follow the classes rm the easing of votes, but thru prior measures than turning the ibles against the oppressors." Is et Amter.

TOLEDO PREPARES TO CELEBRATE 8TH YEAR OF RUSSIAN WORKERS' RULE

TOLEDO, Ohio Nov. 5.—The celebration of the eighth anniversary of Russian revolution will be held at the Auditorium Hall of the Labor Temple, Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. with Comrade Sadie Amter of Cleveland as the main speaker and local speakers in Russian, Greek and Polish.

An entertaining program has been arranged for the evening. We appeal to all readers of the DAILY WORKER in Toledo and Workers Party sympathizers to participate in this celebration and help to make it a success.

SECTION 5, CHICAGO, REORGANIZES INTO 3 INTERNATIONAL BRANCHES

By MARTIN ABERN.

At the Section No. 5 membership meeting, Workers (Communist) Party, Local Chicago, held on Thursday, October 29, three street nuclei of eleven, twelve and seventeen members respectively were organized.

Seventy-one members appeared at the meeting from the branches in this area, 29 of these were found to be both working and living in other sections and are being assigned accordingly.

Section No. 5 on the North Side is for the most part a residential district, which accounts mainly for the fact that shop nuclei were not formed as yet.

Among the 29 members who are being assigned to units in other sections, there are many who work in large factories where it is known that there are other party members. Those will be formed into shop nuclei.

As fast as possible, the members among the three street nuclei formed at the section meeting will be attached later to shop units.

In street nucleus I, are to be found the following classified: Salesman, cloth helper, teacher, carpenter, taxi driver, sign painter, furrier, machine, draglines physician, saleswoman, store cashier, car inspector, party worker and four housewives, and one comrade at present unemployed.

In Many Industries.

Street Nucleus No. 2 contains the following: Two laborers, iron worker, dressmaker, blacksmith, two carpenters, unemployed; housewife, party worker, painter, unemployed; printing ink worker.

Street Nucleus No. 3 contains clothing worker, unemployed; cabinet maker, university student, three carpenters, one of who mis unemployed; rigger, custodian, journeyman tailor, unemployed; bookkeeper, housewife and a painter.

Those who will be assigned to other shop or street nuclei in other sections had the following occupations: Three machinists, janitor, three party workers, two stenographers, two journeymen tailors, tailor, two clerks, pharmacist, three housewives, two unemployed, student, sheet metal worker, two bookkeepers, cabinet maker, printer, iron worker, painter and auto body worker, cigar maker, carpenter, barber, hair dresser.

Nearly 50 Per Cent Belong to Unions.

Nearly 50 per cent of those registered at the section meeting had union affiliations. The 31 union members were:

Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1; carpenters, 7; stone and derrick men, 1; Journeymen tailor, 3; painters, 3; machinists, 5; office employes, 4; wood turner, 1; Teachers' Federation, 1; sign and scene painter, 1; draftsman, 1; streetcar man, 1; flat janitor, 1; waitress, 1; Typographical union, 1; cigar maker, 1.

Most of these comrades are live wires in their local unions. In the street and shop nuclei to which they are being attached, they can be expected to increase their union activity.

The street nuclei organized, proceeded to elect temporary officers and formed a provisional section committee which is meeting Monday, November 2, to take up general party problems.

One of the immediate tasks assigned was the reaching of party members absent accidentally from the section meeting. The comrades felt that if other comrades who were absent at the meeting were drawn into the shop and street nuclei and work with renewed energy.

In Section No. 5, altho having no shop nuclei at present, there are many of the finest wires in the party. They are certain to make things hum and we can anticipate the formation of shop nuclei even in that generally residential area.

Three of the six sections in Chicago have now held reorganization meeting. The next one, Section No. 7, will be on Wednesday, November 4 at the Ninth Hall, 3116 S. Halsted street.

RUSSIAN BRANCH TO CELEBRATE 8TH YEAR IN CHICAGO, NOV. 8TH

A mass meeting and concert in honor of the eighth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution is arranged by the Russian Branch of the Workers Party for Sunday, Nov. 8, at 6 p. m., at the Workers' House, 4902 W. Division St. Admission free. Come and bring your friends. Russian speakers, a musical program.

BOSTON COMMITTEE OF ACTION TO RAISE FUNDS FOR DAILY WORKER

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Continuing the campaign initiated last week at the automobile factories in this vicinity, the committee in action, composed of Workers Party and Young Workers League members are also engaged in an intensive money raising campaign to save The DAILY WORKER.

To Start Nucleus.

The DAILY WORKER rescue party run by Local Boston this week will be followed by another rescue party sponsored by the English Branch of the Workers Party. The date has not yet been set but will be announced in a later issue of The DAILY WORKER.

To Start Nucleus

The success of the distribution of the special "Henry Ford" issues at his factory gates here has resulted in a bundle being ordered for daily sale at the factory gate. This is the prelude to the establishment of nucleus in this assembling plant.

The initiation of this work by the newly organized worker correspondents' group here will result in continuous, concerted, organized group work that will remove the job of supporting the party press from the domain of sporadic "campaigns" and will result in establishing The DAILY WORKER [illegible] action in this city.

Send Appeal to Ford Workers.

A special letter addressed to the workers in the automotive industry has been written and will be issued with the papers this week. The financial assurances of success lies in the fact that every one of the 5,000 workers in the assembling plant will be approached during the week and will contribute the [illegible] to save the paper.

Put on your hiking outfit, take along your lunch and water canteen. Meet us in front of the headquarters, 108 East 14th St. this Sunday morning at 9 a. m. and hike the big 15 mile jaunt. The Brooklynites can meet us as we leave the station on the James Ave. line B. M. T. at the last stop, 168th St. at 11 o'clock.

Don't expect a collection there would be any. Of course we will have some cats for those who couldn't bring any. Plenty of potatoes will be roast in bike and good hot Russian tea for all.

All readers and friends of The DAILY WORKER are invited. The DAILY WORKER hikers will have an official meeting at the camping grounds.

We will hike 4 miles thru the finest woods of Jamaica and the trail is blazed. Come along—bring your sweetheart and your pals. Start early on time Sunday at 9a at 108 East 14th st. or at 168th St Jamaica B. M. T. at 11 o'clock.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

CLEVELAND ARRANGES GALA AFFAIR TO CELEBRATE 8TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNION OF SOVIET REPUBLICS

CLEVELAND, Nov. 5. The eighth anniversary of the proletarian revolution in Russia will be celebrated in Cleveland in resplendent style. The mass demonstration will be held at Moose Auditorium, 1000 Walnut St., on Sunday, November 8, at 2:30 p. m. The speakers will be Jay Lovestone, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, Israel Amter, district secretary, and Martin Gudeon of the Young Workers League.

There will be a fine entertainment in conjunction with the meeting. Several choruses and mandolin orchestras, and in addition a revolutionary tableaux. The arrangement committee has been preparing an entertainment such as Cleveland has seldom heard or seen to make the occasion a memorable one.

After the meeting and entertainment, there will be a supper which is being prepared by a women comrades of the party. The celebration will end in a dance at 11:30 this night.

The major part of the proceeds of the celebration will go to The DAILY WORKER. Therefore, every comrade is asked to make the attendance at this meeting an overwhelming one. Let there be no standing room in the large auditorium. Let us make this anniversary of Soviet Russia one that will not soon be forgotten. The admission is small 35c for either the afternoon meeting or the dance at night, 50c for a combination ticket.

MINNESOTA DISTRICT MAKING HEADWAY IN REORGANIZATION

The Minnesota district organizer reports considerable progress in reorganizing the party on the basis of shop nuclei. The city of St. Paul has been divided into three sections. Section No. 1 includes all the territory east of Rice and Wabasha and north of the Mississippi river. Section No. 2 is made up of all the territory west of Rice and Wabasha and north of Selby. Section No. 3 consists of territory west of Rice and Wabasha and south of Selby, and the territory south of the river.

St. Paul Reorganizes Quickly.

Meetings of all party functionaries were held to receive an explanation of the Central Executive Committee reorganization program. Section meetings were then called in each section and were attended with reorganization. These meetings were very well attended. Every comrade enthusiastically supported the reorganization program. Section one was immediately constituted, an executive committee was elected and a provisional executive committee of five was also elected. Then there were organized two shop nuclei, one in a clothing factory and one in a leather goods factory. Besides, there are organized two street nuclei in this section.

Section No. 2 also set up its temporary executive committee. One shop nucleus was organized in a bedding manufacturing company and three street nuclei were organized here.

In section No. 3 two street nuclei were organized.

After that, meetings of the newly elected party functionaries were called to explain the work of the various nucleus and laid the basis for the election of permanent officials of both the nuclei and the section.

The district committee unanimously adopted the resolution commending the St. Paul comrades for the efficient manner in which they responded to the task of reorganization.

Branch Functionaries Meet.

In Minneapolis meetings of all branch functionaries were also held. They were well attended by all comrades except the Finnish. These meetings unanimously endorsed the reorganization of the party. Sectional reorganization commissions were chosen, composed of the secretary, organizer, and industrial organizer of every branch. Within the sections these commissions work under the control of the district executive committee reorganization commission.

RUSS REVOLUTION CELEBRATIONS ARRANGED BY NEW YORK DISTRICT

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—In addition to the two big meetings in New York on Friday, November 6, one at Central Opera House and the other at Grand Millers Assembly, Brooklyn, the New York district has arranged the following meetings in celebration of the 8th anniversary of the Russian revolution:

Newark—Friday, Nov. 6, Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 11th St., at 8 p. m., with J. O. Bentall and Joseph Manley as speakers.

Perth Amboy—Saturday, Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m., Workers' Home, 308 Elm St., with Rebecca Grecht as speaker.

West New York—Saturday, Nov. 7, 8 p. m. at Workmen's Circle Hall, 47th St. and Tyler Place. Main topic, with William W. Weinstone as speaker.

Passaic—Saturday, Nov. 7, (place to be announced later), at 8 p. m., with Herb Miller, Albert Weisbord and Abrahms (Jewish) as speakers.

Paterson—Saturday, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., at Carpenters' Hall, 51 Van Houton St., with Ben Gitlow as speaker and Albert Weisbord as chairman.

Jersey City—Sunday, Nov. 8, 2 p. m., at 587 Grand St., with Julius Codkind as speaker.

Bayonne—Sunday, Nov. 8, at 725 W. 25th St., 2 p. m., with George Siskind and Becker (Russian) as speakers.

Elizabeth—Sunday, Nov. 15, at 515 Court St., at 7 p. m., with Ben Lifshitz and Radzi (Russian) as speakers.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Sunday, Nov. 15, at 20 Warburton Ave., 8 p. m., with Bert Wolfe as speaker.

All the above meetings will also serve to commemorate the death of the head of the red army Comrade Frunse.

-help!



To Save THE DAILY WORKER

What do you earn? What are conditions in your shop? How do you live? Write a story for The DAILY WORKER.

RUSSIAN AND SLOVAK BUREAUS ELECT COMMISSIONS TO HELP PARTY REORGANIZATION WORK

The bureaus of the Russian and Slovak sections of the party have elected reorganization commissions of three each, to supervise and push the work of reorganization of the respective sections.

The Russian commission consists of Comrades Omelian, Striz, Chramon, while the Slovak commission is made up of the Comrades Zuskar, Tuhy, and Dendur.

There is no doubt that these commissions will help materially in the furtherins of the reorganization work.

YOUNGSTOWN & WARREN TO CELEBRATE EIGHTH YEAR OF RUSS SOVIETS

CLEVELAND, Nov. 5.—Herbert Benjamin will be the speaker at two meetings which are being arranged in Ohio to celebrate the overthrow of ezarism by the workers and peasants in Russia.

These meetings will be held in Warren, Saturday evening, Nov. 7th, at the Hippodrome Hall, and in Youngstown Sunday, Nov. 22, at the Ukrainian Hall, at 2:30 p. m.

Worker Correspondence will make The DAILY WORKER a better paper send in a story about your shop.

NEW HAVEN WORKERS TO HAVE RUSS REVOLUTION MEETING FRIDAY NIGHT

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5.—After an energetic election campaign which closed last night, the Workers (Communist) Party of New Havan is preparing for the 8th anniversary of Soviet Russia, to take place in Hermanson's Hall, 158 Crown St., Friday, Nov. 6th at 8 p. m. It is expected that many of the workers addressed at noon shop meetings during the campaign will attend.

The speakers will be J. O. Bentall, in English; A. Chramoff in Russian; Carl Weisberg for the Young Workers League; and Ida Rothstien will preside.

SECRECY CLOAKS SESSIONS OVER ITALIAN DEBTS

Americans Will Do All the Talking

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5. The Italian debt commission presented to the American mission today facts regarding the economic condition of the Mussolini dictatorship. No offer was made by either group to settle the Italian debt of $2,128,000,000 the Italians simply contenting themselves with presentation in detail what they claim to be their economic situation.

After discussion of nearly two hours, it was agreed to create two subcommittees, composed equally of Italian and Americans, one to examine the capacity of Italy to pay and the other to discuss actual terms of payment. No further session of the full commissions will be held until these subcommittees are ready to report.

Secrecy Prevails.

A month of secrecy was draped by [illegible] around the actual discussions due to the unfortunate publicity that attended the French negotiations. It was mutually agreed that the Italians were not to disclose anything that transpired in the meetings, and that all the talking to the press done by Secretary Winston of the American commission, was to be done in the presence of one of the Italian commissioners. The reason advanced for this rule and secrecy was that it was desired to avoid a repetition of what occurred during the French negotiations when French spokesman announced prematurely that an agreement had been reached.

Even the pressing of the two subcommittees, on which will fall the major part of the negotiations, was not divulged.

Moves House When Boy Agents Try to Serve Injunction

(Special to The Daily Worker)

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich. Nov. 5.—Federal authorities were baffled in an attempt to publish the court house of George Meehan, when Meehan moved the house to parts unknown, under cover of darkness.

When federal authorities appeared at the former site of the house, they were confronted with a billboard announcing the publication of the notice, [illegible] for residential purposes.

Motion Picture Payroll Amounts to $1,300,000 Weekly in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5.—Motion pictures in Los Angeles, California with the largest payroll in 1924 is now employing 20,000 people here to the tune of $1,300,000 being the screen players' payroll weekly. A total of $67,600,000 was paid in the industry during 1924.

Fink Beats Up Passenger.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. Nov. 5.—When George Mohl, passenger on a stop streak car on the Springfield Railway Co. car line, refused to give a fink conductor his hat he was beaten and kicked from the car. Mohl was then taken to a hospital and upon regaining consciousness was arrested for disorderly conduct and resisting an officer.

Flood Inundates Welsh Village

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Thirty persons are dead as the result of the flood which wiped out the Welsh village of Dolgarlog when a dam broke. Ten bodies have been recovered. Many towns in North Wales are today without electric power as the lake, emptied when the dam broke, provided water power for a great electric power plant.

Workers' Party Activities

Finnish Branch Meeting.

The Finnish branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Hungarian Branch Meeting.

The Hungarian branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Lithuanian Branch Meeting.

The Lithuanian branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Ukrainian Branch Meeting.

The Ukrainian branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Bronx Branch Meeting.

The Bronx branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Harlem Branch Meeting.

The Harlem branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Brownsville Branch Meeting.

The Brownsville branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Yorkville Branch Meeting.

The Yorkville branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Downtown Branch Meeting.

The Downtown branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Kensington Branch Meeting.

The Kensington branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Williamsburg Branch Meeting.

The Williamsburg branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Brighton Beach Branch Meeting.

The Brighton Beach branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Coney Island Branch Meeting.

The Coney Island branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Bensonhurst Branch Meeting.

The Bensonhurst branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Bushwick Branch Meeting.

The Bushwick branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Flatbush Branch Meeting.

The Flatbush branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Brooklyn Branch Meeting.

The Brooklyn branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Manhattan Branch Meeting.

The Manhattan branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Queens Branch Meeting.

The Queens branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Richmond Branch Meeting.

The Richmond branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Westchester Branch Meeting.

The Westchester branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Nassau Branch Meeting.

The Nassau branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Suffolk Branch Meeting.

The Suffolk branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Rockland Branch Meeting.

The Rockland branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Orange Branch Meeting.

The Orange branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Dutchess Branch Meeting.

The Dutchess branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Ulster Branch Meeting.

The Ulster branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Sullivan Branch Meeting.

The Sullivan branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Columbia Branch Meeting.

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Greene Branch Meeting.

The Greene branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Albany Branch Meeting.

The Albany branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Schenectady Branch Meeting.

The Schenectady branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Troy Branch Meeting.

The Troy branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Rensselaer Branch Meeting.

The Rensselaer branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Saratoga Branch Meeting.

The Saratoga branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Washington Branch Meeting.

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Warren Branch Meeting.

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Youngstown Branch Meeting.

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Akron Branch Meeting.

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Cleveland Branch Meeting.

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Toledo Branch Meeting.

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Detroit Branch Meeting.

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Flint Branch Meeting.

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Saginaw Branch Meeting.

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Bay City Branch Meeting.

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Muskegon Branch Meeting.

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Grand Rapids Branch Meeting.

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Kalamazoo Branch Meeting.

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Battle Creek Branch Meeting.

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Benton Harbor Branch Meeting.

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Milwaukee Branch Meeting.

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Racine Branch Meeting.

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Kenosha Branch Meeting.

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Sheboygan Branch Meeting.

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Fond du Lac Branch Meeting.

The Fond du Lac branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Oshkosh Branch Meeting.

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Green Bay Branch Meeting.

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Superior Branch Meeting.

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Duluth Branch Meeting.

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Minneapolis Branch Meeting.

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St. Paul Branch Meeting.

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Rochester Branch Meeting.

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Buffalo Branch Meeting.

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Syracuse Branch Meeting.

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Utica Branch Meeting.

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Binghamton Branch Meeting.

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Elmira Branch Meeting.

The Elmira branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Jamestown Branch Meeting.

The Jamestown branch of the Workers Party will hold a meeting Sunday, Nov. 8, at 10 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. Comrade Ida Rothstein will speak on the Russian revolution.

Olean Branch Meeting.

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Binghamton Branch Meeting.

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Elmira Branch Meeting.

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Your Union Meeting

First Friday, Nov. 6, 1925.

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122 Blacksmiths, 54th and S. Ashland Ave.
429 Boiler Makers, 165th and Ave. M.
451 Boiler Makers, 54th and Halsted.
823 Boiler Makers, 62d and Halsted.
Building Trades Council, 190 W. Washington St.
Carpenters' District Council, 186 W. Washington St.
Carpenters, 1320 S. Halsted St.
22565 Commercial Portrait Artists, 19 W. Adams St.
Electricians, 2501 W. Monroe St.
Electricians, 12 W. Adams St.
482 Engineers, (Line) Madison and Sacramento.
845 Engineers, 105 W. Washington St.
671 Firemen and Engineers, 6428 Wentworth Ave.
42 Pipe Workers, 1 S. Ashland Blvd.
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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB — Editors
Business Manager

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Undisputed Party Leader

The Tammany victory in New York elevates Governor Al. Smith to the position of undisputed leader in the democratic party in the United States. The defeat of the Hearst-Hylan petty-bourgeois combination and the campaign of vituperation preceding and following the primaries in September did not adversely affect the party in that city. The triumph of Walker, the Tammanyite, over Waterman, the republican candidate, almost equalled the last victory of Mayor Hylan when all elements of the New York democracy were united.

Capitalist editors, usually incapable of astute political analysis, regard the elections of Tuesday as of no national consequence. A Marxian analysis reveals that it has considerable national significance. The democratic party has been without a recognized leader since Woodrow Wilson was stricken with his fatal illness while campaigning for the Morgan issue of the league of nations. A fierce internal conflict ensued when, after the 1920 national defeat the petty-bourgeois elements tried, thru the late Bryan, to regain control of that party. At the 1924 convention the Bryan McAdoo forces engaged in a titanic struggle to wrest the party from the clutches of the House of Morgan and bring it back into middle class hands. This effort failed and the Morgan forces won.

Bryan's death removed the most powerful of the petty-bourgeois leaders. William G. McAdoo can never hope to rival the hold that Bryan had upon the imagination of the middle class.

Four powerful and corrupt political machines now dominate the democratic party: Tammany in New York, the Frank Hague machine in Jersey City that placed its candidate in the governor's chair, the George E. Brennan machine of Chicago and the Tom Taggart machine in Indiana. These sections of that party are in one behind Smith.

The eastern wing of the democratic party is triumphant, but that does not mean that the national party is thereby revived. McAdoo will challenge Smith's desire to head the ticket in 1928 and the Madison Square convention of last year will be repeated, with the possible nomination of Smith as candidate for president of the United States. His candidacy will sound the death knell of the oldest political party in America, as such a defeat will demonstrate the undisputed sway of the republican party as the representative of finance capital.

By 1928 the ever accelerated process of gigantic mergers in all industries in this country will have forced the completion of the transition of the republican party from an agency of industrial capital to the political expression of finance-capital.

In spite of the absurd notions of the middle-headed socialists that capitalism is one united reactionary mass and that it maintains parties identical in nature, Marxians know that only in periods of rapid changes in the economic structure of a country do we have anything approaching two parties representing identical class interests. Finance-capital will throw its support entirely to the republican party and the three units of the democratic party will vegetate in the mire of local politics, while its petty-bourgeois wing will for a time fitfully strive to exist and then vanish.

Viewed nationally the victories of the democratic party in Tuesday's elections are not signs of new vitality, but only its death rattle.

With one reactionary party dominating American politics, the working class, now for the most part unconscious of the class character of political struggles can more easily be rallied to the support of a workers' class party.

The Persian Puzzle

The new importance in world affairs of strategically located nations like Persia aside from their wealth in natural resources is brought to our attention by the attention paid by the capitalist press to the deposing of Shah Ahmed by the national assembly.

Northern Persia is rich in oil. American and British oil concerns are waging a struggle for control of the deposits with Britain, thru the Anglo-Persian Oil company, having a little the best of the competition at present altho American imperialism has an emissary in the Persian government—Dr. Arthur Millspaugh, who acts as "budget adviser."

But the real importance of Persia is not in its deposits, but in that it lies in between Irak and Afghanistan and borders on the Persian Gulf opposite Arabia and is an outer bulwark for British India.

In this sector the forces of western imperialism represented by Great Britain conspire against the Soviet Union. Tehran, rose to the southern point of the Caspian Sea, is the center of imperialist intrigue for to the north and west are the rich oil fields of Baku.

What the overthrow of the present dynasty actually means, given legal sanction by a vote of 80 to 5 with 20 representatives absent in the national assembly, is not clear at this distance, but the trend seems to be toward a republic fashioned after the Turkish fashion.

Riza Khan, a Persian cossack, is the chief personage in the new government. Whether he is a tool of British imperialism, a friend of Soviet Russia or what is more likely, a Persian nationalist, will be shown sharply when the new government makes its statement on foreign policy.

In Turkey the establishment of republican rule was followed by the overthrow of the caliphate and an orientation away from Great Britain.

The attempt of Great Britain to grab the Mosul oilfields has increased the antagonism and it is probable that in Persia a movement that is of a nationalist tendency will soon find itself in conflict with the British imperialists.

Some sections of the capitalist press hint that the deposing of Ahmed by the national assembly was the result of British intrigue; if so Great Britain is playing with dangerous weapons, for these are the days when colonial and semi-colonial countries are no longer content to groan under rulers picked for them by the foreign offices of the imperialist powers.

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The Chinese Customs Conference

PART II
JAPAN AND THE CUSTOMS CONFERENCE

THE Japanese press, reflecting the interests of its ruling class, is agreed that the proposal to allow China to raise her customs duties presents a grave danger to their country, Japanese exports to China, they contend, are possible in large measure only because of the nominal Chinese tariff. Therefore if China were to impose a high export tax, it would so increase the expense of the raw materials which Japan must import from that country as to make Japanese competition in the world market impossible.

An examination of the character of the trade between the two countries proves this contention is well based. Japan takes a larger part of China's exports than any other country. On the other hand one-third of her own exports find their market in China. Any general increase in Chinese customs therefore will injure her trade, cutting both ways like a scissors.

THE bulk if her exports to China consist of yarns and cotton goods of a cheap grade, which her experts admit can easily be included in the Chinese mills, and which in fact are to an ever greater extent being manufactured there. There is an increasingly heavy investment of Japanese capital in China, and a pronounced tendency to transfer the cotton spinning industry there where raw material is abundant and labor still cheaper than at home. According to the Japanese press this same tendency exists in the matchmaking and flour industries.

Silk Industry Threatened.

The interconnection of economic factors is nowhere so evident as in a situation like this. Japan's most important market is the United States to which she sells a third of her total exports. Of these, raw silk makes up 50 per cent. Yet an expert for the Mitsui company, one of the largest corporations in the country, after an investigation of conditions in Kwangtung states that this single Chinese province could produce more mulberry leaves than all Japan. The silkworm feeds on this leaf only. If China had customs autonomy she would be able to make the raising of such trees and the consequent building up of a huge industry so profitable that the Japanese silk industry would be dealt a deadly blow. Take from Japan, as one writer says, the silk export to the United States and the cotton goods and yarn to China and Japan has nothing much left.

The enormous importance to Japan of her Chinese commerce is evident from a consideration of the statistics for recent years. From 1904 to 1918 the Japanese share of the direct trade between the two countries increased 714 per cent, more than fourteen times as much as England's and three times that of the United States. In 1890 Japan had but 3 per cent of China's foreign trade. In 1898 this had increased to 12 per cent and in 1913 to 35 per cent. During the world war she made a huge gain, her proportion reaching in 1917 over one-third, 35 per cent of all China's external commerce. From 1899 to 1913 the tonnage of Japanese steamers engaged in the Chinese trade increased by five times, and has been growing ever since.

CONTRIBUTING to the building up of this commerce are the thousands of Japanese firms in China itself. Here there is also the record of an enormous growth. In 1875 there was one such company in Shanghai. There were 185 in 1899. Fourteen years later in 1917 this number had jumped to 1,265. Out of 42 foreign-owned banks in China 29 are Japanese.

China's Tariff Autonomy Opposed.

There is little doubt that the business interests of China will try to build up the native industry thru a protective tariff if customs autonomy is secured. Very naturally they would seek to adjust rates in such a way as to build up their export trade in coal and do away with the huge importations from Japan; and at the same time hinder the export of iron ores and encourage the growth of steel manufacturing. Each of these measures would become a double-edged sword to Japan's throat.

"JAPAN'S economic line" as a correspondent states in the Trans-Pacific recently, "depends on the free and regular exchange of commodities with China." The Mitsui expert whom we have previously quoted believes the prospects facing Japan are so threatening that "Japan must develop into a highly technicalized industrial nation to maintain itself."

Under such circumstances as these what can Japan's policy be towards the Chinese conference? It has already been pointed out that from the standpoint of her commercial interests any increase in the Chinese tariff would work to her disadvantage and absolute autonomy would be disastrous. On the other hand, the large outstanding loans owed to Japan cannot be paid unless China has an increased government revenue and the customs seem the only method of realizing such additional income. Another complication comes from the fact that in the fierce international struggle for control of China the feelings of the Chinese people themselves must be taken into account, particularly because the Soviet Union will fully exploit any attitude hostile to the workers and peasants of China. It is this latter and comparatively new factor in the tangled Far Eastern situation which has prevented the powers from long ago having taken the most drastic action to end the Shanghai strike.

Unless Japan reverses entirely her historic policy, it will be her tactics to keep South and North China at each other's throats. She pursued this method at the time of the 1911 revolution when she sent a mission to bargain with the Manchus for her support of the dynasty and at the same time commissario to Canton to find out what the rebels would give for her aid. She adopted a like procedure during the civil wars.

To Refuse Tariff Autonomy.

THERE is no doubt that most strenuous efforts have been made by the usual secret diplomatic underground methods to reach an agreement between the powers for a united front against the Chinese. The Osaki, published at Osaka, Japan, in an officially inspired article recently stated: "With reference to China's claim for tariff autonomy an agreement has already been reached between Japan, the United States, and Great Britain to object to discussing that question, altho they are willing to give their kind consideration to it. . . . Should China press the participants to give her their immediate reply, her request would be immediately refused."

If the tariff conference is to progress it must then be confined secretly to the question as to just how much of a raise China will be allowed to make in her customs, how the additional income shall be portioned out, and whether they submit be any relaxation in the present measures of foreign control. The appointment of Hioki Eki as chief of the Japanese delegation indicates that on the tariff Japan will make a last-ditch fight. Eki is characterized by the Japan Weekly Chronicle as, with Mr. Ohata, "having done more bullying work in respect of China than probably any other diplomatist, living or dead." The paper intimates that the Japanese will offer concessions in regard to extra-territoriality as a set-off to their stand on the customs.

Great Britain's Attitude.

WE have noted that Great Britain's stand has been frankly hostile to the conference so far as extra-territoriality is concerned. In this her foreign department represents the dockyards of her Hongkong and Shanghai settlements who insist on a "strong" policy, which means one of using military force to suppress all opposition to exploitation.

As regards the tariff, she will fight tooth and nail to retain her right of naming the head of its administrative staff. The proposal to raise the Chinese customs to 12½ per cent on condition the "likin" is abolished, has already been approved by England. Even complete tariff autonomy, aside from the control of its administration, would not prevent the same opposition from England which it will from Japan, despite the agreement above referred to. This is because the cotton goods, a principal article of these import from England, are of finer grades which the Chinese are not adapted for making. On other hand China will need to continue for some time to import many from England so the British have no fear of prohibitive duties this growing branch of their export.

England Losing Out.

During the world war Great Britain suffered severe losses in her Oriental trade. Prior to 1913 the British controlled over half of China's entire foreign commerce. In 1917 England's proportion had dropped to about per cent. Between 1904 and 1913 direct trade with China had increased but 43 per cent. The tonnage of British steamers in the Chinese trade increased from 86 per cent of the total in 1893 to 89 per cent in 1913, the actual tonnage itself increased from 15,871,352 tons to 93,334,430 tons, indicating the enormous shipping which England controlled.

Of the commercial firms in 1918 in Shanghai 75 per cent were British, of the foreign banking houses all but one were British. In 1919 out of the 7,855 commercial houses in China 5,393 were English. There were 1,200 more Japanese and twice as many Russian. Out of 42 foreign-owned banks but four were British-owned. These figures show that Britain is losing her position of primacy in the affairs of China.

Britain Versus the Soviet Union.

GREAT BRITAIN'S tactics will be governed by the fear of the Soviet Union, just as the menace of Soviet Russia to isolate czarist Russia. Of course the reasons for this maneuver are altogether different this many of the same considerations, seriously modify. There is the same struggle in the buffer states as there was in the old days. But today it is Great Britain, representative of world capitalism, confronting the Soviet Union, representative of the new workers' class society.

The British ruling class knows that the success of the workers and peasants of Russia sends thru all the oppressed masses of the Far East, and India, who themselves are similar in social composition, a great wave of hope and a growing consciousness that their common interests in fighting British imperialism, personified in particular the English rule. Despite the class interests of Britain and America, the English do not forget that it owes $300,000,000 in war debts and that the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States to the Bank of England which preserves Great Britain as a gold basis—and they believe that the American bankers will do nothing to happen which might make the pound plunge the world into financial chaos. They count on the unwillingness of the great American and international banking interests to see the Soviet Union despite the gonarchistic character of her business men to assume trade relations, and they believe (at least) a minimum amount of cooperation in Far Eastern diplomacy.

Soviet Russia, Friend of the Oppressed People

By MANUEL GOMEZ

AS the lordly powers of the world meet each other today across the table at the Chinese customs conference in Peking, there is one great nation, deeply concerned in all the affairs of China, that is conspicuous by among those missing. That nation is Soviet Russia, now the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Soviet Russia was not invited, and in fact request to be included was refused. The reason must be clear to everybody. Soviet Russia would scarcely be of help to the other great powers in such imperialist aggressions against the Chinese people as are being re-forged at the conference table, in the name of "guarantees" for eventual Chinese customs autonomy. If Soviet Russia were at the conference she would not side with the imperialists. She would expose them. She would defend the interests of exploited China.

Lenin called Russia the bridge between Europe and Asia, capitalist newspapers tell us that this is the bridge between civilization and barbarism. They do not, however, go so far as to cite in evidence the bloody assault of British "civilization" against the defenseless students of Shanghai, or the more recent exploits of French "civilization" in wiping out whole Moroccan villages and in unloosing upon the old city of Damascus such a mad orgy of fire and destruction that even the capitalist world stands aghast. Happily for the future of the world, the British and French militarists do not constitute all of European civilization, they are not the United States government, fresh from its latest rape of Panama, constitutes all of American civilization. The proletarian dictatorship elements of the west, the class-conscious vanguard of the oppressed masses struggling against exploitation and imperialism—it is of these elements that the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is the triumphant expression. They stretch out the hand of alliance to all peoples fighting for national liberation. Russia is thus no longer merely the bridge between Europe and Asia. She is the bridge connecting the class struggle of the industrial proletariat with the liberating movements of the oppressed of all countries.

IT was only natural when the American soldiers, Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull, became sickened of their role of guardians of Wall Street's interests in Hawaii and determined to help the Hawaiian people throw off the yoke of American imperialism, that they turned their eyes toward Soviet Russia. And conversely, it was to be expected that when the Soviet steamship "Vorovsky" touched at Latin-American ports a month ago, the Communist nucleus aboard would send a message of fraternal greeting to the oppressed peoples of Latin-America.

At the time of the November revolution in 1917 the Russian government had special privileges in China, as well as the "right" of extra-territoriality and all the other "rights" enjoyed by the great capitalist powers today. These privileges and "rights" were voluntarily surrendered by the Soviet regime. Russia, which under the czar, had been foremost among the imperialist oppressors of China, became her friend and ally, in every instance where the diplomatic representatives of the capitalist powers in Peking took a stand prejudicial to the interests of the Chinese people, notably during the Shanghai outrages of this year, the Soviet ambassador stood out single-handed in opposition. It is no secret that only fear of Soviet Russia prevented the powers from open war against China following the Shanghai affair.

BEGINNING in 1919 and 1920, close ties were established with the Kuomintang party in the Canton government headed by the heroic Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who is loved and honored by all friends of Chinese freedom. How much Dr. Sun valued the association is seen in his dying message to the central executive committee of the Soviet Union. The message is well known but it is of such significance that I give it here in full:

Dear comrades:

Here on my death bed my thoughts turn to you, as well as to the future destiny of my party and of my country.

You are the head of the Union of Free Republics, that heritage which the immortal Lenin has left to all suppressed peoples of the world. By means of this heritage the victims of imperialism will inevitably win their emancipation from that social order which has always been based upon slavery, war and injustice.

I leave behind me a party which, as I always hoped, will be allied with you in its historical task of liberating China and other suppressed peoples from the yoke of imperialism.

My charge to the Kuomintang party before all is that it shall continue to promote the cause of the national revolutionary movement for the emancipation of China, which has been degraded by imperialism into a semi-colonial country.

I therefore charge my party to maintain permanent contact with you.

I cherish the firm belief that your support of my country will remain unaltered.

In taking my last leave of you, dear comrades, I express the hope that the day is approaching when the Soviet Union will greet in a free and strong China its friend and ally, and that the two allies will proceed hand in hand as allies in the great fight for the emancipation of the oppressed of the whole world.

With brotherly greetings.

SUN YAT-SEN.

IS it any wonder that the imperialist robbers do not want Soviet Russia to sit in at the Chinese customs conference which all China is denouncing?

The people of India, struggling for freedom from the crushing rule of imperialist Britain, find in Soviet Russia not less a friend than the Chinese. It was Soviet Russia who, following the massacre of Hindus by the British soldiery at Amritsar, a lesson in "civilization" comparable only to the French fury at Damascus, launched the protest that went around the world. In the great Bombay strike, Russian workers helped liberally with funds. So great and so apparent is the Soviet support of Hindu liberation that Great Britain has repeatedly insisted as a first condition before opening negotiations with the U. S. S. R. that it refrain from anti-imperialist propaganda in India. But not all the pledges in the world can destroy Soviet Russia's elemental sympathy for the cause of Hindu liberation.

Almost the first foreign alliance consummated by the government of revolutionary Russia was with Mustafa Kemal Pasha and his Turkish liberation movement; this alliance was maintained thruout the course of Kemal's struggle to free Turkey from imperialist rule and was an important factor in his success. In Egypt, Russia's sympathies have been outspokenly with the nationalist movement headed by Zaghul Pasha—even when Zaghul himself threatened to desert it. British "civilization" has just outlawed Zaghul again in Egypt, by means of a particularly venal coup d'etat, but a wholesome respect for the red army of Soviet Russia has helped to preserve the outward fiction of Persian independence.

Soon perhaps the forces opposing the British-inspired coup in Persia will be denounced in the press of Europe and America as "Communists and Bolsheviki."

These are familiar epithets in the mouths of imperialists, and no doubt seem fearsome enough to them—but they have no terrors for the revolutionary nationalists of the colonies and semi-colonies, who have learned to know imperialism as death-dealing oppression and Communism as the ally of national liberation.

EVEN the revolt of the Riff tribesmen under Abd-el-Krim has been attributed to bolshevist propaganda! This is of course untrue, for it is the brutal imperialism of France and Spain that drove the Riff natives to war for freedom. Nevertheless, go one doubts where the Soviet government's sympathies are in the struggle. The Communist Party of France rendered direct aid to Abd-el-Krim at the very time when French imperialism was attacking him, and the C. P. of France together with the other Communist parties are the paladins of Soviet Russia in western Europe.

National questions are now assuming special significance and acuteness, not only in Asia, Africa and Latin-America, but even in Europe. The eruption of Greeks and Bulgars which we are reading so much about these days is but an incident in the struggle over Macedonia, which was in no way settled by the great [illegible]. The imperialist powers support Greece, now of Yugo-Slavia [illegible] their interests may dictate. Soviet Russia echoes the slogan of the Balkan Federation, of "Balkans for the Balkans!" Similarly, the Soviet Republic endorses the aspirations for Croatian autonomy as originally defended by the republican Croatian party, whose leader, Raditch, was still [illegible] the interests of his peasant followers.

SUBJECT peoples everywhere are able to have confidence in the attitude of the U. S. S. R. toward them because it has no imperialist profits. It has no imperialist aims for the simple reason that it has no imperialistic economic base, and no dominant capitalist class. It is even a neutral state in the [illegible] sense, but a union of autonomous Socialist Soviet republics, welded together under a constitution which [illegible] leaves one free to leave the union at will. It cannot by its very nature, acknowledge the supremacy of any chosen people, of any section, of any race. Hence such ideas as "white supremacy" are fictions, while robbery [illegible] on imperialism which must be destroyed if Communism is to live.

One of the great accomplishments of the Russian revolution, as Stalin puts it, was to aid in converting the colonies and semi-colonies from [illegible] of capitalist imperialist powers into enemies of the overthrow of world imperialism. Lenin added a few words to those of Marx and created the historic slogan: Workers of the world and oppressed peoples unite!" But it is after all, only Soviet Russia gives it reality and demonstrates by its reliable [illegible] for the overthrow of the unity of the proletariat and national liberation struggles.

Russia has established the first [illegible] proletarian dictatorship. She has also made the first breach in the realm of capitalist imperialist states. That is the unmistakable sign, to the peoples of the colonies and semi-colonies of how the advancing march of the industrial proletariat in all the great nations of capitalism will inevitably shatter the yoke of imperial slavery that bears down on them.

Greetings to the Ninth Year of Soviet Rule!

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Price 3 Cents



ORGANIZE THE REVOLUTION!

LENINISM is the organizing of revolution. Bolshevism is the unlimited devotion of the revolutionary advance guard of the proletariat, combined with unwearied, tenacious work for the preparation of the revolution.—Manifesto of the Communist International.

FORWARD TO WORKERS' RULE!

Manifesto of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party on the eighth anniversary of the establishment of the workers' and peasants' government of Russia.

• • • •

EIGHT years ago, on November 7, 1917, the workers and peasants of Russia threw their exploiters from their backs. They formed a Soviet government and established the workers' rule in Russia.

For eight years the workers and peasants of Russia have defended their government and their right to abolish the exploitation and oppression of the capitalists. They have fought to establish a new social order in which the product of their labor would be used to give them a higher standard of life, in place of enriching a few capitalists and landowners.

TO maintain their workers' and peasants' government they were obliged to fight armies of the czarist generals who sought to re-establish the rule of robbery and autocracy in Russia. They were forced to fight the imperialist capitalist governments—England, France, the United States—which sought to destroy their government because the capitalists feared the effect of the example of workers' rule in Russia upon the workers in these capitalists were exploiting at home. They were compelled to fight the socialist mensheviks who conspired with and acted as spies for their enemies.

The Russian workers and peasants were compelled to overcome the blockade through which capitalism was seeking to strangle their government. They were obliged to overcome famine and hunger which followed the destruction wrought by counter-revolution and their imperialist enemies.

Against all these enemies the Soviet government of the workers and peasants has triumphed. It has maintained the rule of the workers and peasants in Russia and is creating a social order which is putting to an end the oppression and exploitation of the workers by capitalists.

• • • •

Achievements of the Workers' Republic

WHILE in all capitalist Europe the standard of life of the workers has been reduced to below what it was in 1914, before the war began, in Soviet Russia, the standard of life of the workers has been improved over what it was in 1914. Capitalist society has made worse the lot of the workers; the Communist government has against great obstacles improved their lot.

The workers and peasants of Russia are no longer ruled by agents of the capitalists, who use the government to fight the workers. Injunctions are not used to force workers into submission when they go on strike and enemies of the workers. The courts are not used to oppress the workers; the courts safeguard the right of the workers. The police and soldiers are not used to force workers into submission when they go on strike and fight the capitalists; they are used to protect the workers.

The capitalist employer no longer rules in Russian industry. There is no boss who hires and fires the workers at will. The Russian industrial unions have by law the right to represent the workers in the industries. They make the agreements in regard to scales of wages and the workers' right to work. The workers' shop committees represent the workers in the management. The workers of Russia are no longer the slaves of the capitalists; they have won their right to full participation in every phase of the work of production.

The Soviet government protects the workers against injury in industry, it protects them against unemployment; it is creating educational opportunities for young and old; it is creating the opportunities for recreation and the broadening of the life of the workers and peasants of Russia.

Thus there is being built a new social order in which the hardship and evils, the exploitation and oppression of capitalism are being ended and the opportunity for a finer, happier life created for the workers.

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The Danger to Capitalism

THE Soviet Union which the workers and peasants of Russia have created is a dagger thrust at the heart of the capitalists' social order. The capitalists know that the success of the Russian workers and peasants in building a new social order means the death-knell of capitalism. The capitalists know that the workers of the capitalist countries will follow in the footsteps of the workers and peasants of Russia; that they will overthrow their capitalist rulers and set to work to create better conditions of life for themselves.

The Soviet Union is an inspiration to all oppressed peoples of the earth. They find in the workers' and peasants' government an ally and supporters in their struggles for freedom. The people of China, the people of India, the people of Africa, the people of Morocco are inspired by the triumph of the Soviet Union to take up the struggle against the imperialist capitalist countries which are robbing them.

The labor unions of the Soviet Union have taken the initiative in uniting the trade unions of the world against capitalism. They are seeking to draw together in one great international organization all the organizations of labor. The capitalists see in this movement for trade union unity a new danger and threat against capitalism.

Because the Soviet Union is the inspiration of all oppressed peoples in the struggle against imperialism, because the labor unions of the Soviet Union are creating a mighty weapon against capitalism in trade union unity, because of the glorious example of a workers' government creating a better life for the workers and peasants which exists in the Soviet Union, international capitalism is again moving to destroy the achievements of the workers and peasants of Russia.

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The New Attack on the Soviet Union

THE negotiations now under way between Great Britain, France and Germany for the creation of a "security pact" is an effort to clear the way for an attack upon the Soviet Union. What Great Britain, France and Germany want is the security of capitalism, which can only be gained by destroying the Soviet Union.

The debt negotiations of the United States government are an effort to settle the European problems in order to pave the way for the struggle against the Soviet Union. Through the Dawes' plan in Germany and through debt settlements, new loans and investments, the American capitalists are becoming the exploiters of the workers all over the world. The American capitalists cannot take payment of their profits and interests in goods; they can only secure payment through greater investment. Thus the interests of the American capitalists in other countries grows.

American capitalism is seeking to protect its billions of investments against the danger of revolt of the oppressed peoples and the exploited workers, which the existence of the Soviet Union inspires, and it therefore follows the policy of the most irreconcilable enemy of the Soviet Union. It refused to recognize the Soviet Union.

It misses no opportunity to make an attack upon the Soviet Union. The exclusion of the Communist member of the British parliament from the United States, Saklatvala, and the threat of new persecutions against Communists coupled therewith, is a sign of a coming attack upon the Soviet Union.

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Attack Upon the Soviet Union Attack Upon all Workers

THE attack upon the Soviet Union is an attack upon all workers. If the imperialist capitalist powers can destroy the Soviet Union, it will mean a wave of reaction and effort to destroy the labor movement the world over.

The workers of the United States will find that with the danger of the Soviet Union removed the capitalists will launch an even greater attack than that through which they drove down wages, lengthened hours, and destroyed many unions in the open shop drive of 1921-1922.

Capitalism, freed from the obstacles of the Soviet Union in its exploitation and oppression of colonial peoples, will drive unchecked into new imperialist struggles and a new imperialist world war.

American capitalism will be free to use its investments in European industry as a means of forcing down the wages of the American workers and forcing upon them the low standard of life which it is compelling the slaves of the Dawes' plan in Germany to accept.

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Fight for the Soviet Union and the Workers' Interests

THE American workers must unite with the workers of other countries for defense of the Soviet Union and the workers' interests. The interests of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union are the interests of the workers of every country. They are fighting against the same capitalist enemy. The same capitalist enemies which seek to destroy the Soviet Union are seeking to further oppress and exploit the workers of the United States.

Every workers' organization must place itself on record for the defense of the Soviet Union. In every city the trade unions, the co-operatives, the workers' fraternal and political organizations should send delegates to a conference to unite for defense of the Soviet Union and to fight for the workers' interests. Form a united front of labor for defense of the Soviet Union and the workers' interests.

Down with American imperialism and its looting of the peoples of Mexico, South America, China and the Philippines.

Down with the Dawes' plan and the enslaving of the German and American workers.

Down with American militarism and its sacrifices of the workers' lives for the capitalist profits.

A united front of the workers to fight for labor's interests. Forward to a labor party to fight labor's political struggles.

Forward to world trade union unity for the fight against the capitalists.

Rally to the defense of the Soviet Union.

Join in the celebration of the eight anniversary of the Soviet Union.

Recognize the Soviet Union.

Stand by the workers' and farmers' government of Russia.

Forward to the workers' and farmers' government of the United States.

Central Executive Committee,
Workers Party of America,
C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary.

THE SUNRISE OF THE NEW DAY SHINES STRONGER THAN EVER ON THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET RULE IN RUSSIA



C. R. R. WILLIAM N. HASKELL, director of American Relief in Russia in 1921-22, returning recently from inspection tour of the Union of Soviet Republics declared, "Today there is food for everybody in Russia. In fact, I believe there is more food there than in the United States, and the prices are much lower. The population that was standing in line waiting for bread in 1921 and 1922 is now well fed. The destitution and suffering of those black years is now only a bitter memory."

From Brest-Litovsk to Locarno, 1917---1925 -

By H. M. Wick

TWO treaties, Brest-Litovsk and Locarno, depict the advance of the proletarian revolution the past eight years. The first, in the early days of the revolution, found the Soviet government at a disadvntage, compelled to make a retreat and yield to the humiliating demands of General von Hoffmann, representing the imperial government of Germany. At that time Russia was unable to fight any country, even tho that country itself were in the midst of an imperialist war that finally culminated in defeat.

The second treoty, that of Locarno, was called at a time when for nearly eight years Soviet Russia had defied the whole world of the bourgeoisie. From a weak nation, scarcely able to maintain itself against one European nation, it had grown to be the most formidable and most feared power the world has ever seen.

At Brest-Litovsk Russia was a nation embracing millions of disillusioned and undisciplined workers, soldiers and peasants, whose one impelling motive was peace, bread and land, who had been cemented together in one common mass of misery to make an end of czarist despotism and who later rallied to the leadership of the Bolsheviks and crushed the bourgeois aftermath of czardom.

After the desolating years of war exhaustion and after fighting thru two revolutions in eight months the Russian masses could not fight longer. There had to be a respite from the agony and bloodshed. A party that could not understand that fact could not consolidate the revolution.

* * *

The First Step.

THE czar of all the Russians, during the tempest of war, had boasted that he would sacrifice every man and every inch in order to win the war. Twelve million Russians were hurled into the abbatoir of the world war; sacrificed for the czar and the imperialist butchers who backed him. In the spring of 1917 the workers at the front and at home decided that they had been sacrificed long enough. Instead of being sacrificed by the czar they proclaimed that the time had come to sacrifice the czar. And they did so. When the various governments under the leadership of the bourgeoisie elements, culminating in the rule of Kerensky, endeavored to continue the war on the side of the entente, the workers, rallying to the clarion call of the Bolsheviks, determined to sacrifice Kerensky.

Brest-Litovsk came soon after the triumph of the Bolsheviks. It was impossible to drive the Russian masses into further warfare, even to resist the imperious demands of the German general staff. At Brest-Litovsk was revealed on a broad scale the practical application of the Lenin formula that the Communist Party is the vanguard of the working class; that it does not merely defend the immediate interests, but the historical interests of that class. The interests of the working class as a whole come first. And, altho some contended that it was an act of self-abasement to yield to the arrogance of Von Hoffman, the old Bolshevik guard of the party considered that it was far better to accept temporary defeat and humiliation and misunderstanding on the part of the rest of the world, than to make a futile but heroic gesture and shatter the revolution.

Eight years pass and we consider Locarno, when the revolution had become so powerful as a world force that the European capitolist nations, both victors and vonquished, who participated in the world war had come together for the purpose of trying to create a "security pact" against Bolshevism conquering the world.

What happened in the interim to produce this transformation? Hundreds of volumes have already been written describing certain events at these eight years, and thousands more will be writing before it is all recorded. Within the confines of one article it is quite impossible to give but the most fragmentary outline of the events.

First and foremost we must deal with the organized power of the Soviet government. The victory goes to those who have the power to take and hold it.

A Master Stroke.

AT Brest-Litovsk the Bolshevik diplomats were confronted with a situation where the enemy was powerful, relentless and astute. Behind them was no army, only an undisciplined mass of workers just struggling out of an era long overthrown, who knew only that they were weary of fighting. The problem there confronting the Bolshevik leaders was to gain time, to get a breathing space, so that the victory of the revolution could be consolidated.

The humiliating peace was signed and the strategy proved a masterstroke for the revolution because it enabled it to survive; to hold the support of the peasantry and to begin to weld together an army out of the amorphous mass of humanity in Russia. It gave the revolution the necessary time to expose to thousands of German workers the predatory designs of the imperial government; it enabled the Bolsheviks to exploit the conflicts between the imperialist nations and to begin to train a Red Army based upon the indomitable Red Guard, that had gone thru the revolutionary upheavals, preparatory to the armed struggles against Kolchak, Denekin, Yudenich, and other white guardists.

Tho the victory for the proletariat of Russia was realized thru the application of Lenin's formula, "turn the imperialist war between nations into a civil war against capitalism," the terrific impact of the war made the maintainance of an army sufficiently strong, to defend the proletarian rule a gigantic task. To firmly establish the dictatorship of the proletariat demanded the building of an army that could defy the white guardist adventurers within and the imperialist invaders from without. Never at any time did the Bolsheviks have any illusions regarding this necessity. They yielded to no soft, sentimental yearnings for peace. They faced the grim realities of the struggle. As Lenin, in those days, emphasized:

> "Dictatorship is an authority resting directly upon force, and not bound by any laws. The revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat is an authority maintained by the proletariat by means of force over and against the bourgeoisie, and not bound by any laws."—The Proletarian Revolution and Kautsky the Renegade.

Arm the Revolution.

THE first task of any revolution is to disarm the former ruling class and its supporters and arm the revolution. At the time of Brest-Litovsk the workers had not recovered from the shock of the war sufficiently to engage in a further struggle. When the question of defiance to the demands of the German imperialists came up, those who favored a continued struggle said to Lenin who favored making a strategic retreat to gain time. "How do you know the workers will not rally to a further struggle? Can you answer that?" Lenin replied that he did not need to answer, that the peasants in the army had already answered "with their feet" as they ran away from the front.

So at Brest-Litovsk the proletariat of the world learned from the Bolsheviks that there are many sides to a revolutionary struggle. In this concrete instance they learned that not only is a determined offensive necessary, but that it is equally important to understand just when it is necessary to make a strategic retreat. They learned that retreat, no less than the offensive, is a part of the science of revolution.

Lenin's Strategy Wins.

AFTER Brest it was much easier to convince the workers of Germany and Austria-Hungary that they were fighting a war of imperialist conquest. A terrific propaganda of exposure, laying bare the designs of the central powers flooded the armies of Germany and her allies, causing disintegration in the ranks, and doing far more to defeat Germany than would have been possible even tho Russia could have remained in the war. When the imperialist war came to a close the Red Army of the revolution was being formed, preparatory to defending the triumph of the Russian proletariat against the world. No sooner had the whose of the last guns died on the imperialist front than the hireling of entente imperialism, Admiral Kolchak, with a bandit gang, armed by France and Britain, started a drive against the revolution and hastily announced that he would wear the crown of the czars of Russia in a few weeks.

The first recruiting day for the Red Army was called and the streets of Moscow and Petrograd (now Leningrad) swarmed with workers and peasants anxious to defend the revolution. When Leon Trotsky looked upon the masses in the streets struggling to enter the ranks in defense of their revolution he said "If Kolchak ever wears the crown of the czars he will wear it in a Siberian forest, but not in Moscow."

These raw troops after a hasty preliminary training were attached to the army, the nucleus of which was the old revolutionary fighters of the Red Guard. Into the Urals marched a large part of the new army and, under the command of Comrade Frunze, after months of bitter fighting, Kolchak's forces were cut to pieces, and Kolchak himself shot by one of his own men.

Red Army Triumphant.

AFTER Kolchak came Denikin. After Denikin came Yudenich. Wave after wave of invading hordes were beaten back and the Red Army was becoming ever more powerful. Then came the French-inspired drive of Poland against the revolution, and the troops of the Red Army thundered toward Warsaw and were only stopped by the throwing of French recruits onto Polish soil. The Polish white guards under Pilsudsky had invaded Russian territory, but this time, instead of a Brest peace, the Bolsheviks retaliated by hurling them back across the border and driving them into their own capital city with such terrific force that their sympathizers thruout the world held demonstrations against the "savagery" of the revolutionary forces.

All the counter-revolutionary ventures were financed by France, England and the United States. Even after these lessons the imperialists were not convinced that the revolution was impregnable. They secured another "white hope" in the person of General Wrangel, who from the Crimea, in 1920, began operations against the revolution. He was soon removed from the scene of activity. The whole force of the victorious Red Army was hurled against his mercenaries with such fury that after two weeks' steady retreating he found himself bottled up near Sebastapol and in order to save his own neck ran away on a French warship under cover of darkness, where he found refuge in Constantinople.

American and Japanese troops that had been harassing the revolution in the east, aiding every adventurer from Kolchak to the ataman, Semenoff, were finally forced to evacuate.

The First on Earth.

FORGED in the fire of civil war and revolution the Red Army had become a powerful, disciplined force, capable of defending its victory against the world. It was a new army, representing a new victorious class, fully conscious of its mission. For the first time in the history of the modern world the class that made up the army realized the fruits of victory. It was the armed force upon which rested the authority of the revolution.

Not merely was this army trained to fight, but an intensive educational campaign was carried on until on May 1, 1922, there was not a single member of the army who was illiterate.

Famine Stalks.

ADDED to the throes of the civil war the revolution was faced with a devastating famine in 1921-22. Grim death stalked thru the Volga region and millions perished before relief could arrive. The recurring droughts that have frequently thrown written history darkest for the population of this region caused the almost total failure of crops. Here was a new enemy confronting the revolution. But the reserve forces of the revolution—the proletariat of other lands, rallied to the famine relief work and helped make it possible for the Soviet government to survive even that calamity.

Russia was faced with still another problem, the difficult task of reviving the economy of the nation. At the outbreak of the revolution it was hoped—and all signs indicated the probability of aid from other countries thru revolution—that the workers of other nations would be able to furnish the machinery and technical instruments necessary for the industrial revival. But the tempo of the movement slowed down, and in order to obtain necessary equipment an economic retreat, similar in the military retreat at Brest, was necessary. With the same superior statesmanship that motivated his stand on the question of Brest, Lenin boldly announced the new economic policy (N. E. P.) Some super-leftists, calling themselves Communists, charged that this retreat was a betrayal of the revolution. But the Bolsheviks pointed to the fact that it was possible to permit foreign capital to enter and participate in the development of the country if the political power to determine the limits of this participation remained in the hands of the proletariat.

It was a necessary retreat and altho it involved dangers, those dangers were not so great that the revolution was endangered. The power of the revolution embodied in the Red Army made unthinkable a return to the old conditions. The years since the enunciation of that policy have proved its correctness and vindicted again the diplomacy of the revolution.

Try Other Methods.

BUT the defeat of the allied aspirations to crush by force the power of the revolution, did not destroy their hope of crushing it by other methods. The new economic policy and the famine were viewed as opportunities for obtaining, thru the alloy diplomacy of Europe, the victory they could never hope to obtain by force of arms.

Numerous efforts were made to involve Russia in a diplomatic net that would open wide the gates for capitalist penetration. The most ambitious of these projects was the Genoa conference in 1922.

Britain, France and Italy arranged the conference to which it invited Soviet Russia and the United States. Charles Evans Hughes, the bungling secretary of state of the Hardling cabinet, proposed cutting down the Red Army before entering such a conference. This suggestion met with the contempt it richly deserved. Hughes and his supporters did not seem to realize that it was the existence of the Red Army that made necessary the Genoa conference. The endeavor to throttle Russia by military force had failed so under the guise of "reconstructing Europe" the allies hoped to use the vast resources of Russia, already slightly opened to admit the functioning of the N. E. P.

When their motives were known, Lenin rudely slammed the door in their faces. On his first public appearance on his return from a vacation where he had gone to recuperate from a seige of illness, Lenin, in a speech before the Congress of Metal Workers in Moscow, said: "Soviet Russia's economic retreat has ended and will go no farther in its concessions to capitalism. If these capitalistic gentlemen think they can obtain more by continuing to squeeze us, we will reply: 'Enuf. You shall get nothing.'"

Lenin Hurls Defy.

LENIN, who was invited to the meeting at Genoa and would have gone had his health permitted, said that he hoped to talk to Lloyd George personally.

"I shall tell him," he said, "that he can't scare us with trivialities, after cannon have failed to frighten us. It is no good to threaten us with little things, because in so doing the threateners might lose their prestige. Attempts to put us in the position of a conquered country are nonsense. We, as merchants, know what we owe you and what you owe us, and also what should be your lawful profit."

The speech of Lenin cast gloom over Genoa as the plants of allied imperialism opened their conference. It dispelled any hopes they had entertained of economically enslaving Russia, thereby winning on the economic field the victory that was snatched from them by the Red Army on the sanguinary field of civil war.

Leon Trotsky, at that time war minister, in a public address asserted that if any attempt were made by those nations represented at Genoa to take from Russia by force what they could not achieve thru diplomacy "it might be necessary to tip the balance with blood."

The splendid batallions of the Red Army that had been built up in four years time from the shattered and undisciplined remnants of the fighters of the early revolutionary period were a guarantee against further military designs that might have been formulated at Genoa.

Treaty of Rapallo.

AT Genoa the allied statesmen had the audacity during the first week to propose absurd demands that, if accepted, would have reduced Russia to a state of vassalage comparable to that of China, with all the powers having a free hand to plunder to their heart's content. To flaunt the open contempt of the revolution in the faces of Lloyd George, Poincaré, Barthou and company, the Soviet government met with Germany at Rapallo and concluded a treaty that wiped the slate of their mutual war obligations clean, and to the allies were striving to force Russia to recognize the absurd debts of the Czar. The treaty of Brest-Litovsk was officially abrogated by the two nations involved, though it is generally understood that Germany had already declared for its abrogation.

For more than a month at Genoa the allied powers struggled to create a basis for united action against Russia, but their own irreconcilable contradictions defeated their purpose and it dissolved with no permanent results achieved.

The S-R Trials.

ACCOMPANYING the efforts of the allied at Genoa the social-democrats of the world tried to alienate the class conscious proletariat from support of the revolution by publishing reams of hysterical documents appealing to the "civilized world" to come to the aid of the social-revolutionaries who were then on trial in Russia, charged with every crime from conspiracy against the revolution to actual assassination and accepting money from the French military mission.

While in the throes of revolution and civil war these reptiles, under the direction of the executive committee of the social revolutionary party, with Victor Tchernoff, a hireling of French imperialism at their head, committed a series of the most loathsome and repulsive crimes against the revolution in order to open the gates to the allied armies so that the defenders of the revolution could be drowned in oceans of blood and the supremacy of capitalism restored.

This malignant throng was decisively silenced when the Soviet government, after proving, with unimpeachable documentary evidence, that they were guilty of all the atrocious crimes charged, and many more, commuted the death sentences imposed upon them. Rather than execute them they were permitted to live and endure the execration of all sincere revolutionists thruout the earth.

Locarno the Latest.

OTHER efforts of the capitalist nations to devise a method of crushing the revolution; the arbitrary creation of little ententes, the manoeuvering to gain advantages in one way or another over the revolution, finally culminated in Locarno, where the most ambitious plan for isolating Russia from the rest of the world and forming a bloc of nations to defend the revolution by armed invasion came to naught.

By exploiting the conflicts between the various imperialist nations, Russia has, thus far, been successful in preventing an armed invasion. But these sinister forces represented at Locarno are still at work, and as long as they exist they will menace the revolution.

But Russia need have no fear of them, for there is a tremendous potential reserve force in India, Asia and Africa, where the exploited colonials, groaning under the burdens of imperialism are ovan now stirring restlessly. When the time for war between the outpost of the world revolution and the capitalist nations of the earth comes, in addition to the iron battalions of the proletarian Red Army there will be the vast masses of colonial slaves hrought into the conflict on the side of the revolution.

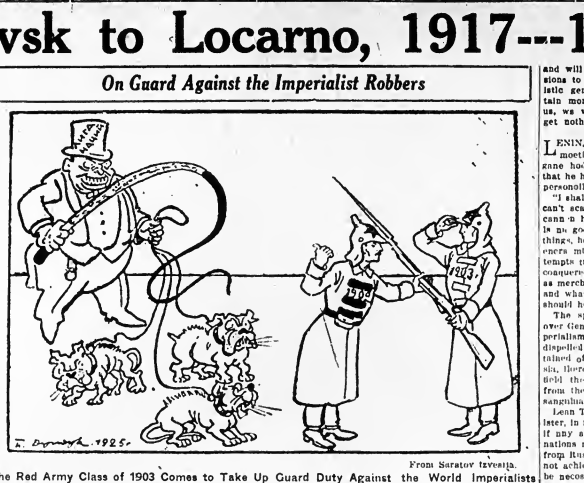
Then the imperialist nations themselves have still to reckon with the class conscious proletariat at home, under the leadership of the Communist International, who will throw a fear into the ranks on the side of the Union of Soviet Republics and tip the balance for the revolution.

Revolution Defiant

LET the imperialist nations hesitate before letting loose upon the heads certain annihilation, for such will he if ever they daro step on foot of a hostile army on the soil of the revolution.

From Brest-Litovsk to Locarno—from the first feeble steps on the path to revolution to the day when the imperialist world stands appalled before the might of that revolution. After eight years Soviet Russia is still holding aloft the torch of world revolution and every passing year it grows brighter as the rays penetrate darker recesses of the earth until all the exploited and oppressed are turning their eyes toward it as the beacon that will light the path to freedom.

On Guard Against the Imperialist Robbers



From Saratov Isvestia.

The Red Army Class of 1903 Comes to Take Up Guard Duty Against the World Imperialists Organized in the Robber Clique of Nations.

EUROPE FEARS NEW LEAGUE



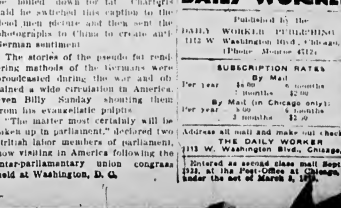
In order to justify the campaign of frightfulness being waged against the colonial peoples in nations bordering the Mediterranean sea, the propagandists of the allied butchers have created the legend of a new league of oastern nations to challenge the western league of European nations. The dark-shaded nations are supposed to indicate the boundarles of the potential league, while the light shaded portions represent those nations sympathatic to the scheme.

A league of nations against the European league may eventually be formed, but it will not come thru the initiative of the peasant masses of Turkey or other nations under domination of the imperialist powers. It will come when the colonial peoples rise in their might and scourge from the face of the earth the despotic invaders who are now holding them in subjection to imperialistic nations. Then will be formed a great anti-imperialist bloc whose blows will shatter to its very foundations the European league of nations and the governments that support it, and at the same time will send American capitalism reeling mortally wounded out of the Near and Far East.

At home the American proletariat will have to finish the job and give it a proper burial.

A rumor that Russia, with the object of isolating and trying to crush by force of arms the proletarian revolution. The recent seizure of power in Persia by Riza Khan has baffled Great Britain, as Khan is known to have been friendly toward Soviet Russia. If his friendship continues, and it is reasonable to expect it will, he may set up a republic and enter into closer relations with Russia. Britain fears that Teharan may become a strategic spot from which Bolshevist propaganda may more effectively permeate Iraq, Afghanistan and India. It may also endanger British oil interests in the south, as the Persian gulf has long been regarded as a British preserve.

The true purpose of detracting attention from the maneuvers of Great Britain in endeavoring to create a "sanitary cordon" around Russia, with the object of isolating and trying to crush by force of arms the proletarian revolution. The recent seizure of power in Persia by Riza Khan has baffled Great Britain, as Khan is known to have been friendly toward Soviet Russia. If his friendship continues, and it is reasonable to expect it will, he may set up a republic and enter into closer relations with Russia. Britain fears that Teharan may become a strategic spot from which Bolshevist propaganda may more effectively permeate Iraq, Afghanistan and India. It may also endanger British oil interests in the south, as the Persian gulf has long been regarded as a British preserve.



Baron Wrangel at the End of His Bloody Adventure Against the Soviets Trying to Sell His Soldiers to the Belgian Government: "They Are Cheaper Than the Blacks. Your Honor," He Says.

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE CHIEF BOASTS HOW GERMAN ATROCITY STORIES WERE MANUFACTURED

NEW YORK Nov 6. General J. V. Charteris' admission at a New York banquet that as chief of intelligence for the British army in war time and official propagandist he manufactured German atrocity stories has aroused the indignation of many of his listeners. They were particularly aroused at Charteris' boast that he selected captions on two photographs, one of dead bodies and another of dead horses going behind the German lines.

The horse caption explained the bodies were going behind the lines to be boiled down for fat. Charteris said he switched this caption to the dead men picture and then sent the photographs to China to create anti-German sentiment.

The stories of the pseudo fat rendering methods of the Germans were broadcasted during the war and obtained a wide circulation in America, even Billy Sunday shouting them from his evangelistic pulpits.

"The matter most certainly will be taken up in parliament," declared two British labor members of parliament, now visiting in America following the inter-parliamentary union congress held at Washington, D. C.

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Task for Ninth Year: Demand Soviet Recognition by U. S.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

ON the threshold of the ninth year of the Union of Soviet Republics, the United States alone of the so-called "great powers" withholds its recognition of the workers' and peasants' government. All the others have surrendered, as Wall Street's puppet power in Washington ultimately will.

During the eighth year of the Soviet Union, two more of the world's leading imperialist nations were forced to bend their knees and accord recognition to the workers' republics.

In western Europe, the Herriot government put France in line with the capitalist governments of Germany, Italy and Great Britain, so that not a major nation on the continent was left out of the procession that had recognized the everlasting stability of Soviet rule.

In the far Pacific, the Mikado's government at Tokio also surrendered the hope of overthrowing the workers' power, gave it recognition instead and opened extensive trade relations with it.

• • •

SOVIET recognition in France and Japan clearly showed the turning of the tables in the conflicting relations between workers' rule over one sixth of the world, and capitalist rule over the other five-sixths of the earth's land surface.

Soviet rule was on the defensive when the Mikado's armies were penetrating the Far Eastern Republic, supporting the Kolchak white guard counter-revolutionaries. The situation was difficult when the United States joined in the growing invasion of Soviet soil, with Vladivostok in the hands of the enemy, and the White flag of the bandit oppressor being carried to the borders of Soviet Russia in Europe.

Soviet rule was on the defensive in Europe, with imperialist France, and England, and the United States, with all the other capitalist foes of workers' rule developing every possible opportunity to place a dagger at the heart of the youthful and vigorous proletarian power that called it its turn for their extermination.

Soviet rule was on the defensive when Yudenitch was knocking at the gates of Leningrad and Baron Wrangel, from the south, was pushing his way, with murder and pillage and fire, towards Red Moscow.

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BUT the picture on this year's eighth anniversary of the Soviet Union is a different one. The workers' republic is on the offensive. The capitalist world is on the defensive.

In the Far East the oppressed nations, especially the Chinese republic, look to Soviet rule for inspiration and leadership. Facing an industrial depression at home, Japanese capitalism feels its power weakening on the continent. China and Korea prepare for greater liberating struggles. Gone are the days when Kolchak could promise the Japanese Mikado one half of Siberia. The last soldier of Nippon has instead slowly trekked his way out of the Isle of Sakhalin, rich in resources and commanding its location, a valuable but not prize, to Japanese capitalism. The Soviet Union in the Orient hurls its challenge to the whole capitalist world.

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FRANCE recognized Soviet rule. No promises made to pay the czarist debts. No surrender of any of the elemental rights of the workers and peasants. Recognition came as the seventh anniversary was being celebrated one year ago. There was the Franco-Russian alliance of the czarists with the great profiteers in Paris. There is now another Franco-Russian alliance, the unity of the liberated Russian workers and peasants with the revolutionary workers and peasants of France, not only struggling for their own emancipation, but also aiding their battles with those of the colonial slaves in Morocco in Syria and elsewhere that discontent may flame and challenge the foreign usurper.

Alike the French imperialists, in their efforts to bulwark "the empire," have almost crippled their treasuries in Paris. Nevertheless banks are still found to subsidize the military budgets of Poland, Roumania, Czecho Slovakia, the Baltic states and other border enemies of Soviet rule. Thus does bankrupt France seek to strengthen its military sway over capitalist Europe, and to build for new and more ambitious attacks against the Soviet Union. All this in spite of the fact that the franc is falling in price while capitalistic America is becoming more niggardly with its loans, fearing for the billions already advanced, while the wars in North Africa and Asia make continued demands upon the depleted French treasury, no matter what government is in power.

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Then this contrast:

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"Contrast this with the popular conception of the old, old Russia—the Russia of the fabled opulence and magnificence of the upper class, of religious oppression and cruel class distinctions, the Russia of the knout and the cruel landlord.

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REMEMBER that the above is the confession of a man who not only believes in the rule of the landlord, the banker and the great exploiter in this country, but has joined the military arm of the profiteers' social system in order to protect the plunder of these leeches. Besides he does not yet realize how the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union are striving to abolish all classes, so the still talk of classes. Thus he admits that children are having the first real chance in Russia under Soviet rule who in he says:

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UNITED STATES ALONE AMONG POWERS DODGES SOVIET RECOGNITION

The complete list of countries that have recognized the Union of Soviet Republics up to the present time follows:

1. Esthonia, Feb. 2, 1920.
2. Lithuania, July 12, 1920.
3. Latvia, Aug. 11, 1920.
4. Finland, Oct. 14, 1920.
5. Persia, Feb. 26, 1921.
6. Afghanistan, Feb. 28, 1921.
7. Turkey, March 16, 1921.
8. Poland, March 18, 1921.
9. Germany, April 16, 1923.
10. Great Britain, Feb. 1, 19924.
11. Italy, Feb. 7, 1924.
12. Norway, Feb. 13, 1924.
13. Austria, Feb. 29, 1924.
14. Greece, March 8, 1924.
15. Sweden, March 15, 1924.
16. China, May 31, 1924.
17. Denmark, June 18, 1924.
18. Mexico, Aug. 24, 1924.
19. Hungary, Sept. 18, 1924.
20. France, Oct. 28, 1924.
21. Japan, January 20, 1925.

United States?



EIGHT YEARS AFTER—AND PURCELL

By H. D. WENDELL.

EIGHT years after the Russian revolution a man comes to America. Standing before a gathering of four hundred delegates of organized labor, he spoke a few simple truths about the workers' and peasants' government. This was not all he said. He said much more and said it well. But it was what he said about the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics that frightened the greater part of the 400. It frightened them so that they sat perfectly still and were not relieved until their spokesman, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, got up and did what the boss wanted him to do and which he knew they wanted him to do.

Green made a speech against the Soviet Union. It was a rabid, vicious speech. Secretary Kellogg, Sir Joseph Hicks or Baron Wrangel could have done no better. The dog were relieved. They could breath more easily. The icy sweat into which the speech of the man from Borneo had plunged them gave way to the hot vapors of their lunder outdoing Abramowitch at his best.

THE Arthur A. Purcell, fraternal delegate of the British Trade Union Congress, it must have been at once a ludicrous and sad spectacle. Perhaps it wasn't. Perhaps he had heard his own brethren Mr. Green, the Hon J. H. Thomas M. P., make a similar speech much more cleverly. But he must certainly have been sad to note that in that sea of faces there was no one to challenge the chauvinism, the social patriotism, the utter demoralization of this Labor convention of which Green's speech was the epitome.

Purcell is not a Communist. He is a British labor leader of many years standing and much prominence. He has been chairman of the British Trades Union Congress. He is now vice-chairman. He is President of the Furniture Workers' Union of Great Britain. He is a Labor member of parliament. As the representative of the British unions to the International Federation of Trade Unions, the Amsterdam International, he was made president of that body. All this stands him in good stead and these honors alone would have given him the kind of welcome in American labor circles that an archduke gets on Newport. But he is more than that.

PURCELL headed the British trade union delegation to the Soviet Russia. The delegation went to the forbidden land. It came back and made a lengthy report. This report was sympathetic. It recommended the recognition of Soviet Russia. It broke down the tissue of lies about the U. S. S. R. that had been laboriously built up by the London Times with the able assistance of certain silk breeched labor ministers working hand in hand with their tory opponents. It blasted the myth of the "Zinoviev letter." In a word, it told the truth.

This earned Purcell a bad name among the elite, the silk-stocked gentry, of its own labor movement. It made him a dangerous character at Atlantic City. But it didn't prevent the rank and file of the British trade unions from endorsing the report and sending him as their fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention.

More than that. The British trade unions entered into an agreement with the Russian unions. They both pledged themselves to work for the world unity of all trade unions. J. H. Thomas didn't like this. He did all he could to prevent it but could not. The social-democratic leaders of the German trade unions didn't like it. Jouhaux of France didn't like it. But the British trade unions stood firm. They signed the agreement. They sent Purcell to America to put it over.

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A Cradle Chorus

(Schools for baby Blackshirts are the latest Fascist innovation in Britain. Daily Herald.)

ROCK-A-BYE, Baby, on your Black Shirt,
You must begin early your creed to assert.
We'll read you no longer mere nursery rhymes
But Morning Post leaders and purr from The Times.
We'll teach you to leap, in a shrill treble clef,
The new A. B. C. of the Bible B. F.

No bright B. F. babies are safe in their beds
While all propaganda is left to the Reds
So pick up your rattles, while all the world barks,
And drown with their thunder the doctrines of Marx
Their echo a mightier babel shall be
Than the gospel put forth by the C. P. G. B.

So hustle your babel, brave babies one and all,
Till the Bolshy battalions of Mascovy fall
Grow up to be girls or shrewmaids by boys
Who know that the world can be conquered by noise
I continue your antics till everyone's deaf,
And the Earth's Pandemonium branded "B. F."

The Infant.

Gary Workers to Celebrate Russian Revolution, Nov. 8

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., Nov. 4.—The workers of Gary, Indiana and Lake county are going to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics at the Croatian Hall at 23rd and Washington Ave. on Sunday, Nov. 8th by a mass meeting in the afternoon and concert and dance at night. The following comrades will speak: J. W. Johnstone, secretary of Trade Union Educational League and Albert Gallatzky, ten years old, junior, will speak in English. Comrade Develkin in Russian and Comrade Loyin in South Slav. Admission to the mass meeting is free. Admission to the concert and dance is 25 cents for ladies and 50 cents for men. Meeting will open at 2.30 P. M. Concert and dance will open at 7.30 P. M.

RUSSIAN BRANCH TO CELEBRATE 8TH YEAR IN CHICAGO, NOV. 8TH

A mass meeting and concert in honor of the eighth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution is arranged by the Russian Branch of the Workers Party for Sunday, Nov. 8, at 6 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. Admission free. Come and bring your friends. Russian speakers, a musical program.



CHINA AND THE SOVIET UNION

By JAMES H. DOLSEN.

"Red" Canton to Commemorate Eighth Anniversary.

IT was in shanghai in 1923 that Dr. Sun Yat Sen met Adolph Joffe, Soviet ambassador to China. What the Chinese nationalist leader learned at first hand from this representative of Bolshevik Russia made a deep impression on him. He discovered that the natural bond of interest which united the oppressed peoples of subject and colonial countries with the workers' republics was recognized by the Russian revolutionists and formed an important factic in the work of the Third International.

Thereafter Dr. Sun came increasingly under the influence of Communist theories, strengthened in his visit to Moscow where he met Lenin. When he died at Canton March 11th of this year his last wish was to be buried "beside his great friend Lenin."

THE treaty negotiated between the Soviet Union and China marked in the first recognition of the latter country as a nation of equal rank with the great powers. Its conclusion had a tremendous effect upon the Chinese, inclining them to broaden their friendly relationships with the workers' republic to the north and west, and creating grave problems for the grasping statesmen of Europe and America to face.

It was a realization of the unity of interest between the workers and peasants of the two nations that led the Kuomintang, carrying on the struggle against foreign imperialism in China, to make a historic declaration of their attitude towards the Soviet Union thru a public manifesto of their national executive committee issued May 21st of this year.

In speaking of the way China has been treated by other countries, this statement thus refers to the Russian attitude: "As in the nations which treat us on a footing of equality, we declare, as we have stated in our manifesto on the Sino-Russian agreement, that only Soviet Russia deserves the name of an equal partner." And farther on, it virtually binds the party to an alliance with the Soviets: "This party (Kuomintang) should, therefore, continue hand in hand with the Soviet Republics to struggle against imperialism for the realization of the national revolutionary movement."

WHILE countless celebrations of the eighth anniversary of the Soviet Republic will be held in China, the greatest proceeding will doubtless be witnessed in Canton, the capital of the Southern republic and the former home of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Since the more radical elements in the Kuomintang got control last spring, the tendency has been increasingly to the left with the result that Chinese Communists are in virtual command of the city.

A correspondent of the North China Daily News, Shanghai, writing in the Kolnische Zeitung, of Cologne, Germany, characterizes the Communist organization at Canton as "an experiment which the whole of Asia is watching." Its international aspect, he goes on to explain, "is crystallized in an enthusiastic struggle between England and Russia, the outcome of which cannot be foreseen." He boasts however, that "Everything is being done by the British with intellectual and material means to starve out Bolshevik ideas in Canton."

THE commemoration of the Soviet anniversary in Canton will not be merely by enthusiastic speeches of eloquent orators at mass meetings. An army of Chinese mercenaries, with the financial and moral backing of Great Britain in particular and of the other powers as well including, we may be sure, this country—is marshaling on the city. Perhaps the booming of cannon and the sharp staccato of rifle fire, with the groans of the wounded, will mark the day.

Whatever happens our heroic comrades of the Red Corps of China can be counted on to carry the working class banner to a eventual victory. The grasping ambitions of the capitalist nations cannot permanently be reconciled, any more than a crowd of thieves can live in security.

More and more the masses of Chinese workers and peasants will come to realize their unity of interest with the workers and peasants of the Union of Soviet Republics as it is and the world union it is destined to become. Therefore they greet with renewed hope and courage their Russian comrades at the eighth anniversary of the Communist revolution.

Eight Years of Growth Brings Prosperity to Soviet Union

By EARL R. BROWDER.

ALL the world is interested in what is going on in Soviet Russia. And especially all the world's workers. Every bit of news that comes, registering the victories and the setbacks of the first workers' government, is eagerly read by millions. Because every one knows that a tremendous and epoch-making step was taken when the Russian workers and peasants' under the leadership of the Bolshevikl, took power in October, 1917, and every development since that time is either a step forward for the whole working class of the world or a defeat for the whole working class. For good or ill, Russia has for eight years stood as the vanguard of the proletarian revolution. The evidence that accumulates every day, that the defeats and hardships have been passing and temporary, while the victories and material benefits have been constantly growing greater and more permanent, heartened the toiling millions of every land for new struggles against their exploiters.

The Organs of Workers' Rule.

THE working class cannot rule unless it is organized. Under czarism, the Russian workers were denied the simplest rights of organization, and could act only in secret, conspiratorial, underground organizations. How have they fared in this respect since they broke the power of the bourgeoisie?

First, let us examine the growth of the political party of the workers—the Bolshevik faction of the Russian Social-Democratic Party which became the Russian Communist Party. In 1903, the Bolsheviks had 8[illegible] members; after the 1905 revolution it rose to 46,146 members; then until the 1917 revolution it lived an underground existence during which it could not even register its membership. Beginning with 1917, the party increased its membership by leaps and bounds, in spite of the severe obligations of membership, the rigid discipline, and the most careful scrutiny and examination of candidates. Today the Russian Communist Party numbers 550,000, every one of whom is a picked man or woman, pledged under the highest degree of discipline to the cause of the proletarian revolution and the service of the working class.

The exact figures of the growth of the Russian Communist Party are as follows:

Year	Members
1903	8[illegible]
1905	5,150
1906	13,000
1907	46,146
1917	172,025
1918	115,000
1919	313,766
1920	611,978
1921	765,245
1925	550,000

(Figures to 1921 from Wm Z. Foster's The Russian Revolution, page 75, Chicago, 1921; for 1925, from Report to the Statistical Department of the R. C. P. by No. 134.)

EVEN more striking is the tremendous growth in the Young Communist movement. This is reached proportions, a growth of the Young Communist League which dwarfs even the growth of the Communist Party. The International Young Communist League, or Young Communist International, is the world organization of the Young Communist movement, which since the revolution has grown from 22 members in 1917 to 1,750,000 members in 1925, more than a million members. Its course of development is registered in the following (from The Young Communist League of Russia in Figures, Moscow, 1925, page 73):

Young Communist League	Membership
1922 Oct. (5th Congress)	306,000
1923 Jan[illegible]	303,944
1924 January	500,700
1925 January	1,140,706
1925 April	1,432,608

Where else in the entire world has the working class youth found such a free and rich social life that would result in such a truly magnificent organizational growth? Surely not in the United States, where even the bourgeois-endowed boy scouts, backed by the untold wealth of the richest country in the world, gathers in little more than the children of the middle class.

But if the growth of the youth organization is remarkable, what then shall we say of the organizations of the children 1[illegible] to 16 years, called the "Pioneers"? This wonderful body, of which there is nothing to compare in other countries, increased its membership more than one million in less than a year and a half. It is training the children of Russia to take their positions as responsible members of the ruling class of Russia—the working class—to become the administrators of the future socialist state, and the builders of the Communist society.

The growth of the Pioneers is shown in the following figures from The Communist Children's Movement in Figures, Moscow, 1925 [illegible]:

	Number of Groups	Number of Members
1924 January	2,000	161,240
1924 July	3,741	200,000
1924 October	12,000	760,000
1925 January	19,811	1,000,0[illegible]2
1925 April	25,866	1,290,559

IN the question of the organization of labor unions, the Russian working class has been able, thanks to the revolution, to rise from their complete suppression under the czar, to the course of the eight years of work[illegible]ers' rule, to the position of the most completely and scientifically organized working class in the entire world. In the first years of the revolution, every worker automatically became a member of the unions. This fact was seized upon by the enemies of Russia and of the working class, in order to claim that the union membership did not mean anything. But since 1921, membership is purely voluntary, and requires the continuous and conscious action of each member to maintain, membership fees being paid individually. And still the union membership continues to grow.

The first period of this growth is shown by Foster in The Russian Revolution, Chicago, 1921.):

January, 1917	1,385
June, 1917	1,475,129
January, 1918	2,532,600
January, 1919	3,639,000
April, 1920	4,262,000

AFTER the inauguration of the New Economic Policy, the course of development is described by N. Bucharin (in The International Bourgeoisie and Kautsky its Apostle,) as follows:

"A long time ago we left the method of automatically organizing the working class in the trade unions; we did during the period of war Communism, and went over to the method of individual voluntary membership. Nevertheless this did not result in a decrease in the numbers of the union membership, but on the contrary, it resulted in an increase. In the 1st of January, 1925, the percentage of the entire working class organized in the trade unions was 95.3 per cent.

"At the time of the Fifth Trade Union Congress, the unions had a total of membership of four and a half millions. And the Fifth Trade Union Congress was able to show an increase in the total membership of 50 per cent, the total membership then being over six millions."

Simply these lines no one been before a working class which was so thoroughly and completely organized, that wielded such enormous power in society, as the Russian working class—thanks to the Bolshevik revolution.

Growth of Culture.

THE tremendous development in organization has been accompanied by a parallel development of culture among the workers. Whereas under the czar and the petty-bourgeois provisional government, the working masses had been denied largely even the opportunity to learn to read and write, under the Soviets, on the contrary, the workers thru their organizations and, led by the Communist party, have developed a rich and active intellectual life. This is reflected in the reports of the trade unions, and particularly in the institution of the Workers' Correspondents.

The general level of culture is shown in the great growth of newspaper circulation. The comparison shows:

Daily circulation before the revolution 2,600,000
Daily circulation in 1925... 5,500,000

One edition, all papers, 1925, 7,500,000

Thus it is seen that the proletarian revolution gave to millions of workers and peasants in Russia their first opportunity to participate in politics, to know what is going on in the world, to read and to think, and thus to act with intelligence and power. And, quite to the contrary of what exists in the United States, every copy of the papers is written by workers, for workers, and does not consist of the anti-liberal poison of the Chicago Tribune or the Hearst papers, for which the more the workers read the more confused they are made.

TO show that these papers are actually written by and for the workers and peasants, one needs only look at the institution of the Workers' Correspondents. As an institution with its own conferences and officials, this movement was only launched in fall 1923. Already it has become a great national institution. Witness the following figures, reported in the resolution on the work of the second congress of workers and village correspondents, and also contained in a report by the Publishing House of the Journalists' Institute:

Worker Village Cor'spdts.	Cor'spdts Total
March, 1924 32,570	24,800 57,370
August, 1924 ... 43,200	57,500 100,700
Dec., 1924 63,280	79,780 143,060

Accompanying this development of the regular press, with its hundreds of thousands of worker-editors, there has developed idue to the lack of printing presses and paper to fill the tremendous demand for ever more publications) the so-called "Wall Papers" newspapers which are written out by hand and pasted on bulletin boards, in the shops, mines, and villages. These "wall papers" are numbered at present in tens of thousands.

The part taken in this work, directly, by the trade unions, is gro[illegible]ing ever more important. A single section of the report of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions for 1923 (pages 86-87), is so much to the point, and so brief, that it must be reproduced here:

"The educational work of the unions is based mainly upon the factory clubs. Of the 1,572 workers' clubs in 62 provinces, 1,013 are located in factories, the others being local and central clubs.

"The unions pay special attention to the workers' libraries, which constitute an important part of their educational activities. The results of an examination of the educational activities of the unions carried out in 62 provinces showed that in 1923 they had 1,6[illegible] libraries, with 222,000 permanent subscribers, of whim 50 per cent were manual workers, 25 per cent clerical workers, and 15 per cent members of their families. The libraries had about 1,000,000 volumes. This was more than two years ago, and has been multiplied several times since then.

"There are at present (first part of 1925) in Soviet Russia a total of 955 factory apprentice schools with 60,000 students, 301 technical courses with 16,000 students, and 36 evening courses with 60,000 students.

"It should also be pointed out that the unions are taking an active part in the selection of students for the universities, and that workers and members of trade unions are given a higher education." (Trade Unions of U. S. S. R., in 1922-24, Moscow, 1924.)

The unions themselves directly publish 24 newspapers and 63 magazines, with a circulation of almost 735,000. The biggest circulation is that of the Book of the Whistler, organ of the Railwaymen's Union, which has a daily circulation of a quarter-million copies.

Conditions of Living.

THE Russian workers are as we far from having achieved a comfortable standard of living. Inheriting a backward country, in which industry was only beginning to develop, with even the backward industry completely ruined by the war, the blockade, and the civil war, being largely cut off from access to the resources of the rest of the world, with all of these tremendous handicaps, it will take the Russian working class some years to realize the full possibilities of a Communist development of economic life.

It is absurd, however, to compare the material conditions of the Russian workers with some "ideal." The measure of the revolutionary achievements must be measured by comparison with what the workers had before. And from this standpoint, the progress of the working class is great indeed.

Production of the Russian industries is rapidly approaching the pre-war level. And this production, instead of as formerly being largely for the benefit of the exploiting class, is now all for the benefit of the workers. Today, in spite of the shortage of many necessary commodities, the Russian workers are not only living on a higher scale than ever before in their history, but they are also, as a whole, living on a higher level than the working class of Central Europe.

An excellent summary of current economic developments in Soviet Russia is to be found in the article of Bucharin, in International Press Correspondence, Aug. 27, 1925, Vol. 1, No. 67.1

The Workers' Rule.

FACTIES are dull, dry things. They give an adequate idea, of course, of the tremendous changes wrought by the Bolshevik revolution in Russia. For the greatest achievement, and the greatest change, was not the immediate material and organizational benefits that came from the revolution—it was rather the reversal of the order of society, the transformation of the subject class into the ruling class. Even the conservative British Trade Union delegation to Russia understood this, as was shown in the report when they said:

"A report on labor conditions in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics must begin by pointing out that in Russia the workers are the ruling class. For unless the reader bears this in mind thruout he will be misled by much in the Russian labor conditions that at first sight seems very much the same as with us. Really everything is quite different; because in Russia we have a regulation of the workers' rights that they have put upon themselves for their own well-being. Elsewhere we have a restriction of the workers' rights put upon them by the wealthy. No one who grasps this will ever be misled by the lies he can read almost daily that the worker in Russia lives a life as limited as, and with even less liberty than, with us. The Russian workers are the ruling class of Russia. They enjoy the rights of a ruling class. They are beginning to write on copy books in which every pupil gates the children were learning to write "God save the czar" had been passed, "Once we were slaves, now we are free."

The Bolshevik Revolution and the Peoples of the Colonies and Semi-Colonies

By G. VOITINSKY (Moscow)

IN the eighth year of its existence the importance of the Bolshevik revolution for the oppressed peoples of the East stands out with greater clearness than ever. China with its population of many millions, rent asunder by world imperialism more than ten years ago, is now in the eight year of the revolution experiencing a great revival among her population, who are uniting in order to resist the intervention of the imperialists of America, England, France, Japan and other countries. With an unprecedented absence of concealment, the great capitalist powers have undertaken a grand attack upon the toiling masses of China.

At this moment the only ally of the Chinese masses and the Chinese people as a whole, the only defender of their interests, is the Union of Soviet Republics. This fact is now known to the population of Southern, North ern and Central China as well as to the peoples of outer China Thibet, Chinese Turkestan and outer Mongolia.

The treaty concluded by the U. S S R. and the Chinese republic has shown to the China people that the new state is inspired by the spirit of real national equality in its relations to a people oppressed by imperialism The enslaving treaties which were violently enforced upon China by the imperialists of all nations and in the former czarist government, were dictated to the Chinese masses by the Chinese-Soviet treaty and the great danger menacing China by further pretentions of imperialism became obvious.

OUR treaty which once and for all abolished the shameful privileges which permitted the czarist government to have its own streets owning territorial concessions on Chinese territory, its own courts, its own armies and its own laws, aroused a wave of enthusiasm among the Chinese masses. It also intensified the hatred of these masses against the imperialists who still continue to exercise these privileges.

The annulment by the treaty of the Russian portion of the Boxer indemnity, the annulment of an imposition of many millions, laid upon the Chinese people in favor of the imperialists as a result of the war of 1900, together with Chinese people in Peking, all have great influence in bringing the Chinese masses nearer to the revolutionary movement of the world proletariat.

THE Chinese people are beginning to understand the duel between our Red diplomacy and world imperialism on the territory of China. In the heart of Chinese Peking, after a bitter struggle, the red flag was finally hoisted in the stronghold of the imperialists, the legation quarter. The stone wall surrounding the imperialists' quarter in Peking, thru the openings of which guns bitterly menace the Chinese people, has collapsed where the remnants of the czarist government was originally; from this side the Chinese people have secured the possibility of entry into the stronghold of imperialism. Here the funeral of Leon Ivanov was honored in the entire Chinese people will serve as an inspiration to the toiling masses of China and as a summons to the struggle against the ruling classes of China.

The Chinese East railway, which was constructed by the czarist government with the object of enslaving the Chinese people, and which later on, under the Soviets, was the object of daring operations of world imperialism has at last been torn from the clutches of the imperialists, and, with its property once as the backbone of the czarist regime of plunder, is now the property of the people of the Chinese republic.

A[illegible] the end of the Russian revolution, for example, is helping the independence and struggling desperately to put itself at the remnants of medieval feudalism finds in the U. S. S. R. a friend who, in the struggle which he is compelled to wage, from aggression of British imperialism. The insurrections inaugured and nourished by the "Labor government" and headed by Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, with Khevlin Khan who is aiming at the throne of Afghanistan, is serving still more to unite the Afghan people with the Union of Soviet Republics, which for many years has proved its sincere desire to help the people of Afghanistan to liberate themselves from the chains of feudalism and foreign intervention.

The flight of the red airmen, who, with the audacity of eagles crossed the Hindu Kush into Afghanistan, serves as a symbol of the assistance which the victorious proletariat is prepared to lend the oppressed peoples of the East in their struggle against imperialism.

THE people of Turkey who experienced the revolution of 1905, the impulse to which was our revolution of 1905, who suffered from the intervention of world imperialism during the war, and who rose from peasant Anatolia ought for the independence of Turkey, found a trustworthy and a friend in the U. S. S. R. in every stage of their struggle.

With the aid of the Soviet diplomacy and thanks to the brilliance of peace talks on questions of the Near East, the emancipating Turkish people succeeded in retaining their independence at the Lausanne conference. The Turkish people know that Soviet Russia stands on the basis of complete independence and in the future struggle for economic independence as the Union of Soviet Republics.

OUR neighbor, Persia, who for long years was the object of the unbridled appetites of the great powers of England and czarist Russia, has since the revolution entered on the path of national independence. At the present moment, the insurrectionary movement headed by Prince Kuchik Khan, the leader of the national-revolutionary movement of Persia who succeeded in securing the independence, the mighty influence of the Soviet Union is a wall against which the British schemes of plunder are being smashed.

The innumerable millions of toilers of India have since the revolution ceased to feel that they are alone in their fight against the British oppressors. They know that in the north a powerful force has sprung up and is growing, a force capable of inspiring fear even in the heart of "invincible" Great Britain. The toilers of India know that the country of the Soviets is their one true and unselfish ally.

IT is not therefore surprising that at the trade union congress in 1921, the Indian proletariat declared its fraternal solidarity with the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia.

It is not surprising therefore that on the death of Lenin the oppressed masses of India united with the general mourning of the toiling masses of the world.

It is not surprising therefore that the blind hatred of the British bourgeoisie towards the Soviets is arising in part from the agreement with Soviet Russia, the Indian revolutionaries are defending the Soviet Union against the attacks of British imperialists, even bourgeois and liberal papers such as the Bombay Chronicle, are obliged to admit this fact.

The idea of the revolution is becoming a unifier even to the most backward and oppressed peoples of the Near, Middle and Far East.

KOREA, a country with a population of 15 millions, struggling in the iron clutches of Japanese imperialism, has since 1919, and under the influence of the revolution, made its[illegible] attempts to liberate herself; she has been swept by a revolutionary wave coming from the west, from the Amur and the maritime regions.

The cry "Hands off China" is being carried from the country of the Soviets thruout the whole world and without doubt find a response in oppressed Korea, the fate of which is so closely bound up with China, and which is cut as a further obstacle to the Korean liberation movement.

THE peoples of Arabia and the Arabian colonies who are fighting an unequal duel with the armies of the imperialists, are turning their eyes more and more to the Soviet Republics, feeling that they are their soul friend and protector in their struggles.

Those peoples have found the way to Moscow, and on the eight anniversary of the revolution the representatives of Arabia will be able to celebrate with us the victory of the working class over the deadly enemy of the peoples of the East—czarist Russia, and over international capitalism.

Greater and greater divisions of the oppressed sections of mankind are marching under the banner of the Russian revolution. All forms of struggle against oppression are being developed in the great idea of the revolution, whether the struggle of the revolutionary proletariat in the capitalist countries, of the national-emancipation movement of dependent peoples or the struggle against theocrassy, against religious oppression all these are becoming identified with the struggle of the vanguard of the world proletariat, the Union of Soviet

The Locarno "Peace" in the Making



Chamberlain Pulling the String in the Fake Locarno "Peace" in Which Germany Was Trapped.

NOVEMBER SEVENTH

By MORITZ J. LOEB:

VICTORY! The Greatest Victory! The first of a series of victories which will end "the final conflict," November seventh!

In every part of the world where workers strain against the chains of oppression and slavery, November seventh thunders to them, "The victorious Russian revolution means not only the liberation of the Russian masses but also the liberation of the toilers of the whole world. To the depth of every mine pit, thru and under than the roar of blast furnaces into every factory, into the fields and forests, into the high seas, November seventh calls. "It is the beginning of the building of a new world."

Into marble pillared structures where "statesmen" do the bidding of their masters, into the, skyscrapers from where bankers and captains of industry rule with the lives of thousands in balance, November seventh comes to warn, "For you and your power over mankind, this is the beginning of the end."

ALL over the world on November seventh workers pour into the meetings of celebration, to greet the Russian revolution on the day of its anniversary, to greet Soviet Russia and the world proletariat and to pledge themselves to the task of world revolution.

In America for the past years November seventh has meant all this and something more; something that symbolizes the growth of the American party of the workers, that which is dear to the Workers Party above any of its other possessions.

November 7, 1923. . . . Tens of thousands of workers in every part of the country coming together to greet Soviet Russia with a powerful new weapon of the class struggle. The final effort being made to bring into existence The DAILY WORKER. From thousands of throats a greeting to the world proletariat, to its leader, the Communist International, to its front line troops, the Russian working class. From thousands of pockets the funds which were to make possible the first English Communist daily paper in the world.

November 7, 1924. . . . Again the thousands assembled. Again our greetings, again our efforts for The DAILY WORKER, to insure it for 1925, to make our paper stronger and better for the fight in the year to come.

THE year has come and now draws to a close. For The DAILY WORKER it has been a year of great achievement, but also a year of desperate and bitter struggle. The DAILY WORKER has passed thru trying times and into a period of crisis. Danger threatens ominously. We may lose our paper; it cannot last long without immediate and substantial support.

Save The DAILY WORKER!

Like a stream of fire the slogan spreads thru the militant working class. What we worked for and sacrificed for in 1923 that we might establish our daily, what we have supported with all our strength in 1924, we will not give up in 1925.

November 7, 1925. . . . meetings arranged everywhere. We will celebrate the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution. We will, we must utilize this day of greatest working class celebration to bring the DAILY WORKER into existence. The DAILY WORKER IS its height.

WHEREVER there is organization of militant wage workers there will be meetings this next week-end. If there are workers who willfully stay away from these celebrations they do not belong in the ranks of the proletariat vanguard.

November Seventh, Nineteen-Twenty-Five!

Save The DAILY WORKER! Hail the Russian Revolution!

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.



The Eighth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution

...ch Delivered by Gregory Zinoviev in Leningrad.

I were asked, what is the most ...portant result that we have at...ed during the eight years since Bolshevik revolution, in Novem... 1917, I would reply: The most ...portant thing is that today, all ...ning men and women of the No... of Soviet Republics are support... of the revolution.

...e have followed the right path ... we have not completely ...ed that form of life which the ...ling class must create, the fault ...nt ours. If we still have difficulties, ... because we have years of severe ...ing behind us, during which the ...o bourgeois world was proceeding ...nst us.

General Results of Eight Years.

...EGIN with the question of our ...nomic policy. I still have a vivid ...llection that on the eve of the ...olution one of the most powerful ...tments against it was the meager ...ad ration in Petrograd. The town ... only provisioned with bread for ... days. If the revolution is carried ...ard many, then tomorrow Petro... [illegible]Leningrad will be without ...d, and the already existing starva... will be increased tenfold.

I recollect that on the first anniver... of the revolution our speakers ...ured the time when we would be ...to revert to white bread. For ...o there was no more urgent and ...ul question for our city, and for ...the workers of Russia, than the ...estion of the bread ration. Now it ...longer troubles us.

...here were times when the ques... of fuel was for us literally a ...stion of life and death, when ...e thing hung by a hair, and when ...had to spend the best workers of ...rograd in the Donetz Basin in ...er that they might be able to ob... for us some meagre consign... of fuel. Later we were cut ...from the Donet. Basin; Russia he... slowly to freeze before our eyes, ...after another the factories closed ...n. Daily we received reports as ...children frozen in our children's ...es." Nowhere was there a ray of ...e of any being able to es... from our situation.

...t present we have difficulties of ...quite a different nature; we do ...know where we shall dispose of ...coal and our naphta. The com... from Baku who yesterday brot ...50,000 rubles, on behalf of the de... damaged by inundation, related ...t the productivity of the naphta ...stry is steadily growing, but it is ...cult to find markets for it. This, ...ever, is my opinion, is only a ...porary difficulty.

...ou remember the fate of our Sov... money. Recently many of us were ...tionaires, even millionaires, as our ...ories were reckoned in hundreds of ...ions. But as millionaires we had ...dirly hard time. We are no longer ...bled with the question of stabil... our currency. We have now a ...e genuine Soviet currency.

...all to mind the turn of affairs in ...the transition to the New Eco... Policy. In the so-called Nep. ...t was a time of great uncertainty. ...ny workers stood at the cross roads ...hesitated. It was not only the ...party workers who vacillated, but ...ny Communists too. It must now ...understood that by means of the ...o we shall arrive at socialism and ...complete emancipation of the ...rking class.

...ven a superficial glance at the ...ults of the last seven years show that we have a considerable balance to our credit.

Among the questions of our inner political life there seems to me to be two of very great importance:

Our Tasks in the Village.

THE first question is the village, the peasants and our relations with them. The second is the raising of the productivity of labor.

The working class cannot maintain power without the support of the peasantry. And it is not sufficient when we speak of the alliance of the working class with the peasantry as being the most fundamental of all questions. The working class cannot raise the national economy, it cannot start with socialist construction, if we have no real union with the peasantry.

The working class, as the class which possesses power, must judge the situation from the standpoint of its rule. It must continually keep in mind that if the many millions of peasants are not perfectly clear as to what is taking place in the Soviet Union, we shall meet with innumerable difficulties.

We cannot stabilize our budget, our economy, and the wages of the workers merely by what is being done in the towns. We must always remember that side by side with us there live millions of peasants who carry on their undertakings in the most backward manner. Therefore we must get into closer contact with these backward sections of the peasantry.

War and other calamities have hitherto prevented us from engaging in building up the Soviet power in the village to the extent which was necessary. We have now taken the thing in hand; we shall attract more non-party peasants into the work and we shall devote much more attention to their opinion.

When, therefore, we consider the question of our inner political life, we must say that there is no more important question today than the necessity of promoting the work in the villages, of linking up the village with the Soviet constructive work, or raising the activity of the non-party peasants, of abolishing bureaucratism, and wiping out bribery and intemperance.

Increasing Productivity of Labor.

THERE was a time, let us say in 1920, when we issued the slogan of increasing the productivity of labor. But how was it then with the productivity of labor? Wages were either not paid at all, or when they were paid the worker received worthless money, and if the money still had some value, he was not able to buy anything with it. At that time the campaign for raising the productivity of labor was more or less futile. Today it is otherwise.

Today there exist the prerequisites for raising the productivity of labor.

At present we must somehow work with the machines which we have and carry out every possible technical improvement. For this we need thinking people. If we employ specialists, if we pay them better, then they must be really valuable workers, who are of indispensible benefit to the production. The increase of the productivity of labor depends, at least 50 per cent, not immediately upon the workers, but upon the government, upon the administration, and upon the trade unions. The other half, however, depends upon you, comrades, comrades! This is what you must bear in mind.

Outer Political Situation of the Soviet Union.

WHAT was our international situation at the time of the revolution? We were in a desperate position. People said to us: Let us suppose that a miracle occurs, that you seize the supreme power in the name of Petrograd, of Moscow, and perhaps the whole of Russia; let us suppose that you seize power and drive the bourgeois government out of the Winter Palace; let us further suppose that you form a Soviet government—but don't you understand that that will be an absurdity, that the foreign bourgeoisie will drive you out, if not today, then tomorrow, if not the German, then the English, if not the English then the Japanese bourgeoisie? What will you do, with your unexperienced Red Army, with your feeble working class, against the English from India, against the German guns, against the French tanks?

The situation of the international revolution was at that time really desperate. Nobody knew what the morrow would bring. We were surrounded by enemies on all sides. Everyone of us still remembers the German airplanes which appeared over Petrograd; we still recollect the occupation of Pskov, the occupation of the Ukraine, and of the Don area by the Germans, the capture of Kaukasus and of Archangel by the English.

Let us call to mind our relations with Germany. At the time of the revolution our chief enemies were the German Imperialists. Their troops who were armed to the teeth, were two steps from our frontier. We were compelled to accept the humiliating Brest-Litovsk peace, in accordance with which we had to pay almost immediately in gold and to give up a whole number of provinces. Our workers had to accept this treaty, while they knew well that this was the expectation that times would alter and that in any case we should not pay the indemnity.

Are we threatened today with any sort of immediate danger on the part of the ruling class of Germany? I think not. Their arms are too short. Of course there still exist in Germany the landowners, the fascists and bankers who would like to encompass our downfall. Now their only concern is how to retain their positions against their own workers.

Our Relations with France.

Let us consider another power which is hostile to us bourgeois France.

We have already had a Franco-Russian alliance (an alliance between the czar and the French bankers) which only resulted in creating misery in our country (and also for the French people). It resulted in that the latest alone on the loans which the French bankers granted to the czar, in order that he might maintain his secret police, and his dungeons, and to enable him to conduct the war against Japan, amounted to many millions of rubles. We do not need such an alliance as this. By means of the Communist International we maintain connections with the French workers and peasants, as a real friendly bond between two peoples, which is independent of our recognition by the capitalists.

Even tho most reactionary French bourgeois no longer dreams of compelling us to pay the old czarist debts. Of course they remain our bitter opponents. But behind the Imperialists there stands an army, the army of their "own" workers, at the head of which there stand such comrades as Comrade Marty, who was ready to risk his life for the sake of the Russian workers, in the same way as our workers are ready to support the French workers with all their power. The old times are past.

Our Relations with England.

THERE was a time, it was some years ago—even before the revolution, when there was no other dictator in Petrograd than the English ambassador Buchonnan—the Russian workers know this same very well. At that time the English government held everything in its hands: first the czarist government, and then the provisional government of the Russian bourgeoisie. Before the revolution the workers did not know that the English ambassador lorded over everything. The Bolsheviks were persecuted. After the revolution, Buchanan sent war ships around us and took possession of Archangel. It was with his active participation that the blockade was organised.

You are aware of the recent dispute between the leader of the English liberals, Lloyd George and the leader of the English monarchists, MacDonald. MacDonald is prepared to guarantee a loan to us of 300 to 500 gold rubles, unfar conditions advantageous to both parties. Lloyd George, however, the representative of the "liberal" bourgeoisie, says: I will grant nothing, they must do without it. Thereupon the monarchist MacDonald replies that he, Lloyd George, has spent a hundred million pounds (4500,000,000) on interventions, in interfering in Russian affairs, and now he will not grant 30 million pounds (140,000,000) under advantageous commercial conditions.

WHEN the monarchists and the liberals quarrel, we learn a piquant detail, we learn the exact figures: a hundred millions pounds (4500,000,000) has been expended in order to fight against our revolution. The English imperialists considered no sum too great in order to annihilate us.

Revolution Demonstrates its Power.

THUS shows how the power of the first proletarian revolution is growing in the international arena. We were told at first: "If you attempt to seize power, it will not help you, because on the very next day the English, French or Germans will force you to restore power to the bourgeoisie." Now you see how the attitude of the foreign powers towards us has changed.

Today, nobody can force the working class of our country to hand back the power to the bourgeoisie. In addition to this I must tell you that the English and French, as well as the German and Japanese bourgeoisie, are now in a position when they must rather think of saving themselves than of destroying others. They must take care that they do not lose power themselves. There has been an exchange of roles. At the beginning of the revolution they expended hundreds of millions of rubles in order to help the Russian counter-revolution overthrow the Soviet power, today the situation has changed considerably.

Our Soviet Union is the friend, the brother and the teacher of the workers of all countries.

Our Soviet Union by means of the Communist International, has become the friend, the brother and the teacher of the working class of all countries, and also of a considerable portion of the peasantry. The best representatives of the working class of the whole world look to us for help and brotherly support.

It was a hard task for us and for the international working class to make the first breach in the capitalist front. The beginning was difficult. We have made the beginning and we have maintained power under such conditions as we never even thot. It is hard to enumerate those difficulties which our revolution has overcome since the blockade, up to the epidemic and famine of the year 1922, when it almost came to cannibalism. Nevertheless we have overcome them. Why? Because we relied upon the broad, powerful, iron foundation of the working class and its alliance with the peasantry; because the revolution revealed such powerful creative forces of which the bourgeois revolutionaries never ventured to dream; because the revolution has stirred the deepest strata of the people; because the working women, the peasants, the Communist youth and our entire generation have taken up the cause of the revolution.

The workers of all countries are interested in our success. In the difficult famine years of 1919 to 1922, the social revolutionaries daily prophesied our downfall. Now it is different. Now every worker in all countries feels instinctively that our cause is marching on, and that our revolution has become the tocsin rousing all workers of the world to struggle.

The Idea of Lenin Will Be Victorious Thruout the World.

THERE was a great man in our midst who, in the most difficult time for the working class, when the Russian workers hung their heads and the English and Russian capitalists danced for joy, was firmly convinced that the working class would be victorious. I speak of course of Comrade Lenin.

The result of all we have passed thru is:

When we perceive how passionately and enthusiastically the working masses and huge masses of peasants are supporting our cause, when we perceive how, in spite of the desperate situation in which we have been not so long ago, a splendid young generation of workers is growing up before our eyes, who regard the cause of the state as their own, then we say "Comrade Lenin, you no longer with us, but his cause lives and will be victorious thruout the whole world."

Workers of All Countries! Conduct Your Own Revolutionary Struggles!

FROM THE SOVIET ANNIVERSARY MANIFESTO OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

PROTECT the Union of Soviet Republics from the intervention policy of the imperialist powers which is still being carried on. Prevent the encirclement of the Soviet Union by the Locarno pact diplomacy. But you cannot better conduct the struggle against a new capitalist attack upon the Soviet Union than by preparing, organizing and conducting your own revolutionary struggles and, in alliance with the broad masses, leading them to victory.

Eight Years of Proletarian Dictatorship---Seven Years of So-called "Democratic Government"

I.

THE proletarian dictatorship on the territory of the old Russia has now been in existence for eight years. Eight years of Soviet republic. Eight years of "experiment" as all bourgeois, learned and unlearned, choose to express it. Eight years of "dictatorship of an insurrectionary clique of conspirators, of a minority, over the great Russian people which groans under its yoke," as all democratic, autocratic and social-democratic worshippers of capitalism have declared for the past seven years.

In the course of these years—a complete change, of stake and scenery over the whole globe. 1917-1918, an apparently victorious German-Austrian alliance, advance into the Ukraine, into the Caucasus, carnage in the Ukraine, in the Baltic provinces, the formation of which into an independent unity with constantly modified frontiers, was the invention of a German or Austrian Pole; the election of the Duke of Urach to Lithuania ton the grounds that he was of equal stature with the Lithuanian princes of the seventh century; the democratic epoche Wilson with the well-managed steel trust, which supplied munitions, guns, railway material, whilst Wilson supplied the necessary spook-fodder, the campaign of honest old England for self-determination of the nations (those which were not under the sphere of influence of Germany) Finland, Estonia, Latvia and he by Baltikum, Armenia).

Added to this the change of scene in the governments: Wilson, the democrat followed by the republican Harding; his successor Coolidge already fighting against a new movement; Lloyd George replaced by the conservative Bonar Law and he by Baldwin, he again by MacDonald the labor leader who, in his turn, has been overthrown by the conservatives—all this in democratic England, where, as class antagonisms intensify, a fascist movement will no doubt not arise spontaneously, but be created.

In France the change from Clemenceau via Deschanel and Poincare to Briand, only to Doumergue the "bravegarcon" of whom the best that can be said is that he has a "sweet" smile. An external change from Briand to Millerand. A change of ministers from Poincare to Herriot, to Painleve. But all under the supremacy of de Wendel family and M. Loucheur.

In Italy—from Nitti, the lighting hanger-on of liberalism, to Mussolini the whilom socialist, now a fascist.

In Germany and Austria the whole ramat of "socialist" (the lord preserve us!) governmenta down to the reactionery combinations of priests, generals and—"socialists" of course.

Everywhere unrest, lack of equilibrium, problems for which a new "patent solution" is found every three months, which holds good for exactly three weeks.

Colonial risings, new wars and dangers of war in the Far East and the Near East, in the Balkans. Germany a colony of a syndicate which is dictating to it itself. No rest anywhere, not even a stable government anywhere, everywhere bankruptcy of fascism in Italy, Spain, Bulgaria, bankruptcy of the ideology of the Second International which differs in every country, is in every country, as occasion demands, nationalist, defends the "just" war of its "own" country, enthusiastically acclaims reparations and sanctions, praises or disapproves of the Dawes plan as occasion demands, works in close alliance with or loyally opposes fascism, as occasion demands (Bulgaria, Italy, Germany).

At the same time, everywhere, growth of the influence of the Communist International. In the colonies increasing anti-imperialist movements. Among the proletariat a growing deep hungering for the idea of revolutionary class-war, realignment of that proletariat which from the political and ideological point of view is most backward, the English.

II.

ONLY on the territory of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics do we see quite another picture. A picture which to the fools of the bourgeoisie and their heralds, the reformists, is still an insoluble riddle.

At the time of the blockade it was possible with a serious face to say to one's neighbor: "Do you know that in Russia the Bolsheviks only rule with the help of the Chinese; they have simply chopped off everyone else's head?" but nowadays it is hard to palm off such nonsense. It is, however tried, even if without success.

But not a single reasonable person believes a word of such silly fables.

On the contrary, every sensible being must ask himself: How is it in reality possible that 130-150 million people, of whom oft the workmen carry arms, are imbued systematically armed thot only compulsory military service (he who do not exploit the labor of others, not only a system of militia for them but also compulsory training in arms for the young), who have created a voluntary air force, who are creating a voluntary chemical (gass) war association, allow themselves to be "ruled" by a party of not more than about 500,000 members? And how is it that this rule, under exactly the same government, is again and again "tolerated," has accepted with enthusiasm or at least with confidence by Soviet congresses, conferences and peasants' organizations, without any disturbances or difficulties?

The "riddle" is easily solved; the answer is that the Soviet government, this dictatorship of the Communist Party (as the "democratic" fools say) over the proletariat is the form of government which best suits the transition from capitalism to Communism.

THE demogogic talk of the dictatorship of the party "over the proletariat" is easily refuted. The Communist Party is the party of the proletariat. The essence of Leninism is that it theoretically propagates and practically realizes the thesis: there is and can be only one party, the party of the revolutionary proletariat. Events in Europe have fully confirmed this doctrine. Wherever it has been disregarded (as in Germany in 1923) the proletariat has experienced a defeat. The reformists who claim that their party also is a proletarian party, know very well why they do it. As long, however, as the proletariat does not trust the reformist parties as a party, but many parties, it will enjoy the advantages of a "democracy" of a German, English, French, Italian or Galician one which, as occasion demands, will make use of martial law, special powers acts and fascist government monopoly, but will still remain a dictatorship of the bourgeois leaders over the proletariat and over middle classes.

But this already shows the difference between the two dictatorships. The dictatorship of the proletariat, the government affairs of which must naturally be realized this is of course the party of the proletariat and as its party relies upon its sympathy and active help) is the dictatorship of an enormous majority over a very small minority. The dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, which calls itself democratic, is always the dictatorship of a small clique over a vast majority.

But there is nowhere a party of the bourgeoisie. For the bourgeoisie is in itself split up and therefore often consists of many not organized, but disorganized parties (Germany, France, Poland with its national minorities, also Jugoslavia, Czecho-Slovakia and Finland). Parliament, with its lack of definite grouping and majorities, only reflects this splitting up while it conceals the important fact that hardly anywhere in the bourgeois democracies does there exist only marionettes in the hands of quite small cliques of the capitalists as in America, Germany, France, to say nothing of the small new states.

III.

THE other objection, that in Russia the proletariat presents only a small fraction of the population, only points out the particularly one sidedness of the Bolsheviks. Russia is, it is true, a land with an immense peasant majority but, in contrast to the reformists, the Bolsheviks realized that it was necessary to make an ally of the peasant population.

The proletarian dictator-ship has only become possible thru the agrarian and peasant policy of the Bolsheviks which gives the dictatorship of the Communist Party the firm hold which it has. No serious student of Russian conditions, no matter to what camp he may belong, has been able to deny that the Soviet government is thus firmly rooted in the broad masses of the peasantry. All enemies of Communism regard with indignation and a large measure of understanding this hegemony of the proletariat, rule of the Communist party (dictatorship of the proletariat) which at the same time is a stable, reliable alliance of proletariat and peasantry. This is the solution of the riddle.

On the other hand, in no country does or can the bourgeoisie under stand how to keep aiven the bourgeoisie together. If we consider the experiences in Germany in 1923, the pitiless expropriation of the people with small possessions thru inflation and, instead of talking of the thaws in empty phrases, seriously consider its consequences, it is easy to see that the governing cliques of the bourgeoisie themselves split up and differentiate the bourgeoisie and cause the proletariat to grow in numbers and to drive same into the Communist, some into the fascist sphere of influence. This is true on the whole of all European countries and of the United States. The present dispersion of Germany "cooperation of all classes," the symbol of which is a coalition of all parties from the German nationalists to the social democrats, has no more value than the hue and cry of pacifism, when wars are being prepared, the clamour for peace is loudest, when the class war is crumbling to the ground, the howl for solidarity of the people is wildest.

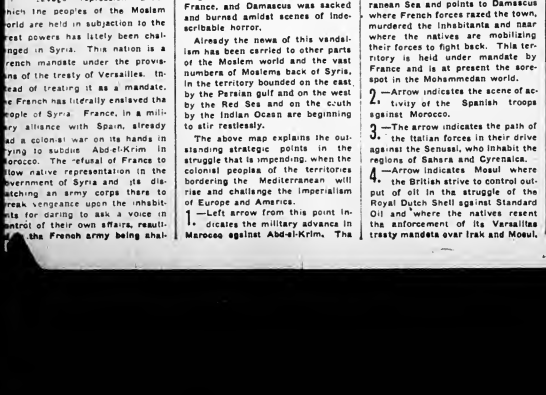
The process of differentiation is developing fast in Germany. It will also be experienced in England and France. In England it will lead to a class solidarity, but as class contrasts increase (which will result from the three plans, the bourgeoisie even there will cry for the unity of the people (in order to pay the cutpiece).

THE balance of the seven years of Soviet Republic can only be drawn after all incomplete difficulties the economic, cultural and physical health in the Soviet Union have gradually and steadily developed, in spite of all natural catastrophies (famine in 1921, partial failure of the harvest in 1924) in spite of all the destruction of the war and civil war. In spite of all the evil which arose from the low level of culture of the Russian population.

And Europe? Its peoples are fed with promises while the difficulties increase. The Dawes plan will help us say the promise-mongers in France and Germany, patented and "approved" for the last ten years, the league of nations will help us those fools profess who will not see that the league of nations will soon help Europe only her feet thru general mobilization for a war in which more or less all towns have the prospect of being exterminated by means of gas, like hosts of vermin. The uncle from America will help us those swindlers whose slogan has not yet died out of the American "help" of the late man of honor, Mr. Wilson. Oh yes, America will help, with fire and sword and the ledger of the chief agent for reparations.

Only the proletariat will and can help. For it must help itself and only itself. The eight years' balance of Soviet Russia is proof and that this is the case.

WORLD OF ISLAM CHALLENGES IMPERIALISM



...e repression under which the peoples of the Moslem world are held in subjection to the great powers has lately been changed in Syria. This nation is a French mandate under the provisions of the treaty of Versailles. Instead of treating it as a mandate, the French has brutally enslaved the people of Syria. France, in a military alliance with Spain, already had a colonial war on its hands in Morocco. The refusal of France to allow native representation in the government of Syria and its dilatching an army corps there to break vengeance upon the inhabitants for daring to ask a voice in control of their own affairs, resulted in the French army being challenged. Reserves were sent from France, and Damascus was sacked and burned, Amidst scenes of indescribable horror.

Already the news of this vandalism has been carried to other parts of the Moslem world and the vast territory of Moslems lying in the territory bounded on the east by the Persian gulf and on the west by the Red Sea and on the south by the Indian Ocean are beginning to stir restlessly.

The above map explains the outstanding strategic points in the struggle that is impending, when the colonial peoples of the territores bordering the Mediterranean will rise and challange the imperialism of Europe and America.

1.—Left arrow from this point indicates the military advance in Morocco against Abd-el-Krim. The right arrow traverses the Mediterranean Sea and points to Damascus where French forces raged the town, murdered the inhabitants and near where the natives are mobilizing their forces to fight back. This terrible deed was done under mandate by France and is at present the sore-spot in the Mohammedan world.

2.—Arrow indicates the scene of activity of the Spanish troops against Morocco.

3.—The arrow indicates the path of the Italian forces in their drive against the Senussi, who inhabit the regions of Sahara and Cyrenaica.

4.—Arrow indicates Mosul where the British strive to control output of oil in the struggle of the Royal Dutch Shell against Standard Oil and where the natives resent the enforcement of its Versailles treaty mandate over Irak and Mosul.

The Red Union and the Black Union

By Jay Lovestone

TWO hostile armies are massing against each other on the international political front.

On the side where we have the gathering horde of imperialist reaction, the black united front. On the other side we have the growing armies of the proletariat led into struggle against capitalism by the revolutionary party of the world's working class—the Communist International.

There may be peace in the newspapers of the bourgeoisie. But every "peace" move of the imperialist powers only cloaks a war maneuver. Today, these "peace" moves are mainly war maneuvers against the rising prowess of the Soviet Union. The security pact, the Locarno conference and the other much heralded "pacifying" agreements and conferences are, to a large extent, treaties and agreements entered into by the world capitalists to mobilize all of their resources for a war against the Soviet Union.

What is behind these feverish war preparations of the black union against the red union? What forces constitute the black united front? Who is to be found in the ranks of the red united front? What is the role of the American capitalists in this attack being planned by the forces of capitalist reaction against the forces of proletarian progress?

The Phantom Stabilization.

THE bourgeoisie may have succeeded in temporarily stabilizing to some extent their economic order thru the Dawes plan, thru the partial reorganization of the system of international exchange, and thru a temporary improvement in the world agricultural conditions. But no one knows better than the imperialist junta itself the shaky foundation on which even this very limited improvement rests. The bourgeoisie realize full well that these over-advertised "reconstruction" efforts have not succeeded in removing any of the inherent contradictions of capitalism which were intensified by the world war and its aftermath.

But the international imperialist clique realizes even more the fact that their most dangerous foe is the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has been making tremendous progress in economic reconstruction despite the financial blockade still maintained against the workers' and farmers' republic by the international money lords. The Soviet Union is winning the confidence of the many millions of oppressed colonial masses thru its unflinching fight against the imperialist maneuvers of the capitalist powers in the Far and Near East, Africa, the "Dark Continent," is also beginning to see the light. Then, the Soviet Union is winning an ever-increasing hold on the minds and hearts of the proletarian masses of the countries today dominated by the capitalist class.

Soviet Stabilization Real.

THESE assets of the Soviet Union overwhelm the small stabilization gains made by the international bourgeoisie.

Each progressive step of the Soviet Union is substantial and paves the way for more and greater far-reaching permanent steps of building the workers' and farmers' Soviet republic on a sound, on an impregnable basis.

Each instance of friendship between the Soviet Union and a colonial country or an oppressed nation serves only to cement the relations between the Soviet Republics and the suffering national groups and only adds to the prestige of the Soviet Union amongst all colonial peoples.

Every occasion that the proletariat of other countries has to see the Soviet Union as it is, to come in contact with the workers' republic, to have dealings with the Soviet Union only brings these proletarian masses closer to the Soviet Union and makes out of these workers champions of the cause of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics which is the cause of the working class of every country.

Capitalist "Reconstruction."

NOW let us look at the asset side of the bourgeois ledger. What do we find?

Take the Dawes plan. It has been called the panacea of capitalist panaceas. But the mailbox of the transfer problem is rapidly eating the heart out of this life-saver of the bourgeois order. Secret negotiations are already reported to be under way to refinance fundamentally this "Made in America" enslavement plan of Germany. Besides, the Dawes plan whose aim was to bring peace to Europe and the world is only sharpening the antagonisms between the United States and Great Britain over the question of who shall exercise financial hegemony over Germany and hence on the continent outside of Soviet Russia closed to the rapacious capitalist exploiters.

Let us glance at the vexing question of international debts. The failure of the France-American debt negotiations is of paramount significance. Of course, the French bourgeoisie will make another desperate effort at mending their deft to Wall Street. But there is an unbridgeable gap in these negotiations. France cannot fund its American debt now at the same time, waste its wars against the Moroccan and Syrian peoples. A debt agreement may be patched up but the fundamental economic contradictions of imperialism cannot be overcome.

Germany may be "restored" economically. But the "restoration" of Germany brings in its wake the forces making for an intensification of international trade rivalries. Germany's capacity to pay is almost synonymous with Germany's unwillingness to pay.

These are only a few of the outstanding economic reconstruction steps so loudly commended by the bourgeois statesmen. Each of these steps has within itself the germs of deepening economic disintegration.

Can Not Feed Colonies.

EVERY attempt of the imperialists to fool the colonial peoples with fraudulent concessions is meeting with failure. The wave of Chinese nationalism is a fitting answer to the manipulations of the imperialist consortium. The present so-called "Chinese tariff conference" is more than a mere tariff conference. It is the beginning of a new wave of disillusionment on the part of the hundreds of millions of Chinese with the enslavement schemes of the world's bankers. The Chinese, as well as the other oppressed peoples, are also learning that the crucifix is as much an instrument of the foreign bourgeois exploitation as is the machine gun, the embassador, the airplane, the battleship, and banker.

Red Unity Against Black Unity.

AND despite the treachery of the labor bureaucracy, every "treaty of peace" signed for the working masses by these labor lieutenants of capital turns out to be only a scrap of paper in the class war between the proletariat and the exploiters.

At the very moment that the bourgeois is straining all its resources to buy off sections of the working class and split the other workers of the Soviet Union, the proletariat of an increasing number of countries is drawing closer and closer to the workers' and farmers' Soviet republic. We need but look at the increasing number of workers' delegations coming to the Soviet republics from the various countries in the clutches of the imperialist clique.

At the very moment that the European bourgeoisie are celebrating their supposed unification at the Locarno conference, the progress of international trade union unity is going apace. Thus, the Locarno "peace" conference is actually laying the basis for new strife between the imperialist national groups and letting loose new forces of disintegration in the political parties at home. A "united" continent of Europe promotes the antagonisms between American imperialism and among the European imperialist cliques.

Scarcely had the ink dried on the Locarno pact when the powerful German nationalist party enters upon a new crisis, the Luther cabinet is endangered, the Communists make tremendous gains in the German elections, the Caillaux cabinet falls, the flames of revolt envelop Syria, the Greeks clash with the Bulgars and the Balkans, the cockpit of Europe, are again seething.

Role of American Imperialism.

IN this international drama American imperialism plays a major role as the leading banker and manufacturing nation of the world. It is true, there was no American observer at Locarno playing the role that Colonel Logan played at the London conference of July, 1924. But it was only the heavy financing of the European governments by Wall Street that made possible this effort to unify the capitalist governments of Europe against the working class government of the Soviet Republics.

America is today the buttress of capitalist reaction. American capitalism is the mainspring of opposition to the Soviet Union everywhere. This is as true in the Far East as in Europe. In the Far East American imperialism is particularly irritated over the stinging defeat administered Wall Street hypocrisy and Washington "humanitarianism" by the Soviet Union. The latter fact accounts in a large measure for the apparent sharpening of the American anti-Soviet policy at a time when many superficial observers believed that the United States was already on the verge of Soviet recognition.

What the Fakers Are Up To.

WITH this as a background, it is not difficult to understand the why and the wherefore of the hostility of the American labor bureaucracy to Soviet recognition. The trade union bureaucracy as an integral part of the imperialist machinery of oppression. The American trade union bureaucracy being part of the most imperialist coterie, being a section of the capitalist group most bitterly opposed to Soviet Russia, is naturally and logically the most reactionary trade union bureaucracy in the world — the most hoodwinked group of the working masses of the Soviet Union.

No doubt the opposition of the American Federation of Labor leadership to Soviet Russia is an important factor in the determination of American capitalist policy towards the Soviet Union. The hatred of the Soviet Union by the labor bureaucracy is without doubt due to the fear on the part of those labor misleaders that the fundamentally changed attitude towards the Soviet Union assumes many other problems in the event of American recognition of the Soviet republics.

A Dangerous Situation.

IT is obvious to every worker in America that the United States is the rallying center of the increasing conflicting interests with the interests of the imperialist powers of Europe and Asia, is the backbone of the black united front now being organized against the Soviet Union. This reactionary union is not merely an unholy alliance against the Soviet republics. The black united front, with the head of which stands the Washington government of Wall Street, is an imperialist band of sworn foes against the labor movement the world over, against every organization of the working class. Who can question the fact that if it should ever come about that the international clique of imperialists should succeed to weaken, to undermine the Soviet Union, that as an event would not be an occasion for the letting loose of all the black forces of reaction, of capitalist hellishness, of murderous fascism against every organization of the workers throughout the world?

American Workers Must Act.

THE campaign for the defense of the Soviet Union is concretely the most urgent task before the American workers. Every worker who values the slightest bit of conscientiousness, his class interests, every worker who has the slightest bit of use for the union or other labor organization, every poor farmer who wants to be rid of his nemesis, the monopolist capitalist, must get into the campaign to defend the Soviet Union against the nefarious machinations and plots of the American and the other capitalists.

The American exploiter is in front ranks of the armies of the black united front. The American worker must do his bit to save the world from imperialist tyranny and plunder by fighting energetically for the defense and strengthening of his own class organization and by uniting with the workers of all other countries for the defense of the interests of the working class.

It is up to the American workers to strive to become in the red union of proletarian progress what the Wall Street financial and industrial barons have already become in the black union of capitalist reaction. The eighth anniversary of the victorious proletarian revolution in Russia is certainly a fitting occasion for the American working class working forward to this goal.

FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED ON THE EIGHTH (1925) ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

THE profit press is nowhere this year predicting the "early overthrow" of workers' rule in the Union of Soviet Republics.

THE armies of 14 capitalist nations (Great Britain, France, the United States, Czecho-Slovakia, Germany, Japan, Poland, Roumania and many others) have participated in the military attacks on the Soviet Union.

THE Bolshevik revolution raised the Russian women from their former conditions of slavery and brought working and peasant women into the Soviets and trade unions as men's equals.

INSTEAD of the false bourgeois "democracy" acting as a screen for capitalist dictatorship, (the Kerensky regime), the revolution has built up a power based on true democracy, on Soviets of workers', peasants', and Red Army deputies, elected every year by the masses.

THRU the Soviets hundreds of thousands of the foremost workers and peasants are brot straight from the bench and from the plough into the Soviets, the Communist Party and the trade unions, where they take a direct part in the administration of all the branches of social and economic life in the immense Soviet country.

THE Soviet Republic is steadily going forward with its task of reorganizing society on a socialist basis. It has expropriated the expropriators. It has declared factories, workshops, mines, means of communication, banks, and land, the property of the working population, and has handed over their administration to the Soviets.

THE Soviet power is concentrating all its energy on the development of state industries and trade and is building up co-operative trade under the control of the proletariat, in order by such means to secure complete state control of the economic activity of the country and its complete reorganization on a socialist basis.

THE revolution has put an end to national oppression. It helped people which but a little while ago were oppressed by czarism, to establish their own independent national Soviet Republics, and united all of them into one powerful "Union of Socialist Soviet Republics." The peoples of the Moslem East: Tartars, Bashkirs, Kirhgiz, Uzbecks and Turkomans, brothers to those who are brutally oppressed and exploited by the governments of Great Britain and France, and by fascist Italy, have become full-fledged members of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Republic has stretched out a helping hand to all colonial and semi-colonial peoples (to Turkey, China, Afghanistan and Persia), thereby giving powerful support to the revolutionary movement of the peoples of the east against world imperialism.

EDUCATION and the press, which previous to the revolution were the monopoly of the capitalists and landowners, and were used as a means of fooling and doping the masses, are now as a result of the Bolshevik revolution under the control of the victorious working class and are being utilized for Communist education and training.

Red International of Labor Unions and Soviet Russia

By HARRISON GEORGE

A MONG the many outstanding products of the Bolshevik revolution of eight years ago, not the least important was the surging demand that arose within the trade unions all over the world for a world-wide unity of all trade unions on the basis of the class struggle, for a united fight against capitalism.

The formation and phenomenal growth of the Russian labor union movement, born in the cradle of revolution with arms in hand and the International on its lips, raised the question of this movement's international connections.

BUT the war which had brot the revolution also brot an increase in reaction and its desire, by working thru the agents of the bourgeoisie in the ranks of labor, to prevent the workers of the world, instinctively turning toward the Bolshevik "Mos-cow," from doing as the Russian workers had done. The labor unionists of the world demanding, moreover, some international center that would insure them against a recurrence of the horror thru which they had just passed.

The reformist socialists who had betrayed the masses in war, answered to the call of the ruling class and betrayed the masses again in "peace." While the Russian unions and the new revolutionary unionists of all the world were demanding an international center and the foundation was being laid for the Red International of Labor Unions, the reformists were laying the foundations of an international of class collaboration.

THUS was the Amsterdam International of the International Federation of Trade Unions formed upon the basis of the "victory" of the allied arms over Germany and, therefore, the victory of the allied capitalists over those of Germany. Amsterdam took the most reactionary position, identified itself with the Versailles peace and set up organizational connection with capitalism thru the international labor office of the league of nations.

Small wonder, therefore, that those organized workers of the world who felt the urge of class struggle to overthrow capitalism, demanded a center of revolutionary unionism, to clarify and unify the working masses upon a basis of class struggle on an international scale.

AND if the latest developments of this world movement for unity and struggle, which is the establishment of the famous Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Commission, has shaken the world and frightened the capitalists into a panic, it must not be forgotten that this latest forward step was built upon years of earlier struggle and arose out of the revolutionary ferment which set up the Soviet power. In the years from 1921 onward, this struggle had been carried into every land and every union by the Red International of Labor Unions, launched at a provisional conference in July, 1920, of representatives of the unions of Russia, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Jugo-Slavia, Bulgaria and minorities of the French and Georgian labor unions. The first congress was held in Moscow, July, 1921.

BUT at the first congress the British and Italian unions had already weakened under the tremendous assaults of the bourgeoisie. The Italian unions were in battle and their leaders were surrendering to the fascisti. The British workers had just been betrayed in the memorable Black Friday. Russia had just experienced the Kronstadt events, adopted the new economic policy and was facing the problem of famine.

It was seemingly the lowest ebb of the revolutionary labor movement. Under pressure of these events, the weaker partners in the original pact of unity gave up and did not come to the first congress of the R. I. L. U. Standing with the R. I. L. U. in those dark days, even more than now, was no task of weaklings.

YET from the deliberations and decisions went forth a great rallying cry, and a process of clarification and organization, which brot into existence as a conscious world movement the revolutionary unionism of today.

The Second World Congress held in November, 1922, saw the R. I. L. U. exerting a most powerful influence in Europe, Asia and America for working class unity and struggle against capitalism. The center of revolution was being established for the labor unions of the world.

BY the Third Congress in July, 1924, the movement was prepared to lay down new tasks for completion of the work begun in the first two world gatherings, by reaching out for the workings masses in the trade unions still adhering to Amsterdam. To this end proposals for world trade union unity were set forth, proposing the calling of a unity congress with the Amsterdam unions and pledging all unions to submit to the decisions of the unity congress.

The yellow Amsterdamers rejected the proposal.

Then followed the growth of relations between the British and Russian unions, which culminated in the recent formation of an official joint committee, approved at the Scarborough congress of the Anglo-Russian Unity Commission. It is in behalf of this commission and its program that A. A. Purcell is speaking in his present tour of America.

UNQUESTIONABLY the growing power of Soviet Russia has aided the unity movement that began by the R. I. L. U. The many delegations of trade unionists, of reformist and syndicalist unions for the most part, which have visited Soviet Russia and inspected the conditions of the workers under Soviet power, have brot back such favorable reports that the whole labor movement has been powerfully turned to the left and revolutionary sentiment strengthened. No instance proves this ease better than the report of the British delegation to Russia headed by Purcell and chairman of the British Trade Union Congress.

The great work of uniting the trade unions of the world was thus launched as a result of the Bolshevik revolution of 1917. And this is one of the reasons why the name of Vladimir Lenin, the organizer and leader of the Bolshevik revolution, has been engraved in the hearts of millions of revolutionary unionists who fight under the banner of the Red International of Labor Unions.

IT is one of the reasons why every worker who looks upon the Red International as the leading organization of revolutionary unionism makes his or her most enthusiastic holiday the day on which the rugged Red Guards of Lenin and Trotsky seized state power in the name of the workers and peasants and lit the fires of world revolution.



Climbing Up with the Sunlight of the New Day.





The Eighth Anniversary Arrives with the Help of the Communist Party.

The Daily Worker Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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COST OF LIVING IS HIGH IN COAL FIELDS

PURCELL ARRIVES IN CHICAGO ON TOUR OF U. S. AND CANADA URGING UNITY OF WORLD LABOR

Albert A. Purcell, member of the British parliament and head of 22,000,000 trade unionists of Europe affiliated with the Amsterdam International of Trade Unions, arrived in Chicago from St. Louis, where he spoke to a large audience of workers on behalf of unity on the trade union field of all workers regardless of whether they are in the Russian trade unions, the American trade unions or in the trade unions of any other nation.

During the course of his interview here with The DAILY WORKER, he emphasized the necessity of the workers uniting to meet the attempts of the bosses to beat down the wages and lengthen the hours of labor.

"If we intend to deprive our masters of their power to use the foreign low wage, long hours as weapons against us here or elsewhere, the unity of the working class everywhere is the prime weapon we must forge and wield with unfailing energy and effectiveness," declared A. A. Purcell.

In discussing the possibility of future wars and how they may be staved off, he declared:

"If we regard war as the curse, crime and horror of a passing age, then all-inclusive international working class unity must be a precessential of the great and glorious task to secure ourselves against the menace, chance or even war-like threat.

"It is our duty to determine upon unity of action to definitely prevent war and all the horrors it breeds and spreads in its inhuman trail."

While discussing the necessity of international unity, Purcell decried the attempts made by certain groups to avoid this international solidarity of the organized workers and declared in behalf of those groups that realize and recognize the value of international action on the trade union field of all workers that "Our historic insularity must pass away. Sheer self-preservation demands swift action towards closer association with any and every strictly working class element which may be positively bent upon making unity its immediate aim and international working class solidarity its goal."

Purcell pointed out that capitalism is increasing its operations in the so-called backward lands of Asia, Africa, Central and South America and that

(Continued on page 2)

GREECE "SEEKS" PACT SIMILAR TO LOCARNO FOR BALKAN NATIONS

ATHENS, Nov. 6.—Following the declaration by the league of nations that no Balkan pact similar to the Locerno pact would be negotiated unless one of the Balkan nations requested it, the Greek Pangalos military dictatorship is now requesting the formation of a pact similar to the Locarno pact.

This attempt by Greece is looked upon as an act to curry favor with the league of nations commission now investigating the Graco-Bulgar dispute, as Greece has opposed the signing of any pacts in the Balkans, especially as when they dealt with the rights of minorities.

STRIKING COAL MINERS REFUSE COMPANY TERMS

Men Fail to Fall for Company Bluff

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Nov. 6.—Despite the announcement of the Consolidation Coal Co. that it will reopen the Mountain and O'Donnell mines, and replace the strikers, the striking coal miners, who have been in strike since April 1, in an attempt to force the company to recognize the United Mine Workers' Union and the Jacksonville agreement, remain solid and refuse to accept the 1917 wage scales the company offers.

The company announced that it was opening up a number of mines that it intended to re-open and that it had signed an agreement with a "miners' association."

The union heads point out that no union men have signed an agreement with the company to go back to work under the 1917 wage scales and that the "miners' association" is undoubtedly some paper organization that the coal company has put up to fool the mine workers into going back into the pits.

Beginning Monday, Nov. 9

"The Movement for World Trade Union Unity"

By TOM BELL.

World Trade Union Unity is one of the burning problems of the world labor movement today.

British and Russian labor are holding conferences. A. A. Purcell, a leading advocate of world labor unity, is touring the United States in its interests, official bodies of labor are sending delegations to Soviet Russia, steps for unity are being taken by the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Red International of Labor Unions.

It is at this time that the basis for unity, steps already taken, the outlook for the future are all brought to the attention of American workers in this timely series of articles. Look for this series in future issues of THE DAILY WORKER.

SUBSCRIBE!

Sawmill Workers Win First Victory in a Long Time in Wash.

ABERDEEN, Wash.—(FP)—The strike weapon of workmen and solidarity has scored another victory in the settlement of the Aberdeen sawmill strike which lasted nearly four weeks.

By a large majority the men of 5 mills accepted the operator proposal, granting the demanded minimum of $3.75 per day. The old rate was $3.25. The employers refused, however, to make a straight 50c per day raise on all wages, but promised to readjust scales of higher paid employes. The companies also granted the right to maintain grievance committees.

The lowpaid workers, the bulk of over 1,300 men, are benefitted by this settlement. Had the workers heeded the advice of smooth-talking federal mediators and returned to work a week earlier, "pending settlement", the strike would have been lost.

In six months at the new rate the lumber barons will have paid the strikers for their worthwhile vnention. The strike effects may benefit the whole industry, since the Aberdeen minimum is higher than Tacoma, Portland, Seattle and other cities.

Oh, Yes! Capitalist Government Is 'Friend' of the Labor Unions

DAYTON O.—(FP)—Six union plumbers and one helper have been discharged by U. S. aviation officers and 10 "maintenance men" put in at 50c an hour to do the work at McCook field. The work is botched and the government is not saving a penny.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

Cleveland Carpenters Give Relief to Miners

CLEVELAND—(FP)—Carpenters 105 and other unions are making up bundles of clothing for the families of the shivering miners of West Virginia.

DATES GIVEN PURCELL ON TOUR THRU THE U. S. AND CANADIAN CITIES

The trade union committee arranging the Purcell tour has announced the following dates for his speeches in several cities of the United States and Canada:

Detroit, Mich., Sunday, Nov. 8, at 3 p. m. at the Casa Technical High School Auditorium, Grand River Ave. and High St.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 9, at 8 p. m. at the Carnegie Library Hall, Federal and Ohio Sts.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 10, at 8 p. m., at the Engineers' Auditorium, corner Ontario and St. Clair.

Toronto, Canada, Nov. 11, at 8 p. m. at Central Labor Union.

Montreal, Canada, Nov. 13, at 8 p. m. at Central Labor Union.

New York City, Nov. 17, evening, at the New Star Casino.

DEMANDS COAL PROFITEERING CEASE IN N. Y.

Communists Take Up Fight to Aid Poor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 6.—The Workers (Communist) Party today issued a statement on the coal situation in which they called upon the board of health of the city of New York to meet the acute coal crisis by the establishment of a city monopoly in coal and the opening of stations in the workers' quarters in which coal should be sold at cost. The statement was made in the form of an open letter to the health commissioner. It reads as follows:

"Frank J. Monaghan,
"Health Commissioner, City of N. Y.,

Poor in Distress

"Sir:—The situation of the poorer people in the city of New York, with winter approaching and coal profiteering making it impossible to secure the necessary fuel, is an intolerable one. As the cold weather sets in health and life are seriously menaced. The measures so far proposed are hopelessly inadequate to so grave and general a crisis. Profiteering must continue and grow worse unless a fearless policy is adopted which will make profiteering impossible and break the coal combine.

"The Workers (Communist) Party calls upon the board of health to establish a complete city monopoly of the purchase and sale of coal in the city of New York until the crisis is liquidated. It further calls upon the board of health to open stations in convenient parts of the city, with special reference to the working class quarters, where such coal will be sold directly by the city at cost. Any program short of this endangers the health and lives of the workers of New York City and the responsibility for this situation will be directly chargeable to the city government. We call for immediate action on this matter.

Due to Monopoly

"We therefore call to your attention the fact that these recurring coal crises are due to the private monopoly in coal and the periodic strikes that it provokes, and that any solution that aims to be permanent and to prevent new crises from occurring, must base itself upon the nationalization of the mines. We call upon the city of New York to work in this direction."

Workers (Communist) Party
District No. 2
William W. Weinstone, Gen'l. Secy.

Canadian Labor Party Keeps Two Men in the New Tory Parliament

By JOHN ROBUR.

OTTAWA, Can.—(FP)—The Labor party will have the same strength in the new Canadian parliament as in the last. Of the two members in the last house, one was defeated but a new member comes to support J. S. Woodsworth from Winnipeg. The new member is A. A. Heaps, one of the victims of the prosecutions after the Winnipeg strike of 1919. The defeated member was William Irvine of Calgary. The Conservatives will have the largest group in the new house. The Progressives will have about one-third of their previous strength.

FRENCH MEET HEAVY LOSSES IN SYRIA WAR

Britain Fears Loss of Irak

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALEPPO, Syria, Nov. 6.— Syrian rabels, steadily gaining in number as new recruits join the forces and new wevea of Arabs from the south swarm to aid in the struggles against France, are now encamped within only eight miles of the city wall of Damascus, preparatory to launching a drive in the morning that it is hoped will drive out the enemy invaders.

Reinforcements arriving from Morocco have strengthened the French forces and the butcher, General Gamelin, is said to have set forth with a strong force, well equipped with every known device of frightfulness to engage the rebels. This is questioned in better informed circles, as the French have already notified the inhabitants who still remain in Damascus that it may be necessary to throw shells over the city in the counter-attack on the Druses and Syrians.

Heavy French Losses.

In the territory between Damascus and Beirut and in the vicinity of the city Aleppo there has been fierce fighting and heavy losses have been suffered by the French. One detachment of French infantry was surrounded last night and wiped out by the rebels, their entire equipment being captured. Two batches of light artillery and stores of munitions have also fallen into rebel hands and are being turned against the French.

Britain Skeptical.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The attitude of the British capitalist class, both official and private, toward the French war in Syria, is skeptical. The utmost discretion prevails in speaking of the events. No criticism of the massacres of the people of Damascus have appeared. This attitude is motivated by the fact that the situation in Syria constitutes a grave danger to the rule of Britain in Irak, also held under a league of nations mandate. If the Syrian revolt is successful the whole mandate policy of the league of nations will be wrecked, and successful uprisings in Irak will follow.

Meanwhile heavy forces are thrown on the Syrian border under the fake pretext of "defending British interests."

Labor Party Fighting for Control in Nov. 14 Australian Elections

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MELBOURNE—(FP)—The general elections for the Australian federal parliament take place Nov. 14. Labor, which already controls 5 of the 6 Australian states, seems to have the advantage in the federal elections and may get a majority in both the house of representatives and the senate.

To prevent Labor's rise to power, the Conservatives are trying to work up the red menace. A prominent issue is the recent repressive legislation, including the deportation act, of the federal government. The red menace is also stressed up.

Matthew Charlton leads the Labor party, while the Conservatives are led by S. M. Bruce, the present prime minister. The Conservatives include the Country party representing the wealthy ranch-owners. A few independents are also up.

Left Winger Who Aids in Building Unions Is Honored by "Reds"

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 6.—A banquet arranged by the Jewish branch of the Workers Party, washeld at the Labor Lyceum, in honor of Comrade I. Feingold on the occasion of his leaving the city for St. Louis where he will become general organizer for the Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers union.

Comrade Feingold, as chairman of the executive board of the St. Paul local of this union, has been very successful in negotiating several good agreements with the bosses, and the membership of this local showed its appreciation of the good work done by this left winger by the numbers in attendance and by the speeches made by some of them as well as by members of other organizations.

SOCIALISTS JUBILANT BECAUSE OF GAINS IN "SILK STOCKING" WARD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The socialist vote dropped from the high mark of 150,000 in the Hillquit campaign against Hylan, to 39,000 in Forster's electoma, there is jubilation in socialist headquarters here. The the workers have turned in thousands from the treachery of the socialists, they made gains in the 18th ward, the "silk stocking" district, where the bourgeoisie gave Norman Thomas 712 votes, as compared with 535 votes last year when he ran for governor.

Not a single socialist was elected to any office in the elections of Tuesday.

CHICAGO LABOR TO CELEBRATE SOVIET TRIUMPH

Mass Meeting Tonight at Temple Hall

Conclusive and overwhelming proof that the working class of America understands its own class interest in the achievement of Soviet Russia, is furnished by the hundreds of mass meetings celebrating the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution that are being arranged all over the country for November 7 and 8.

The monster meeting in Chicago, which will be held at Temple Hall, corner Van Buren and Ashland today at 8 p. m., promises to be one of the most notable gatherings of the kind that has ever been held here. Among the speakers will be Earl R. Browder, Max Bedacht and Martin Abern, members of the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) party. A special feature will be revolutionary songs by the Freiheit singing society. Tickets are 25 cents, and can be secured in advance or at the hall.

The unparalleled interest in the meetings thruout the country displayed by skilled and unskilled workers alike, constitutes a ringing answer to the whole campaign of lies with which the capitalist press has been trying to poison the workers against Soviet Russia. Asked to explain the unprecedent advance sale of tickets for the Chicago meeting, the Arrangements' committee calls attention to the great strides in economic reconstruction made in the Soviet union during the past few years, even capitalist reporters being forced to admit that the Russian workers are now better off than before the war, whereas in the other countries of Europe the condition of the working class becomes steadily worse.

A canvas of the south side shows that Negro workers are taking a special interests in the meeting. This is no doubt largely due to the way in which Soviet Russia has extended the hand of fellowship to all oppressed races and peoples, as in Africa, China, India, the Near East and Latin-America.

It is pointed out that 21 governments have already recognized Soviet Russia, while the United States government still refuses to act. Many trade unions and other labor organizations thruout the land have called upon the government to extend recognition to the workers' republic, and the slogan of "Recognition of Soviet Russia" will be again placed on the order of the day at tonight's meeting.

NATION SUFFERS POVERTY, WORSE THAN EVER BEFORE, SAYS BRITISH LABOR M. P.

MANCHESTE.., Nov. 6.—At Nelson on-night, Mr. John Wheatley, British labor member of parliament said, in the industrial situation today and the poverty which accrued from it, they had something which was unprecedented in the history of this or any other country. The nation was stricken with poverty, not because of a shortage of goods, but because of the superabundance of things required by human beings. Russia had been brought into competition that was not competitora before the war, and there would be no revival of trade until we altered our industrial system of society.

ANTHRACITE MINERS LIVING IN HOVELS AND HALF-STARVED, BUT DENIED WAGE RAISE BY BOSSES

In the anthracite mining region where 158,000 miners are on strike, the usual evils of capitalism are sharpened and capitalist government rules with an iron hand over the workers whose conditions are explained in the following article by Alex Reid, miner for 29 years and head of the Progressive Miners' Committee. Reid was recently released from the Scranton jail where he was sent by a conspiracy of coal operators, capitalist courts and reactionary union officials to prevent his speaking to strikers

* * *

By ALEX REID
(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

(Article V.)

The cost of living has steadily risen during the last year and has reached the point where the workers find themselves barely able to exist. Their wages barely enable them to buy the cheapest foods while many are in a state of semi-starvation. This condition was true prior to the great anthracite strike, and now with two months loss of work, many miners in the hard coal field find themselves in dire want, but yet determined to strike on until victory is achieved.

The workers in all industries know that the dollar will not buy as much as it did a year ago. They know prices are still on the up grade, and they know that when they get an increase of wages, and sign a contract, when the cost of living is still rising, that they have in reality signed under circumstances that mean their real wages are steadily on the incline.

Living Costs Increase.

The anthracite miners with their families constitute fifty per cent of the population of that region, and they know what living increases mean as much if not more so than the workers in any other part of America, as the following figures compiled by the government will show: Last April's report shows bacon to have increased 30 per cent, pork chops 28 per cent, flour 25 per cent, coffee 25 per cent, and we know that everything averages higher in the hard coal region than it does in any other part of the country. Clothing costs from 25 to 50 per cent more than in New York. Doctors' fees have jumped 50 and 100 per cent for every visit of the doctor since 1923, while rents have gone skyward with a vengeance.

High Rent for Hovels.

The Pennsylvania state housing commission has recently stated that rents have advanced from four to 115 per cent in the last four years. The rents have increased most in the small towns, and that is where most of the coal miners exist. The writer saw many of those shacks called houses with daylight shining thru the walls, no wall paper in sight, while the plaster was hanging in shreds, and I could not see how anyone had the courage to charge any rent at all.

The housing commission further states that rents are still on the upgrade as a shortage exists, while the coal commission comments on the subject as follows:

"Housing facilities in the anthracite region are far below the average and rank fifty per cent in the matter of adequate sanitation and facilities."

The United States department of labor figures show the inhabitants of Scranton have to pay about ten per cent more for their houses than the people in the United States as a whole pay, and rents are still going up as shown by the Pennsylvania housing commission.

Real Wages Decline.

The Annalyst of July 10 quotes Bradstreet: "The cost of living has increased 13.3 per cent over last July."

(Continued on page 2)

Deport Aliens Who Violate the Prohibition Laws, Urges Lawmaker

Deportation of all aliens who dare to take a drink of pre-Volstedian vintages or similar fluids or otherwise violate the prohibition amendment, was urged by Congressman Grant M. Hudson before the Anti-Saloon League's national convention which is now meeting in Chicago, as a step in the campaign to "dry up" the United States.

He also urged a stricter enforcement of the prohibition laws.

All is not so well at the convention. There is one group that wants a modification of the dry laws while another group wants a strict enforcement. When it comes to opportunism the Jobs in the organization, many clashes are expected as quite a number would like to make cozy berths for themselves.

BRITISH LABOR UNITY FIGHTS OFF WAGE CUTS

Live Leaders and Wise Policy Wins So Far

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON—(FP)— Not only have the miners and the textile workers by their militancy warded off wage reductions and notched up a temporary peace in England, but the building workers have made a truce by which there will be no wage reductions for at least nine months. The shipyard unions are also holding their demands in abeyance while an inquiry is made into the industry.

Trouble is brewing on the railroads. The demands of the employees are totally irreconcilable with the programs of the unions, and the general wage board has failed to reach any agreement. The matter has been referred to the national wage board, so the railroads will enjoy a truce during the negotiations. The companies want a flat rate reduction in wages of $1.50 a week in rural areas and $1 in London. The worker demands are set out in the all-grades program of the National Union of Railwaymen and in the program of the Railway Clerks Association, embracing all-around increases in wages and general improvements. The N. U. R. is also demanding a pension scheme for railroad workers.

The locomotive engineers union has begun a campaign to do away with overtime. On the Southern railway all members are refusing to work overtime when arriving at their local depots, if they have completed 8 hours on duty. Electrification is leading to unemployment, and the engineers refuse overtime while fellow-workers are workless.

Farmer Jury Chosen to Try Doctor for Killing Daughter

Littleton, Colo., Nov. 6.—A jury of Arapahoe county farmers and mechanics was chosen to decide the fate of Dr. Harold Elmer Blazer, 60 year old country doctor who snuffed out the life of his imbecile daughter, Hazel Ingrit Blazer, in an Englewood bungalow last February. The jury was completed and sworn in just as court adjourned for the noon recess.

When the court reconvenes the attorney for the state intimates he will try to prove that the imbecile daughter had a right to live, and that her father was in his right mind when he chloroformed his daughter. The state will not demand that the death penalty, but will seek a verdict of first degree murder with a life sentence.

Peaceful Transition to Socialism Never Heard of By Police

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—Members of the city police force are receiving daily inurnctions in the use of firearms and a pistol range has been installed. The New Orleans police department is the possessor of riot guns, tear bombs, sawoff shot guns and is under the control of a city administration which does not care a whoop for union labor.

'PLOT' AGAINST MUSSOLINI IS A PLAIN FAKE

New Terror Hatched by Tyrant

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Italy, Nov. 6.—Mussolini's great publicity campaign to rehabilitate himself in the eyes of the Italian masses who were becoming skeptical of his prestige since his recent cold reception at Locarno and since the open contempt in which he is held among all civilized people became public, is assuming malignant characteristics.

The loud clamor about his attempted assassination yesterday was totally engineered by bandits and criminals in the fascist ranks who framed up the whole affair, even to carrying with them to the demonstration a loaded rifle they could later use as evidence against the ex-socialist deputy, Zanboni, who is now either in prison or dead, charged with the plot against the life of the tyrant.

Blackshirt hordes in every stage of drunkenness are swarming the streets of Rome in a mad frenzy, demanding death for all lovers of freedom, and the fascist press is wildly demanding immediate death, without trial, of all suspected of "implication in the plot."

With the same excuses that characterized the reign of murder, incendiarism and pillage, against the labor organization in the early days of the fascist regime, the masses are now being terrorized, because of their political antagonism to Mussolini.

The Garibaldi's in Paris and one of the descendants of the famous Italian patriot in the United States, are in momentary danger of assassination by fascists because the Mussolini organs have already paved the way for such action by publishing fiction to the effect that the "plot" against the bandit tyrant was "hatched in Paris, and that Garibaldis were concerned in it."

It is known that Mussolini's agents trial his enemies in every country in the world and are preparing a reign of assassination to silence opponents of his methods in maintaining power.

Farm Labor Unionism Foreseen by Middle Class Farm Leader

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK (FP)—Farm worker labor unions, not farm producer cooperatives, are the trend which agricultural organization will take in the future, Benjamin O. Marsh, Farmers' National Council, believes. Addressing the Civic Club of New York Marsh said:

"The next decade will probably see 85% or more of farmers tenants or hired-men, many of them working on large farms. Many will have lost any equity in their small holdings and probably will secure the best returns for their work if organized, not as competing producers, but as hired men at American wages. Such managers as the Armour-Morris, bakery and milk combines, render the work of farmer cooperatives much more difficult."

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE TO HOLD MASQUE BALL SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14

To raise funds for The Young Worker and the District No. 8 office of the Young Workers' League which is planning a wide field of activity, Working Area Branch No. 1 of the Young Workers' League is holding a masque ball on Saturday, November 14, 1925, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

All the Workers Party and Young Workers' League members and sympathizers of the Young Workers League and its activities are urged to attend and to come masked as valuable prizes will be given to best single costumes or a group portraying some revolutionary event or epoch. Admission to the dance is only 35 cents.

CLEVELAND DISTRICT ARRANGES MANY MEETINGS TO CELEBRATE 8th ANNIVERSARY RUSS SOVIETS

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—The following meetings have been arranged in District 6 to commemmorate the eigh anniversary of the Russian revolution:

CLEVELAND, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 8, at the Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut St., at 2:30, with Jay Lovestone, Amter, Gordon, and Brahtim as speakers.

AKRON, Sunday, Nov. 8, Turner Hall, 524 Grand St., with Fred Biedenkapp as speaker.

CANTON, Sunday evening, Nov. 8, Canton Music Hall, 812 Tusc. St. E., with Jay Lovestone as speaker.

TOLEDO, Sunday evening, Nov. 8, Labor Temple, 131 Michigan St., at 7:30, with Sadia Amtar as speaker.

CINCINNATI, Sunday evening, Nov. 8, Odd Fellows Temple, at 7 o'clock with H. M. Wicks as speaker.

YORKVILLE, Saturday evening, Nov. 7, Miner's Hall, with W. J. White as speaker.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Nov. 8, with W. J. White as speaker.

WARREN, Saturday, Nov. 7, Hippodrome Hall, Herbert Benjamin as speaker.

CONNEAUT, Saturday, Nov. 7, Workers' Hall, Broad St., Finnish speaker.

ANTHRACITE MINERS LIVING IN HOVELS AND HALF-STARVED, BUT DENIED WAGE RAISE BY BOSSES

(Continued from page 1)

and quotes Dun's showing "43 price advances."

The course of prices is upwards, and the workers know as prices increase, the value of their wages decrease. The picture of ragged children in the anthracite region, existing in their miserable shacks called home, with no prospect under this rotten economic system, with the multimillionaire coal barons demanding a decrease in the wages of their fathers, is pitiable indeed.

This strike will be settled, as they have been in the past and the settlement will settle nothing. More strikes will come as this one has and the same fight will be fought over again. As long as the miners are willing to work for a small amount of the social value of their production, just so long will they have to endure this periodic turmoil.

Nationalization Only Cure.

Nationalization of the mines with workers' control was put forward in the progressive miners' program but the Lewis machine turned it down. Nationalization of the mines has long been a prominent demand of the miners, at every convention for many years they have endorsed it, and instructed their officials to work for it, but never yet have these officials attempted to carry out the demands of the miners in that respect.

The suffering of the miners explained above is not the only or worst part of their life, another chapter must be written in connection with the life or death of these unhappy wage slaves that is cruel to draw the blush of shame to the cheek of any normal minded man.

The major and minor injuries sustained in the underground hell holes tell a tale of suffering and woe not found anywhere else in the annals of history.

I will deal with this question in the following article tomorrow.

COUNT 3,388 VOTES FOR COMMUNISTS IN NEW YORK ELECTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—In the recent municipal elections held in New York City, the Workers Party candidate for city controller, William W. Weinstone, was credited by the election officials with 3,388 votes. In the borough of Manhattan he received 848 votes: in Kings, 1,167; in the Bronx, 1,113; in Queens, 268 and in Richmond, 14.

Charles Krumbein, candidate for president of he board of aldermen was credited with 3,296 votes of which 908 were in the borough of Manhattan; 1,293 in Kings; 1,041 in Bronx; 267 in Queens and 17 in Richmond.

Citlow Barred.

Benjamin Gitlow was barred from the ballot and the party carried on a campaign to write in Benjamin Gitlow's name but in the returns no mention is made as to the number of votes he received.

Steal Votes.

The vote which the election boards credit the Workers Party with is not the total vote, for in many places where the party did not have watchers the ballots of the Workers Party candidates were not counted. In a number of places, ballots were challenged as improperly made out, etc., and in that way many votes were negated.

Army and Navy Cut Personnel; Will Ask More Appropriations

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—As a prelude to ask for larger appropriations for the army and navy, the army and navy departments have announced curtailments due to "lack of funds".

The navy, to keep within its purse, has cut the enlisted strength of 81,289 to 81,500.

Motor transport plans are to be closed by the Army to cut expenses at Camp Holabird, Md. Camp Normoyle, Tex., and the motor repair section of the San Francisco depot will cease operations by June 30 next. The quartermaster corps motor trans port school at Camp Holabird will be transferred to the Philadelphia school.

Old Time South Knows Run-away Wage Slaves Are Same as Chattels

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW ORLEANS — (FP) — That slavery is not dead in the south is evidenced by Clarksdale, Miss., where the plantation owners are wrought in a frenzy over the disappearance of "human chattels." A strike caused the arrest of four Negroes. Eight Mexicans refused to work and left the plantations, S. L. Dodds offers a reward for information leading to their capture, in addition he has offered $50.00 for information leading to the identity of any person found guilty of enticing them away.

Kellogg Replies to Steel Labor Saklatvala Ban

WARREN, O., Nov. 6.—Trumbull Lodge No. 73 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron Steel and Tin Workers, recently adopted a resolution against the exclusion of Saklatvala from the country. This resolution was forwarded to Senator Willis of Ohio, who evidently was unacquainted and unconcerned about the non-admittance of Saklatvala.

Willis communicated with Secretary of State Kellogg, who did not condescend to reply to a statement of Willis, but embodied also a reply to the steel workers.

Kellogg uses the usual subterfuges when writing of the case of Saklatvala. He refers to the espionage law of May 1918, which was continued in force by an act of congress in March, 1921. This law is stretched to cover the case of Saklatvala and says the United States government from being overthrown by a lone Communist member of the British parliament.

It is most improbable that Kellogg's reply will satisfy the steel workers of Warren. There is one thing that they want, to have Saklatvala come to this country and tell the workers about conditions in England and India and in Soviet Russia, for the workers understand that he has also been in that country.

Evidently the United States government and the capitalists of this country do not want the workers to hear their own, the workers' side of the question. The capitalist papers tell us enough about conditions in India and in Great Britain Does Kellogg think that he can keep the workers ignorant of these conditions by excluding Saklatvala? The exclusion of Saklatvala is proof conclusive that Kellogg and his colleagues dare not face facts and are trying to keep the workers in the dark.

Australian Workers Roused Against the Deportation Menace

SYDNEY, Australia —(FP)— On Sept 9 representatives of all labor councils throughout Australia held a conference at Sydney to decide what action should be taken if the anti-Labor federal government deported any trade union leaders because of holding the British strikers in their debt against the shipowners. The deportation legislation was taken as a direct challenge to the Labor movement. It was recommended that in the attempted deportation of any unionist no worker should in any way assist. The sea-transport workers were called upon to give loyal assistance.

For the repeal of the legislation the aid of the courts is to be invoked while deportation will be made a burning issue in the November federal elections.

Regarding the British seamen's strike, the conference recommended that "all unions he called upon to pay a levy of 1/- per week of the earnings of the workers.

Cal's Speech Writer Quits to Get Fat Job Glorifying Oil Trust

Ambitious plans for a campaign to glorify the oil industry and its dominating personalities in the eyes of the American public—as a counter-attraction to the trial of the Teapot Dome fraud cases—are reported in connection with the hiring of Judson C. Welliver, former journalist and maxazine "muckraker" as their chief of publicity. The American Petroleum Institute is said to have paid Welliver $35,000 a year to leave his White House job, where he wrote presidential speeches and letters and opinions.

Standard Oil of Indiana is identified as the dominating force in the Institute. Dohesy, Sinclair, Stewart and many other men involved in the oil fraud scandals are prominent in its activities.

A good book on Communism will make you a better Communist.

France Considers Opening of Lottery to Pay State Debts

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The republican group in the French chamber of deputies and the senate, among which are Poincare, Millerand and former finance minister Francis Marsal are considering means of having France raise money to meet her budgetary expenses by means of a lottery similar to that used by the italian Mussolini government.

These leaders of the republican party of France propose to establish lottery booths all over the country by means of which the state will be able to meet its expenses.

* * *

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The French franc dropped in a new law of 4.02½ cents.

Purcell in Chicago on International Tour for World Labor Unity

(Continued from page 1)

this development of capitalism in these nations would imperil the conditions of the trade unionists of all countries and in the following words shows that only one thing can save the workers from this fate.

"Unless trade unionists of all countries forget their differences and unite in forming a sanitary cordon of adequate wages and working conditions about those countries the workers in the more advanced countries will soon find themselves out of employment, because production will be concentrated in the backward countries where labor is exploited and material is cheap. We must help unionize the workers of India, China, South Africa and other lands where the machine is operating."

In discussing the moves being made for unity by the trade unionists of Russia and England, he stated:

"We have joined with the Continental-Russian trade unionists of the All Russian central executive committee of trade unions to promote the unity movement. By no means all of the Russian trade unionists are Communists. We hope to take in the 6,000,000 catholic trade unionists affiliated with the clerical International and those other millions of European workers who belong to the so-called alkaline unions, and of course we desire earnestly that the workers of America shall co-operate with us."

The DAILY WORKER is unable to give a report of the two meetings that Purcell will address on world trade union unity at the Workers Party Hall, and the North Side Turner Hall, due to the fact that The DAILY WORKER went to press too early. But a full report will be in the next issue.

Wall St. Imperialism Orders Deportation of Cuban Workers

Illiane for the deportations and arrests which have been going on in Cuba is laid directly at the door of Wall Street, by the Cuban section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, which points out that President Machado is being regularly visited by General E. R. Crowder, the American ambassador.

The Cuban section of the All America Anti-Imperialist League, established only a few months ago, has been very active, demanding categorically that the United States government relinquish its "thinly-veiled protectorate" over Cuba, consent to the abrogation of the Platt amendment and immediately withdraw all military and naval forces from Guantanamo Bay.

Headquarters of the Cuban section are at Real, Suarez, 216-218, Havana. A special secretariat for foreign correspondence has been set up, under charge of A. Bernal del Riesgo, Julio A. Mella, arrested during the recent raids, continues as general secretary.

Popular Program Is Scheduled by Chicago Opera

The program for the second week of Chicago Civic Opera includes "Aida" Tuesday, Nov. 10, with Ina Van Gardon, Cortis, Kipnis and Lazzari, Polacco conducting; Wednesday "Otello", with Sawyer (debut) Classens, Morshall, Rimini, Kipnis, Modica and Oliviero, Moranzoni conducting; Thursday, "Il Trovatore" with Muzio, Homer, Kerr, Cortis, Bonelli, and Lazzari, Weber conducting. Friday, "Der Rosenkavaller" with the same cast as the premiere performance.

Saturday matinee, a second performance of "La Traviata" with Muzio, d'Hermanoy, Correnti, Hackett, Steel, Heek, and Tortl; Moranzoni conducting. Saturday night, at popular prices, "La Boheme" with Sawyer, Anseau, Formichi; Moranzoni conducting. Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15, Samson and Delilah" with Homer, Marshall, Ottformichi, Formichi, Defrere; Weber conducting.

Sues $10,000 Damages

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6 —Declaring that a rock hurled by the tires of one of its busses last May struck him in the head and made him deaf, Wylie Howard of Peru, sues highway commission employe, sake $10,000 damages from the Inter-City Safety Coach company in a suit now on file in

Allied Patriots Fighting for their Capitalism In the Home of Wall Street

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the Allied Patriotic Society, Inc., of New York City, meets in the new Army and Navy Building and unanimously passes resolutions commending John R. Voorhis, 96 years old, president of the board of elections, for striking the name of Benjamin Gitlow, Communist candidate for mayor, off the ballot.

It is easy for Communists to understand that the 96-year-old election board head is also vice-president of the allied patriots. The political agent of the capitalist state is also a leader in a non-official organization for the protection of that state. That is the case with all jingo, red-baiting outfits. Otherwise they would never be organized.

* * *

The allied patriots gave Voorhis a standing vote endorsing his action. In reply Voorhis declared, "I only did my duty."

Voorhis, in taking office, no doubt swore to uphold the constitution, the declaration of independence, the bible and a lot of other documents supposedly sacred. Perhaps he had never read them. If he had, he was not very strongly impressed by the declarations for free speech, free press and free assemblage, and for the right of the people to change the form of government whenever they see fit. That was good enough for the colonists in 1776, when they wanted to get rid of the king's rule in this country, and had to resort to a seven years' revolution to do it. But it is not held to be applicable today.

When Voorhis did his duty it was on behalf of a government that sits on the lid trying to keep down discontent, that fears the wrath of the people underneath, just as King George the Third feared the colonists in the 18th century and sent his best soldiers to keep them intimidated and in servile obedience.

Of course the smug organs of capitalist "democracy" seek to conceal this situation. The New York World, mouthpiece of victorious Tammany Hall, in an editorial entitled, "Communism East and West," points out that California is sending a woman to prison for membership in the Communist Party, while New York City is placing the Communist Party ticket on the ballot. It says:

"The result will be that California will be torn by a storm of dissension and the Communists will get publicity in the newspapers, and in addition will appear as a persecuted underdog, whereas New York goes its peaceful way and the Communist Party will be quietly annoyed under on Tuesday."

* * *

Since it does not take brains to write along the well-defined rut laid out for capitalist newspaper scribblers, this kept literary machine was no doubt justified in displaying his gross ignorance. That is what he gets paid for.

If he had followed events he would have known that Gitlow was barred from the ballot as the Communist candidate because a capitalist court convicted him of the same kind of an alleged crime that it is claimed Anita Whitney committed on the other side of the continent; violation of the state syndicalism law. The exploiters' United States supreme court has acted similarly in both cases. The loaded dice of employers' "justice" turn up the same prison sentences for both Ben Gitlow and Anita Whitney, altho more than 3,000 miles may separate New York from California. They could just as well have been on opposite sides of the earth. Capitalism everywhere operates in the self-same way.

* * *

New York City isn't satisfied with ruling Gitlow off the ballot. The allied patriots, with the National Security League co-operating, are starting a drive to put the emblem of the Communist Party, the crossed hammer and sickle, off the ballot. It has hitherto been permitted to go on at the head of the Workers (Communist) Party column, that contained the names of such party candidates as were not under prison sentences.

All of which indicates that the home of Wall Street isn't comfortable in the midst of growing numbers of Communists. But to refuse Communist workers the right to vote their opinions at the polls on election day may result in giving the international bankers a little temporary surcease from worry. But it only succeeds in stirring the workers to greater efforts to build and organize their revolutionary power. Sleepless nights haunt only the bedsides of the enemies of the revolution.

BRITISH WIRELESS MEN WIN STRIKE WITH HELP OF POSTOFFICE UNION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The strike of the Marconi wireless operators and receiving clerks in London, Liverpool and Manchester ended today with the reinstatement of the nine operators who had been dismissed for reasons of economy. The strike crippled transcontinental and trans-Atlantic wireless communication.

The government wireless service was not affected by the walkout, which involved about 150 men.

When several messages marked "Via Marconi" were handed into the postoffice to be dispatched as telegrams, the postoffice staff protested against handling the messages, taking the ground that it would be equivalent to acting as strike breakers. Thereupon official instructions were given by the postoffice authorities that such messages should not be accepted for transmission during the strike.



Prison Management at San Quentin Proven Inhuman to Prisoners

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN QUENTIN, Cal. (FP) Open warfare between Warden Frank Smith and chairman of the board of prison directors George Van Smith reveals further deficiencies in San Quentin prison, where nearly 50 political prisoners are confined. Van Smith charges that four men are shut up in cells designed for one; the cells are old and have no toilets; several hundred convicts are obliged to wait on meal times because of inadequate dining facilities; the bathhouse must be kept crowded every hour of the day if the 2,900 convicts are to have even one bath a week; and drugs and liquor are smuggled in, while sex perversion is rampant.

MANUFACTURERS ATTACK LABOR UNIONS AT MEE

War on Child Labor Legislation

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 6.—In a protest against the action of the professors, preachers and the press that there is no class struggle the labor-hating National Association of Manufacturers, which held its convention at the Statler Hotel, gloated them all the ill.

Lauds A. F. of L. Stand on Russ

The convention opened with speech delivered by the associat president John E. Edgerton. It a tirade against the working cl teeming with hatred for the tr unions and lauds the open shop the skies. The American Federat of Labor convention was highly pr ed, by this foe of organized lab for his stand against the first worke and farmers' republic, Soviet Rus

Following this tirade, messa from Calvin Coolidge, Secretary Labor Davis, were read praising work of the National Associat of Manufacturers, thus show the identity of interest between bosses controlling the association a their lackeys who are in the gove ment at Washington.

Prepare New War.

The the workers were told that world war would be the last w Secretary of Labor Davis' messag the manufacturers deals with hou mobilization of men and materi would take place in the next war.

A tremendous amount of slice w shown by the delegates when the port showing the advance of open shop was made in the convent A resolution containing the usual li of lunk of saying the worker right to work where and when pleases and standing for the princi of the open-shop was passed.

Condemn Child Labor Laws.

Another resolution condemn laws that prohibit child labor w passed by the convention, in wh they stated that they were oppo to child labor on principle but oppo the adoption of an amendment to constitution prohibiting child labor it was formulated in such a manne leval responsibility of self gove ment."

In another resolution the conv tion expressed itself in favor of lett a greater number of immigrants enter the United States provided th first passed a rigid examination, its resolution on immigration association states that "we would even be opposed to admission Chinese except that the Chinaman is a way of going into business for hi self and then employs only the S tional Association of Manufacture We will even move our factories China if we find it profitable."

Condemn "Reds."

Thruout the convention there w nothing but condemnation for the workers who were striving to ma the unions fighting organs of t workmen in the struggle against capitalism and praise for those w stood for the antiquated craft unio system and realized all attempts change it seemed like a united fro between Mr Green and the Nation Association of Manufacturers

Cleveland to Have Free Speech Meetin

CLEVELAND Nov. 6 An open a protest against the action of the p lice barring the Workers Party spea ers from the streets will be held Public Square, Saturday afternoo Nov. 7 at 4 o'clock.

Last Sunday, the police arrested number of our speakers at the op air meeting arranged to protest th attempt to murder Mathias Rakosi an two other workers in Hungary.

Every person who has been denied Public Square without fail to prote the action of the Cleveland police.

New Zealand Stays Wet.

WELLINGTIN, New Zealand, No 6 New Zealand has decide to re main wet. The counting of the vot is not yet incomplete, but the result thus far ascertained show approximately that the prohibitionists ca 277,901 votes against 210,656 by the opponents.

If you want to thoroughly u derstand Communism - study i

EDUCATIONAL CIRCUIT ARRANGED BY DISTRICT EIGHT OFFICI

Work has already been started for conducting classes in the "Elements of Communism" using the educational outlines prepared by the Communist International, in several important centers outside of Chicago.

Comrade Oliver Carlson, former director of the Workers' School in New York, is in charge of the course. The classes will begin the week of Nov. 15. Registration fee for the first semester of eight weeks is $1.50. Classes will be held in Gary on Monday evenings, in South Bend on Tuesday evenings in Waukegan on Wednesday evenings and in Milwaukee on Thursday evenings.

These classes are open to those sympathizing with and interested in the Communist movement as well as to members of the Workers Party and Young Workers League.

MEMBERS OF POLISH PARLIAMENT DESCRIBE TORTURES OF WHITE RUSSIAN PEASANTS IN POLAND

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, (I. R. A.)—Nov. 6.—Two members of the Polish parliament and prominent White Russian workers, Tarashkevitch and Ballin, have published an open letter which discloses the inquisition in southern White Russia. The mothers and children of the arrested White Russian prisoners appealed to Tarashkevitch and Ballin begging them to go and on the spot ask for themselves the unheard of tortures which are being made use of by the police in their inquiries. The members of parliament immediately went to Bielostok, having in vain appealed to the prosecutor for permission to visit the prisoners. Tarashkevitch and Ballin describe the tortures of the peasants as follows:

"On the third day we received a declaration from 18 peasants, with minute description of the tortures undergone. Of those who signed the declaration, the eldest is 28 years old, the youngest is a girl of 14. They were hung up on iron bars, their hands were beaten against the wall, their fingers were broken one by one, their heads were steeped in pails of cold water, and then they were once more beaten into unconsciousness.

"We went out of the town," wrote the members of parliament, "in the direction of the barracks, where the inquiries took place, in the hope of finding out something at least from a distance. The barracks, however, were surrounded by police cordons at a distance of 200 meters. Nobody dared approach the place of torture.

"We returned to Bielostok and declared to the governor that we were willing to make a written statement stating the accusations of torture, if we would be allowed to convince ourselves of the fact. The governor categorically refused this."

This letter, published by Tarashkevitch and Ballin, caused a great sensation in the official circles.

CAL STILL WILLING TO LET LEWIS BREAK MINE STRIKE WITH SOFT COAL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6. - Despite renewed pleas for federal intervention in the anthracite coal strike, now in its tenth week, there was little indication to-day that Pres. Coolidge plans change his "hands off" policy.

The president's principal advisers in the strike situation have advised him that there is no actual suffering for want of anthracite coal. Coolidge also is inclined to let congress wrestle with the problem and allow the union bituminous miners break the strike with soft coal.

Utmost Secrecy Veils Italian Debt Question

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6. The laborious analysis of facts and figures continued today to mark the Italian American debt negotiations over the funding of Italy's $2,138,000,000 debt.

There will be no talk at recess, it was stated at the treasury, until all of the mass of data submitted by the Italians has been thereby digested.

An examination of the treasury's watchfulness to see that secrecy is maintained was given today when it was learned that a newspaper reporter was ordered out of the building last night. Guards declined treasury officials ordered all reporters barred while the conference was in progress.

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DUNNE

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PASTOR SUCCEEDS IN WINNING CASE AGAINST ETEENPAIN AFTER WAVING RED BUGABOO IN COURT

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 6. Despite the mass of evidence presented by the Eteenpain proving the "clerical" behavior of Rev. John D. Lillback the United States district court, after a trial that lasted two weeks, ordered the Eteenpain, a Communist Finnish daily, to pay the minister $15,000. The Eteenpain has appealed the case to a higher court.

The Rev. Lillback when confronted by many of the girl [illegible] that he had hugged, kissed, fondled and made other advances to under the guise of religious ceremony, accused [illegible] the witnesses of being Communists, radicals, and anti-theists who were united in a conspiracy to persecute him and trying to discredit him because he had attacked the Communists and [illegible] aided the United States government "to trace down many plots against the government." In the face of these red scares he was awarded the verdict.

Through the entire trial, the lawyer for Lillback did not even attempt to prove his innocence of the charges made by young girls and many of the married women of his parish which were published in the Eteenpain and for which the pastor has been on trial, but raised the red bugaboo and tried to prove that all of the witnesses were in league with the Communists and out to persecute Lillback.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch to your shopmate.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY CONFERENCE ANNOUNCED FOR DEC. 18 AT PEKING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—All the powers have accepted December 18 as the date for the conference in Peking on Chinese extra-territorial rights, it was learned at the state department to-day. The conference was proposed by Secretary of State Kellogg. Nine nations will participate.

If It Can't Pay Good Wages It May as Well Go Out of Business

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—Directors of the Gulf-Tin Company [illegible] Lake Charles located in Ambe, near this city, unanimously voted to liquidate their affairs before giving into the demands of their employes who [illegible] on strike for the past month for better wage conditions, and at the same time adopted a resolution that no committees would be recognized the company desiring to deal with their employes as individuals. The employes declined the offer and suggested that perhaps liquidation of the corporation would be the best for the interests of the community.

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WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS

STEEL TRUST GETS $12,000,000 MORE PROFIT THAN IN 1924, YET OPERATING ONLY 72 PCT. CAPACITY

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

A profit of $42,400,412 was the U. S. Steel corporation's reward for buying labor cheap and selling its product dear in the third quarter of 1925. This exceeds by $12,000,000 the profit of the same period last year and is sufficient to pay both regular and extra dividends twice over.

Black Times For Labor But Good Profit.

An extraordinary thing about these profits is that they were made by a corporation averaging only 72 per cent of capacity production. Even in July when the average fell to 68 per cent U. S. Steel made a profit of $13,908,513. The steel trust charges prices which produce double dividends while operating less than three-fourths capacity.

Profits the first nine months of the year amounted to $122,907,825, equal after all interest charges and preferred dividends to $9.14 on each $100 share. Indications point to more than $13 a share for the entire year. Financial quarters are full of hints that continuation of such high profits will be found to justify an increase in the seven per cent dividends now being paid regularly on over half a billion dollars of common stock which originally represented no investment whatsoever.

Gary's Rule of Gold

Only five days before announcing these excessive profits chairman Gary said: "If one should ask whether or not there is any panacea for the ills that sometimes appear in the moral, political [illegible] economic life of the nation, [illegible] the golden rule [illegible] applied in all our business affairs [illegible] the application of the golden rule [illegible] and radicals but [illegible] should become active participants. Gary also suggests that all of us [illegible] and more zealously [illegible] and strive to overcome what, if anything, is wrong. Does he find in his own heart the suggestion that says mammoth profits [illegible] an increase in the [illegible] on hour basis? Some of the [illegible] of which he is dictator, [illegible] a reduction in prices of products which affect the price of practically every item in the cost of living to-day?

Quite the contrary. He brings out of his heart the proposal that steel magnates once again form a ring to raise prices and wring even larger profits out of the country. That is Gary's idea of the golden rule inside the employing class—but exploitation for labor. Gary isn't waiting for pie in the sky.

State Interstate Commissions Fight for "State's Rights"

Since the recent decision of the interstate commerce commission granting the Chicago & Northwestern the right to increase its suburban commuter rates 20 per cent, many of the members of the Illinois commission, which claimed jurisdiction over this fare increase as being interstate commerce, has hopped onto the bandwagon with Minnesota, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio in the demand that "state's rights" be respected and are preparing to carry their fight into the next session of congress.

The first campaign to be launched aimed to defeat the move being made by the thirty railroad presidents in the Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners to pass legislation at the next session of congress to have federal control of motor busses now engaged in interstate traffic. This move of the railroads is an attempt to kill off the bus lines that are now eating into the profits of the roads.

The state bodies are fighting this move claiming that each state has the right to control the traffic within its state.

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SYRIAN QUESTION MAY STAY FALL OF PAINLEVE REGIME

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Nov. 6.—Premier Painleve, whose government only exists by sufferance of his enemies, is stalling for time and using the syrian upheaval to prolong his stay. Discussion of the Syrian question was to come up today and would have probably brought the crisis, but Painleve asked that discussion be postponed until General Sarrail, deposed commissioner of Syria, returns and reports on conditions there.

Meanwhile a full fledged revolution is in progress in Syria with the one object of clearing the country of the French.

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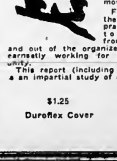
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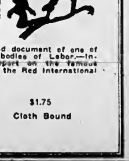
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RUSSIA TODAY



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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE — Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB — Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

The Ninth Year Dawns

The Bolshevik revolution, that eight years ago tomorrow was hailed by the advanced section of the world proletariat, still marches from triumph to triumph. Eight years ago the bourgeois world was infuriated at the spectacle of Soviet Russia defiantly raising the crimson banner of world revolution. The kept press was unable then, as now, to find words with which to vilify the revolution.

Predictions of dire calamity to the revolution echoed ever more feebly until finally the capitalist world had to recognize that it was here to stay.

For the working class of the world during the rising tide of revolution after the imperialist war, Bolshevik Russia was the inspiration for determined struggle. In the dark days when the revolutionary tide subsided it was the ray of hope that enabled us to struggle against overwhelming odds.

Not merely does the working class turn toward this outpost of the world revolution for help and guidance, but the oppressed of the earth, whether they live in New York or Damascus, London or Canton, Persia or the vast stretches of the Asiatic desert, recognize the Soviet Union as their own, the one great bulwark against the frightfulness of imperialist despotism.

November 7, 1917, is the outstanding date in the history of the world, the date on which, to use the term of Engels, man began to "emerge from the realm of necessity in the kingdom of freedom."

Instead of reckoning time from the beginning of the christian era, the calendars will eventually be revised and this era, the period of world revolution, will date from the storming of the Winter Palace and the proclaiming of the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat.

A Fighting Englishman

Chicago labor has as its guest today Albert A. Purcell, president of the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions, long prominent in the labor movement in Britain, and outstanding advocate of world trade union unity. He does not come with a message of submission or despair for the working class, but with a program, the fulfillment of which will cement the labor movement of the world into a powerful force aiding in the liberation of mankind from the thraldom of wage slavery. His challenge is a call to labor to forge its own means of freedom.

Aware of the lesson of history that never at any time in the age-long struggle of oppressed against oppressor has the slave-master sought the liberation of his slave, Purcell knows that if labor would be free it alone must strike the blow.

Not being a Communist, Purcell does not emphasize the one indispensible thing for the revolution, the necessity for the creation of a political party that will lead the working class to the overthrow of the capitalist system. But as Communists we nevertheless hail his coming, as we recognize that given unity of the trade union forces of the world the struggle for the elementary demands of the working class will take on new forms that will lead to an understanding of the necessity for a political struggle against imperialism in all parts of the world.

Purcell's visit on the eve of the eighth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution serves also to emphasize the duty of labor throughout the capitalist world to overthrow its treacherous leadership and form an alliance with the unions of the victorious proletarian state.

Because of his stand for the fundamental interests of the working class he receives no welcome from the slimy servants of the bourgeoisie masquerading as leaders of labor in this country, his coming is not the subject for servile fawning on the part of the capitalist editors, as is the case when prominent members of the British ruling class stop here. But the masses of conscious labor welcome him as a valiant fighter in the interests of the working class and receive him with acclaim not because he is an Englishman, but because he speaks in the interes. of labor through the world.

MOSCOW TRADE UNIONS PROTEST AGAINST RAKOSI COURT-MARTIAL

MOSCOW, Nov. 6.—At a protest meeting arranged by the Moscow Trade Union Council against the white terror now prevailing in Horthy-ruled Hungary, Mathias Rakosi, Zoltan Weinberger, Kathrina Hamao, Gneposes and Oeri were elected as honorary members of the presidium.

Comrade Bela Kun made a detailed report upon the situation of the Hungarian working class movement. He pointed out that altho the working class was once again beginning to mobilize its force, the aims of the present struggle of the Hungarian working class are to better the economic situation of the exploited workers, to achieve trade union unity and to legalize the Communist Party.

Bela Kun pointed out that Rakosi and his comrades had also worked for these aims, but that they were far removed from any intention of organizing any armed struggle for power. The information of Bela Kun upon the treacherous and provocative role of the Hungarian social-democracy in the attempts now being made to crush the Hungarian working class once again, in the handing over of Rakosi to the vengeful bourgeoisie of Hungary, caused a storm of indescribable indignation in the thickly packed masses. Bela Kun concluded with the declaration that the powerful and united protest action of the international proletariat, could save the Hungarian comrades from death.

England to Lead Reaction.

Brown of England, joined in the protest against the white terror in Hungary and pointed out that the English bourgeoisie, which was at the moment flinking prominent English Communists into prison, was eager to take over the role of leader of the international reaction, but that this attempt would be defeated by the resistance of the English working class.

Losovsky of the Red International of Labor Unions, pointed out that the social-democratic trade union bureaucracy in Hungary and in other countries was prepared to use all measures to force back the revolutionary trade union movement. Expulsion from the unions and denunciations to the police are equally acceptable methods to the yellow trade unions in their struggle against the revolutionary trade union wing.

Send Protests to Embassies.

After the speeches of Dobrogiam and Gera of Roumania and workers from the Moscow factories, the meeting adopted a protest resolution in favor of Rakosi and his comrades by acclamation. The meeting further elected a delegation to hand the protest to all the embassies in Moscow. The meeting also dispatched telegrams to various working class organizations in all countries, to the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Unity Committee, the general council of the British Trade Union Congress, to the parliamentary labor party, etc., in which the international working class was requested in the name of the 500,000 members of the Moscow International Red Aid organization, to do everything possible to prevent the trial of Rakosi before an extraordinary court.

After the Bourgeoisie, the Proletaria

By MAX BEDACHT

THE proletarian revolution in Russia ended the short rule of the Russian bourgeoisie. Bourgeois and proletarian revolution were simultaneous phenomena there. The proletariat had grown so strong and so conscious in Russia, even under the old regime, that it could no longer be used by the bourgeoisie as an instrument of the latter's revolution. On the contrary; the proletariat very deliberately used the bourgeois revolution as the basis for its own immediate struggle for power.

Revolution is that period of history in which the social changes that take place gradually but continuously have reached the point where they come in direct conflict with the outward forms of society. Revolution is the process of a fundamental change of these outward forms. This change is necessary for the continuity of the progress of society. Without the many votes of a revolution the inner forces of society find only one way of freeing themselves and that is by throwing society back into the throes of unlimited reaction.

The process of revolution is not a quiet, orderly phenomena.

SOCIAL changes are a steady stream of social development and progress. The existing outward forms of society act as a dam against this process and stowe up and hem in tremendous forces. Thus two contradicting forces are wrestling for supremacy. The old social forms act as a break to social development, trying to slow it up and to stop it entirely. At the same time, this process is hammering at the fetters of obsolete forms. The onward pressure of progress doubles its force in the same ratio as the resistance of the old order increases.

Revolution is the process of breaking the dam of the old order. All forces of social progress are freed by it. With renewed vigor and increased speed the stream of onward development of society rushes forward to a higher perfection. Thus revolutions become, as Karl Marx expresses it so graphically, the locomotives of history.

From the foregoing it becomes at once clear that to understand a revolution it is necessary to understand the forces that make it. To comprehend a revolution its sources must be understood and its origin investigated.

THE beginning of the proletarian revolution dates at the end of the bourgeois revolution. The beginning of the political rule of the bourgeoisie is at the same time the beginning of the proletarian revolution. The rule of the bourgeoisie develops the objective forces of the proletarian revolution, the means of production, and the subjective forces, the proletariat.

The proletarian revolution in Russia is no exception to this rule. The special conditions under which that revolution took place, however, present difficulties which the International Menscheviks have not yet succeeded in understanding. This gentry insists that since the proletarian revolution in Russia followed so closely on the heels of the bourgeois revolution, these were only nine months apart, the bourgeoisie had no chance to develop the objective and subjective forces of the proletarian revolution. Therefore, they reason, this revolution was out of order. With this absurd formula the social democrats cover their very concrete opposition to the proletarian revolution.

THE bourgeoisie always had a better understanding, at least of the subjective factors of revolution. In 1848 the German bourgeoisie betrayed its own revolution because it was aware of the existence of the proletariat as a factor to be reckoned with. The German bourgeoisie then knew that it would be incomparably harder for it to suppress the independent revolutionary aspirations of the workers in 1848 than it was for the English revolution to suppress the Levellers in 1649, or for the French revolution to suppress the followers of Badeuf in 1796. The German bourgeoisie saw no other sure way to prevent the proletarian revolution than by making its peace with the old regime and by subduing its own need for a social change thru a compromise with the old order.

The revolutionary hopes of Karl Marx in those years were based on the expectation that a bourgeois revolution could and would be turned, within reasonable time, into a proletarian once.

THE revolutionary upheavals of Europe of the 18th and 19th centuries were not without an echo in Russia. The French revolution had a very distinct reverberation in Russia; but no upheaval resulted. Revolutionary slogans and maxims were imported. But there was no class to lend revolutionary energy and force to these slogans. Russia was a backward country. The class on the back of which the whole burden of autocracy rested, the peasantry, looked backward for its salvation, not forward. It looked upon village Communism of the past, compared to which, speaking from the standpoint of economy, even production on the basis of serfdom" represented social progress". Besides the peasantry was divided into tens of thousands of little villages that did not even know of each other's existence and divided into dozens of nationalities with different languages. American on the other hand, presented itself as a strong centralized power.

But in the middle of the 19th century capitalism came into Russia; as a foreigner at first. Soon, however, the "stranger became acclimatized. While capitalism could not conquer politically it did conquer economically. Absolutism had to make its bow to the newcomer.

The wide spread revolutionary tendencies among the Russian intelligentsia was a manifestation of the will to political power of the bourgeoisie. This revolutionary bourgeoisie could not find any allies and fighters except among the proletariat and the peasantry. Thus the revolutionary bourgeois intelligentsia became to a large degree the leader of the revolutionary movements of the masses in Russia.

But when in the '80s and '90s the revolutionary aspirations of the proletariat became more clearly defined and a Marxian proletarian movement developed, then the revolutionary ardor of the bourgeoisie cooled off very decidedly. **The growth of the subjective forces of a proletarian revolution made the bourgeoisie tremble before its own revolution.**

The Russian bourgeoisie therefore attempted to solve its problem in the same way the German bourgeoisie had solved it in 1848: by way of compromise with autocracy.

THEN came the world war. The barbarian greed for conquest dominating the autocracy, very well chimed in with the imperialist aspiration of the Russian bourgeoisie.

During the war, however, the rift between the bourgeoisie and the autocracy became irreconcilable. The whole apparatus of autocracy was permeated by greedy and extravagant aristocracy. Conquest was for t
class merely a new source of gra
War itself developed into that. L
in the Russo-Japanese war so as
in the great world war graft and c
ruption became the order of the d
While the bourgeoisie was bent
making graft at all costs, even
the cost of victory. Here the conf
between autocracy and bourgeoi
became acute.

While the most clear-sighted le
ers of the bourgeoisie dreaded revo
tion yet history told them categori
by; like phobus, he said." Here is t
rose and here you dance!

But, alas, the bourgeoisie had wa
ed too long. The proletariat of R
sia had long been born as an in
pendent class. It did not appear m
by as a potential revolutionary for
within the womb of capitalism, b
as an independent force alongside
capitalism. The bourgeoisie did
appear as a young and vigorous cl
proud of its revolutionary aspi
tions; but it appeared in an old
senile class, shaking with fear at
thought of revolution. The work
class, on the other hand was
longer an infant struggling for ex
to help it to gather force in order
grown giant, conscious of its
self-consciousness. The great strike
bourgeoisie, was in fact the rev
tion. It welcomed it. And, again
the wishes and the
national
of the workers' class
bering bourgeois
tion grasp
ed its lawful
power.

Each
power
has proved
ruler by the
thing showed
down the throat
the anti-proletar

IMPERIALISM IN SANTO DOMINGO

By JOSEPH FREEMAN.

AMERICAN control over Santo Domingo was strengthened this week by the ratification of two treaties between the United States and the Caribbean republic.

By one of these treaties Santo Domingo confirms all the acts of the American military occupation, which lasted from 1916 to 1924. Among the acts so confirmed were the levying of taxes, the granting of concessions, and the floating of loans through American bankers. The second treaty rearrange the distribution of Dominican funds, which are under American control. It also extends the treaty forcet upon Santo Domingo in 1907. The extension is to run until Santo Domingo pays off its debt on the loans floated by American bankers in 1918 and 1922.

Bankers' Scheme.

THE new treaties grant the American customs receiver general of Santo Domingo the power to apply revenues for paying interest and amortization on these loans, and in addition opens the way for a new loan of $25,000,000 to be floated in the United States. The bulk of the customs revenues collected by the American receiver general is applied to paying off the American bankers; only what is left is turned over to the Dominican government.

The purpose of these treaties was to extend American control over the Dominican republic. America's excuse in 1916 for invading Santo Domingo was that the native government was having trouble with foreign creditors, chiefly France, which threatened to send warships to collect the debts claimed by its bondholders. In 1922, when Santo Domingo's bonds were held by American bankers, the state department thought that the Caribbean republic was paying off its debts too rapidly, and was approaching the point where it could claim complete freedom. In June 1922 Secretary of State Hughes announced that the United States would withdraw its troops, if Santo Domingo signed treaties recognizing all the acts of the American military occupation, extending the 1907 treaty until its debts to American bankers were paid off, extending the powers of the American receiver general of customs and opening the way for a new loan by American bankers. If these treaties were ratified, Secretary Hughes declared, elections could be held for a native government and the United States troops would be withdrawn.

Resist Loan.

THE treaties were secretly negotiated in 1924, after which American troops were withdrawn and the present native government of Santo Domingo was elected. When the secrecy surrounding the treaties was lifted, nationalist Dominican leaders vigorously protested against what they considered America's attempt further to enslave their country. Seventeen out of the thirty members of the native chamber of deputies signed a "Pact of Honor" in which they bound themselves not to vote for the treaties. They declared that these treaties involve "a serious danger for the sovereignty of the nation;" and that the contemplated $25,000,000 loan which is "the basis and the motive" of the new treaties implies "the prolongation of the state of subordination to the United States for a period of time ranging from 25 years as a minimum to two years as a maximum."

The deputies who signed this pact absented themselves from the chamber whenever the treaties came up. The treaties were finally ratified by a parliamentary trick, when one of the signers of the pact entered the chamber and the president quickly declared a quorum and pushed the document through.

Military Backs Loan.

THE significance of the provision in the new treaty that American control is to extend until the debt to American bankers is paid off may be seen from the circular issued by Lee, Higginson and company of Boston which participated in the floating of the 1922 loan. The circular, sent out to prospective American investors, points out that the American military authorities in Santo Domingo guaranteed the acceptance and validation of this bond issue by any government of the Dominican republic as a legal, binding and irrevocable obligation of the Dominican republic." The 1922 loan runs until 1942. A letter to Lee, Higginson and company from the United States naval officer in charge of the department of finance and commerce in Santo Domingo assured the bankers that Dominican customs duties "shall be collected and applied by an official appointed by the president of the United States and that the loan now authorized shall have first lien upon such customs revenues."

Thus the American military government of Santo Domingo has given way to a native civil government, the treaties ratified this week confirm this and all other acts of the American military government.

Rail Union Delegates to Submit Proposals to Other Conferences

The demands submitted by the committee of ten to the western general chairmen's meeting has just closed in the Morrison Hotel for the restoration of the war-time wages will now be submitted to the Eastern and Southern General Chairmen's Association meetings, where representatives of the eastern and southern railroads of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Order of Railroad Conductors will also pass upon the demands made by the Chicago meeting and then the union officials will present them to the employees in the negotiations for a new scale.

All details as to the demands for working conditions and means to be used to gain the wage increase will be kept in secrecy until after the meetings in the other two sections.

Philadelphia Yellow Taxi Sold to Transit Trust for $33,000,000

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—W. E. McGuirk, president of the Yellow Taxi Corporation of New York, to-day confirmen reports that negotiations are under way by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to purchase the business of the Yellow Cab Company of Philadelphia. The reported price is $33,000,000.

LABOR DEFENDER TO APPEAR ON DECEMBER 1

Will Voice Needs of the Class War Victims

The Labor Defender, an illustrated monthly magazine to voice the fight for release of all class war prisoners will make its appearance on December 1st next. It will be published by the International Labor Defense with offices at 27 South Lincoln Street, Chicago, Illinois.

There are many victims of the class struggle in the United States who are being almost unheard of. They are rotting away in the dungeons of capitalism but almost forgotten. Long and bitter fights to release them have failed and it appears that many have lost courage and hope that those whom the capitalists have succeeded in getting a strangehold on can ever be freed.

Voice of Working Class Martyrs.

The Labor Defender will probe the barred cages of the master class and shed a new light on those working class martyrs who have spent many years away from their homes and their friends bereft of fresh air and the pleasure of participate in the movement of working class freedom.

The story of Ford and Suhr, of Mooney and Billings, of McNamara and Schmitt and of many others will again be told and the fight for their liberation will be renewed.

Right now Richard Ford who had already spent almost twelve years in Folsom prison, California is again in the cells, confronted with death on the scaffold. There is a hardly a state in the union that has not its quota of workers doing penance for their loyalty to the cause. They must not be forgotten. Furthermore they must not rot in jail.

The first issue of The Labor Defender will contain an article by the rebel poet Ralph Chaplin. He will tell the story of Sacco and Vanzett who are sitting in the shadow of the electric chair in Massachusetts.

The Zeigler frame-up will be treated by Charles Lewis who investigated the case on the spot for the International Labor Defense. It will be illustrated with pictures of the defendants, the mine where the defendants sweated for their masters and the union hall where the shooting occured.

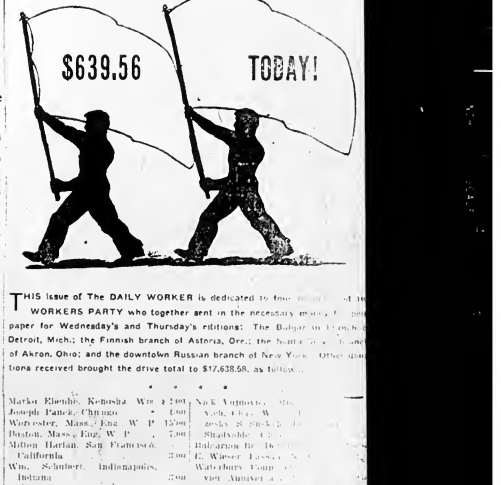
The story of the Hakosi trial in Hungary and the campaign waged by the American workers in his behalf, the story of the Ford and Suhr arrest and trial twelve years ago the Centralia and Trumbull case, the Merrick case at Massachusetts and the other Merrick case in Pittsburgh those and many others will be told in the first issue of The Labor Defender. Pictures depicting the class struggle in America and all over the world will be an important feature of the magazine.

The Labor Defender will sell for ten cents a copy. Subscription is $1.00 a year.

Admits Drinking at Games

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 6. Prohibition officers and police were asked to stop drinking at the Minnesota university football games by the university head.

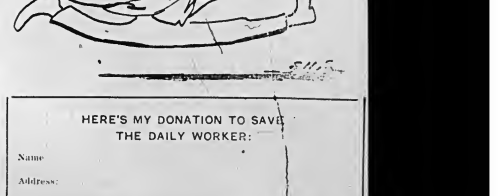
Build the DAILY WORKER



THIS issue of The DAILY WORKER is dedicated to [illegible] WORKERS PARTY who together sent in the necessary [illegible] paper for Wednesday's and Thursday's editions: The Bulgarian branch of Detroit, Mich.; the Finnish branch of Astoria, Ore.; the Scandinavian branch of Akron, Ohio; and the downtown Russian branch of New York. Other donations received brought the drive total to $17,638.58, as follows:

Market Ellenbie, Kenosha, Wis.	$ 2.00
Joseph Panek, Chicago	1.00
Worcester, Mass., Eng. W. P.	15.00
Boston, Mass., Eng. W. P.	5.00
Milton Harlan, San Francisco, California	2.00
Wm. Schubert, Indianapolis, Indiana	5.00
C. Domnijli, Moline, Ill.	1.00
Jose Slas Worker, Chicago	1.00
C. Kraven and Sam Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio	1.75
S. A. Nelson, Iron Mountain, Michigan	1.00
Newport, N. H., Finnish W. P.	5.00
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E. Wiener [illegible]	
Watchers Local [illegible]	
Vici Amvieri a.	
M. Stresson, Trinidad,	
N. W. Finch Br. [illegible]	
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Mollie [illegible]	
Ile Saint Andrew [illegible]	
Italian W. P. Br. [illegible]	
Isaid, O. [illegible]	
Nick Wojtkan, [illegible]	
Today [illegible]	
Previously reported [illegible]	
Grand Total [illegible]	

HURRY!



HERE'S MY DONATION TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER:

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The Greatest Labor Leader - *By Norman H. Tallentire*

ON the eve of the third month of the anthracite coal strike, or "suspension of mining" as the strike is dubbed locally, John L. Lewis, International President of the United Mine Workers of America, broke his silence, and after innumerable cabinet conferences with citizens' committees, committees from chamber of commerce, and similar aggregations, condescended to address himself to the members of his own organization, The striking miners, on "Mitchell Day" in the Victoria Theater, at Shamokin, Pennsylvania, in the heart of the hard coal region.

This was an unusual event and on our arrival in town, as we mingled with the crowds, who were assembling by the hundreds from nearby towns, we noted an air of expectancy, and intense interest amongst the miners of the prospect of hearing Lewis speak.

NOT only the miners, but the townspeople were all agog, the advent of this labor leader being signaled by a display of national flags on house and store as requested by District President Golden "in honor of Mr. Lewis."

The interest of the striking miners however, was not confined merely to looking upon their president. Having been on strike for eight weeks their interest was chiefly concerned with the conduct of the strike and with a possible settlement. As the crowd of three thousand miners jammed the theater, comment was heard between groups of strikers from different sections.

"Down at Eagle Hill," says one, "there was a big meeting the other day in respect to strike relief." It was stated that the orders for food supplies, issued by the local union officers, were being drawn on one particular store, where prices were twenty to thirty per cent higher than in nearby stores. In answer to protest by strikers and their wives they were told, "you take the order drawn on the store which we give you or you get no order at all." With this, for the present, the miners had to be satisfied.

DOWN at Port Carbon," another interjected, "they are checking up on all the girls working in the silk mills, and laying off the daughters of striking miners." Yet another miner spoke up. "I see they have thousands of tons of bituminous coal laying by the Reading tracks outside of Pottsville, and there's a shovel at work on the slack pile over near Gilberton."

These reports from different sections and the comments by the miners, showed clearly that the miners had immediate problems to be solved. In connection with the strike, also among those being the question of relief for the miners, this question again being intimately bound up with the duration of the strike. Hence the keen interest displayed by all miners on the methods of giving out relief, the firing of strikers' daughters from silk mills, and the substitution of soft for hard coal on local railroads.

THE possible duration of the strike, whether it will last to December first; or until the first of the year, aroused sharp discussion. Says one miner, "I see in the last Journal that locals in soft coal are passing resolutions demanding a general strike." And another, "if this goes on much longer, we will have to call out the maintenance men, and make the bosses come to time."

These are the issues uppermost in the minds of the miners as they assembla for the meeting and promptly at 10 a. m. to the strains of a Sousa march, Mr. Lewis and "his party" appear on the flag-draped stage. "The party" consisted of the mayor of Shamokin, a representative of every church in Shamokin, Mr. Lewis, Secretary-Treasurer Kennedy, President Cappellini of District No. 1, and a number of lesser luminaries with Chris Golden, president of District No. 9, and chairman of the meeting.

THE first speaker is the Rev. Father Boyle, who does a good job for his church, by talking as an ex-miner and a union man, in the language of the miners, about the struggle of the union in the nineties, and urging all present to stand by their leaders in the present struggle. The Reverend Harvey J. Barney (or some such names) of the United Brethren church next graces the exercises, reading from several closely written pages an effusion of consummate hypocrisy, characteristic of the hidebound puritanical bigots who infest this region.

Speaking in an affected, sonorous, funeral voice, this scientific genius opines that religion is a prerequisite to thinking and that accumulation of surplus wealth—a curse of society today—is caused by the unsaneness of the human heart. Such antrailing balderdash as this brot forth considerable applause from the audience.

Cappellini speaks a few words in fulsome and fawning praise of Lewis, followed by Fahey, who drivels about the early days with Mitchell and other pioneers, about his own present sickness and his many meetings with Mitchell, McBride and others. After a brief speech from Secretary-Treasurer Kennedy, a wire is read from Phil Murray in Pittsburgh apologizing for his absence and then President Mattie of District No. 7 takes the stand, having been brot to the stage from the audience to speak in Murray's place.

THIS speaker proves to be the buffoon of the program, the house being frequently in an uproar during his talk. An every reference to any event in the history of the union since 1886 Mattie assures the audience that "I was there, too, mind you." This speaker does not seem to be in good grace with the official family, especially when his remarks seem to indicate a demand for a full strike program, with all the maintenance men pulled out in the anthracite, and if necessary that a general strike be called.

As Mattie wares eloquent along these lines, Mr. Lewis and Golden look at their watches and Lewis particularly begins to squirm in his seat. However, after a while Mattie desists from his inopportune remarks and President Golden makes a spread eagle speech introducing Lewis as "the greatest labor leader in the world," a statement which survives without a flicker of an eyelid.

IT is now eleven forty a. m. and the theater (which on this occasion has been donated by the management who refused to permit the miners to hold meetings in any of their chain of theaters during the 1922 strike), must be vacated before the time for the afternoon show. The meeting is well managed so that no rude interruptions may interfere with the well-oiled program. As Lewis advances to the front of the stage the band strikes up the "Star Spangled Banner," the audience rising meanwhile, and aft. some perfunctory applause for "the greatest labor leader," Lewis speaks.

Dealing entirely with past history, Mr. Lewis omits any reference to the problems suggested by comments of the strikers previous to the meeting. The address is merely a rehash of the speech delivered by Lewis at Hazleton on August 25 before the "suspension" commenced. With meticulous care he refrains from any reference to progress—of the negotiations with the operators' committee, interspersed withe reference to previous struggles of the miners since 1920, and to his interviews with President Harding in respect to "arbitration, etc."

LEWIS charges that the present strike is the result of deliberate planning by the operators in an attempt to break the union and reduce the miners to conditions of serfdom, and to enable the operators to sell their stocks of low grade coal at prohibitory prices. Mr. Lewis deserts that the plot to force a suspension of mining has been carried out during several months with mathematical precision by the operators.

Speaking particularly for the benefit of the nebulous "public," he states that the demand for arbitration put forward by the operators is at once a blut and an evidence of weakness. "Only when we are strong are we offered arbitration. When I asked President Harding for arbitration in Mitkokey county, West Virginia, in 1920, it was refused. Now they insist on arbitration."

Lewis insists that the miners will never submit the question of their bread and butter and their working conditions to men with little or no knowledge of the industry and its needs (who he has just related several instances when he himself clamored for arbitration), stating that the cry of businessman for peace and stability in the industry is the cry of interested parties who desire a termination of the strike in order that their own little profit-making schemes may go on uninterrupted. But the speaker insists that the struggle must go on, that "never in any struggle in history have fighters desisted for the sake of non-combatants."

DEALING with statements of Samuel Warriner, the spokesman of the coal operators, that the miners of the anthracite "must be cured of the strike habit," Lewis reiterates his charge that the bosses and not the miners are responsible for the present strikn.

This is the one point in this suave talk of Mr. Lewis where the least suggestion of the struggle between two definite groups in society is indicated. The struggle between exploited and exploiters as expressed in definite class alignments is glossed over by this exponent of "true Americanism" to use his own phrase, but the right of the miners to quit work as free American workingmen is put forward in true A. F. of L. language, and at no point in his discourse does Mr. Lewis remotely suggest the role of the bosses' government in the present fight.

This in spite of the fact that already many meetings of striking miners have been broken up by the local and state police, backed up by the officers of the U. M. W. of A., who have endorsed the disbanding of meetings of miners in Scranton, Plymouth, Luzerne, Shenandoah, Exeter and other sections. This breaking up of progressive miners' meetings is reminiscent of incidents related by other speakers, about the early struggles of union organizers in this very region.

After about seventy minutes have elapsed, during which Lewis has simply reaffirmed his statement of August 25, he looks at his watch and states that "many other matters might be here discussed, but the hour grows unseemingly." Despite the fact that 150,000 miners have been unemployed for eight weeks without any apparent gain being made by the strikers, this "leader" has no suggestions to offer in order to intensify and to end the struggle.

THIS calling out of the maintenance men is never even suggested and no reference whatever is made to the possibility of a general strike as indicated in the close of Lewis' speech before the Trild-District convention at Scranton on June 30. In spite of the fact that the bosses' agents refuse even to discuss the possibility of wage increase, demanded by the miners, the miners' leaders still permit members of the union to take very good care of the bosses' property, and so far as we can gather from the speech of President Lewis, no matter how long the struggle in the hard coal fields goes on, the miners in the bituminous fields will continue to mine soft coal to be used as a substitute for anthracite

In the meantime, as indicated by the talk of the miners before the meeting, the miners and their families are relying on "relief funds" for support in many instances, in others they are running up bills which will take many weeks months to pay out of work in the mines is resumed, and the possibility of a long drawn struggle with "compromise" at the end looms as a nightmare before the striking workers.

NO proposal has been submitted whereby the forces of this great union (500,000 strong) may be brought to bear on the enemy. No suggestion has been made as to how the miners will exist if the struggle continues "until December or until the first of the year." The decorous meeting is closed as "the hour grows unseemingly," and the miners are hustled out of the theater to the strain of more martial music having heard no practical suggestion as to the next steps to be taken to win their fight come from "the greatest labor leader in the world."

Research Department Book Reviews

"GETTING READY FOR THE NEXT WAR."

The Great Pacific War. A History of the American-Japanese Campaign of 1931-33, by Hector C. Bywater, Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1925. $2.50.

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THIS book is worthy of attention, not because there is any probability of the next war following the lines of Bywater's book, but because of the light it throws upon the thoroness with which the war-makers are charting all the possible problems of all the possible wars, knowing as they do that war is inevitable under capitalism, and unable to foresee where the anarchy of their system will draw the lines between the combatants. Of greater interest would it be to have Mr. Bywater's views of a struggle in the Pacific based upon a war between the United States and Great Britain. That, too, is doubtless fleshed out in many details by the military experts of both sides. But they are too discreet to publish imaginative accounts based upon them.

The book under review is obviously the work of a naval specialist. It deals almost entirely with the technical side of modern warfare between imperialist states. Taken for what it is, it is of considerable internst and is well-written. But after the experiences of the world war, even the technicians of the army avoid such matters, preferring to deal with the political and social imponderable factors which play such a decisive rob in modern war. Thus Bywater shows Japan initiating the war in order to smash a semi-bolshevist rising at home. He is forred to brine in the growing nationality movement in China as a factor in the defeat of Japan. But through his account the other imperialist nations are carefully and complicely out of the scene, and the "Great Pacific War" does not become a world war.

Curiously enuf, Bywater finds that Russia is ready to use the Soviets in 1931, altho he ventures little prophecy as to its policies, internal position, and international relations. He would say, doubtless, that here is no significance in this because he is basing his study of a possible war upon the present relation of forces and is not attempting a prophecy of possible world readjustments. It still remains of some importance, that no experts are attempting nowadays to see the date of the fall of Soviet Russia.

The next great war will not be at all so simple as Mr. Bywater makes his imaginary Japanese-American war. Not only will it involve, necessarily, another alignment of the entire capitalist world into two camps, but it will deal from the beginning with a revolutionary labor movement, with revolting colonial peoples, and with Soviet Russia. Any study of war that leaves these things out of account today, or deals with them only incidentally, is of no great importance. It is rather amusing to see the New Republic, in a review of Bywater's book, consoling its somi-pacifist soul with the reflection that it proves war is "unprofitable." The New Republic seems to think that wars are caused by propaganda, and that enuf counter propaganda to show that it is "unprofitable" and "unethical" will prevent war. But nothing can prevent the "next war" except a proletarian revolution that removes the root of war, the capitalist system of production.—Earl E. Browder.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

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THE REVOLT IN SYRIA - - *By H. M. Wicks*

UP from the ashes of Damascus the groans of the victims of French imperialism have become transformed into fierce imprecations that strike responsive chords in every part of the vastness of the Mohammedan world. Tens of thousands have been murdered within a few days time. The city that thru the ages has stood as the pride and glory of the world of Islam, situated between east and west, whose streets have responded to the tread of many conquerors and countless generations lies again at the feet of a conqueror.

In its time Damascus has been under the domination successively of Hebrews, Assyrians, Persians, Macedonians, Romans, Saracens and Turks, but thru all the ages it has never witnessed such fiendish excesses as are practiced by the French of today.

BY virtue of the treaty of Versailles the French vandals roam the highways of Syria. The very existence of French forces in that territory bronds the conspiracy at Versailles, where those ancient buzzards of imperialism —Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Orlando—intoned soubre sentences about democracy, liberty, self-determination of nations, a ghastly lie. The Syrians believed the soft words of the imperialist nations. When beautiful pictures of self-determination, of freedom for all forever, were presented to them, they believed them. At the close of the war several elections for a congress were held. This congress met in Damascus and proclaimed an independent Syrian government.—In spite of this decision, the imperialistic designs of Britain and France decreed otherwise. Britain secured mandates over territory rich in oil and of strategic advantages in maintaining her far flung colonial empire. Among other considerations, France secured the mandate over Syria.

BETWEEN March, 1921, and August 1925, there were nine uprisings in Damascus that had to be put down by force of arms. In September, 1923, the Syrians boycotted the fake elections arranged by the French and insisted that the mandate had no justification under the terms of the treaty of Versailles.

When the French mandate was granted and the military occupation began, the duly elected government of Syria was declared a band of outlaws. A request was then made to permit the forming of a provisional government under supervision of "French political officials, and withdrawal of the military. This was considered a piece of impudence by the French hands and the entire government was arrested and thrown in jail.

EVERY appeal was held in open contempt and those who dared raise their voices, even to protest against the atrocities, were accused of treason. Brute force alone prevailed.

Unspeakable indignities were heaped upon the population. General Sarrail, the French high commissioner and his underlings, outraged every section of Damascus and preyed upon the whole countryside. Troops of mercenaries from the most backward French colonies were enramped within the city and, in order to keep them peaceful, brothels were established for their use carrying the news of the city was forced to furnish its quota of women for this purpose.

In addition to this frightfulness a number of male relatives of these victims were tortured to death by the soldiery because they were caught endeavoring to impart their knowledge of conditions to travelers. There could be but one answer to this terror armed revolt.

The revolt came. It originated in an unexpected source. As French rule became more dominant thruout Syria, it extended to the mountain country of the Druses. These tribesmen had never been conquered by any ruler. They proposed to France that they be permitted to share in the government of the territory they inhabited. The Druse tribesmen received the customary French reply the mailed fist. An army corps was sent against them. They rose and cut it to pieces in the first conflict.

THEN began the series of battles that culminated in the proclamation of the republic on last Wednesday. When the news of the valiant struggle of the Druse tribesmen reached the Arabs the smouldering fires of hatred burst into flame.

Crowds gathered in the villages and discussed the situation. The French military machine ordered dispersal of the peace crowds. With the most savage fury the troops assailed the Syrians. Twenty-five thousand of them were murdered in two weeks. As a means of intimidating the inhabitants the troops strapped dead bodies of their victims on camels and paraded them thru the streets of Damascus. Instead of inspiring terror, these acts aroused the fury of the masses. Street fighting began. Terrible reprisals ensued. For more than fifty hours the city was a veritable inferno. Machine guns, hand-grenades, poison gas, airplane bombs, armored cars and tanks, all the equipment of modern warfare was brought into action against the population of the city. Damascus was subdued. In the smouldering ruins the uniformed French soldiers ghoulishly prowled among the dead, stealing jewelry and other valuables, even cutting off the fingers and ears of their victims because it required too much work otherwise to remove the jewels.

LIKE wild fire the fury of the storming of Damascus spread thruout Syria. Messengers were dispatched to every part of the Mohammedan world carrying the news of the ghastly rule of the French. Armed bands spontaneously sprang up and consolidated with others. Armies were improvised, commanders chosen, and the region between Damascus and Homs cleared of French forces in a few days. New recruits were thrown into Syria to aid the French, but the native forces in the towns and villages fought them off

Three large armed forces were operating. One under Hassan el Khatrat, another under Gamina Suass, and the third under Rama Danubi Shalash. Hasis L. Bakri, former leader of the nationalist "people's party," whose house had been burned by the French in the storming of Damascus, and who was compelled to flee the city to save his life, succeeded in gaining influence among the rebellious tribesmen and bringing many of them under his influence

After lusty negotiations in the thick of the fighting these forces were unified under the leadership of Bakri. He is now the military leader of the forces operating between Damascus and Homs eighty miles to the north. He is gaining adherents daily from large groups between Homs and Aleppo. A republic has been proclaimed with Bakri as provisional president and headquarters will be established at Homs. With the authority of the provisional government behind him, Bakri will appeal to the mandate's commission of the league of nations. This will do him little good, except inasmuch as it will expose to his followers and the oppressed of the colonial world the fact that the league will not support their cause. Great Britain will hesitate to support a policy of endorsing insurrection in the mandated areas, because it would find its own possession challenged. If Britain should come to the aid of Syria she would be confronted with demands for independence from Palestine. Instead of aid to the struggling Syrians, British forces stand menacingly at the border ready to help stifle the uprisiuga at the first indication of danger to its own domains.

TO free the soil of Arabia from the despotism of France the imperialist forces will have to be scourged from the land. That can be achieved only by a determined insurrection, under the leadership of men asking no quarter and giving none. At the same time such a certificate campaign of propaganda against Britain must be launched that government will hesitate to take action for fear of arousing to fury the masses suffering under its own yoke.

That the rebellious armies now forming will be able to wipe out with blood and fire the rapacious army of French imperialism is quite probable. Already vast hordes are sweeping north from the deserts of Arabia in response to the call of Syria. One thing is certain even if the French are not completely routed they can not suppress the rebellion, as the Druses can retire to the mountain country and hold off the French indefinitely.

The conflict arising in Syria is not confined to that land alone, but is a part of the general rise of the oppressed colonies against the rapacious greed of imperialism. Already coordinating influences are at work to influence the colonial world both of Asia and Africa from the northwestern coast of Africa, where the Riffians under Abd-el-Krim are stubornly resisting the combined forces of France and Spain, thru Egypt and Palestine to Syria, from thence to Arabia and into India. An ambitious campaign, designed to drive European capitalism out of Africa and Asia, is already under way. Homs and Aleppo are centers of propaganda against England, France and Italy. From Cairo another flood of subversive literature is pouring out. From Morocco goes a steady stream of propaganda.

ABLE men, thoroughly familiar with the colonial and mandate problem, are in charge of this work. The chief agent for Syria is Abd-ul-Rahman Shahander, who as foreign minister in the provisional government of Syria, was arrested by the French military and escaped from the country, and who now directs the propaganda bureau engaged in spreading hatred against France. He, like the new provisional president of Arabia, is a member of the nationalist "people's party."

One document put out by that party signed, "the committee of liberation of Syria," declares the French generals are a group of assassins and says "the hour of liberation of North Africa and Arabia from the yoke of French, English and Italian oppression is near at hand."

The Riffians, from the north of Africa, send the following greeting to the struggling Syrians and Druses:

"We, the central committee for the liberation of North Africa greet with joy the heroic uprising in Damascus. The patience of Araby is exhausted. The fire of the revolution is blazing on. You have acted like brave men. Help your Riffian brethren. Get the Mohammedan soldiers to desert the French."

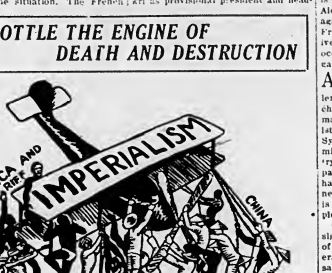
GENERAL SARRAIL, the leader of the hellands who ravaged Damascus has been removed and another figure head appointed as commissioner of Syria. The removal of one marionette will never release the hatred of the oppressed Syrians into acceptance of French bondage. In passing it is noteworthy that Serrail is a friend and supporter of the party of the socialist ex-premier Herriot, and that the socialists strenously protested against the removal of Serrail. It is consistent with the lessons of the social-pacifist era, recently closed, that the most outrageous crimes against colonials should be laid at their door.

The fires of Damascus may force the sword that will drive from two continents the mercenary forces of capitalism, just as the first swords of Damascus beat off the ancient conquerors.

In this struggle for national liberation the oppressed masses of Asia and Africa have with them the class conscious proletariat of the imperialist countries who will use their power to cripple at home the armed forces, and the industries that maintain them, until such time as we become strong enough to administer the death blow to all imperialism

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MONDAY—"Mandates in Syria and Irak; A New Threat of World War."



"The hour of liberation of North Africa and Arabia from the rule of French, English and Italian imperialism is near at hand."

Maneuvers of Gompersism Against Unity

Editor's Note.—While this article by Bucharin on the question of world trade union unity was written before Gompers' death, and tells of his activities against the unity of the workers, nevertheless, everything said holds true of the officialdom that now rules after Gompers. It applies very aptly to William Green, who succeeded Gompers as president of the American Federation of Labor. It is therefore, being published at this time while Albert A. Purcell is making his tour of the United States and Canada, urging his plea for the unity of the world's workers. It follows:

* * *

By N. BUCHARIN.

THE approchement between the trade unions of Great Britain and those of the Soviet Union is arousing the attention of the enmnies of the revolutionary movement. This is quite understandable; it is not without reason that we speak not only of the historical, but of the world historical significance of the transformation which is taking place among the English working class.

Hence the excitement prevailing among our enemies; hence the Vorwarts (Germany) this rotten paper of a rotten social-democracy, has twice slandered Arthur A. Purcell in characterizing his speech as a forgery and has thus impudently deceived the German workers. Hence the Russian mensheviki are carrying on in their paper, Socialist News, a campaign of



N. BUCHARIN.

against Edo Fimmen on account of his support of the unity of the international trade union movement. Hence the American Federation of Labor is drawn into the struggle. Hence Gompers is also beginning to interfere in "European affairs," this old henchman of American capital, this old servitor and cunning rascal who has grown grey in the service of his masters, this leader of the Federation of Labor to whom even Amsterdam appears as too "socialistic."

MR. GOMPERS is commencing an intervention in Europe similar to that of his American masters, who cross the frontiers of their beloved fatherland and go hawking round with a sack full of dollars and put their feet on the table of European de-

Mr. Gompers obviously believes he can rescue the position of the specially obstinate right section of the Amsterdam International. In this respect he is copying the late President Wilson, who for a long time tolerated the "barbarism" of Germany, but at the decisive moment "lost patience" and "intervened" in the European war, thus converting it into the world war and insuring the victory of the entente.

And in the same way Mr. Gompers also believes that the left elements in Amsterdam have acquired a dangerous preponderance. Please understand! The English trade unions are negotiating—not in phrases but in broad daylight—with the Bolsheviki of the Soviet Union. And old Purcell shakes hands with the ex-convict Tomsky! Is not the end of the world approaching?

AND Mr. Gompers is rallying the forces of the American Federation of Labor and is beginning to speak of uniting the Amsterdam International in order to "rescue" it from the intolerable influence of our trade unions. It is quite obvious that Mr. Gompers will further endeavor to destroy the Anglo-Russian trade union bloc, or to suppress our trade unions within the Amsterdam International by isolating them from the revolutionary trade unions of other countries. It is only for this "noble" aim that the "trade unionists" American agents of capital has stirred itself.

Both English and Russian trade unions must be on the alert. For the mutual relations between these two strongest branches of the European trade union movement which have been established with such pains, can be exposed to a danger on the part of the American Federation of Labor, which did not break away from the Amsterdam International in order to strengthen on the side of the revolution, but because it has gone over unconditionally and completely, body and soul, to the side of American capitalism.

EVEN in the sphere of international politics Mr. Gompers adopts a definitely white-guardist line. While the British trade unions fought against the bourgeoisie under the slogan of the Anglo-Russian commercial treaty, whilst even the English labor party went into the election campaign under this banner, Mr. Gompers conducted a bitter fight against the de jure recognition of the Soviet Union. In other words, he, the alleged "labor leader" proved himself to be more reactionary than the English conservatives. And now, this gentleman, who has helped the conservatives to beat the English labor party and the English trade unions, is prepared to appear in the role of the savior and messiah of the "fallen" Amsterdam international. This truly ridiculous, pompous behavior of this gentleman will, we hope, be repudiated by all sensible workers who understand that the question of class war has nothing to do with an immediate confederation of Curzon and Churchill.

The Russian Workers Marching Forward

By M. A. SKROMNY.

Eight years have passed since the October revolution. When we recall how the political "prophets" from the counter-revolutionary camps predicted that the Soviet power will not survive even for eight days, we can afford to smile. At that time there were many who believed these "prophets." Russian and foreign capitalists risked their money and the lives of their slaves to make good this prophecy. But all in vain—in spite of the fact that the country was almost totally destroyed when the Bolsheviks took over the power of the state. In October 1917 there were only about 15% of the railroad engines left and of some industries only 3% remained.

Soviet Copes with Enemies.

The enemies of the Soviets considered that under such circumstances it was impossible for the Communists to keep going. To facilitate the fall of the Soviets plots have been organized from the very first day of the revolution. The Kornilov affair arranged by Kerensky was followed by that of Krasnov, Kolchak, Yedenitch, Semenov and many others. To cope with the situation the red guard was organized, and later the red army.

To crush the power of the counter-revolution the Soviets began to confiscate the funds of the rich, to nationalize the big industries, the checks, the dressed checks, was organized. The revolution used the full power of the dictatorship of the proletariat to crush its enemies. The blockade and intervention by the foreign imperialists "aided" only to strengthen the power of the revolution and win more sympathy in the eyes of the workers of the world.

The terrible famine of 1921 did not shake the faith of the masses in their Soviets. On the contrary, it gave them more faith in them as they saw the difference in dealing with the situation by the Soviets from that of the czarist government. There were many famines under the czars, the "civilized" governments never blamed the czars for it, but the Soviet government was blamed when the famine came after seven years of war, revolution and counter-revolution.

Finally, after the famine was conquered the Soviets got their first breathing spell. The work of rebuilding the country began feverishly to make advances. A great revival in industry and agriculture began. Day by day the growth of production and the betterment of the living conditions of



The Emblem of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

the workers and peasants can be noticed. The "Lenin lights"—electricity—is beginning to shine in darkest villages. Tractors are appearing on the land. Illiteracy is being conquered.

But They Like Bolshevik Gold.

The great surplus of grains opened the doors of the capitalist countries to the hated Bolsheviks. They are being recognized officially or unofficially. Bolshevik gold is accepted by the saints of the "last" war in exchange for goods. Soviet Russia is too a great market to be ignored.

It is true that the plots against the Soviet government are still rampant. The notorious fake "Zinoviev letter" in Great Britain, the "Moscow orders" in the United States and Bulgaria, are evidence. But nowdays there aren't very many who believe these fakes. The workers in the capitalist countries do not believe any more their capitalist rulers and their press. The workers want to find out the truth about Soviet Russia for themselves and they are sending delegations to the land of the Soviets in spite of the advice to the contrary by the capitalists and their lackeys, the social-democrats.

The report of the British trade union delegation had the effect of a bombshell in the camp of the professional and counter-revolutionary Bars

Suppressed Peoples With U. S. S. R.

The policy of the Soviets in the Near East and Asia Minor is creating the basis for the capitalistic governments than the socalled Bolshevik gold, for it is a policy of equality and freedom while the policy of the imperialists is a policy of oppression and robbery. The situation in China is clear evidence. The slaughter that is going on in Morocco is more proof.

All attempts to organize a united front against the Soviet government met with failure so far. The last attempt, the socalled Locarno pact, will meet the same fate as the others. The oppressed and crushed Germany, united with its oppressors against the friendly Soviets. It is a clear demonstration that the class interests of the German bourgeoisie were put on a higher level than the interests of the "dear fatherland." This lesson will be understood by the workers of Germany as well as the workers of the world. They will then put the interests of their class above the interests of the country, when the proper time will come for action. The Soviets will find many allies in the midst of their enemies.

Besides that there is another danger growing for the imperialists in the form of a league of oppressed nations which will also help to smash the Locarno plot against the workers and peasants' republic. If the capitalist governments will again dare to attack Soviet Russia they may in turn be attacked by all the colonial and semi-colonial peoples who are just waiting for an opportunity to get rid of their robbers.

U. S. S. R. Grows Stronger Daily.

The situation in Soviet Russia is growing better and better every day. Production is increasing and proportionally wages are also increasing, and in many industries they are already above the pre-war scale. At the same time the situation in the capitalist countries is growing worse. Production is being speeded up and wages at the same time are being cut, working hours increased, unemployment is rampant. And this in spite of, or more accurately, thanks to the American loans and the Dawes plan.

All this is forcing the laboring masses of all countries to consider the two different systems which they see at work: the system of capitalist democracy and the Bolshevik system of the Soviets. At this the eight anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution this question appears before them in bold relief. Sooner or later they will have to choose between these two systems, and when they will chose, it will be the Soviet system!

Secretary of Labor Insists on Finger-Printing All Aliens

WASHINGTON—(FP) — Secretary of Labor Davis has again raised a cry of alarm, directed at the house committee on immigration, against the aliens in the United States. He insists that his proposed measure requiring that every alien be finger-printed and photographed and given an official record, to be checked up by personal report by the alien to a federal officer each year, is necessary to induce bona-fide aliens to become Americans.

Davis declares there are between 2,000,000 and 7,000,000 non-naturalized aliens in the United States, and that more than 5,000,000 of them have been more than 5 years. This fact, he argues, shows that they do not intend to become American citizens. Many of them are definitely antagonistic, he believes, to American civilization. Hence the government should keep close watch on them through a compulsory registration and annual report.

Worker Correspondence will make The DAILY WORKER a better paper

Organization Meetings | **Workers (Communist) Party** | Resolutions Social Affairs

The New Party Constitution - By Jay Lovestone

THE organizational department has received a number of questions from various sections of the country regarding the application of certain sections of the party constitution.

Beginning with this article, there will be published a series of articles answering the various questions raised.

Not only will we discuss various provisions of the new constitution, but we will try to explain the concrete application of these provisions in the light of the party reorganization campaign.

Question No. 1. "If a comrade makes $200 one month, and so on, what will be the dues payment for this comrade?"

Answer: Every party member is to pay each month dues based on the total wages received by him or her during the month. It would be incorrect to have any other system of dues payments, for example — such as an average for six months. The workers do not have sufficient funds to enable them to make payments on such a long time basis. Likewise, if a comrade is out of work during a certain month, he should receive his exempt stamp for that month. If a comrade makes more in one month than in another, then he should pay more dues in the month in which he earns more. This rule should be strictly observed by all district organizers and party members. It is the simplest, most practicable and fairest application of the graduated dues payment scale established in our party.

The old design of dues stamp, that is, the old 60 cent stamp, should serve until further notice, as the fifty cent regular, standard dues stamp which every party member must buy. The 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 denomination stamps, with the picture of the worker and a factory on them, should be used until further arrangements only as the extra stamps. That is, if a party member makes less than $125 during the month, he will pay that month 50 cents and therefore buy only the regular fifty cent dues stamp. On the other hand, supposing that in the month of November a party member earns $150-$175 then, when he pays dues for the month of November, he will pay all in all, a total of $1.00 for that month. He will buy his regular 50c dues stamp and an extra stamp of 50c.

The question may be raised as to the district organizer knowing definitely how much each member makes during a particular month. We must simply rely on the Communist integrity of the party members to make accurate reports as to the basis of their dues payments.

The D O's will have to see to it that every party unit submits to them a report of the dues payments indicating clearly, first of all, how many of the regular dues stamps have been purchased, in every party unit. This will serve as an effective measure to ascertain the number of members found in every shop or street nucleus. Secondly, the amount of extra stamps sold should likewise be indicated.

Question No. 2. "In what category of dues payments are housewives who are earning nothing?"

Answer: Housewives earning no wages will be considered in the same class with those comrades who earn less than $125 a month. They will be required to pay 50c a month in dues. They will not be exempt. To exempt housewives of this category (that is, those who are not earning anything) would mean to reestablish the dual stamp basis, indirectly, but yet just as firmly, as it ever existed before.

Question No. 3. "The (X) Language Section of our party has 45 members at large to day. What shall we do with these members, after reorganization, and the abolition of the federation branches? How shall these members at large be connected with the party?"

Answer: After reorganization, the comrades who are now members at large will be connected with the party in the following two ways:

A. They will be connected with the district organization in the territory in which they find themselves today. That is, a party unit in the city which a member at large lives or works will be connected with the shop or street nucleus in this city. If there is no such party unit in this city of residence or employment, he will be connected directly with the district office under whose supervision the territory in which he finds himself is.

B. In those instances where comrades now members at large find themselves living or working in that section of the country in which there is no party district organization, yet, for reasons called the National Office Territory, such comrades will be connected with the party directly thru the national office of the party. We desire to abolish the existence of this category of membership known as members at large. The Communist Party must be based on active members, and not on those whose solidarity is to be found in the payment of their dues payments. Of course, we recognize that there may be comrades living or working in sections of the country where no party units are as yet organized. In these instances, these comrades connected with the district or national office of the party serves as special party outposts, so to say, in unorganized or unorganized territory. In such instances, such comrades will serve the party effectively by striving to win over enough workers to enable them to organize party units as soon as possible.

The members at large presently affiliated with the party thru their dues payments to the various language sections will maintain their contact with the national language propaganda bureaus only for the purpose of carrying on certain Communist activities among the workers of their particular language fraction bureaus. But these members will pay their dues to and maintain their affiliation with the party only thru the party organization as such,—either thru the district office, or the national office, as the conditions dictate.

Question No. 4. "How will the language propaganda bureaus be able to raise funds efficiently among their respective language fractions if they are not permitted to collect dues or any special assessments thru selling or issuing such stamps?"

Answer: The system of dues payment thru the federations is abolished. Dues are to be paid thru the district offices from now on.

Whenever a particular fraction bureau desires to raises funds for a campaign, let us say, for its press, or any other activity, it will secure permission from the C. E. C. of the party, to participate in the raising of such funds.

In the event that a certain propaganda fraction bureau desires to levy any assessment or set up a certain quota of which each member must collect a minimum portion, the C. E. C. will take the following procedure: Special permission will be granted to various fraction bureaus to circulate what we may call special assesment lists, on which the comrades belonging to the various language fractions will sign the names of the contributors and the amount given by each contributor. These lists are to be returned by the various local and district language fractions to the national language fraction bureau which directs the activities of the party members in the numerous language fractions carrying on the party's work among the various national groups of workers.

Armenian Communists---Join the Party!

Statement of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party

THE Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party calls upon those Armenian workers who decline themselves to be Communists but who are still organized separately from the Workers (Communist) Party and its Armenian section, to join the party and to carry out their work in support of Communist principles thru the party organization.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has for more than three years been carrying on a continuous campaign to unite all of the Armenian Communists in the Workers (Communist) Party and its Armenian section and that the energies of all the convinced Communists could be used for work among the Armenian masses. In spite of the efforts of the Central Executive Committee, there still remain outside of the party and its Armenian section a group of former members of the Armenian Workers Party. It is the view of the Central Executive Committee that these comrades were misled and that it is no doubt desire to put themselves in opposition to the party. It is therefore that the Central Executive Committee has decided to open the way for these comrades to affiliate with the party and to carry on active Communist work among the Armenian masses as part of the Workers (Communist) Party.

IN making this decision the Central Executive Committee again emphasizes that the Communist can, under any circumstances withdraw from a Communist Party because he is in disagreement with the Central Executive Committee on some questions of tactics, or policy which does not involve the fundamental principles and policies of the party. It was the duty of Sunarian as well as all the members of the Armenian Workers Party who were of his viewpoint to carry out the decision of the Central Executive Committee of the party in relation to the organization of the Armenian section, even tho they disagreed with this decision. It was because these members did not understand this fundamental Communist duty that they find themselves outside of the organized Communist movement in this country. It is with the understanding that in future the comrades who made this error will carry out all the decisions of the party and its Central Executive Committee as disciplined members of the organization that the Central Executive Committee extends an invitation to the existing branches of the Armenian Workers Party which are not affiliated with the Workers (Communist) Party to immediately become a part of the party.

The procedure should be that where over there are organized groups of the former Armenian Workers Party which are not affiliated with the Workers (Communist) Party, these organizations should immediately adopt resolutions to apply for a charter as a branch of the Workers Party, declaring their acceptance of the principles and policies of the party and willingness to submit to the discipline of the organization.

Branches which take this action will be affiliated with the city committee of their respective city or district with the district organization if no city committees exist. They will purchase their dues stamps thru the city committee or district committee as the case may be, as all branches of the party now purchase their stamps.

The Central Executive Committee calls the attention of the Armenian branches to the fact that the party is now being reorganized on the basis of shop nuclei and street nuclei (International branches) and that they must be prepared to have their branch reorganized with the other branches of the party. At the same time that this reorganization takes place and the members of these branches become members of the shop nuclei and street nuclei, the members will also be organized as part of the Armenian fraction of the party by re-uniting the comrades in the organization for work among the Armenian workers.

BY taking prompt action to affiliate with the Workers (Communist) Party the groups in question will have the opportunity to become part of the city and district organizations of the Armenian fractions and to establish full opportunity for them to participate in the work of these Armenian fractions and to be represented on the city an dditstrict committees of the Armenian fractions.

So far as certain members of the group in question are concerned who were expelled from the party because of their direct violation of the discipline of the Central Executive Committee of the party, the Central Executive Committee will be glad to consider each such case and the circumstances surrounding same, to do whatever possible to reinstate such members to the right of party membership. This reinstatement, however, will only take place after acknowledgement of the errors for which the member was expelled from the party. The individuals who were thus expelled must apply to the Central Executive Committee in writing for reinstatement in the party.

The Central Executive Committee of the party is of the opinion that the proceedure outlined above offers the opportunity for the unification of all Armenian Communists who have a sincere desire to become part of the organized Communist movement of this country. It is time that the wounds received by the Communist movement among the Armenian masses be healed and all the convinced Communists join together to build the influence of the party among the Armenian masses. It urges all the members of the group of Armenian Communists outside of the party to take Immediate advantage of the opportunity to rejoin the party presented to them in this statement and assures them that the Central Executive Committee will do all in its power to permanently heal the breach that has existed among the Armenian Communists.

Central Executive Committee
Workers (Communist) Party.

C. E Ruthenberg.
General secretary.

RUSSIAN BRANCH TO CELEBRATE 8TH YEAR IN CHICAGO, NOV. 8TH

A mass meeting and concert in honor of the eighth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution is arranged by the Russian Branch of the Workers Party for Sunday, Nov. 8, at 6 p. m. at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. Admission free. Come and bring your friends. Russian speakers, a musical program.

Shop Nuclei Help Save The Daily Worker

By Jay LOVESTONE.

The shop nuclei of the party have shown themselves to date to be in the front ranks of the party units in rallying to save The DAILY WORKER.

Amongst the highest contributions given to The DAILY WORKER campaign fund are those made by the various shop nuclei. The proportion of shop nuclei contributing in The DAILY WORKER is greater than the proportion of the other party units; likewise the average collected by the shop nuclei members is higher than the average collected by each member in the various branches.

An examination of the lists prepared to date by The DAILY WORKER indicates the following achievements of various shop nuclei:

New York District.

Shop Nucleus	Amount Contributed to date Ending Oct. 29
Shop Nucleus No. 1	$ 46.00
Shop Nucleus No. 2	20.00
Shop Nucleus No. 4	15.00
Shop Nucleus No. 5	4.00
Shop Nucleus No. 6	6.00
Shop Nucleus No. 9	12.00
Shop Nucleus No. 11	3.00
Shop Nucleus No. 12	12.00
Shop Nucleus No. 13	1.00
Shop Nucleus No. 16	9.00
Shop Nucleus No. 22	5.00
Shop Nucleus No. 27	5.00
Shop Nucleus No. 30	1.00
Shop Nucleus No. 31	5.00

Chicago District.

Pullman S. N. No. 1	$ 7.00
Chicago S. N. No. 2	4.00
Chicago S. N. No. 5	306.34
Chicago S. N. No. 8	4.00
Gigler S. N.	50.00
Cary, Illinois Steel S. N.	25.60
So. Bend Studebaker S. N.	5.00
Gary Steel Mills S. N.	11.65
Kenosha, Wis., S. N.	10.00
Total	$749.59

It must be remembered that at present, the average membership of a shop nucleus is much smaller than that of our branches. Considering this fact, it certainly is creditable to the shop nuclei members that 22 of their units have been able to collect over $700 of the approximately $16,000 already collected for The DAILY WORKER.

But we must admit that a number of the shop nuclei have not yet done their share. A number of the shop nuclei have been inexcusably negligent in participating in this important effort to put The DAILY WORKER on its feet.

The fact of the matter is that this campaign affords the comrades an excellent opportunity to bring the party's ideas and purposes before masses of non-Communist workers. We hereby emphatically point out the shop nuclei which have so far, according to our records, failed to do their bit for The DAILY WORKER. Perhaps some of the individual members of the shop nuclei in this direct list have participated in this drive and have their contributions registered on part of the contribution of party units to which they are not affiliated. This does not remove our criticism. Each shop nucleus, as a party unit, should organize its own little campaign as part of the general party campaign. Each shop nucleus should try to put itself as a basic party unit, in the front ranks of the workers for the party campaign.

The list of shop nuclei which have not yet directly responded, as shop nuclei, to The DAILY WORKER call for help, follow:

New York District (No. 2)

Elizabeth, N. J.: Shop Nucleus No. 1 and No. 2. New York City: Shop Nucleus Nos. 3, 7, 8, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28 and 29.

Pittsburgh (No. 5)

Pittsburgh, Pa., Shop Nucleus No. 1.

Ohio (No. 6)

East Liverpool, Ohio: Shop Nucleus No. 1.

Chester, W. Va.: Shop Nucleus No. 1.

Warren, Ohio: Shop Nucleus, No. 1.

Detroit (No. 7)

Detroit, Mich.: Shop Nucleus No. 2, 3 and4.

Chicago (No. 8)

Chicago, Ill.: Shop Nucleus No. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 9.

Dowell, Ill.: Shop Nucleus No. 1.

Pullman, Ill.: Shop Nucleus No. 2, 3 and 4.

Frankfort Heights, Ill.: Shop Nucleus No. 1.

West Frankfort, Ill.: Shop Nucleus No. 2.

Connecticut (No. 15)

Shelton, Conn.: Shop Nucleus No. 1.

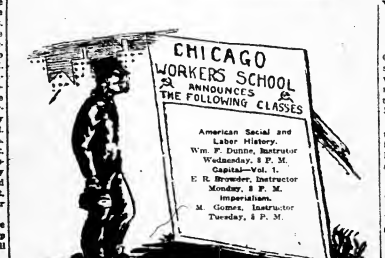
The comrades of the shop nuclei should utilize their strategic positions of having direct contact with the non-Communist workers in the factories. These comrades should without fail, redouble their efforts and show that they can deservedly be called the most active members of our party.

The purpose of the publication of these facts is to stir the comrades of the shop nuclei who have already gotten some results to intensify their activities and at least redouble their results in a short while. The comrades in the shop nuclei which have not yet put themselves on the map in the campaign to Save The DAILY WORKER should at once call meetings of their nuclei and make The DAILY WORKER the first order of business. Each shop nucleus should then, as a party unit, pledge itself a certain quota which it will raise in The DAILY WORKER campaign.

We feel certain that the comrades organized in the existing shop nuclei should be able to gather at least thirty-five hundred of the forty thousand dollars that The DAILY WORKER must have in order to insure its existence.

THE SHOP NUCLEUS AT WORK





Enroll for classes now. Registration fee, $1.00. For each additional class 5 cents. All classes begin week of November 15. Send enrollments to Earl Browder, director of Workers' School, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., or Oliver Carlson, Secretary, 10 S. Lincoln street.

Youth Club to Hear Max Bedacht Sunday

The West Side Freiheit Yugend Club, will celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Russian Soviet Republic with a public meeting at which the main speaker will be Max Bedacht on the "Russian Revolution."—On Sunday Nov. 8th.

The organization appeals particularly to the young folks—but to this meeting invites all workers to the Odd Fellows Hall at the corner of Albany and 12th St.

Read—Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

The Walden Book Shop
307 Plymouth Court
(Between State and Dearborn
Just South of Jackson)
CHICAGO

The Chinese Customs Conference

By James H. Dolsen

PART III

THE FRENCH STANDPOINT.

THE direct interests of France in China are very much less than those of England, Japan, or the United States. Her share in Chinese commerce is small. She has two extremely valuable concessions, those at Shanghai and Tientsin. With Czarist Russia she participated in the Sino-Japanese war loan and her bankers have made other financial advances to the Peking government. British and American residents in the Shanghai foreign settlement have complained that the French failed to do their share in suppressing the "riots."

The importance of France comes rather from her dominant position in Europe, and the fact that she is England's only formidable rival in the old world. Consequently in the commercial and industrial competition for world-power she could, for the sake of the advantages sure to accrue from the friendship of the Chinese, well afford to grant the demands of China. Here again, however, the whole complicated and interdependent character of modern industrial society must be taken into consideration.

FRANCE is in the most difficult financial straits. Unable to reach a settlement of debt to the United States and with the warning of the Coolidge administration that it will frown upon any further bank advances to nations which have not adjusted their debts to this country the French must rely on the financial assistance of the London financiers. She cannot, therefore, act with a free hand in the Peking conferences.

Interests of the United States.

The richest country in the world today, the United States is vitally interested in the events in China. It took the lead in suggesting the calling of these conferences, as we have seen.

What does this government want from China? What is it willing to concede, and why? Alone of the powers concerned it has not seized nor is it holding any Chinese territory. It has not so far participated to any appreciable extent in loans to the Chinese government. Its money is not yet heavily invested in Chinese industry.

BUT—our trade with China amounted to nearly a quarter billion dollars last year (1924) and is growing fast. The Pacific is believed by many leading business men as destined to become the most important avenue of commerce in the world, occupying the position held in the last century by the Atlantic. The Panama Canal removed the greatest obstacle to effective American competition for the trade of the Orient. Its completion brot the Pacific coast of the United States closer to China and Japan than are England or Europe. Moreover a part of this country which is its great manufacturing district, became then almost as near to China as the western coast of Europe had been. The instant effect was to boom trade with the Far East. The world war coming on shortly after the canal was in operation also helped to the four years 1913-1917 American commerce with China doubled, amounting in the latter year to one-sixth of China's total. In the period from 1904 to 1913 the United States made a gain of 244 per cent in her Chinese trade.

The combined result of the world war and the opening of the Panama Canal is graphically shown in the following figures (in millions only):

	U. S. exports to China	U. S. imports from China
1914	$ 27,000,000	$ 43,000,000
1919	117,000,000	154,000,000
1921	124,000,000	158,000,000

Interests Chiefly Commercial.

The interests of the United States in China have thus been predominantly commercial. That the American traders in Shanghai and Hongkong were one with the British in the demand for harsh measures of repression against the Chinese during the recent trouble and determined to retain all their special privileges was evident from the denunciation by the American Association in China of Senator Wm. E. Borah's advocacy of the renunciation of extra-territoriality. In reply Borah excoriated them as part of the imperialistic combine which would oppress and exploit the Chinese people and charge the result of their offenses to some one else. "These interests, including the American chamber of commerce in China, he continued, "are the real cause of the trouble."

ON the other hand, curiously enough, the American missionaries and missionaries in general have been convinced by experience that it will be to their profit to regard themselves like Cecil Rhodes invaluable adjuncts to "civilizing" the backward peoples—seem as a whole to take strong sides with the Chinese for the abolition of foreign privileges. The present anomalous situation, they complain, hinders the work of "converting the heathen" on account of the un-Christ-like attitude of the "superior" white race.

Because of the failure of the last consortium (an agreement to negotiate government loans only thru an association of certain banks representing the great powers except Russia) American finance capital, aside from minor amounts in industry, has invested little in China. Its interests thus lie in the possibilities of the future rather than the protection of the past.

On the whole the financial and commercial interests of the United States, viewed in a large sense, should incline its capitalists to a lenient treatment of the demands of China. The raising of the Chinese tariff would affect its exports to a very limited degree, for they consist chiefly of machinery, oil, wheat, tobacco, lumber, and highly finished steel products, all of which China is unable to supply for the present in sufficient quantity to meet its pressing needs.

So far as extra-territoriality is concerned with no Chinese land in its possession and no important railroad or coal concessions, the interests of the United States would seem to indicate the acceptance of Senator Borah's views as to the advisability of its gradual abolition. It is significant that the Coolidge administration has not seen fit to reject or even modify the published statement on this subject of the chairman of the most important committee in the senate.

Ruthless Measures in China

While these facts would indicate a lenient attitude towards the Chinese demands, it is true on the other hand that the United States has the first to land marines at Shanghai and has taken a prominent part in police the strike areas. American warships patrol the inner waters of China too no other sovereign nation allows armed men of war on its rivers, or other inland waterways.

THE American congress last winter debated for days the question of how large an appropriation should be voted to police the Yangtze Kiang and finally decided that six large river gunboats would be sufficient. It would seem that our lawmakers at Washington are determined to make up for the great scab-herding and strike breaking nation of the world.

The Shanghai China Weekly Review (American owned) boasted last summer of the patrol thus established in these words: "No one outside of the inner councils of the war and state departments at Washington knows just exactly what did happen on the Upper Yangtze about this time during the general strike, 1925, but the captain of any American ship who desired an armed guard got it. The paper adds significantly, you must read between the lines to get it." The commander of the American patrol forces was given instructions not to fire first but if fired upon, to be a close second."

The Wireless Controversy

A MATTER certain to come up at these conferences will be the controversy between the United States and Japan over the erection of wireless stations in China. Some years ago the Chinese government granted the Mitsui company a monopoly of erecting wireless stations. Later it also gave the Federal Telegraph company of America a wireless concession. The Japanese government thereupon protested to China. The American government intervened with the charge that the Mitsui grant was void because it violated the open door policy which Japan had accepted many times.

Sun Yat Sen, Tehang Tso Lin, and Wu Pei Fu.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SENDS THIRTEEN BATTLESHIPS TO BULLY CHINA DURING SHANGHAI STRIKE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—That American naval vessels constituted 13 out of the fleet of 20 ships of foreign powers that intimidated the Chinese in Shanghai after the massacre of students by British police there last May, and that American naval officers are still on shore serving as police in Shanghai, is set forth in a letter received by President Coolidge from Dr Harry F. Ward, national chairman of the American Committee for Justice to China. Dr. Ward has recently returned from a year spent in the Orient, during which he lectured under Y. M. C. A. and other religious auspices in the cities of China. He is a member of the faculty of Union Theological Seminary, New York, and secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Service.

"Whereas," he says, "the dumping of British owned tea into Boston harbor resulted in the independence of the United States, the dumping of British owned opium into the river at Canton resulted in the subjection of China to western powers, thru a series of treaties forced upon her, taking away major portions of her most vital sovereign rights.

"The United States thru its merchants, manufacturers, bankers, and missionaries has participated in and profited by the special unequal treaties upholding them by guns and bayonets.

"In the Shanghai strike, following the shooting of unarmed students by foreign police, May 30, 1925 we supplied 13 out of 20 warships to maintain the policy of control and taxation of the Chinese by foreigners without representation. Our marines were quartered on a Chinese university and high school arbitrarily closed by foreign orders, and our naval forces are still on shore serving as police in Shanghai.

"In the circumstances we may at any moment by the work of a consul or the act of a naval officer or a marine be engaged in war with China without any authorization by congress. Unless this situation is changed the historic friendship that China has for us because of our past policy is bound to be transformed into enmity."

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

The Sacred Right of Private Property.

THE [illegible] of acceptance of the claim was got from the invitation to the conference to be all along stating that the particular nation "is now prepared to consider the Chinese government's proposal for the modification of existing treaties in a measure as the Chinese authorities demonstrate their willingness and ability to fulfil their obligations and assure protection to foreign rights and interests now safeguarded by the exceptional provisions of these treaties in all the notes and correspondence [illegible] their runs this insistence first of all on the protection of foreign property rights in China.

If the foreign nationals can get the Chinese governments to guarantee all their present rights under some other formula equally as binding as the present treaties, Great Britain, France, the United States, and Japan will gladly surrender their special privileges. To the imperialist powers a rose by any other name will smell as sweet."

No Lasting Solution.

Having thus surveyed the factors which determine national policy, it is necessary to understand that the complicated relationships of capitalist industry in national boundaries cause many variations in their particular application. Even the most powerful and strongly centralized autocracy no longer dares to risk a great war without the psychological preparation of its subjects. So the powers must take into consideration at Peking the reaction of their citizens towards the measures taken and the methods proposed.

That a fundamental settlement of the problems involved can be arrived at is not possible. The contradictions developing so swiftly within the world capitalist system, now that it is rotten-ripe, are too great to be solved except by its overthrow. Prophetic of the latter way outstands the ominous figure of the Soviet Union—ominous for the oppressors of the people. The shadows of a giant worker, arm in arm with his peasant brother, fall on the startled faces of the diplomats who plunged the world in one bath of human blood and stand ready to precipitate a second or at least, unable to prevent one.

SCENE OF PRESENT STRUGGLES IN CHINA



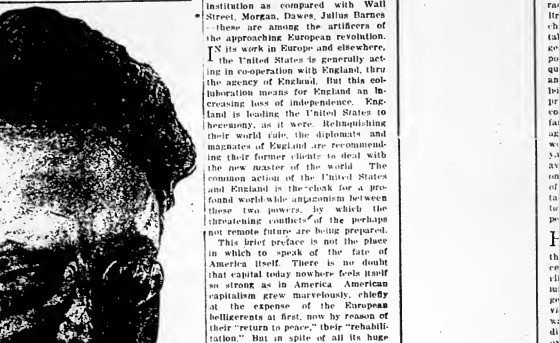
The Preface for America

By Leon Trotsky

This article is the special "Preface For America" written in May, 1925, by the brilliant Communist writer to the American edition of his latest book "Whither England?" published by the International Publishers, Inc. of New York. Here in this country this is being reprinted.

The capitalist press of America has become alarmed over the book. Not only has this preface been generously quoted in the leading American journals, but other parts of the book as well, both in American and England, have been pointed out ex "open advice to the workers to overthrow their governments."

Many journals in both countries have begged in alarm for the suppression of the book.



LEON TROTSKY

THE present work is devoted to a consideration of the ultimate destinies of England, a subject that may be of interest to the American reader for two reasons: First, because England occupies a very prominent position in the world; second, because the United States and great Britain may be regarded as twin stars, one of which grows dim the more rapidly as the brilliancy of the other increases.

The inference to which I am led by my study is that England is heading rapidly toward an era of great revolutionary upheavals. Of course, the English secret service men and their American disciples will declare that I am engaging in propaganda for a proletarian revolution, as if it were possible for an outsider, by means of pamphlets, to alter the course of evolution of a great nation! As a matter of fact, I am simply attempting, by analyzing the most important factors in the historical development of England, to explain the historical path by which that country will be made to encounter obstacles—internal as well as external—to its continued existence. To accuse me of revolutionary meddling in the affairs of foreign countries on the basis of such statements, would be almost equivalent to accusing the astronomer of bringing about a solar eclipse because he has predicted its occurrence.

BUT do not understand me as saying that astronomical phenomena are parallel to the phenomena of society. The former are accomplished outside of us, the latter thru our agency. Which does not mean, however, that historical events may be achieved by our mere wish or directed with the assistance of pamphlets. Far more books and newspapers have come out and are still coming out with the avowed purpose of defending and maintaining capitalism — including British capitalism—than have ever been published to attack it. Ideas of any kind may be effective only when they are based on the material conditions of social evolution. England is headed for revolution because she has already entered the stage of capitalist disintegration. If the guilty must be found, if we must ask: What accelerates England's progress on the path of revolution, the answer is, not Moscow, but New York.

This answer may appear paradoxical, yet it is the simple truth. The powerful and constantly growing influence of the United States on world affairs is rendering more and more impossible and hopeless the situation of British industry, British trade, British finances, and British diplomacy.

THE United States cannot but tend to expand in the world market, failing which its own industry will be threatened with apoplexy because of the richness of its blood. The United States can only expand at the expense of the other exporting countries, which means, particularly, England. In view of the patented Dawes method of harnessing the economic life of an entire mighty nation in the traces of American supervision, it almost provokes a smile to hear people speak of the revolutionary significance of one "Moscow" pamphlet or another. Under the cover of what is called the pacification and rehabilitation of Europe, immense revolutionary and military conflicts are preparing for the morrow. Mr. Barnes, who enjoys the confidence of the department of commerce at Washington, suggests that the European debtors of the United States be assigned to exploit such portions of the world market as will not bring the imperialistic and indebted European cousins of the United States into competition with the expansion of their creditor across the seas. In aiding to restore the European economic system, the United States is simply exploding one inflated illusion after other by giving the Europeans an opportunity to express their poverty and dependence in the language of a firm currency. By exerting pressure on its debtors, or giving them an extension, by granting or refusing credit to European countries, the United States is playing them in a gradually tightening economic dependence. In the last analysis an ineluctable situation, which is the necessary condition for inevitable social and revolutionary disturbances. The communist International, viewed in this light, may be considered an almost conservative institution as compared with Wall Street, Morgan, Dawes, Julius Barnes — these are among the artificers of the approaching European revolution.

IN its work in Europe and elsewhere, the United States is generally acting in cooperation with England, thru the agency of England. But this collaboration means for England an increasing loss of independence. England is leading the United States to ruin, as it were. Relinquishing their world rule, the diplomats and magnates of England are recommending their former clients to deal with the new master of the world. The common action of the United States and England is the cloak for a profound world-wide antagonism between these two powers, by which the threatening conflicts of the perhaps not remote future are being prepared.

This brief preface is not the place in which to speak of the fate of America itself. There is no doubt that capital today nowhere feels itself so strong as in America. American capitalism grew marvelously, chiefly at the expense of the European belligerents at first, now by reason of their "return to peace," their "rehabilitation." But in spite of all its huge power, American capitalism is not a self-contained factor, but a part of world economy. Furthermore, the more powerful the industry of the United States becomes, the more intimate and profound becomes its dependence on the world market. Driving the European countries farther and farther down their blind valley, American capitalism is laying the foundation for wars and revolutionary upheavals, which in their frightful rebound will not fail to strike the economic system of the United States also. Such is the prospect for America. In revolutionary development, America does not stand in the front rank. In the American bourgeoisie will still enjoy the privilege of witnessing the destruction of its older European sister. But the inevitable bong will strike for American capitalism also: the American oil and steel magnates, trust and export leaders, the multimillionaires of New York, Chicago and San Francisco, are performing—the unconsciously—their pre-destined revolutionary function. And the American proletariat will ultimately discharge theirs.

NOTE:—"Whither England," from which this is reprinted, can be secured thru The Daily Worker Publishing Co. Price $1.75.

HOW WAGES ARE BEING SLASHED

By EARL R. BROWDER

FOR capitalism, the key problem of economics is how to increase profits. And for this, the principal means is to reduce the proportion that goes to labor as wages, out of the values labor created, and to increase the proportion that goes for interest, rent and profit.

This can be done directly in two ways; by reducing the wage rates, or by increasing the intensity of labor. And there are various indirect ways, one of which is to keep money wages stationary while the cost of living goes up.

All these means are in active operation today.

Government statistics disclose to some small degree the successes of the capitalists in their schemes for increased exploitation. In "Commerce Reports" of November 2nd, for example, the following figures can be found which are very illuminating:

Cost of living index figure (relative to 1924) Sept. 1924, is 147. For September, 1925, it is 159.

That is an increase of about 8 per cent. If real wages are to remain constant, money wages must be raised 8 per cent also to cover the increased cost of living.

These figures are compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board, a private organization of capitalists, which has certainly no bias in favor of the wage workers.

But what really happened to money wages during the same period? They remained the same or were actually reduced. Which means that real wages have been cut to the amount of 10 per cent or more. This gained for the capitalists an extra profit of between two billion and a billion and a half dollars.

Simple figures from a few states will show how that has come into effect.

The index figure for number of workers employed in New Jersey (1923-100) was 97 in September last year, and 91 this year, an increase of 6 points.

The total payroll for these same periods was 86 and 83, an increase of but 2 points, and therefore a positive decrease in earnings. The official index for average weekly earnings, relative to 1923, showed September last year at 103, while this year it is 98. When compared with the cost of living here is a clear wage slash of 19 per cent.

In Illinois the average weekly earnings relative to 1923, dropped from 101 in September 1924, to 107.6 in September, 1925.

Delaware weekly earnings averaged 4 per cent less this year than last.

And in the Meantime —

Production has been increasing by leaps and bounds. All the indicators of production and trade, point to 1925 as the banner year of capitalist industry in America.

Not only have money wages been reduced. Not only have wages been cut still more thru the higher cost of living. Also the workers have been forced to speed up, and in some cases to work longer hours, so that production has enormously increased.

This year's mass of surplus values appropriated by the capitalist class is doubtless the greatest ever known.

That is why the Wall Street stock market is so joyous, and why the price of stocks has flown skyward. All of this is "washing in" on the accumulated and perspective "surplus values" squeezed out of labor in such rich abundance during 1925.

Postal Receipts on Up Grade.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—Postal receipts, regarded as a barometer of business conditions, continue on the upgrade, totalling $52,489,042 in 50 selected cities during October, as compared with $79,118,862 in October, 1924, an increase of $3,370,179, or 11.57 per cent, the post office department announced today.

Wages and Profits in the Railroad Industry

By MORD WILCUS.

PART I: RAILROAD WAGES

IN the opinion of the public at large, the railroad workers are not badly off, far in excess of others whose earnings are carried. The question arises how such an opinion, false as it is, has been able to gain wide currency even among workers themselves. It is not difficult that there are some groups of workers in this industry who receive wages which permit them to live in decency. But to apply this standard to the railroad workers as a unit is nothing short of deception.

The existence of the labor aristocracy in the form of the Big Four Brotherhoods is unquestionably the chief cause of this prevailing belief, taking root among wage earners in general. A contributing cause is the policy of the railroad employers in quietly spreading illusions in the press, and otherwise of railroad workers, leisurely driving in to work in their privately-owned automobiles, with the consequence that this myth reached fantastic proportions several years ago. The mental picture of a railroad worker driving his "own car" into the yard pedaces the critical faculty of the average worker completely. He at once conjures up images in his mind of the ease and plenty enjoyed by certain groups of workers while he must toil on endlessly on wages scarcely permitting the necessities of life.

HOWEVER, let us look at the facts. Let us see just how much wages these "high-paid" men actually receive. In a shop one is liable to be inclined to think: "Well, I don't get much wages, but the others must be getting it." This is but natural in view of the general secrecy about wages prevailing in the shops. In addition to this, the employers for their own interests, never cease spreading false rumors and exaggerations in order to create jealousy amongst the men and thus divide them against each other. Divide and conquer has always been the slogan of the masters. Furthermore, the failure of the employers to make public their payrolls denies the more class conscious worker a source from which to make comparisons and thus effectively expose on the spot the machinations and chicane of the bosses.

The U. S. department of commerce from which our data is taken divides the railroad workers in seven groups as follows:

1—Executives, assistants and staff assistants.

2—Professional, clerical and general.

3—Maintenance of Way and Structures.

4—Maintenance of Equipment and Stores.

5—Transportation — other than train, engine or yard.

6—Transportation—yard masters, switch tenders and hostlers.

7—Transportation—train and engine service.

THIS grouping which corresponds with the forms of labor in the industry gives a distorted picture of the wage scales in force for the workers as a whole. To eliminate this distortion, we have divided the railroad workers in accordance with minimum and maximum wages they receive. To arrive at the actual weekly wages, the monthly stated wages were multiplied by twelve and then divided by fifty-two. The workers on the railroads are generally paid twice a month. Since there are fifty-two weeks in the year, it would be erroneous to divide the monthly wages by four weeks for a man must eat fifty-two weeks in the year and not forty-eight. All data is for the year 1923, but no material changes have taken place since.

GROUP A—Railroad Workers Receiving Less Than $25 Per Week.

Kind of Work	No. of Workers 1923	Weekly Wages 1923
Mechanical device operators	7,625	$24.50
Messengers	6,721	13.15
Tel. Switchbd. Op. & Office Asst.	5,219	17.10
Janitors & Cleaners	7,597	18.00
Skilled Trades Helpers	11,028	22.45
Pumping Equipment Operators	6,249	18.95
Workers (extra gang & work train)	58,310	18.68
Watchmen & Gatemen	8,451	17.10
Maintenance of Way & Structures Foremen	3,232	22.00
Helper Apprentices	7,679	24.70
Repairer Apprentices	13,625	19.75
Coach Cleaners	12,101	20.75
Maintenance of equipment laborers	115,567	22.35
Station agents (small)	4,137	23.10
Baggage, parcel-room and station workers	8,571	22.85
Carmen, leaders, assistants, sealers and perishable freight inspectors	16,581	21.80
Truckers	42,066	21.25
Laborers	6,251	22.85
Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen	22,813	17.08
Total number of workers receiving less than $25 per week—574,655.		

THE group of workers comprised above number 574,655 men and women or 23 per cent of the grand total of railroad employes on all class 1 roads. Together with their wives and children, they represent a community of over 2,000,000 souls. While this group represents what is generally known as unskilled labor, nevertheless they play a decisive part in maintaining the arteries of the country in running order. The arduous toil of keeping the roadbeds in condition is in their keeping. And yet they are paid wages which will scarcely afford to purchase necessities of life. In the face of these facts it is preposterous to prattle about high-paid railroaders, a third of whom receive less than $25 per week.

GROUP B—Railroad Workers Receiving Between $25 and $33 per Week.

Kind of Work	No. of Workers 1923	Weekly Wages 1923
Clerks	172,306	$28.85
Stenographers and typists	21,822	28.10
Carpenters (bridge and building)	23,507	27.95
Painters (bridge and building)	3,565	27.00
Gang and section foremen (maintenance)	40,080	28.95
Assistant signal men & signal maintainers	2,385	27.45
Carmen	136,707	33.00
Skilled trades helpers	135,236	25.05
Gang foremen, Laborers (shops, engine houses, etc).	4,240	31.40
Telegraphers and telephoners	19,571	$32.60
Telegraphers and telephoners' clerks	13,813	31.95
Baggage agents and assistants	846	30.50
Gang Foremen (freight station, warehous, etc.)	3,774	32.10
Total number of workers receiving between $25 and $33 per week—377,823.		

Group B whose wages fall between $25 and $32 per week consist of skilled workers. Together with Group A they number 1,152,506 wage earners or practically two-thirds of the total number of railroad employes. Compared to organized trades in other industries the scale is low, falling far behind the so-called, American standard of living.

GROUP C—Railroad Workers Receiving Between $33 and $40 per Week.

Kind of Work	No. of Workers 1923	Weekly Wages 1923
Bridge & building gang foreman	5,440	$38.85
Gang foremen (extra gang, work train, etc)	4,852	33.50
Signalmen & signal maintainers	8,057	36.25
Blacksmiths	19,279	37.50
Boilermakers	22,152	38.25
Electrical workers	5,451	38.00
Machinists	68,140	38.90
Sheet Metal Workers	12,594	37.00
Supervisory station agents	5,469	38.10
Road Passenger baggagemen	5,871	39.75
Road passenger brakemen & flagmen	14,581	36.00
Road freight brakemen & flagmen	65,750	39.00
Yard brakemen & helpers	53,301	38.00
Yard firemen & helpers	52,564	34.85
Total Number of Workers Receiving Between $33 & $40 per week—310,421.		

THERE are 310,421 workers comprised in Group C receiving wages which assure them the necessities of life but no more. To talk of maintaining a family in health and decency on a weekly average income of $36 is ridiculous. Of course one must live. But to say that you are living in health and decency is false. You cannot do it.

One cannot obtain a modern three-room apartment today under $45 per month. But a three-room apartment for a family of five, the average composition of a worker's home, is too small and causes overcrowding. And overcrowding, as every intelligent worker knows, is responsible for a large share of the ravages of tuberculosis and other diseases.

Shall one then, on the level of wages in Group C permit a family to live in decency?

What is the cost of living today? A four-room modern flat rents at a minimum of $60 per month or $11 per week. Subtract this sum from $36, the approximate average wage of the above group, and you find the high paid railroad man has $25 left for outer expenditures on food and clothing for a family of five! Not to say a word about unemployment, sickness, etc. If the worker eats, as he should in order to maintain his efficiency as a wage earner, he must live in an overcrowded flat; if, on the other hand, he takes a four-room apartment, to permit himself and his family a minimum amount of breathing space, he is compelled to cut down on his table or eat cheap, undernourishing food. How then, can wages which barely permit the necessities of life alone one to indulge in luxuries or an automobile?

Group D—Railroad Workers Receiving Between $40 and $60 per Week.

Kind of Work	No. of Workers 1923	Actual Weekly Wages 1923
Road passenger conductors	10,531	$54.00
Road freight conductors	26,901	52.85
Yard conductors & yard foremen	22,002	44.10
Road passenger engineers & motormen	13,042	58.85
Road freight engineers & motormen	34,137	59.40
Yard engineers & motormen	22,142	46.45
Road passenger firemen & helpers	12,756	43.45
Road freight firemen & helpers	36,504	41.30
Supervisory clerks	5,309	53.10
Chief clerks	12,879	41.60
Signal and telegraph gang foremen	1,180	44.10
Assistant General Department foremen	12,112	59.75
Maintenance gang foremen & leaders	12,553	52.50
Train dispatchers & inspectors	5,845	59.95
Supervisory station agents	2,459	58.60
Yardmasters and assistants	7,111	58.90
Total Number of Workers Receiving Between $40 and $60 per week—217,888.		

GROUP D—We now come to the group of workers who are generally regarded as the labor aristocracy and many are. This class of workmen despite the word "worker" and look upon themselves as a category distinct from and independent of common labor. Psychologically they mix with bourgeois ideas and standards, they have abandoned the militancy which formerly characterized their activities and are now engaged in operating non-union coal mines, "labor" banks and insurance schemes in complete harmony and co-operation with the capitalistic interests.

It is no accidental that these workers known collectively as the Big 4 Brotherhoods have gained their privileged position. Their gains are not the result of militant struggle or the class-conscious solidarity of its members but on the contrary they are the concessions designedly granted by the railroad interests in order to split and divide the workers and render them impotent as a conscious force in the ever-increasing struggle between capital and labor.

Hence one must not be surprised to find this group receiving wages higher than their fellow workers. It is a means of keeping them apart and weakening the tremendous potential power of the railroad workers as a single unit. Of course, superficially it appears that the higher wages of the labor aristocracy come from the skilled work they do—but then one asks how was it possible for certain sections of the working class to obtain this skill to the exclusion of the vast majority of the proletariat? The answer is obvious. It was the employers who provided the means in the form of free vocational schools (nominal fee schools, Y. M. C. A., Baron de Hirche's Cooper Unions) and promotions based on seniority as in the railroads. These are the two chief subjective factors which constitute the basis for the existence of a labor aristocracy. Both these factors, that is the vocational schools and promotions are initiated and controlled by the employers. By means of these they seduce and corrupt the more individualistic and ambitious members of the working class, isolate and weaken its fighting power. Promotion based on seniority is a powerful means of keeping the workers divided. Each worker knows that he will be promoted in accordance with his seniority and not because of his ability as a skilled worker which stimulates the bravery. Hence in railroads it is not a rather skill which commands higher wages — as is indirect coherent channels accepted by the Brotherhoods of Engineers and Conductors at the expense of their underpaid fellow workers the majority of whom receive wages decidedly below the lowest minimum prescribed by the government itself.

It should be kept in mind that the Big 4 Brotherhoods together with the higher paid technical force comprised in Group D total not more than 20 per cent of the total number of railroad employes.

THE figures furnished by the U. S. department of commerce give the total number of railroad workers for the year 1923 as 1,879,779. This grand total includes the "executives," general officers, lieutenants and sergeants of police, patrolmen, etc. We fail to see, however, how an executive or general officer can be classified as an "employe" or how a police force organized and paid by the railroads to overawe and terrorize the workers can be called useful or necessary to the efficient running of the roads. The well-paid "executives" are nothing but drawbacks holding down sinecures while the riff-raff organized as police bullies receive pariah's wages for their contemptible "labor." These two parasitical groups comprise over 14,000 so-called "employes" who pork-barrelled the stupendous sum of over $75,000,000 in salaries for the year 1923.

THE total amount paid in wages for the year 1923 was $3,043,161,000. This sum includes the 75 million dollars expended on sinecures and "law and order." Dividing the $3,043,161,000 among the 1,879,779 workers, we find the average wage to be $31 per week, a sum absolutely insufficient to support a family in health and decency according to the U. S. department of labor itself. The "prosperity" of the American worker exists principally in the machinations of the bourgeoisie, in their press and in their propaganda abroad designed to entice foreign workmen to the hell-breathing iron- and twelve-hour day steel furnaces of Gary & Co.

BEFORE passing to the second part of the article dealing with railroad profits, it would be in place to describe the hours of labor in this industry. Unfortunately we cannot do so as the department of commerce withholds all data on the subject of hours. The "basic" day is supposed to consist of eight hours, but this is a myth. By allowing overtime, extras, exceptions, etc., the railroad managers craftily metamorphose the "basic" eight-hour day into a "baseless" day. Of course overtime may be necessary in emergencies but when the "emergencies" are more or less permanent affairs there is an end of the eight-hour day.

(To Be Continued)

Morgan Out to Grab Great Muscle Shoals Resources of Power

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Once more the Alabama Power Co., which is owned by the General Electric trust, which is Morgan & Co., is reaching out to grab the nation's vast hydro-electric power plant at Muscle Shoals.

Its transmission lines are the only ones in the region. It is now using the power from the Wilson dam under a six months lease which it secured during the summer from the secretary of war. Its scheme is that Congress shall yield to the demand of the Coolidge administration that the government rid itself of its power dams, and that the company shall get Muscle Shoals on a 50-year lease, with the privilege of renewal after that period. This would in effect be a sale of the plant to the power trust. It would remove the last opportunity of six southern states to have their rates for electric power and light cut by federal competition.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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Protest Against the Barring of Sakhatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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GARMENT WORKERS WIN STRIKE

HUMAN BUTCHER SHOPS IN MINES OF ANTHRACITE REGION KILL AND CRIPPLE 30,000 MINERS YEARLY

The story of the ghastly butchery of coal miners in the anthracite is here told by a coal miner, who better than any other can feel and express the horror of killing and crippling a whole army of workers each year in order to fatten the profits of the mine owners. This is the sixth of a short series of articles by Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, who spent some time in the anthracite recently, most of it in jail for trying to speak to the miners.

• • • •

By ALEX REID

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

(Article VI.)

No words can picture the awful suffering thruout the hard coal regions as a result of the terrible accidents occuring in the mining industry. The anthracite mines have been well referred to as human butcher shops.

Picture an industry centered within 450 square miles, with 158,000 employes, with an annual death roll of over 500 men killed and 20,000 accidents of lesser degree. An average of 500 men per year for the last 20 years have been killed, and the rate

(Continued on page 2)

The Growing Movement for International Unity of World's Trade Unions

This is the beginning of a series of articles dealing with the question of World Trade Union Unity. Undoubtedly this question is one of importance at the present time. Following installments will deal with the International Federation of Trade Unions, the Red International of Labor Unions and the British Workers and International Trade Union Unity.

• • • •

By TOM BELL.

WHY trade union unity? Why is it that at the present time this question is being discussed in every country in the world?

The sentiment for unity of the forces of the working class has always been much to the fore in the labor movement. No labor faker ever attempted to split a union, or smash the solidarity of strikers' forces, unless he declared fervently for unity. Thruout the labor movement the workers hug the idea of the unity of the workers as a great thing to be accomplished. The reactionary, bureaucrats know this, and denounce the left wing elements in the trade unions as "splitters" so that they will be discredited in the eyes of the workers.

But in spite of the sentiment for unity of the ranks of labor very little real unity exists in the labor unions. But the present situation confronting the working class is forcing the question of national and international trade union unity to the fore, and in spite of the efforts of the reactionary labor officials is making great progress.

The very development of capitalist production is forcing the workers to look upon the question of the unity of the trade unions as a practical question—a question of the preservation of their standard of living against the attacks of the bosses.

• • • •

The war of 1914-1918 besides murdering millions of workers and crippling millions more, cracked the basis of the capitalist economic system in Europe. At the same time the forces of production of the United States and Japan were enormously expanded owing to the fact that they played the role of salesmen to the combatants, supplying them with the munitions of war. The allied powers came out of the war indebted to the United States for billions of dollars—the United States became the financial dictator of the world, the position once held by Great Britain.

The destruction of billions of dollars of wealth, and the destruction of productive forces, produced a crisis in the capitalist

(Continued on page 3)

REPORT MUSSOLINI PLOT A FAKE TO AID FASCIST DICTATOR KEEP POWER

LONDON, Nov. 8—According to the dispatch received early by the Daily Herald, liberal labor paper, from a responsible corrspondent on the border of Italy, the alleged plot against the life of Mussolini is a tabrication, framed up with the idea of giving fascism, which is losing inducnce, a new opportunity to take drastic action against the opposition.

FRED MERRICK GOES TO TRIAL ON NOV. 30TH

Bosses Out to Jail Pittsburgh Communists

I. L. D. News Service.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 8—Fred Merrick, veteran of the labor movement in the capitalist harpens of Pennsylvania, and nine other Communist workers must stand trial in Pittsburgh on November 30, and show cause why they should not spend several years in jail for daring to assist the workers better their conditions by organizing them into unions and into political organizations that would fight for their interests now, and their ultimate emancipation from the yoke of capitalism.

The technical charge against Merrick and his comrades was the distribution of leaflets published by the Workers Party immediately prior to May Day, 1923. This was construed as a violation of the Pennsylvania "sedition" law. This law was placed on the statute books by the big bosses of Pennsylvania, headed by An-

(Continued on page 2)

LABOR THRONGS PARTICIPATE IN NOV. 7 MEETINGS

Chicago Toilers Defy Storm Saturday

Despite the continuous downpour of rain thru the day which later turned to snow, a great throng of Chicago workers attended the mass meeting arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party in the Temple Hall, Saturday evening, to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution.

Soviet Union Heartily Cheered.

Every mention of the victory achieved by the workers of the Soviet Union lent a hearty response from the assembled workers.

The meeting opened with the singing of the Russian funeral march by the Freiheit Singing Society in the memory of the dead Soviet war minister, Mikhail Frunze, who gave his life in the cause of the workers' revolution in Soviet Russia.

Following the funeral hymn and the International, the chorus then sang a song composed by the chorus leader dedicated to the memory of Nikolai Lenin.

After a number of encores, Martin Abern with a few introductory remarks introduced Max Bedacht, editor of the Workers' Monthly, and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party.

New War on Soviets.

"Eight years have passed since the news that electrified the world that the workers of Russia have taken power into their hands thru the workers' and peasants' Soviets," declared Bedacht in his opening remarks. He then showed that while we had gathered to celebrate the victory of the Russian workers, we must also see the dangers confronting them in the

(Continued on page 2)

METAL WORKER VOROSHILOV, NEW COMMISSAR OF WAR AND MARINE

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 8—A metal worker now commands the Red Army and Red Navy of Soviet Russia. Clement E. Voroshilov, an experienced commander who won great victories in command of the tenth army division on the southwestern, front during the years of 1919, has been chosen the successor of Michael V. Frunze, commissar of war, who recently died.

Voroshilov is 44 years old and attained prominence largely in the same way as did General Budenny, by effective organization of the Soviet cavalry which was the big factor in defeating the counter-revolutionary war waged by Denikin with the aid of British, French and American money and supplies.

The third of the Red Army's commanders takes his new post as a promotion from his command of the Moscow garrison. Leon Trotsky, the first commander of the Red Army, is now in highly responsible position with the concessions commission and economic reconstruction of Soviet industry.

Red Commissar of War



CLEMENT E. VOROSHILOV.

SCARCITY OF HOUSES IN LONDON FORCES FAMILY OF 12 TO LIVE IN TENT

LONDON, (By Mail)—Unable to get a house, a man and his wife and ten children are living in a tent at Camelford, in the Plymouth district.

The magistrates have given the family seven days' notice to quit on the ground that the tent is unfit for human habitation.

ATTEND PURCELL MEETINGS, SAYS CAP UNION HEAD

Budish Issues Appeal to New York Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—In an enthusiastic statement issued by J. M. Budish of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, he calls upon the workers of the city to attend the two big Purcell meetings which have been arranged for Nov. 17.

The trade union committee which is arranging these meetings has been compelled to hire two halls on account of the great demand for tickets to hear A. A. Purcell the president of the International Federation of Trade Unions. Both New Star Casino and the Central Opera House have been hired for the occasion.

The next conference of the trade union committee has been called for Sunday, Nov. 15 at 3 p. m., at Bryan Thoven Hall.

Brother Budish's comment is but one example of the fine support coming from the labor movement for the Purcell meeting.

• • •

By J. M. BUDISH.

Urges Workers to Hear Purcell.

I would like to urge very strongly every laboring man and woman to attend the Purcell meetings.

The need for unity within the trade union movement of every country and among the trade union movements of the world was at no time as indispensable as at present.

The newspapers report attempts to break down the strike of the anthracite miners by importing Welsh coal from England. All restrictions on immigration cannot in the least remedy the effects of competition resulting from the oppression of labor in the less developed countries like China, India, North Africa, etc., by the imperialist powers. In this country the so-called open shop movement is becoming ever more aggressive and unscrupulous. A report just submitted to the 20th convention of the National Association of Manufacturers held in St. Louis, styles the union shop as the closed shop and declares it the social obligation of American industry to combat the closed union shop; the convention itself adopted the open shop slogan. The National Association of Manufacturers unscrupulously demanded the confiscation of the privilege of coining the flesh and sinew of the helpless children into ever greater profits.

(Continued on page 2)

'AMALGAMATED' TRIUMPHS OVER INTERNATIONAL TAILORING CO., IN CHICAGO AND NEW YORK CITY

After 19 weeks of bitter struggle the strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union against the International Tailoring Company in New York City and Chicago came to an end with a complete victory for the union. The company was forced to sign on the dotted line renewing the old contract and recognizing the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The announcement of the end of the strike was made by the president of the union at the Bud Carriers' Hall, corner Harrison and Green streets, yesterday afternoon where great numbers of the members of the Amalgamated had gathered to celebrate their victory.

The terms of settlement were decided on after a three-day conference in the Vanderbilt Hotel in New York City where a committee representing the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' general executive board met with Jacob L. Hobes, president of the International Tailoring company.

All members of the United Garment Workers' Union, that have acted the part of strikebreakers have been urged and union men will be on the job this morning.

Tried to Leave Town.

In Chicago the plant will not be working at full force for ten days as the company will have to bring the machinery which it sent to Rock Island and Moline, in the hope of establishing factories there and crippling the strike, back to the plant at 711 West Jackson Blvd.

The news of the union winning the strike had been rumored for a day or so before the victory celebration, but a final settlement had not as yet been made.

The Bud Farmers' Hall where the victory celebration took place was a seething mass of joyous strikers. In the rear of the hall a band played the international and other melodies, and the stage were placed floral tributes from every local represented in the joint board.

Spell "Victory" in Red.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union had a large floral tribute of red roses shaped like a horse-shoe with a white bar across the middle in the center of the platform.

On the bar in red flowers was the word "Victory." On the sides of the horseshoe were the dates June 25, 1925, the day they went on strike and November 7, 1925, the day the settlement was made.

Speaker after speaker representing the various Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America locals in the city and large garment factories, congratulated the 800 International Tailoring Co. workers on their victory and pointed out that not only was this a strike of the International Tailoring company workers, but that it was a strike of the entire union against the attempts of the bosses to crush the union and establish the open shop.

PITTSBURGH WORKERS EAGERLY WAITING TO GREET PURCELL MONDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 8.—"World Trade Union Unity" will be discussed by A. A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions at a mass meeting arranged in this city Monday, Nov. 9, 8 p. m. at Carnegie Music Hall, Federal and Ohio Sts., N. S. Pittsburgh.

Judging from the way tickets for the meeting are being sold in advance it is expected that the hall with a seating capacity of not less than two thousand will be packed to the doors.

The subject which Mr. Purcell will discuss is of vital importance to the workers the world over and no one knows this better than Mr. Purcell who stands at the head of the Amsterdam Internationl. Mr. Purcell was head of the British trade union delegation which visited Russia and whose report on the conditions there is being read with greatest interest by the workers thruout the world.

Pittsburgh is fortunate enuf to be one of the nine cities where Purcell, who was fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention from the British trade unions, will speak while in this country.

The meeting is arranged by a committee consisting of representatives of various trade unions of Pittsburgh and vicinity.

Every worker who is able to think for himself, should leave everything else aside and come to hear what Purcell has to say to the American workers.

Here's the Corn Husking King.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Nov. 8.—Oscar Hagemeier of Nokomis, was the corn husking king of Montgomery county today. He husked 27 bushels and 45 pounds of corn in one hour.

AGAINST CAPITALIST WARS!

DECLARING that the new international of trade unions must be based on open hostility to all capitalist wars, none of which he charged had ever benefitted the working class, Purcell said:

"The hardest blow that we, the industrial workers of the world can strike, is that when our masters call for wars, whenever they make threats of war, we must say to them, 'If you want war and must have war, get into it and fight it yourself.'"

Workers of America! Rally Against the Danger of New World Wars!

UNITE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE RUSSIAN WORKERS' REPUBLIC!

An Appeal to the Young and Adult Workers on Armistice Day, November 11th

ARMISTICE DAY! The seventh anniversary of the ending of the last imperialist war, again finds the capitalist class in preparation for new wars. Everywhere we find tremendous increases in armaments—greater military preparations, larger armies—preparations for another blood bath for the workers.

The capitalist class again is attempting to fool the workers and make them willing cannon fodder in the coming war. All over the country the reactionary forces are arranging demonstrations, parades, celebrations. These demonstrations—all of them of a military character—are living proofs of the preparations that are being made for new wars.

Capitalism Leads to New War.

New and greater wars confront the workers; new wars which bring death, misery and degradation to the masses and greater power and profits to the capitalist. The problems of the capitalist class were not solved by the last world war. The conflict of interests, the struggle for markets, control of colonies, spheres of influence, concessions, and financial power continue sharper than ever. These conflicts are leading swiftly to a new world war.

Remember the last war. The capitalists lied to the workers with their false words about a "war for democracy." But the workers got no democracy. They have none today. They returned from the war and found wage cuts, longer hours of work, worse working conditions and a national open shop drive. They found their unions attacked by the bosses and the government. They found the most progressive workers thrown into jail for defending their class.

The "patriotic" bosses lied about "the war to end all wars." Today new wars threaten the people. American marines and soldiers are to be found in all four corners of the earth protecting the interests of Wall Street. Only recently in Panama, American troops fought against workers who were trying to improve their conditions. In every South American and Central American republic, American imperialism oppresses the will of the masses by force of arms. In Haiti, San Domingo, Nicaragua workers and peasants are killed by the hundreds for fighting for independence from Wall Street. In the Philippines, peasants are shot down by American soldiers. In China, Persia, Syria and Morocco, America's armies and navies fight the battles of the bankers and businessmen. In Germany, Austria, Hungary, France and Belgium, the workers feel the bitter scourge of American financial control in the form of constantly decreasing standards of living, which help to bring down the working conditions of American toilers.

Struggle for World's Markets.

The struggle between the imperialist nations for the control of the world's markets, colonies, oil supplies, iron, shipping, and other sources of profit is becoming keener every day. The conflicts of the giant imperialists are drawing to a head. And everywhere preparations are being made for another slaughter. The building of big armies and navies, a huge air fleet, military training in the schools, the citizens' military training camps, the celebration of "patriotic" holidays like armistice day are steps in that direction.

Now a new factor has entered the scene. Since the last world war a breach has been made in the armor of the capitalist world. The heroic struggles of the Russian workers and farmers have succeeded in building and strengthening the republics of the Soviets which stand as a splendid monument for the world's workers, an example for them to follow. The existence of the Soviet Union is a bone in the throat of the imperialists. All of their attempts to overthrow the Russian republic have heretofore failed. Now they are making a new attempt. Thru the so-called "security pact," the pact of Locarno, the imperialists, under the guidance of Wall Street, are trying to forge an iron ring for the destruction of Russia. Wall Street hopes not only to achieve sufficient stability in Europe for it to collect its millions of dollars in debts, but also to organize a mighty power for the elimination of its greatest enemy, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The workers of the world have a powerful weapon in the Soviet Union. It is the property of the working class as a whole. The working class everywhere must defend Russia against this new attack. The right for the defense of Soviet Russia is at the same time a fight against the danger of new imperialist wars!

Working Class Youth Are First Victims.

Young workers! You who are the first victims of capitalist war must organize to fight for the end of war which can be brought about only by the end of capitalism. You who are more bitterly exploited than any other section of the working class must join in the struggles of your class!

Working class mothers! Your sons whose bodies are torn and twisted and crippled on the battlefield for the profits of the capitalist class. Demand an end to imperialist wars!

Negro workers! Remember the infamous treatment accorded to the heroic colored soldiers of the 24th infantry for defending the honor of their race. They were used as the tools of imperialism in the trenches of war and will be used once more unless you join the struggle against the ruling class which robs you in the industries and on the land and lynches you for demanding equality with white people!

Workers! Imperialist wars are wars for the benefit of the ruling class. You have only one war to fight, in which to sacrifice, in which to win victories and that is the war of the workers against the capitalist class. Join unitedly in the class war against the war of the imperialists!

Workers! Rally for the defense of the Soviet Union!

Demand the immediate recognition of the Russian republic!

Demand the withdrawal of American forces from all foreign countries!

Join the movement for organized political expression of the workers, a mass labor party!

Demand the abolition of child labor!

A six-hour day and five-day week for young workers!

Abolish military training in the schools!

Down with capitalist war and imperialism!

Unite in the struggle for a republic of workers and farmers!

Central Executive Committee,
Workers (Communist) Party of America.
National Executive Committee,
Young Workers (Communist) League of America.

PURCELL APPEAL IN CHICAGO FOR WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY GETS ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE

Chicago workers assembled in the Wicker Park and North Side Turner halls, enthusiastically greeted Albert A. Purcell, fraternal delegate of the British Trade Union Congress to the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City and head of 22,000,000 trades union workers affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, as he urged the unity of all workers in the struggle against international capitalism.

Both meetings were held under the auspices of a local Purcell Trade Union Committee whose members were interested in the movement now on foot to unite the workers of all lands into one international trade union body.

Morton L. Johnsen, of the Electrical Workers' Union, acted as chairman at Wicker Park Hall.

Louis Look, chairman of District No 8 (Chicago) International Association of Machinists, was chairman at the North Side Turner Hall gathering.

Unanimous approval greeted a motion from the floor to make the Purcell meeting committee a permanent body for the promotion of international trade union unity.

Similar committees are being set up in the other cities visited by Purcell.

After a few introductory words, he introduced Purcell as the speaker of the evening.

Shows Labor Divided.

Purcell began by stating that he was proud of this opportunity to speak before the workers of Chicago in behalf of world trade union unity. He then began to vividly portray the disorganized condition which the workers of the world are in at the present moment.

The Versailles treaty, Purcell said, has not only split nation geographically, but it has also split the labor unions. Where there had been powerful unions once today the trade unions were split into small language groups and there was little of union organization in many centers. He then pointed out the great need for unity in France where three unions exist, in Poland with three, in Germany with three, in Italy where the unions had been split and partially destroyed by the fascisti, and in Holland the home of the International Federation of Trade Unions, here there were six unions and over 430,000 workers in unions that were not affiliated with any national or international union.

Discusses Immigration.

Next he had shown the need for unity in those nations he dwelt on the effect that immigration laws passed in the United States had on the French workers. He stated that 2,000,000 workers, who would have gone to America, mostly from Poland and Italy, were now in different industrial centers of France, where they have formed the conditions of the French labor market. These workers were unorganized and a great task lay before the international workers' organizations to organize these workers.

He then described the conditions of the miners of India who are forced to work 36 hours in one stretch and of women who often give birth to children while they are in the mines and of the children of eight and nine years of age working these hours. The men were receiving but one shilling and 10 pence and the women 1 shilling and 2 pence per day. The coal mined under these conditions was competing in the international market with that mined in America and Europe.

He proved that not only is this true of the mining industry but it is equal true of the cotton industry as well. Cheap labor in the colonies is more and more displacing that of the highly developed industrial nations and that the betterment of these conditions was not only the duty of the workers in India and China and the other colonial territories, but that it was the duty of the international working class.

Big Army of Unemployed.

In his speech, he brot out that in England at the present time there were at least, 2,000,000 workers unemployed, of which 1,500,000 were drawing unemployment benefits from the government, commonly called "dodges" by the capitalist press which was the most insulting term that the capitalist class could invent to libel the working class, he declared. He showed that these workers were entitled to the benefits they received for they had paid the entire sum that was now being used by the government to pay them. He showed that the government quota had come out of their pockets in taxation and that the employers' quota had come out of the products they had produced.

He denounced the campaign of vilification which the capitalist press has entered into against the unemployed workers of England terming them paupers, etc., forgetting that there was an army of 250,000 of the most highly skilled workers produced in England constantly unemployed, due to the economic condition of Great Britain.

He then spoke of the steps being taken to bring the damned workers of Russia into a closer union with the workers of all other lands. He showed that in Russia the trade unions run all the economic institutions of the country and that they are a part of the directorss as well as the productive forces of the nation.

Want the Russian Workers.

Purcell declared that it was no concern of the British workers, that are now trying to bring the Russian workers and the International Federation of Trade Unions closer together, as to the political opinions held by the Russian workers, but what concerned them was that the Russians had succeeded in organizing 6,000,000 workers and that it was necessary to have these unionists in the international drive against internationally organized capitalism. He showed that with this tremendous power behind them they could much more easily organize the workers of India, China and other colonial possessions to wring from the capitalist class better working and living conditions. He urged the American Federation of Labor to close the attitude of the British workers and to join units of all workers in order to more effectively carry on the struggle against capitalist encroachments.

Another Hearst Merger.

SYRACUSE N.Y. Nov. 5. — Purchase of the Syracuse Journal, one of the oldest newspapers in the state, by William Randolph Hearst, was announced here today. The Journal will be consolidated with the Syracuse Telegram, which Mr. Hearst established in Syracuse three years ago, and the combined papers will appear today as the Journal-Telegram.

Albert A. Purcell



A. A. Purcell

CHAIRMAN British Trades Union Congress. Member of Parliament since 1923; chairman and member of Bureau of International Federation of Trade Unions; parliamentary secretary to National Furnishing Trades Ass'n; chairman National Council of Labor Colleges. Born 1872, London. Father a French polisher. Prim. school; self-educated. Formerly a French polisher. Joined trade union 1889. General secretary Amalgamated French Polishers, 1900-10, which combined with Furnishing Trades Ass'n. Organizer for new organization, 1910-13; combined furniture workers' strikes in England and northern Ireland, 1897-1923; negotiated working conditions in almost every furniture manufacturing center since 1900. President Manchester and Salford Trades Council, 1922-23. Member General Council of British Trades Union Congress, 1919-24. Member labor delegation to Russia, 1920-24. Parliamentary Committee, 1919-21. Labor member Municipal Town Council, 1904-10. Member Labor Party.

From "American Labor Who's Who."

DATES GIVEN PURCELL ON TOUR THRU THE U. S. AND CANADIAN CITIES

The trade union committee arranging the Purcell tour has announced the following dates for his speeches in several cities of the United States and Canada:

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 10, at 8 p. m., at the Engineers' Auditorium, corner Ontario and St. Clair.

Toronto, Canada, Nov. 11, at 8 p. m. at Central Labor Union.

Montreal, Canada, Nov. 13, at 8 p. m. at Central Labor Union.

New York City, Nov. 17, evening, at the New Star Casino.

HUMAN BUTCHER SHOPS IN MINES OF ANTHRACITE REGION KILL AND CRIPPLE 30,000 MINERS YEARLY

(Continued from page 1)

is increasing today with leaps and bounds.

Death List Growing Yearly.

Last year 538 men were killed in the anthracite mines. This year the rate is a great deal higher, and if the mines had continued to work and killed men for the remaining five months of the year as they did the first seven months there would have been well over 600 more slaughtered.

The figures prove conclusively that the flesh and blood sacrificed by the miners is but an insignificant item in the profits of the coal barons. Such instances must not interfere in the daily grind of profit, even when ground out of the lives of the murdered miners.

An Army of Cripples.

In 1923 there were 29,172 men injured in the anthracite hell holes, many of whom would have been better to have been killed outright. Hundreds of them as a result of their accident are totally incapacitated and doomed to a life of torture, a burden to themselves, their heartbroken wives and families.

Hundreds of these unlucky and more slaves every year have their backs broken are blinded, or internally injured in a manner that leaves them totally helpless.

In 1924, 30,241 men were injured. Picture this army of fellows, 30,000 strong being carried home to their tortured ones on improvised stretchers, torn, crushed, and bleeding and you will readily understand the degree of suffering in the human butcher shops.

One Fifth Killed or Hurt Yearly.

Nearly one fifth of the total number of men employed in the collieries each year are victims of the industry and killed or injured. But what does that terrible toll of death and suffering mean to the chiefs of finance who are waging fat on the life blood of these tortured slaves.

To bring this condition as force fully as possible to the reader we will examine the official figures. Five hundred men killed per year means that every day the mines operate, two men die and they are carried home to the widow and their little orphaned children amidst scenes of suffering and anguish that no pen can describe.

In an attempt to hide the degree of the suffering of this mine the coal operators throuout the anthracite region are pointing out that compensation benefits are paid the widows and orphans. Compensation is a mockery. Fifty bucks in exchange for the life of the father and breadwinner, and what a compensation it is!

A Benefit, Or a Sentence?

The state laws of Pennsylvania decree that twelve dollars per week be paid the widow to raise her family. Twelve dollars per week to pay rent, feed, clothe, and educate the children, mentioning nothing of fuel, sickness, doctor bills and taxes.

Twelve dollars per week means death to all their hopes and aspirations, and dooms the victims to a life of suffering and starvation.

ATTEND PURCELL MEETINGS, SAYS CAP UNION HEAD

(Continued from page 1)

thus revealing that grasping greed is their only real aim in the "open shop" campaign.

In the face of these aggressive attacks of capital, labor must unite its ranks both nationally and internationally to protect its positions and make possible the further improvement of its conditions; not to speak of gaining an ever increasing control in industry.

A. A. Purcell, the chosen spokesman of the British Trade Union Congress brings here a ringing message from our fellow workers in Great Britain for the world unity of labor. I was privileged to hear his appeal delivered at the forty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, and it struck me as if it was forged by the century-long experience of the British labor movement. I do not know of any better way of promoting the great cause of the world unity of labor than by bringing the appeal and message of Brother A. A. Purcell and the British Trade Union Congress which he represents, to every working man and woman of this country. I do not think there is a working man or woman here who can afford to miss the opportunity to listen to and benefit by Brother Purcell's great and convincing appeal on behalf of labor unity.

There are signs indicating that the working people in every industrial country are beginning to realize how indispensable the unity of labor is.

The splendid victory of the British miners which was gained as a result of the united support of the entire labor movement of Great Britain and the International Federation of Miners, is a striking example of what can be accomplished by the unity of labor in the field of economic action. The splendid victory just gained by the working people of Germany during the recent elections in Berlin, is another striking example of what can be accomplished by unity of labor within the field of political action.

Lewis Fails to Reply to the Open Letter Sent Him by the Progressive Miners

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, President Coolidge, writing his message for the session of congress that convenes next month, declares he will have nothing to say demanding action in the anthracite coal strike situation. No recommendations are needed, he says.

That means that Washington like Wall Street is satisfied with developments in the Pennsylvania strike field.

* * * *

On the one hand:
The miners' funds are running low.
The bitter cold of winter is already here.
Hunger and misery spread suffering.

On the other hand:
The price of the dwindling anthracite stocks on hand mounts higher.

This means greater profits for the mine owners and their agents, the wholesalers and retailers of anthracite.

The profit press is on the side of the coal barons and helps place the blame for the continuance of the strike on the miners.

Time is on the side of the coal profiteers.

* * * *

Since the "Strikebreaker" Coolidge administration is the ally of the mine barons, it therefore joins in the waiting game. It does nothing. All that can be done for the mine owners has been done.

The militancy of the coal miners has been neutralized to some extent thru capitalist influence over their leaders, especially the miners' president, John L. Lewis, who refuses "to fight the government."

Jails are ready awaiting left wing spokesmen who urge a class fight on the workers against their exploiters.

The local police department, the county sheriff's office, the state militia, the infamous Pennsylvania "Cossacks," the federal troops, all rest on their arms waiting the moment that they may be needed to crush the least display of active discontent on the part of the strikers and their sympathizers.

There are laws galore upon the statute books to keep the coal miners in submission. These are ready for use. But when laws stand in the way of the mine owners' profits, like the anti-smoke ordinances of New York and other cities, these are set aside and made inoperative. Coolidge doesn't neet to act.

* * * *

The coal barons stand ready to smash the strike at any cost. The mine workers cannot afford to waste one ounce of strength in the struggle for their victory. President Lewis has not yet answered the open letter of the Progressive Miners' Committee that said:

"We demand, Mr. Lewis, that you call out the maintenance man and make it a real strike to force the bosses to yield to our demands.

"We are against any compromise which doesn't give us the thing that is most important to us, better wages, so that we can give our families a better standard of life.

"We urge that you and the executive board take immediate steps to create a strike relief fund and pay strike relief. We have got to have this support to win this strike, and WE ARE DETERMINED TO WIN.

"Ask the 25 million workers of this country to come to our aid, Mr. Lewis, by sending out a general appeal for strike relief funds.

"We ask you, Mr. Lewis, to demand of the railroad unions that they refuse to haul coal while the strike lasts."

President Lewis has not answered those demands except, of course, to make new attacks on the left wing of the miners' union. Thus he plays into the hands of the mine owners.

Tho mine workers call upon Mr. Lewis to help them win the strike. But with his help, or without it, they will win.

LABOR THRONGS PARTICIPATE IN NOV. 7 MEETNGS

(Continued from page 1)

security pact which has been drawn up by the capitalist nations as a new weapon to be used in their war against the Soviets of Russia, which have resisted the blockades, and the invasions of the capitalist class and to prepare ourselves for these new attacks that the capitalists would make on the workers' and peasants' government of Russia.

"During these eight years we have heard the prophets of the capitalist class say the downfall of Soviet power was only a matter of months.

"The capitalist prophets that the Soviet power would fall and that by continually predicting the downfall and suggesting the weakness of the Soviet power, it would cause them to give up hope and abandon the struggle.

"We have found that even many friends of Soviet Russia have given up hope and began to believe that capitalism is firmly entrenched."

He then decried the tendency as represented by Lore in Andicon, Pressard in France and the recent renegades of the Communist movement in England who believe that capitalism is more firmly entrenched than ever.

Capitalism Growing Weaker.

"In capitalism really the giant that it was before the war?" asked Hardwick, and then went on to show that the American capitalism had become stronger, international capitalism had become weaker.

"From the body of international capitalism an arm has been cut off. That arm is Soviet Russia. That arm instead of rotting, has grown a head, feet, a body and has become a giant in itself."

In referring to capitalism in her many, he said:

"The Dawes' plan is still alive. But Germany is dead. The Dawes' plan is an electrical injection that makes the dead body of Germany quiver every once in a while making it appear that it has life."

He then pictured the financial bankruptcy of France and the attempt of the Painleve cabinet to stabilize the franc.

"Financial bankruptcy must be followed by political bankruptcy," he declared, and characterized France as the foot of capitalism afflicted with locomotor ataxia.

"But the victory of the Russian revolution was but the winning of one battle in the world revolution and on this day it is up to us to consider what we the workers of America, can do to serve the best interests of the workers of Soviet Russia and of the workers of the world.

"The condition of victory of the Russian revolution was a Bolshevik Party, the condition of victory of the American workers will be a Bolshevik Party.

Prepare for Our Task.

"On this day we should not only celebrate the victories already achieved but we should investigate how well we are prepared to do our duty, to not only insure the existence of Soviet power in Russia but to extend it to other parts of the world; in reforming the present organization and indoctrination of the Workers Party, he declared.

"It is an attempt on the part of our party to fulfill its task as leader of the workers in the United States."

He then dwelt on the necessity of the party becoming a really proletarian party reaching into every mine, shop and factory and becoming a part of the daily life of the worker. He urged those present to do all they can to strengthen those instruments that will be used to better bolshevize the membership, and declared that

"our greatest instrument is The DAILY WORKER.

"It is easy to get a lot of enthusiasm over the celebration of the victories of the Russian workers, but we must not forget that these victories had to be paid for in sacrifices. It is up to us to show our appreciation of those sacrifices by strengthening our own organization so that we can better lead the American proletariat to victory."

The speaker to follow Max Bedacht was Herbert Zam, national secretary of the Young Workers' League, who called the security pact aligned at Locarno an attempt on the part of capitalism to rehabilitate itself.

He pointed out that the weakest link in the chain of capitalism is no longer central Europe where capitalism was first introduced, but that has moved to the colonial possessions of Syria, Morocco, China, where revolts against imperialist domination have broken out.

He then reviewed the history of the formation of the Communist International and spoke at length on the part that Karl Liebknecht had played in the organization of the youth against militarism. He showed that the fight started by Liebknecht has been taken up by many others, mentioning Crouch and Trumbull as two of those in this country who are fighting the imperialist policies of their master.

He urged the workers to organize and to struggle for the establishing of a Communist society in America.

Sing Revolutionary Songs.

Following the talk by Herbert Zam the Ukrainian workers' chorus, in the colorful costumes of their native land, sang a number of revolutionary songs.

Max Shachtman, who followed the Ukrainian chorus, called upon all to make sacrifices, just as the Russian workers had done in the struggle, urging the assembled workers to contribute to The DAILY WORKER. collection was then taken up.

Karl Brodsky, director of the research department, followed Max Shachtman.

Come to Rejoice.

"We wonder how it can be that people come here and stay every Sunday night and listen to poor speakers? There must be a reason. You don't come here to hear the speaker at all. You come here to rejoice.

He showed how the Russian revolution stopped the imperialist world war and lifted Russia out of the mosaic of imperialism and showed the workers how to organize.

He showed that the greatest achievement of the Russian revolution was the organization of the Communist International for the organization of which the capitalist class will never forgive the workers. He called upon the assembled workers to stand by the Communist International and the pledge their alliance to the workers of Soviet Russia.

* * * *

Successful Demonstration in Detroit
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 8. Workers turned out in great numbers here to join the celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia. Many nationalities were represented at the gathering, which was held at Finnish Hall.

J. Lewis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, was the principal speaker, showing how the Boyshevik revolution, the basis of the world proletarian struggle for power, has enhanced from the defensive during its first years to an offensive struggle against international capitalism. Eskar tiwong, district organizer, was chairman. Barney Mass spoke for the Young Workers' League. Alfred Dietz made the appeal for DAILY WORKER subscriptions. The Finnish band and the Ukrainian, Finnish and other choruses furnished the musical program, with a program of gymnastics being given by a group of Finnish children. The program ended with an address by a Finnish speaker and a playlet in Finnish.

Altho an admission was charged and in spite of the fact that many laughed and much literature was disposed of, nevertheless, the audience and collection totaled $151.58 tho The DAILY WORKER collection.

Fred Merrick Goes to Trial Nov. 30th At Pittsburgh, Pa

(Continued from page 1)

drew Mellon, secretary of the treasury and political enforcement chief who is also a heavy owner of coal deposits. Elbert Gary, one of the chief owners of Pittsburgh, the he lives in New York City, and the big coal operators. As Merrick and his associates were active in fighting for the workers, exploited by those capitalist barons, they were stated for the prison and the charge of instituting a "bad" lot, was as good as any other to hold them on.

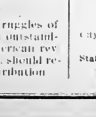
The capitalists of Pittsburgh would give their right eye to get Merrick behind the bars. They railroaded him once before and want to do it again. They have spent a lot of time and much money in building an iron bound frame up. They have everything on their side, except the workers. They have money, and the government.

The battle line in this case is, as in all cases of its kind. Fred Merrick and his comrades, supported by the class conscious workers against the lawless facist and iron, supported by all the powers of government from Coolidge down to the most contemptible local flunkey in Pittsburgh.

The International Labor Defense is conducting the legal defense of Merrick and the other defendants.

GOOD NEWS!

For Daily Worker Readers



DUNNE

Wm. F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, goes to the anthracite coal fields next week to stay for two weeks.

About Wednesday, Nov. 11, daily stories will appear analyzing the situation in this scene of bitter struggle, bringing to workers the conditions existing there, supplementing the series of articles now running written by Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.

The strike now in progress; living conditions; the trade unions; the betrayals of the workers by the officialdom; the police and the courts.

This picture of the struggles of miners, written by an outstanding writer of the American revolutionary movement, should receive the widest distribution

Order a bundle for two weeks

2 cents a copy
3½ cents Saturday

Enclosed $ ... for ..... copies of The DAILY WORKER to be sent every day for two weeks to

Name.....

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Street .....

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City.....

State.....

FORD WORKERS GREET DAILY AS THEIR ALLY

Welcome Expose of Henry Ford

By LENA ROSENBERG.
(Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—As the afternoon shift at the Ford plant is about to leave at 4:30, the whistle blows and the guards at the main entrance lock the doors and search the workers as they go out. They look into the dinnerpails, then the sleeves, then the pockets and after they have searched the workers they make them wait in the lobby until all the workers are searched. When the doors open the workers rush out, glad to get away from the flunkies, who would not hesitate to steal themselves, but are detailed to search them.

As the workers came out of the factory one day, and saw us there with the special Ford edition of the DAILY WORKER their faces brightened when they saw that Henry Ford was being exposed for what he really is. From the remarks that we heard, we knew that they considered the DAILY WORKER their friend.

When we got there the next day with the second special Ford edition, the workers were very eager to get copies. A number of Ford sociplegeans tried to scare us away by showing us K. K. K. membership cards. The other comrade that was with me was not a member of the party, but she refused to be frightened. She was carried away by the enthusiasm shown by the workers for the DAILY WORKER.

One thing that is very noticeable is the number of workers that leave with fingers bandaged. Some leave the shop with a handkerchief wrapped around their fingers. Under the speedup system that operates in the factory, many of the workers are injured and have no time to go to the emergency hospital.

Spearmint Magnate in New $25,000,000 Coal and Chemical Trust

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 8.—The $25,000,000 merger of the Ron Ale Coal and iron corporation, the Tennessee Consolidated Coal company of Chattanooga has been consummated. It was announced here today by T. H. Preston, a director. The combined interests will be known as the Tennessee-Products company.

The new corporation will be headed by R. J. Immerfall, formerly of the Victor Chemical Works. It will manufacture charcoal, pig iron, methanol (synthetic wood alcohol), acetate of lime, wood oils, pitch, tar, ferrophosphatus and mine extensively coal and iron.

The board of directors of the new company are: William Wrigley, Jr., Chicago; James R. Offield, Chicago; John McE. Bowman, New York; Col. Jacob Ruppert, New York; William Cummings, Nashville; R. J. Immerfall, Nashville; Frederick Leake, Nashville; J. J. Gray, Nashville; Paul M. Davis, Nashville; T. H. Preston, Chattanooga.

KU KLUX HEADQUARTERS IN DETROIT STORMED AFTER VOTES COME IN

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 8.—More than a score of policeman responded to a riot call here to disperse a mob of several hundred election enthusiasts who stormed the ku klux klan headquarters following the election of the anti-klan candidate at the mayoralty of Detroit by an antimarked majority of 33,000 votes. The crowd, which paraded to the klan offices in automobiles, stoned the windows and building until police dispersed them.- Patrols are still on guard.

LOS ANGELES CIGAR MAKERS IN BIG DRIVE

Seek to Organize the Present Open Shops

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 8. International Cigar Makers' Union, Local 225, of Los Angeles, in inauguration an active campaign to organize the hundreds of cigar makers in the factories of this city, where the most unspeakable, intolerable conditions are prevailing.

Many cigar manufacturers who have operated union shops in San Francisco and San Diego have moved in this city because they were told by the chamber of commerce that Los Angeles is the white spot of the country, and that here they need not fear to exploit workers freely without the interference of the Cigar Makers' Union.

However, organized labor in general does not think that Los Angeles is going to become the safest nest of open shop profiteers.

With the backing of organized labor of Los Angeles, the Cigar Makers' Union intends to organize every cigar factory in the city.

A cigar maker in Los Angeles is the most underpaid worker in this country; his average wage is not to exceed $20 per week.

Such conditions cannot be endured any longer. The Cigar Makers' Union has elected a special organization committee to carry on the work.

A big mass meeting of all cigar makers, rollers, bunch breakers and cigar packers has been called for Thursday evening Nov. 12, at the Labor Temple. Speakers in English and Spanish will make addresses. Representatives of the Central Labor Council will also speak.

Teachers Told "Sports" Are Biggest Thing Today

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Nov. 8.—Speaking before the sixty-second annual convention of the northeast district of Kansas State Teachers' Association, Branch Rickey, president of the St. Louis Cardinals, told the teachers that "sport is the biggest thing in national life today." Teachers crowded the auditorium to overflowing to listen to Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe," speak on "Poetry."

The Drive for World Trade Union Unity

(Continued from page 1)

system of production which is chronic, and definitely shows that capitalism is in the period of disintegration and decay. The end of war brought the capitalists face to face with the problem of reconstructing the shattered economic system, and they immediately set about accomplishing this at the expense of the working class.

For two years after the war an industrial boom prevailed and then a crisis of great magnitude developed. First in Japan, then reaching every other capitalist country, factories were closed, millions of workers were thrown out of work. In the U. S. over six million workers were unemployed in the winter of 1921-22.

The capitalists seized upon this as the proper time to deliver the war-time gains of the workers, to wrest from the workers the comparatively high wages they had succeeded in securing owing to the war necessity, and to smash the unions which had grown enormously during the war period. The capitalists set out to place the full burden of the war on the backs of the workers by means of wage reductions, longer hours, unemployment, in a word, by reducing the workers' standard of living. The capitalists seeing their profits reduced by war debts and the economic crisis, set out to reduce the standard of living of the workers as a means of recouping themselves.

The trade unions led by devoted servants of the capitalists, corrupted by the patriotism of the war period were unable to stem the attack of the bosses. Unions were smashed, wages cut, hours lengthened- the workers lost nearly all they had gained during the war period.

The chief factors causing this defeat were:

1. The post-war economic crisis was not an ordinary crisis of capitalist economy, but one of the crises of the period of dissolution in which capitalism has entered. Two methods of solving the crisis presented themselves: Either that the workers would be driven to accept a coolie standard of living and allow capitalist production to continue, or the destruction of capitalism and the reorganization of production on a socialist basis. In other words, the workers were faced with the alternative of overthrowing capitalism or submitting to a lower standard of living to allow of the continuance of capitalist production.

2. The old forms of struggle were useless in face of such a situation. The trade union movement split up into national sections, into craft divisions in the various countries, and pursuing a policy of class collaboration instead of class struggle could not combat the capitalist offensive. Not only the antiquated forms of the trade union movement, but also the millions of workers still unorganized in the basic industries prevented any real opposition to the capitalists.

3. The treacherous leadership of the unions, men who had recruited the workers for the slaughter during the war, continued to serve the bosses after the war by opposing all attempts to fight the capitalist attack.

The lessons of this period are clear. Only by uniting the forces of the workers nationally and internationally on the basis of a class struggle policy can the workers hope to even defend themselves from the attacks of the capitalists.

The disunity of the trade union movement should be apparent to every worker. Not only are craft unions splitting up the workers of one industry, but in many instances several competing unions exist side by side. In the United States the system of craft unionism has vicious effects on the conditions of the workers. In an industry where the workers of one trade strike the other trades remain at work while the bosses cut the strikers to pieces by filling their places with scabs, etc. These craft unions with their hidebound craft prejudices, jurisdictional squabbles and isolation cripple the lusses to defeat the workers.

The American Federation of Labor has 107 international unions affiliated to it. But this does not bring unity into the trade union movement. The A. F. of L. has never acted as a coordinating center for the unions in this country. Its function is to settle jurisdictional disputes between rival unions, and in many cases its decisions are flouted. The 107 international Unions keep up a semblance of unity by affiliation with the A. F. of L. The A. F. of L. dare not attempt the organization of the unorganized because of the tangle of jurisdictional disputes that would ensue.

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. is merely a propaganda machine maintained by the reactionary leaders of the International Unions to combat any deviations from the path of "safe and sane" craft unionism. In politics the Executive Council applies the policy of "non-partizan" endorsement of candidates of the democratic and republican parties. But these political decisions have no weight with the International Union leaders. In 1924, when the Executive Council endorsed LaFollette's candidacy for president, President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers was a member of the republican campaign committee, while Wm. Green, secretary-treasurer of the same union, was prominent in the democratic party campaign.

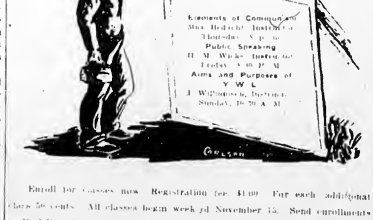
Measured by any working class standard the American Federation of Labor cannot be said to be a real national center for the trade union movement in this country.

In other countries similar disunity is met. In France, Germany, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia the reactionary officialdom has split the movement by mass expulsions of elements opposed to their policy of cooperation with the capitalists. In Holland there are six trade union federations competing. Out of a total membership in all unions of about 300,000 there are federations consisting of reformist, catholic, protestant, democratic, syndicalist and anarcho-syndicalist unions. These divisions in the ranks of the trade union movements all translate themselves into defeats for the workers, because the bosses take advantage of them to lower the standard of living of the entire working class.

So far as international trade union centers are concerned the two most important are the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) and the Red International of Labor Unions (Moscow). The Amsterdam International claims a membership of between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000. The Red International of Labor Unions has between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000. Amsterdam has as its base the British and German unions. The R. I. L. U. has a firm foundation in the 6,000,000 trade unionists of Soviet Russia. The A. F. of L. is not affiliated with either. Even Amsterdam was too radical for Gompers, and the same applies to his successor Green.

International trade union unity is a burning necessity for the working class. The R. I. L. U. proposes the calling of a world congress for the establishment of a united trade union international embracing all trade union movements so that the workers will be able to meet the attacks of the bosses. The British trade unions have united with the Russian unions for this aim. The Amsterdam International bitterly opposes this proposal formally and thus takes upon itself the responsibility for the continuance of the divisions in the trade union movement. The A. F. of L., on the one hand, stands for the isolation of the American trade union movement and preaches a so-called "Monroe Doctrine of Labor" as being quite in keeping with the policy of the United States government, and on the other hand displays a tendency to aid the reactionaries of the Amsterdam International in their fight against the movement for unity conducted by the British and Russian unions.

Tomorrow: The International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam).



Enroll for classes now. Registration fee $1.00. For each additional class 50 cents. All classes begin week of November 15. Send enrollments to Earl Browder, director of Workers' School, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., or Oliver Carlson, Secretary, 19 S. Lincoln street.

SOVIET'S LIVE WIRES ASTONISH SWEDISH FIRMS

Get Phone Rights in Border Countries

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Nov. 8.—The statement in an official telegram from the Moscow Soviet news agency concerning an agreement between the Ericsson and Svaktstrom factory trust for the exploitation of Ericsson's telephone system is causing much comment here.

According to the Moscow statement the Russian trust is to have exclusive rights to Ericsson's autometic telephones within the Soviet Union as well as in Persia, Afghanistan and Mongolia and the exclusive concession of Ericsson patents in Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania.

Pending Since July.

The announcement adds that the Ericsson company will supply Russia with the necessary plant, including automatic telephone stations, on long credit terms. Mr. Sandberg, director of the Ericsson factory, declares that negotiations have been proceeding since July.

Sweden, alone, he said, would be unable to provide Russia with all the equipment necessary, altho any agreement on the lines suggested would necessarily bring great activity to the Swedish telephone industry.

Enlarging Trade.

Ministers representing the border states assure the correspondent that the Moscow announcement, if true, does not mean Russian domination over their telephone systems, but simply that these states must purchase Ericsson material thru Moscow instead of Stockholm.

Dr. Isaac Nelmert makes the comment that the Russian state trust must be animated by a remarkably active and enterprising spirit in view of the fact that it has obtained exclusive rights to Ericsson's automatic telephones not only within the Soviet Union, but in six other autonomous states.

Board of Aldermen Committee to Probe Shady Sidewalk Bids

Attempts by John J. Sloan, president of the board of local improvements and formerly head of the Wisconsin Granite company, to exclude all bids for paving Chicago sidewalks except those using cement, were nipped at the meeting of the board of aldermen's council committee on local industries and streets and alleys.

Before the council committee meeting it was bint out that Sloan had excluded all other bids for paving sidewalks except those using cement. In the course of the discussion it was hint out that sidewalks that were made of cement were not able to withstand climatic changes as well as those constructed of asphalt and it was decided to appoint a sub-committee to investigate the connections of Sloan with the cement company, that has a corner head of, and the bidding on the $2,300,000 worth of sidewalk construction.

Workers' Education in the Union of Soviet Republics

Soviet Primer No. 5.—From the little booklets in which the Soviet government tells its own folks what is going on in the country.

THE three and a half cent booklet on education is written by Lunacharsky, assistant head of education and a much more methodical man than Lunacharsky. He is a bit airy in style, too much like a catalogue, but he gives the first coherent picture of Russian education in all it ramifications. Only, unfortunately, his figures are already old: education moves fast these days, and the new figures for 1925-26 have made a bigger increase than ever over the year before. With this correction, that he doesn't tell all the latest progress, well let it stand.

Slowly, to says, but without a break grows and rises the industry of our land and with it grows also education. Let us see how it has improved in the past two years.

THE funds for education come from two sources the central government and the local governments. From the central government 70 million was used for education in Russia proper in 1922-23, but 115 million in 1924-25. From the local governments 62 million rubles was spent in 1922-23, but in 1924-25 they spent 234 million. Thus we see that the total amount spent for education is almost three times as great as two years ago.

The largest expenses for public education have gone for bettering the condition of teachers. In January, 1923 the village teachers got on an average of 6 rubles, 41½ a month. A year later in March 1924 the average was 15 rubles. But the central government realized that no teacher could live on this, and in June 1924 they advanced a special fund of five million rubles, which raised teachers' wages from 30 to 36 rubles a month. From October of that year it was established that village teachers should not get less than 25 rubles, and the central government set aside 20 million rubles to raise this still higher beginning with January of 1925.

Now certainly, 28 or 30 rubles a month is not enuf to satisfy all needs. We do not intend to stop there. But every honest citizen must admit that under the conditions, only a worker and peasant government would in so short a time and in such poverty have made such a large proportionate raise.

How People's Education Is Organized.

THE aim of our education, as stated in our party program, is to train up understanding citizens, capable of rebuilding all life on new socialist foundations. This means that our schools must produce workers, who understand the world of nature, and human society and industrial production, who are free from the task of destroying all chains and bondage.

All our education is linked together, from the smallest child to the university graduate. First comes the kindergarten, from three to eight years; then the first form of the regular school, from eight to twelve years, then the second form which has two divisions, from twelve to fifteen and from sixteen to seventeen. Above this comes the university and higher technical schools.

In the first form, which lasts four years, the children learn reading, writing arithmetic, and become acquainted with the simplest facts of the working life around them, the life of the family, social life and nature. In the second form they go deeper into their acquaintance, with the life around them; they themselves make experiments with nature, become acquainted with her riches and forces, and with the use of these to enrich human society; they learn the economic organisation of our land and other lands, the history of our revolution and the organization of our government.

ALL this we teach not only by books, but in the shops existing in the schools of the second form must have some connection with a factory or mill, and in the village, with agricultural work, and as the children reach the upper grade of this form, they must themselves take some productive specialty, farming, or factory work or teaching.

This is an absolute change from the old system under the czar where the gymnasium prepared officials, and was as remote as possible from life. In spite of what they needed to know which is how and where nature produces her various phenomena, why and how the social life of man is built, what is human labor, why one man toils and another reaps the fruit. Of all these things the schools gave no information at all.

But perhaps some peasant says: "The school in our village still teaches after the old fashion." That is true; there are many such. Not at once do we find all the teachers needed for the new methods. But in the past two years there have been summer courses attended by tens of thousands of teachers. The teachers themselves take these courses very seriously and wish to learn, for they cannot now answer the questions which the children ask them.

There is also a growing movement of pioneers outside the school but working closely with it, introducing the child to social life.

Professional-Technical Training.

BESIDES the general schools, known as schools of Social Instruction there are schools for technical and professional training. These are of three grades lower, middle and higher. The lowest trains workers, the middle trains the foremen, or assistant engineers of industry; the highest trains engineers and managers of our growing industrial and political and social life.

Under the czar the method of training workers was as follows: A boy in a worker's family reaches the age of eleven or twelve and his parents, driven by need, sent him to the factory. There he worked fifteen or more hours daily, at the most menial tasks, obeying everyone's orders, till after five or six years he was considered a workman. A more barbarous waste of youth can hardly be imagined.

Our lower trade schools are located in big factories, or, where there are many small factories, there is a district school. In the school itself is an educational work shop, where the boy works a certain number of hours daily, in connection with his school work. After two years of this he begins work for certain hours in the factory itself, still spending, however, two to four hours of the working day in school. There are about 100,000 students in these factory schools in the Soviet Union.

AGRICULTURAL schools come also under the head of professional training and are rapidly growing. Under the czar in 1914, there were in Russia proper 139 agricultural schools with 8,767 students. By 1921 these had multiplied ten times, and in the depression which followed there still remained at the lowest ebb in 1923, 241 agricultural schools with 20,000 students, or two and a half times the number in the czar's days. Since that time they have been again increasing.

There are no lower professional schools for teachers but there are schools of middle rank, training teachers for the village schools. These middle schools are called technicums. Under the czar there were 30,000 teachers in such technicums, but we have 50,000 and are expecting more schools.

Higher Education.

BEFORE the revolution, higher education was practically closed to the children of workers, for one must pass thru the gymnasiums or church schools, or have private tutors and live hours daily, at the most menial tasks, obeying everyone's orders, till after five or six years he was considered a workman. A more barbarous waste of youth can hardly be imagined.

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Higher Education.

BEFORE the revolution, higher education was practically closed to the children of workers, for one must pass thru the gymnasiums or church schools, or have private tutors and live in place of being about from the every lowest institution or learning must have vital connection with the economic life of the region where it is placed. In our pedagogical institutes, even we produce not only teachers, who know books but teachers who know the life surrounding them.

The new measures in our higher schools is unique in the world. That is the government's material aid to students. Formerly students came from rich families, who sent them money to live on. But our students are poor, they receive stipends from the government, from 15 to 29 rubles a month for their food. Such partial support is given to 75,000 students by the government, which spent last year 25 million rubles for this purpose. Nowhere else in the world is this done.

Political Enlightenment.

UNDER the head of enlightenment of citizens must come first the fight with illiteracy. In 1920, 760 of every 1,000 of our population was illiterate, during only first two years of work we teach five million people to read and write. But then this was 7.2 during the famine. Since 1924 these figures have risen and at the end of 1926 there are 22.1 of classes teaching beyond illiteracy. The decree issued by Lenin to liquidate all illiteracy by the tenth anniversary of the revolution is not entirely accomplished, it will be the glorification of the way we celebrate at last.

The growth of reading huts has also kept up with the growth of reading knowledge and thus is very important, for an adult who has begun to learn forgets to read for reading huts grew in the year to 1922-23 from 4,511 to 10,417 and are still growing rapidly in number.

ONE special chapter of our new education is the teaching of the many non-Russian native tribes in the Soviet Union, who formerly were not allowed schools of their own language. This backwardness suppression was especially true among the eastern people, Tartars, Kirghiz, Uzbeks and Turkmens. Among these people education is rapidly growing, this in some cases they had not populated and no books an alphabet had to be first created.

We know that the greater the knowledge and understanding introduced among all these backward peoples and among our own unlearned peasants and workers the stronger will their mutual alliance grow, on which our state is based. In this mutual alliance and understanding is the guarantee of our victory over all foes, over bourgeois and Russian landlords, over foreign and Russian capitalists, and over economic ruin, beggary and misery, over darkness and ignorance.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

FRANC RAPIDLY FALLS ON NEW YORK MARKET; GOING WAY OF MARK

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The franc hit a new low mark on the exchange today, and with the exception of a short period in March, 1924, when it was rescued by the house of Morgan, is the lowest in history.

A seven points decline this morning at opening, followed a 15-point decline yesterday. It looks as the the decline would continue thruout the day and by closing time this evening will toboggan to new low levels.

The movement is similar to the spectecular fall of the German mark in 1922.

Find New Source of Oil.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 8.—As a result of the recent lifting of certain government restrictions on the cutching of pilchards for oil refining purposes, the Oceanic Fish Oil & Meal company has been formed here for exploiting this comparatively new source of oil. They will shortly start an oil and fertilizer plant at Quatsino with a capacity of 30,000 gallons of oil per month.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.



This issue of The DAILY WORKER is dedicated to the comrades of Boston, Mass., who have sent $250.00, all raised in a single evening at their first DAILY WORKER Rescue Party. Today's rescue fund is as follows:

South Slavic Br., W. P., Warren, Ohio	18.25
San Francisco, Cal., Dutch Auction, Workers Party	10.00
M. Silverman, P. Kilaspo, L. Tidkovsky, A. Segal, San Francisco, Cal.	22.00
Workers Association Br. 295, Westville, Ill.	5.95
Bishop and Mrs. W. M. Brown, Dallas, O.	6.00
N. Abrahams, New York	75
S. Hultglan, Elizabeth, N. J.	1.00
F. Muron, Dillonvale, O.	2.00
John Auert, Ukiah, Cal.	10.00
P. Holbaur, Kansas City, Kan.	1.00

Results of the First Daily Worker Rescue Party, Arranged by Boston Comrades.

Individual donations, members Letitsh Br. Wm. Kuline, $10; A. Felderhand, $10; Elsie Pulur, $10; G. Betschman, $10; S. M. Martin, $10; J. Eisenbeck, $2.00; A. Arais, $2.00; total 64.00

G. Arabian, $10; Alex, $10; H. J. Canter, $10; Wm. Murdoch, $10; Clara Halpern, $5.00; M. Turnian, $5.00; M. Mazmanian, $5.00; G. Baboian, $5.00; Group of Y. W. L., $6.50; Roxbury English Br., Y. W. L., $7.50, two friends, $5.00, Armenian Friend, $4.00; Simeon Papayanis, $2.00; W. Chernow, $2.00; A. Efimchik, $2.00, K. Suchuk, $2.00; Baraniuk, $2.00; S. Sillsen, $2.00; J. Rebane, $2.00; N. Malyemezinn, $1; M. Tashjian, $1, G. Kinlund, $1; H. Paretchian, $1; Arem Vasram, $1; J. Beltan, Jr., $1; H. J. Canter, $1; M. Torolan, $1; Dora Ricklin, $1; total 106.00

General collection 23.18

Help Stamps sold: Clara Halpern, $2; S. Dubroff, $1.75; South End Social Educ. Club, $8.65; total 17.40

Refreshments and articles sold (partial); more coming 39.15

Shop Nucleus 3, Detroit, Mich. 7.00

Esthonian Br. W. P., Philadelphia, Pa. 10.00

Uremona, Duluth, Minn. ..... .50

P. Ganter, Medinen, Mass. 1.00

W. Adams, Detroit, Mich. 1.00

J. Woods, Newark, N. J. 1.50

Geo. Hoffman, Pine Bluff, Ark. 1.00

Harry H. Comanor, Philadelphia, Pa. 5.00

Superior, Wis., English W. P. 22.18

Russian W. P., Downtown, N. Y. 14.00

E. Tuday, 1417 W. 14th St., Chicago ..... .50

Greek Br. W. P., Detroit, Mich. 20.00

S. Kotich, Galloway, W. Va. 7.25

John Wilson, Rupert, Idaho 2.00

Russian Br., W. P., Cleveland, O. 8.00

T. U. E. L., West Concord, N. H. 5.00

Ed. Tempfer, Los Angeles, Cal. 1.00

Wm. G. Klasey, E. Liverpool, O. 1.00

Shop Nucleus 1, Detroit, Mich. 12.00

Joseph George, Rochester, N. Y. 1.00

South Slavic Br., Akron, O. 45.50

Russian Br. W. P., Buffalo, N. Y. 15.00

H. F. Carlson and Hans Larson, Memo, S. Dak. 2.00

J. Smith, Ansonia, Conn. 1.50

Finnish Br. W. P., Astoria, Ore. 75.00

Total today	$ 323.95
Previously recorded	17,028.02
Total to date.	$17,351.97



HERE'S MY DONATION TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER:

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

Reorganization---How Far Are You Going?

By WILLIAM SIMONS.

A dangerous slogan is arising in connection with the reorganization campaign, one that must be combatted at once. Around it are gathering all elements that oppose reorganization, either consciously or unconsciously. "Long Live the Street Nucleus (International Branch)!" is being taken up with great enthusiasm by elements reluctant to abandon the present form of party structure. There is a rave danger to our reorganization campaign, unless we differentiate between the shop nucleus and the street nucleus.

We are carrying on an ideological campaign for reorganization of our party on the basis of shop nuclei, which the statutes of the Communist International prescribe as the structural unit of the Communist parties. But it is manifestly impossible to place all our members into shop nuclei, because some do not work in shops and others are not competently grouped in shops. Therefore largely as a transition form away from the present outworn federation branch, the street nuclei are formed. But the street nucleus is not the basic unit of the Communist Party. It is mainly a transitional form, to be employed until one can get rid of them, as units with voting members, on party polley.

Shop Nucleus the Basis.

When we reorganize our party, our first and foremost task is to establish as many shop nuclei as possible with the comrades eligible; and as the possibility arises thru influx of new members, to organize more, transferring in them eligible comrades from street nuclei.

Reorganization is not merely an escape from the evils of federation-ism; that is the negative, the destructive phase. But what are we going to establish in its place? How far are we going? A proper conception of Communist activity compels us to move our party to the rock bottom of the factory activity. We must take up the everyday issues of the factory worker, and impart to them the fire of the class struggle. We must bring into the life of the workers of the factory the sweep and significance of the broad economic and political struggles of the world proletariat. To do this, successfully, our party cannot be based upon the present language, territorial branch. But when we get away from the present branch, it is not merely because it is a language-branch, but also because it is a territorial branch. We must also choose between the territorial branch and the factory nucleus. We must reject the territorial form, as the basic structure.

The street nucleus is not on the same plane as the shop nucleus. True, members of the shop nucleus will sometimes be called upon to carry on propaganda after working hours, in some street nucleus, in the section where they live, if this is far from their place of work. But this will be simply another form of propaganda engaged in by the shop nucleus members, as additional task.

Street Nucleus Not Basis.

Nor is the street nucleus the basic form of the party, even for some time to come. Yet it is heralded as such by some party members, for example at a recent neighborhood meeting of Local, Hartford, Connecticut.

Those who declared that it was impossible to establish shop nuclei in Hartford were strong for the street nucleus. No one openly defended the present form of organization, that no one would dare to do, at this stage of the game, when the Communist International has spoken so determinedly on the subject, and experience in other countries has proven the practicability of reorganization; but several did not accept the shop nucleus form of organization. If not actually opposed to it, then they showed that they could not understand the need for reorganization. They had to abandon the present form, but they were not ready to go the whole way and accept the Communist structure, the comrade declared that it was impossible to reorganize the party on the shop nucleus basis in Hartford, and maintained that you couldn't spread literature in the shop without being called a bolshevik, and be fired from the job. To him, the writer replied in the words of Comrade Lunacharsky to the I. W. W. in 1920: "If you can't win the workers away from Gompers, how do you hope to bring about a revolution?" The same comrade, in his second speech, declared that the shop nucleus will not carry on Communist work in Hartford, and still held that if not all, then the bulk of the work would be done by the street nuclei.

No Stops!

The street nucleus will be used as a breathing space by all those who wish to retard reorganization. Some will cling to the street nucleus as to a life line pulling them back to their federation habits, if not to the actual form of organization. Such minds and action will still be centered in the language work, giving that precedence over the general party work, activity in the shops, etc. The evils of federationism cannot be overcome unless we are convinced that work in the shops with comrades irrespective of language grouping, is more important than isolated action with comrades of one's own language among those speaking that same language. Those who are not so convinced will abandon the present form reluctantly, if at all, and will then cling to that form as such in their opinion is best to the present, and that is the street nuclei. Unless we establish our street nuclei with the proper conception of their role, the task of diverting members from them to the shop nuclei will be exceedingly difficult.

We must adopt as our slogan: "On the whole road of reorganization!" No stopping on the road. A continual movement toward complete reorganization.

Build the shop nuclei!

CHICAGO WORKERS' SCHOOL OPENS NUMBER OF COURSES ON NOV. 15

Enrollments for the Chicago Workers' School are already coming in considerable numbers which indicates that there is a real desire on the part of Chicago workers to train themselves for more capable work in the revolutionary labor movement.

A central headquarters has been secured for the school at 19 S. Lincoln street, where the classes will be given. Definite days for the classes have also been decided upon. This should avoid many perplexities and much deciding upon what subjects they will be able to take.

Registration fee is $1.00 for each student for one class semester of eight weeks. All classes begin the week of November 15.

Class in Capital, Vol. I meets every Monday 8 p. m. Karl Browder, instructor.

Class in imperialism meets every Tuesday 8 p. m. Manuel Gomez, instructor.

Class in American Social and Labor History meets every Wednesday 8 p. m. Wm. F. Dunne, instructor.

Class in Elements of Communism meets every Thursday 8 p. m. Max Bedacht, instructor.

Class in Elements of Communism meets every Friday 8 p. m. H. M. Wicks, instructor.

Class in Public Speaking meets every Friday 8 p. m. H. M. Wicks, instructor.

Class in Aims and Purposes of Young Workers' League meets every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. John Williamson, instructor.

English Classes.

English classes: Place of meeting to be announced later.

Elementary Meets every Monday and Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Intermediate—Time class meets every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m. other times every Thursday at 8 p. m. and every Sunday morning at 10:30 a. m.

Instructors: Amy Shechter, Lillian Thorgeson and Ida Dailies.

Arrange Dance.

Arrangements are already underway for a dance and entertainment to be given under the auspices of the Chicago Workers' School, November 26, Thanksgiving Day. An unusual program is promised. Details of this as well as the place will be announced in the next few days.

Finnish Co-ops Doing Well in Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK (FP) One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of business was done by the Cooperative Colony of Finns in Brooklyn, N. Y. in the first half of 1925, reports the Cooperative league. There are 2,000 members. Their assets include $2,000,000 real estate. They have a dozen cooperative apartment houses, a cooperative garage, and other institutions, and run a large cooperative bakery, restaurant, meat and grocery store and recreation hall.

SECTION SIX

(NORTHWEST TERRITORY)

Attention!

The section membership meeting of Section No. 6 which takes in the following branches: North Side Polish, Russian, Northwest Jewish, Northwest English, Karl Marx Scandinavian, Lithuanian No. 3, Lettish, Car Shop Nucleus No. 6, Ukrainian No. 1, Slovak No. 1, Irving Park English, Slovak Jefferson Park, will be held Thursday, November 12, 8 p. m. sharp at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Every member of the Workers Party attached to any one of the above named units, must attend this meeting, if he or she wishes to retain membership in the Workers (Communist) Party.

Registration of all members will take place here, for reorganization purposes and assignments, as to where the various comrades belong, will be made.

It is of the utmost importance to the successful reorganization of the party in the city of Chicago that every member belonging to Section No. 6 attend this meeting.

COURSE ON AMERICAN LABOR HISTORY OPENS ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18

The Chicago Workers' School has now complete outlines for the various subjects to be taught under its auspices this winter. One of the most interesting and instructive courses will be that conducted by Comrade William F. Dunne.

The class will begin Wednesday evening, November 18, at the school headquarters, 19 South Lincoln St.

Registration fee for the first semester of eight weeks is only $1.00.

Meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Texts: No single textbook will be used for the course. Mimeographed outlines of points covered each week together with detailed reading and references to be given to students at every class sessions.

Ground covered: First Semester—American Social and Labor History to 1894.

Second Semester—Rise of American Imperialism and the Modern Labor and Socialist Movements.

Third Semester— Problems of American Labor Today.

All students entering this course should understand the elementary principles of Communism. While the course is open to all who qualify, it is expected that it will appeal especially to those who are now active in the trade union movement.

Outline for the First Semester November 15-January 15.

First Week—The European Background to the New World.

Second Week Colonial Development and the Revolutionary War.

Third Week The Post-Revolutionary Crises. (1792-1812)

Fourth Week: Westward Expansion; The Beginning of the Labor Movement.

First Week—Slave Labor versus Wage Labor.

Sixth Week—National Labor Movements and Class Conflicts.

Seventh Week—The Era of Industrial Development.

Eighth Week—Early Socialist and Radical Movements.

Outside and Supplementary Readings. Assignments and recommendations to be made by instructor. Among books to be used are:

Simons's Social Forces in American History

O'Neil's, Workers in American History.

Carlton's, History and Problems of Organized Labor in America.

Common's, History of Labor in United States.

Beard's, Economic Interpretation of United States Constitutuon.

Beard's, Economic Origins of Jeffersonian Democracy.

Small's Man Defeated in Springfield Vote

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 8.—Complete unofficial returns today gave O. H. Irwin, independent, a lead of 129 votes over Wm. H. Crum, republican, for county judge. Leslie E. Pefferle, democrat, polled scarcely more than 4,000 of the 30,000 votes cast. Irwin was understood to have been supported by the klan, which gave him a big vote in the rural districts to make up for his 2,000 votes minority in Springfield proper. Crum, the defeated candidate, was supported by Gov. Small and his defeat is a blow to the Small machine in this part of the state.

Invents Muffler.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Eugene Rotier, an engineer and inventor of Lyons, has invented a muffler to be attached to motor vehicles which consumes all smoke and changes the poisonous carbon monoxide gas to the non-poisonous carbon dioxide gas.

Health authorities in most cities of France hail this invention as one of the greatest discoveries of the age, as city populations are being slowly poisoned by the carbon monoxide gas and fumes of automobile exhausts have been the cause of many serious pulmonary and nervous disorders.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop mate.

$250,000 CARGO OF SHEEP SENT SOVIET-RUSSIA

Blooded Stock Bought for Wool Industry

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 8. The representatives of the Soviet Commissariat of Agriculture, M. S. Pereferkovitch and Prof. Michael Ivanov who spent in this country about two months purchasing pure bred sheep for Soviet Russia through the agency of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, are leaving for Moscow tonight on the Mauretania.

Pereferkowitch, who is head of the livestock department of the Commissariat of Agriculture at Moscow, and Prof. Ivanov, of the Moscow Timiriazev Academy of Agriculture, have selected about 3,000 pure bred sheep of the Rambouillet type which were subsequently purchased by the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

Two Shipments.

The first shipment comprising over 1,200 head of sheep left New York October 24. The second shipment of the balance of sheep is to leave November 5th on the SS. Westvard destined for the port of Novorossisk on the Black Sea. The two shipments are valued at about $250,000.

As was explained by Pereferkovitch these purchases are but the initial step in the extensive program of the Soviet Commissariat of Agriculture for the improvement of the sheep herds in the steppe and mountain regions of the Caucasus, Turkestan and Siberia with a view toward obtaining the raw material necessary for the growing wool industry, which is at present compelled to import large quantities of wool from abroad.

More Purchases Planned.

According to Pereferkowitch it will be necessary to make additional large purchases of fine wool sheep during the next year and some years to come before Soviet Russia will produce enough wool to satisfy the need of its industry.

Pereferkowitch and Prof. Ivanov during their travel in the West and middle west have visited a number of agricultural colleges, experimental stations, breeding ranches, large industrially operated farms, stock yards, packing plants, veterinary laboratories, model dairies, etc., studying the advanced methods of agriculture in the United States which might be introduced to advantage in the Soviet Union.

They are also taking with them to Soviet Russia samples of cartons products of American agriculture as well as of some of the machinery used here.

INDIANS SCORE CAPITALISTS AT N. W. REUNION

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 8.—American Indians remember that it was the white man who deprived them of their means of self-support and still pride themselves on having been the only known race of mankind that had ever conquered the forest without destroying it. This was brot out here at the banquet ending the recent Northwest conference of American Indians.

The banquet was held at a "scab" hotel following a pow-wow parade with war paint and feathers. Local politicians and editors, also in their patriotic war paint, were present in large numbers. Many of the Indians are wealthy and several of them college graduates so it evidently behooved the conference to patronize them. The Indians were addressed as "brothers" and were complimented upon their intelligence.

The politicians, however got off on the wrong foot by remarking that the Indians as a race were not sufficiently "self-supporting." This brot down on his head the wrath of one of the big chiefs, who pointed out how it was the white man who took away the Indians' means of livelihood. This Indian spoke at length on the grab-all psychology of white capitalists.

At the conference to be held here next year, all American Indians are to be invited to attend.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 8. Leon Osborne C. Wood, son of Governor-General Wood of the Philippines, announced he will not contest Mrs. Wood's action for divorce. Wood said he would leave for Tampa, Fla., later.

PITTSBURGH ORGANIZES SHOP NUCLEI IN NEWSPAPER OFFICE

From a report of Comrade A. Jakira, the Pittsburgh district organizer, we learn that one more shop nucleus, Shop Nucleus No. 6, has been organized. This nucleus is located in one of the progressive newspapers of Pittsburgh, has four members and is already functioning as the basic unit of the party.

The first street nucleus (international branch) was also organized in Pittsburgh November 3. This consists of about 18 comrades, South Slavs, English and Jewish. This nucleus has already held its first meeting, which, Comrade Jakira reports was very enthusiastic. Temporary officers were elected, several comrades subscribed to The DAILY WORKER the distribution of the anniversary literature was organized, and the question of defense considered.

Russian Anniversary Number

November Issue of

THE WORKERS MONTHLY

INCLUDING:

Eight Years of Proletarian Dictatorship

By P. GREEN

The features of the first years of the first workers' government and a call to all workers to its defense

Capitalism Mobilizes Against the Soviet Revolution

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

An analysis of the world forces that threaten Soviet Russia and the role of Communist Parties in the present situation.

(With Photographs)

Sam Gompers Is Not Dead

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

An analysis of the A. F. of L. convention by the Editor of the Daily Worker who was present at the latest conference of the official body of American organized Labor.

Why the Anthracite Strike?

By BENJAMIN GITLOW.

Important information giving details of the forces back of the present struggle of the Pennsylvania miners.

Class Divisions in America

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(U. S. S. R.—1925)

By A. A. HELLER.

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OMPANY UNION R LABOR UNION, S THE QUESTION

nion Must Act Quick in View of Deal

EW YORK—(FP)—Philadelphia et railway and Philadelphia taxi ployes may come under the control of one company union, the Mitten n, or else be united into a single or union, the Amalgamated Asso- tion of Street & Electric Railway ployes. These alternatives seem ly possibilities as the result of otiations that financial papers say omas E. Mitten, head of the Phila- phia Rapid Transit Co., is under- g for the purchase of the majo- stock in the Philadelphia Yellow ki Co., now owned by the New k Yellow Taxi Corp.

This proposal to swallow up the ding taxi service firm is described a program for a Mitten monopoly all local passenger transportation the Quaker City. He has already orbed the motor bus lines, using m as feeders to certain street car s and extensions of others.

The Mitten Plan of company union- n prevails over the Philadelphia pid Transit service. One of its tures is the ownership of a few res of stock by each employe, the s of which are voted by Mitten, ing him control of the company r rival financiers. It is expected t he will extend it to the taxi kers.

On the other hand if the street way absorbs the taxi service the algamated Association of Street Electric Railway Employes may be en jurisdiction by the American deration of Labor over the taxi ployes who thus become street way employes. The possibility of e union for the city's passenger rying service thus becomes a tter of union statesmanship with ch of the technical grade work al- dy laid. The need for consolidated onism will become more evident. e union for streetcar men and auto assenger carriers would prevent tten from using his taxis to break strike of his motormen and conduc- s.

Philadelphia has seen hard street strikes in the past under the dership of the Amalgamated Asso- tion; but that organization, though ong in many other cities and pos- sing over a hundred thousand mbers in the country at large, is day badly shaken in Philadelphia by tten. On the Yellow taxis the team- rs and chauffeurs union has few mbers.

lore Machines and Less Men to Mine Mesaba Iron Ores

IBBING, Minn.—(FP)— More ma- nery and fewer men will be the e on the Mesaba range and the outlook will not worse from year to year, in the opinion of mining com- y officials who attended an unem- yment conference in Hibbing. Pro- ction of ore was well over the aver- e in the past year, the mining men ted, but the labor required was aller

Former "Socialist" and I. W. W. Founder Turns Out Renegade

NEW YORK—(FP)—The south will have to raise the wages of its cotton factory workers in the general opinion of New England mill men. The argument is that the southern mills are no longer working full time and that it will be necessary to raise the wage rate if the working force is to be kept alive.

But the boosters for southern industrialism are still lauding Dixie labor prices. The Sunday Times' last feature display was an article on the new south by Frank Bohn, formerly a radical socialist but now a conservative, emphasizing the south's advantages with a $2-a-day wage.

RUSSIAN CZARIST WANTS A. F. OF L. IN AMSTERDAM

Wants Fakers to Work for Reaction Inside

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Arguments that the American Federation of Labor should forget its fears of European socialism and should affiliate with the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions are now coming from a new quarter—the Boris Bakhmeteff group of Russian whites, which last gave allegiance to the Kolchak enterprise.

The recent convention of the A. F. of L. voted instructions to the executive council to continue negotiations with Amsterdam, but it showed no anxiety to enter into affiliation unless on the terms laid down by the late Samuel Gompers and reiterated by the I. F. T. U. Those terms were that American labor should not be bound by any action taken by the Amsterdam executive council—such as an appeal for a general strike or general protest at any situation arising in any country. The American position has been one of refusal to be morally bound to join in what it might consider a socialist move to prevent a war by general strike. The action of British labor in 1920, in defying the British government to start war against Russia, was cited as proof of the danger in any such affiliation.

But the Bakhmeteff propaganda sets forth the alternative as being still worse. It describes the steady trend of British and Russian labor leaders to form a combination, either inside the Amsterdam International or outside it. Hence the need for America to affiliate as an offset.

Seventeen Workers Injured.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 5.—An explosion in the Japaning department of the Yawman and Erbe company's factory injured 17 workers, 14 of them women, and shook the neighborhood for miles around.

Ambulances and firemen were rushed to the scene. Two victims were sent to city hospitals while the rest, but by flying class, were treated in the company hospital.

Semi for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

HOW BANKS RULE UNDER CORPORATE SHARE DIFFUSION

The More Owners the More Centralization

By LELAND OLDS.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

The march toward banker dictatorship is progressing rapidly in this country since the war, according to an analysis of the trend of stock ownership before the Academy of Political Science by W. Z. Ripley, conservative professor in Harvard, railroad director and expert adviser to the interstate commerce commission.

"The present transformation," he says, "is merely in respect of the seat of power. All kinds of private businesses are being bought up by banking houses, and new corporations are being substituted in order that the purchase price (and more) may be recovered by the sale of shares to the general public. But the significant change is that the new stock thus sold is entirely bereft of any voting power, except in the case of bankruptcy."

Ripley cites the recent Dillon, Read & Co. reorganization of Dodge Motors where "the promoters paid themselves a handsome profit for the assumption of dictatorial power, having mortgaged the property to the full amount of its original cost including both assets and capitalized earning power."

He groups distribution of stock to employes and consumers, holding companies, voting trusts, trusts set up for the living or the dead, investment trusts and life insurance companies as devices which serve to isolate the owner from control and to insinuate the control of bankers and financiers.

The important point, he says, is that the wider the diffusion of ownership the more readily does effective control run to promoters, bankers, or management companies. In those few words he explodes the propaganda of the bosses about the spread of industrial democracy through widely diffused stock ownership.

Worker Correspondence will make The DAILY WORKER a better paper—send in a story about your shop.

Your Union Meeting

Second Monday, Nov. 9, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Meeting Place
625	Roofer Shakers, 1341 Halsted St.
14	Bed and Spring Workers, Joint Council, 166 W. Washington St.
	Brewery Workers, Joint Ex. Board 2240 W. 23rd St.
598	Brewery Workers' 1200 W. 21st St.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 326 W. Madison St.
247	Butchers, Hebrew, 1324 W. Division Street
	Cap Makers, Joint Executive Board
28	Carpenters, 2761 W. 51st St.
58	Carpenters, 2906 S. Michigan Ave.
181	Carpenters, 2919 W. North Ave.
1307	Carpenters, S. C., 2139 Commercial Ave.
434	Carpenters, 705 E. State St.
419	Carpenters, 1127 Chicago Ave.
443	Carpenters, 222 W. Lake St. Wankegan.
1267	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
2564	Carpenters, 4851 S. Halsted St.
1	Cigar Makers, Int., 166 W. Washington St., 2 p.m.
	Cleaners, Joint Bd., 2252 S. Halsted St.
1	Electrical Workers (Marine), 601 Capitol Bldg.
466	Engineers, 6047 S. Halsted Ave.
101	Engineers, 731 S. Ashland Ave.
569	Engineers, 1750 W. Randolph St.
478	Engineers, 166 W. Washington St.
143	Engineers, 1341 W. 47th St. Brookfield Road
700	Engineers, Steam, 2200 W. North Ave.
50	Fixture and Engineers, 2054 Wentworth Ave.
	Fire and Police, 175 W. Wash.
2144	Gardeners and Florists, Nesbit's Hall, Lincoln Ave.
444	Hod and Restaurant Empl's Joint Bd., 166 W. Washington 2 to 6.
56	Ladies Garment, 328 W. Van Buren
74	Leather, 747 W. Lake St.
445	Longshoremen, 2539 N. Clark St.
	Machinists, Joint Council, 175 N. State St.
	Machine Conf. Bd., 119 S. Throop
101	Painters, 3716 W. North Ave.
14	Painters, 2 W. Adams St.
194	Painters, Madison and 4th Ave.
275	Painters, 11316 Michigan Ave.
194	Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
300	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
227	Railway Carmen, Clerks and Supervisors
454	Railway Carmen, 3252 S. Ashland
1062	Railway Carmen, South Chicago Terminal
3162	Railway Carmen, 924 and Halte Bldg.
	Railway Clerks' Int. Council, 166 W. Madison St.
278	Railway Clerks, 719 W. Washington St.
742	Railway Clerks, 166 W. Madison St.
459	Railway Clerks, Madison and Sacramento
695	Railway Clerks, 74th and Drexel
241	Railway Clerks, 216 W. Washington Blvd.
827	Railway Carmen, 2300 W. North Ave. 2 p.m.
195	Retail Clerks, Van Buren, and Ashland
16986	Scientific Laboratory Workers, 610 Hall, Room 512
747	Stationary Firemen, 2200 W. 43rd St.
1	Switchmen, 324 Collins St., Joliet, Ill.
705	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
330	Typographical, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
130	Upholsterers, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.

(Note—Local unions not listed at meetings are of 8 p. m.)

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

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Profits of the Island Creek Coal Co. for the 3 months ended Sept. 30, 1925, amounted to $618,336, representing 467% on the common stock. In the same period of 1924 the stockholders made 340% off their coal diggers. Profits for 1925 so far amount to $1,855,376, a return of 1,129% on the common stock. With the boost in prices occasioned by the increased demand for soft coal during the anthracite strike the owners should take 2,000% for the entire year.

Negroes to Raise a $50,000 Fund to Aid Detroit Race Defense

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK—(FP)—Fifty thousand dollars is being raised to defend Dr. Ossian Sweet, colored physician and 10 other Negroes who aided in the defense of Sweet's home against an invading mob of white thugs. The announcement of the drive for support of this vital Negro liberty test case is made as the trial of Dr. Sweet and his associates is proceeding rapidly in Detroit on a murder charge. Twenty thousand dollars of the defense fund will come from the American Fund for Public Service (Garland Fund).

This defense of the 11 Negroes charged with slaying Leon Breiner in some respects parallels that of the 11 lumber workers of Centralia, Wash., tried and eventually convicted, in the defense of their union hall against a mob of invading American legion men. Sweet had, despite threats, purchased a house in a neighborhood that white middle class people had claimed for themselves though the law gave Negroes the privilege of living there. Sweet was threatened and announced he would defend himself. When the attack came Breiner dropped with a bullet. The Association's fight will be carried through against the segregation restrictions, that by legal enactment, property holders' agreement or mob terrorism crowd the Negro population into black belts where congestion brings high rents and unsanitary conditions that put Negro mortality far above normal.

White Terror Murders of Workers Recorded in Murderer's Diary

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK—(FP)—The slaughter of the workers and peasants of Bulgaria by the Tzankoff regime is presented with terrible vividness in the international relations section of the Nov. 4 issue of The Nation where the fragment of a diary purporting to give the details of many grim executions is given. The writer is said to be a captain in charge of several villages.

Six peasant prisoners are fetched in. The writer examines them. One is a schoolmaster who had been host to the writer a few days before. All are innocent. The aid reports to his captain. The captain is drunk. "Ha! Ha! Innocent men" he laughs uproariously. "That means guilty. In the license it is said: no innocent men do you understand?"

Then the execution, with axes by an open grave. There are orders against shooting, it might alarm the neighborhood. The victims fall into the pit, still alive. A soldier goes down with a bayonet but he is too sick with the ghastliness of the job to finish it. Another goes. The captain gives orders to fill the pit. "For God's sake I am still alive," comes from the schoolmaster hoarsely and he raises his gory body. The aid draws his pistol to put his old friend out of his misery but the weapon is knocked from his hand and the pit filled.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism study

ST. PAUL MAYOR TRIES FIGHT ON TEACHERS' UNION

Wants Open Shop and Drags in Communists

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL—(FP)—Attacks launched on one of the strongholds of the American Federation of Teachers, the St. Paul Federation of Women Teachers, are vigorously repelled by the union's board of directors in an open letter to the public.

Mayor Arthur Nelson accused the union of forcing teachers to become members and of spending the city's money paid to them as wages on questionable labor enterprises through their per-capita payments, to the St. Paul Trades & Labor assembly, the American Federation of Teachers and the American Federation of Labor. He further charged that a small clique ran the organization and that its delegates to the St. Paul central labor body had voted against the expulsion of the Communists.

The women teachers face and answer every charge in their reply. Certainly they entertain new teachers and ask them, but do not force them, to join the union and certainly they pay per-capita but most of their dues, lower than the average union rate, goes to hospital and benefit funds for their members, maintenance of club rooms and the support of their professional activities, the teachers reply. Their delegates voted neither for nor against the Communists in the trades assembly, but registered their disapproval of the way the assembly kicked the radicals out, and the membership of the teachers union sustained the delegates, the mayor is further told.

And for good measure the mayor is courteously called a prejudiced liar in three terms. "In general the statements contained in the article and the editorial are biased and without adherence to fact." In his rejoinder he demands an accounting of the funds of the union. The teachers are preparing their reply.

Russian Wheat May Force Recognition by United States

Recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States is brought appreciably nearer, in the view of J. F. Essary, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, by pressure from big business interests in this country upon President Coolidge. He finds that large corporations that either are now trading with Russia or are seeking to get into the Russian market are acting in this direction. And he fears that Russian agents are now in New York, hoping to negotiate a very considerable "private" loan.

"It is rumored," he says, "that this new loan is conditioned on the operation of several important Russian trunk line railroads by Americans and the control of Russia's wheat export by the same interested group. The intimation is also given that cooperation with American wheat exporters in the interest of stabilization of world wheat prices is one of the objectives of the Russians."

This rumor as to the proposal of a Russo-American understanding on wheat price control follows the publication by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine of a warning to American farmers against planting so much wheat this fall as they have intended. Jardine tells the farmers that Russia is rapidly increasing her wheat production and will continue to plant for export, thereby weakening the export price.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop humorously show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

Thousands Enslaved in N. Y. Sweatshops by "Home Industry"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK—(FP)—Women, children and old men toiling in one and two family houses in New York state on clothing, embroidery, and other handmade articles of commerce are subject in practice to no factory laws limiting hours and providing sanitation. Nor do state inspectors visit to find out conditions.

This public indifference to the smaller sweatshops is brought out in the department's annual report setting forth its argument for legislation that would put these smaller homework shops under the jurisdiction that applies to licensed tenements, of which 16,059 are reported.

Investigators from the Women's Trade Union league have found cases where whole families, father, mother, little boys and girls, sit late into the night with flying fingers and haggard faces.

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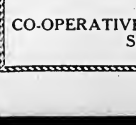
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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

250 Advertising rates on application.

Crooked Lawyers and Crime

A loud clamor against crooked lawyers arises from the capitalist press every time the defense lawyers of individuals charged with spectacular crimes seem to be getting the edge on the prosecution. The bar association is implored to take drastic action against these lawyers. Aside from the interesting deviation away from the theory that people charged with crime are presumed innocent until proved guilty, and are entitled to the best defense available, the attitude taken toward criminal lawyers is noteworthy.

Not only do the newspapers endeavor to convict the suspect before the trial is completed, but they try to stigmatize the defense lawyers as accessories after the fact to the crime charged.

Viewing the legal profession as a whole, the methods of prosecution and defense are identical. Neither side endeavors to ascertain the guilt or innocence of the object of the trial. The prosecution ignores facts that tend to prove innocense and endeavors to frame up the victim with perjured testimony of policemen, bribed witnesses and other mercenaries. The the prosecution may know the victim innocent, if they have succeeded in getting someone in their clutches that has been involved in crime before, or, what is more frequently the case, has been a victim of the frame up and the fright fulness of the police third degree, they will endeavor to secure a conviction. Their political future depends upon an imposing list of convictions, regardless of how they were achieved.

On the other hand, the defense attorneys, tho they know the person they defend is guilty of the crime charged, will use every available loophole to liberate him. Not infrequently the defense lawyers have served their apprenticeship in the delicate art of the frame up as prosecuting attorneys.

In choosing the jury the legend prevails that they seek unbiased people—the peers of the suspected criminal. But instead of trying to secure unbiased jurors, each side endeavors by hook or crook to obtain stupid, mercenary individuals, who may favor their own side.

Thus is the whole procedure reduced to a farce; a lawyers' game in which the fate of the victim becomes a matter of no moment.

To ask the bar association to stop this procedure is to ask them to abandon their profession. Instead of an honored profession it reeks with all the class corruption of capitalism. Its impersonal view of crime is a fiction. Its dignity is belied by its truckling to the basest elements in society.

To rail against this sort of thing, while leaving the capitalist system intact is ridiculous. It is by such methods that the lawyers demonstrate their ability to the ruling class to serve its interests. Facts ascertained in an unbiased tribunal regarding those suspected of crime will determine the outcome of trial only in a society where the compelling motive will be defense of the social organism and not truckling to every prejudice of a ruling slave-owning class.

Speedy Recognition

Both the United States and Britain have "provisionally" recognized the weak old Persian government of Reza Khan. Such haste is unusual in dealing with new governments. Those who have held the notion that the new head of Persia is the tool of Britain will view this recognition as vindication of their ideas. Nothing, however, is farther from the truth.

Reza Khan is of the nationalist "democratic" group, which has worked and is working in close touch with Russia. He has the army and the overwhelming majority of the population behind him. That he is not definitely committed to continue a friendly attitude toward Russia, there is slight probability that he will desire to throw his power into the balance on the side of Great Britain. Unquestionably he will be offered flattering inducements to betray Persia into the hands of Britain and aid that bandit nation in its efforts to form a "sanitary cordon" around Russia.

The people of Persia are not likely soon to forget that it was the Bolshevik government of that country that freed them from the exactions of tsarist bandits, telegraphs and cables, etc., invested from them by the czars that cancelled the debts and renounced all other financial claims on Persia and enabled the country to rise economically.

Furthermore, in spite of the provisional recognition by Britain and America, the nationalist Persians and their leaders know that of all the nations Russia only guarantees their independence. When they view the international diplomacy of Russia, they see on every hand the sincere desire to liberate the nationals from the yoke of imperialism. When they look at the awful devastation wrought by Britain, France and the United States, they see imperialism in its most malignant form. And they should not have difficulty knowing which policy guarantees the perpetuity of their government.

Correct—for Once

It is seldom one finds anything to agree with in the weekly news service of the American Federation of Labor, but its issue of Saturday, October 31, contains an observation that we ourselves emphasized in relation to the expulsion of Joseph Shultz from the Bank Clerks' Union. It states that the bank officials "oppose the union and seek means to justify their course."

Precisely!

The accusation is well put!

The bank officials welcomed the expulsion of Shultz because they were aware of the driving force he was improving the conditions of labor in the bank. The Amalgamated Bank thus proves to all labor, the A. F. of L. as well as the Communists, that its policy is anti-labor. Tho it blames Shultz, instead of the other members of the union who voted his expulsion and who can read before the officials of the bank, its interpretation of the motives of the bank is correct. We cannot accept its premises, but its conclusion is irrefutable. It says:

"Shultz's policy brought joy to bank officials, who oppose the union and who seek means to justify their course."

Again we say, this is something that should claim the attention of the rank and file of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who are placed in the same ridiculous position of encouraging scab labor as was that other labor leader, Mr. Warren S. Stone, when his financial interests demanded a scab policy in conducting his coal mines.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

Mandates in Syria and Irak -

By H. M. Wic

A New Threat of World War

DESPITE the optimism disseminated by British and French statesmen over the outcome at Locarno, the French colonial war in Syria carries the threat of another world war. If the revolt in Syria succeeds, the whole mandate policy of the league of nations falls. It not only means the loss of Syria to France, but also seriously endangers the English control over Irak. Thus it is to the interest of Britain to prevent the liberation of Syria as a league mandate. That does not necessarily mean that Britain will aid France to maintain control. On the contrary it is probable that Britain will endeavor to take advantage of the Syrian revolt to charge France with incompetency in the administration of the Syrian mandate.

The mandates themselves, instead of preventing war are the sources of new wars. This is plain as day when the imperialist forces that motivated the struggle to secure mandates are known. During the progress of the war when the entente powers were indulging in expression of the most exalted sentiments regarding the unselfish motives involved, the foundation for future conflicts were laid.

IN the struggle against Turkey, during the world war, there had to be an understanding between Britain and France concerning the spoils of a hoped-for victory. In 1916, such a treaty was completed, under the terms of which France was granted Syria and a part of Mosul. Britain played one of its shrewd diplomatic games here when it magnanimously refrained from openly demanding anything for itself. All the material advantages were to go to poor suffering France, then bleeding under the sledge hammer blows of the German forces. Enslaved isolated that the balance of Arabia, with the exception of Palestine, come under the domination of Hussein. But one little reservation was made. This territory was to become a "sphere of influence" for England. Hussein was the agent of Britain.

When the war closed and the victorious nations met at Versailles, they were no longer heroic allies, but grasping imperialist thieves and plunderers, each striving to secure the larger part of the loot. Mr. Lloyd George, representing Britain, harbored no illusions regarding the mirage of the entente to bring the millenium on earth. Among other advantages he secured for Great Britain the mandates for Palestine and Mesopotamia, in the first discussions he demanded all of Syria. This demand was made for purposes of negotiations and to give the appearance of diplomatic yielding to preserve the entente cordiale. It is sometimes necessary to abandon temporarily a desired advantage and find other means to obtain the same result.

ENGLAND has a very definite in relation to Palestine, Syria, Arabia and Irak. That is to so manipulate the mandates, to transfer the control of territories that it can realize the dream of British imperialism: a Cape to Cairo railway and extension of this to Calcutta, thus joining the continent of Africa with that of Asia. The rapid expansion of new markets of the east and the employment of industrial capitalism in India, create this necessity for British imperialism.

France also has imperialist ambitions that come into conflict with Britain. The struggle over Mosul oil finds France backing the Turks against Britain. In Morocco both France and Britain furnished guns and ammunition to the Riffs to drive out Spain.

What accomplished there will begin a struggle for domination between the two nations. Already French troops are taking up the struggle that Spain was losing, in order that France may intrench itself in north-western Africa, and exploit the mineral resources of that territory.

While Britain had a hand in the Riff affair there is nothing to indicate that the revolt in Syria was encouraged from that source. This movement originated thru the despicable frightfulness on the part of General Serrail, the representative of Herriot, and the left bloc, to throttle the Druse tribesmen, and inflamed into insurrection the smouldering hatred of the Syrians for the French conqueror. But now that the struggle has started England will endeavor to take advantage of it.

THE revolt of the Syrians constitutes a grave menace to British control over the mandated territory of Irak, and the British press is non-committal on the ruthlessness of the French. That is because Britain itself may be forced to step in and aid in crushing the revolt.

But it does not mean that France will continue to exercise the mandate of the league. The last assembly (sixth) of the league of nations was a British triumph. Britain ousted France from the domination of the league.

While British troops are heavily concentrated in Palestine, on the border of Syria, preparatory to leading the territory if the situation becomes menacing, it will also use the league machinery to prepare the way for eliminating France under the terms of the treaty of Versailles on the grounds that France is incapable of carrying out the mandate.

The these mandates are enforced for the benefit of given nations and by the favored nation, the nations are responsible to the league and theoretically are carrying them out as the representative of the league. In case any nation fails in carrying out its mandate, then the league can revoke it and place another nation in charge of the territory.

FRANCE is desperate in face of this menace and therefore, is using all the frightfulness of modern warfare to maintain control. The cabinet of Painleve and Briand is tolerated by all capitalist elements in France in spite of the currency crisis because they are united in the Syrian campaign by fear of Great Britain and the consequences of failure to maintain control.

Failure in the Syrian war will bl France in the humiliating position beleg forced by the leagns to ab don its mandate. The inevitable sult of such an eventuality will be place the mandate in the hands Britain.

This humiliation will not be te sted if France has enough vitality resist, or if she can get the backi of American imperialism, itself w ling economic war against Britain every part of the world. Unquestit ably Wall Street will come to the sc cue of its investments in Europe a aid France, first with money and m nitions and finally, with arms.

The mandates constitute a pow magazine and Syria may be the sp that will set it off with a detonat that will rock the world, causing conflagration eclipsing anything ki kind has ever witnessed.

Capitalism has shown great sourcefulness thus far in avoid open breaks between the victors the last war, but each of the thre becomes more difficult to overco With the colonials and the slaves the mandated arising against imperialism, the period of diplom will merge into open warfare.

Nothing can prevent it except w spread national resistance, combi with the rise of the proletarian in home countries.

Such a war will be the last imp talist war, and bring forcibly conti stage of history the next wave of world revolution, carried out th civil wars against the capitalist cl in every country.

Better Schools, Under Teachers' and Labor Control Demanded by Gitlo

THE following letter sent by Comrade Ben Gitlow, candidate for mayor in the coming election, to the Teachers' Union, is of sufficient importance in showing the position of Communists on the questions raised to merit publication:

Dr. Henry R. Linville, President
Teachers' Union
70 Fifth Avenue, New York

Dear Dr. Linville:

In answer to the request of the Teachers' Union for a reply to certain questions, I wish to express the stand of the Workers Party. My replies herewith are subscribed to by the other candidates of the Workers Party, by which you have sent your questionnaire. Kindly regard this answer, therefore, as the viewpoint of the Workers Party and its candidates.

You have asked the following questions:

1. Would you, as mayor, favor a fiscally independent board of education?

2. Would you endeavor to secure legislation to create an elected board of education?

3. Would you take steps to eliminate the influence of partisan politics in the administration of the public schools?

4. Would you strive to build up a merit system by which the educationally qualified would be promoted to the higher positions in the school system, without regard to the political, religious or social connections of the applicants?

5. Would you, as mayor, favor the establishment of the Rio schedules for the salaries of New York City teachers based as the schedules are on the principle of attempting to restore the purchasing power of the pre-war dollar?

6. Would you, as mayor, stand unqualifiedly for a reduction in the size of classes, as well as for a radical change in the school building program whereby the continued erection of huge factory-like schools would be prevented?

7. Would you favor the representation of organized labor and of the teachers themselves, on the board of education?

FIRST of all, we wish to take this occasion to assure your organization of our support in your efforts to organize the teachers to establish academic freedom for teachers. The Workers Party is wholeheartedly in accord with the Teachers' Union in its efforts to re-establish the standing of Glasberg and in its struggle against censorship legislation of the type of the Lusk law. We shall support you fully in your efforts to establish the right of the teacher to his own opinions, and his right to place before the pupils all the facts, particularly in the social sciences. We hope that the interest the Teachers' Union is taking in the issues of the present campaign, will ultimately grow to the point where you will demand the formation of a party in this city which will speak in the interests of the organized workers: a labor party. As opponents of the state and city government, teachers should be the first to realize the importance of a politcal party serving their interests. This is particularly borne out by the recent experience of the teachers at the hands of both political parties in the last salary campaign, where the moderate demands of the teachers were brushed aside without proper consideration. Only when the teachers are represented by a party of labor, a labor party, can they hope to have their interests protected.

In spite of every assurance of respect due your organization, we feel that we cannot fully agree with all the proposals which you have put forward in your questionnaire.

We favor an elected and paid board of education, with labor and teacher representation. Such a board should be fiscally independent, in our opinion. The addition of teacher and labor representation would avoid the possibility of insuring the welfare of the teachers and of the children of the workers of the city, to a greater extend than under the present board, consisting of business men and lawyers.

We cannot, however, agree with Mr. Waterman when he demands the elimination of partisan politics from the schools. We are heart and soul for "partisan politics" in the school, but the present corrupt system of politics in the control of the business but rather political control by labor, through its own chosen representatives. Under the guise of non-partisanship there are hidden the most insidious forces of the capitalist class, as typified by Mr. Waterman. As long as the present social system with its control of the schools and other agencies of education in the hands of the wealthy classes exists, there will be partisanship in favor of that ruling class.

MR. Waterman also favors the merit system for promotion to higher positions in the educational system. With this stand, again we cannot agree. Examinations and merit qualifications such as the established by the board of education and the civil service board do not preclude the possibility of the selection of a supervisory officer with a most backward social viewpoint. Such an officer has the power to do great harm to both the children and the teachers over whom he has control. In the selection of supervisory officials, we should favor a system of democratic selection, supervisors to be selected by the teachers themselves through a system of teachers' councils.

We are thoroughly opposed to the present type of school. We are for the abolition of the present system of all features which have been incorporated in the modern experimental schools—experimental methods, free lunches, dental treatment, medical care and physical equipment which will conserve the health of the children and the teachers, and make for a more congenial environment in the schoolroom than we find at the present time.

We are thoroughly in favor of the revision of teachers' salaries to meet the increase in the cost of living. Since we feel that the present division of teachers on the basis of grade of class is unfair to both teacher and pupil, we would ask that new revision which is made, be proportional greater for the lowest paid teach so as to lead ultimately to the est lishment of the single salary sched under which teachers of all gra would be placed upon the sa schedule, with proper reward for perience and study.

IT is the opinion of the Work Party which I represent that organized labor and the teachers, two groups most interested in the p gress of education, can look for t improvement in the public school s tem under the capitalistic system society. It is our belief that the on basis for any fundamental change the system of education is the overthrow of the capitalist system and substitution for it of a workers' farmers' republic like that in Rus Russia today, as vouchsafed to stimulated by the British trade un report, is the only country which attempting to establish an educatio system which is intended to develop the capabilities of the children, in the interests of an exploiting cla but on the contrary, to develop the latent forces of childhood to furth the interests of the working cl and to promote the welfare of soci as a whole.

If you desire to confer with me on the subjects mentioned, I shall glad to meet your committee Saturday. I suggest that you call this number, if you desire to m an appointment.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) Benjamin Gitlow
Candidate for mayor on the Wo ers Party ticket

DOBROGIANU TELLS OF HORRIBLE PRISON CONDITIONS AGAINST WHICH GOLDSTEIN WENT ON HUNGER-STRIKE

By A. DOBROGIANU.

I made the acquaintance of Max Goldstein at the time of the first great Communist trial in the so-called "trial of Dealul Spirai."

On the eve of the opening of the trial, we, the defendants, were transfered from Ilfoval style Vacarestl to some barracks in Bucharest. Most of the arrests were made in the first half of 1920 throout Roumania.

According to the statute of the so-called social movement then, the various groups of the arrested comrades were organizationally connected with each other. Moreover, most of the participants of the legal socialist congress of May 15, 1920, were also arrested because they voted for adherence to the Communist International.

The bourgeois-democratic regime of real estate, who, in spite of all his "infantile diseases," is destined to overthrow it. Apart from justifiable feelings of hostility towards the newly formed Communist Party, not a single punishable offense could be proved. The trial was postponed from month to month.

Goldstein Arrested.

Then came an unexpected incident. Max Goldstein was arrested while endeavoring to enter the country. Although the investigation of our cases was already closed, the military prosecutor connected it with the so-called "trial of Dealul Spirai." There was no legal connection whatever between these acts, but this was merely a detail for the authorities; the government and the military command could thereby get out of an unpleasant situation.

Thus at the end of January began the trial of the 275 accused, which was to last six months.

We were put up in four large adjoining barrack rooms, but Max Goldstein, whom all of us were anxious to see, was not allowed to come among us. All our inquiries remained without an answer. It was only known that he had been removed from the cell where he was kept in Vacarestl.

In the early morning accompanied only by the officer on guard Max Goldstein was brut to the lavatory, separate from us. He made signs to us thru the windows; he had been beaten during the night. During the trial he was kept into our department. The department of those charged with serious offenses. Henceforth we "lived" together in the room of the 44 charged with serious offenses.

Use Terror Regime.

To intimidate us and to make our defense more difficult or even impossible, we were subjected to a severe terror-regime. We were even deprived of writing material, and in court the barrels of three machine guns were leveled at us. But threats were not enough for the authorities. Ill-treatment and torture were resorted to. But the worst were the punishment cells. Seven coffins standing upright, provided with air holes, among them the so-called "Max-punishment cell."

This cell was specially constructed for Max Goldstein, it was even smaller than the others, altho Max Goldstein is of a powerful build. It was even impossible to turn round in these cells. The first time I was in it I found after the first half hour that I could not breathe, and I had an attack of incessant yawning.

One did not wait for reasons or even pretexts for punishment. In the evening the comrades who were to be punished were fetched according to a list drawn up by the military prosecutor. There were among them those whose parents had found the sums of money demanded for their release. Others Arecturians, today an ally of Bessarabia and of being the executioner of the vengeance of the workers. Also Alfonse Instrumcal Max Goldstein calls himself to be.

And in fact he was not more than that I knew this man well about the Dobrogeanu Presentea as a sincerely anarchist an good natured and sensative. He was tall of stature, sadly and bodily with the sufferings of other comrades, always bent on establishing the truth against the attempts of the intelligence department to represent the Communist Party as a participant in the outrages.

He took part as indefatigably in our struggle and it was with extreme difficulty that we could persuade him to call off our hunger strike after 11 days. He had undergone in the cell for nearly a fortnight.


MAX GOLDSTEIN

Await Sentence in Torture Cells

But generally comrades are condemned to days and days in the punishment cells before sentence has been passed on them. Comrade Max Goldstein was without much solid condition to ten days in the punishment cells "on ward" days and nights. Taking out of the punishment cell to be taken to court, and from there back again into the cell. How terrible the time for the moment when one will be able to leave the cell for a little while. How cruelly slow seems the time when one is waiting to be called for a little walk in the air. The officers were waiting for Comrad Max Goldstein outside the punishment cell door called coffin lids. As soon as the time allowed to him to leave his cell is over, they threw him on the ground and they kicked him. And directly after this "exercise yard" call back into the punishment cell. If he protested the hangman sergeant who subsequently shot Gogu Rakovski, pursued him with the butt end of his gun and hit blindly striking him on the head, the nose and the ears. After he had served ten days he was given another ten days of which, however, five were remitted.

Beat Goldstein Daily

Beat Dead. tortured in every conceivable and vile way. In the face and his feet terribly swollen, are carried, was dragged every day before the military court. But he did not flinch before any torture, he was brave he reviled the ministers who had come to give evidence against him (among others Arecturians, today an ally of Bessarabia and of being the executioner of the vengeance of the workers). Also Alfonse Instrumcal Max Goldstein calls himself to be.

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Try to Punish Him Morally.

The hangman wanted to punish h bodily as well as physically. T wanted me, for instance, not to pl chess with him, which of course, s an incentive to me to play chess w him oftener than before.

Frequently, when the comra were asleep, Max Goldstein woke and thinking of the dark one before him. Being a thor ouhtmental creature, he was ov whelmed by feelings of sorrow, f relatives, and in his weak moment heard him sob and turn round sobd. He told me: "It is true th have a hard time of it now, but h all it be in Dobfata!"

Labor Fakers Made Butts of Ridicule by Needle Worke

By A Worker Correspondent

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov 3.—He reactionary union officials try to c control of meetings, called by discl and protest against their betrayals the workers, while at their own uni meetings this not only limit the d cussion but shuts the door to p gressive ideas demonstrated at th week's meeting of the needle trad workers when Sister Ina Rohlstr spoke to a fairly packed audience the Labor Lyceum.

That her address was effective w proved by the fact that a number officials of the Amalgamated Ladie Workers were present and got the ers to rejoice the floor at their me and flees.

Several of them spoke for as ma as ten fifteen or twenty minu each. Later they were seen slippi out of the hall when Sister Rohlstr replied to their slanderous tirade. She pointed out how she herself h been denied the floor at their me

Build the DAILY WORKER

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against the Barring of Sakhatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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GITLOW TAKEN BACK TO PRISON

FURRIERS' SPECIAL CONVENTION BEGINS; LEFT WING DELEGATION TO WAGE WAR ON REACTIONARIES

By M. SPIVAK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 9.—This date must be recorded in the history of the Furrier's Union as an awakening of the rank and file at large against their own leaders and oppressors. On this date, November 9, a special convention will take place by the command of thousands of fur workers at the historical Cooper Union meeting of April 25, who voiced their protest against the reactionary and despotic rulers of the International administration and its official so-called labor organ, the Forward.

The delegates at the convention will have to be forced to exert every effort to succeed in carrying out the orders and the demands of the workers whom they represent. At the recent conventions the majority of delegates consisted of reactionaries and machine boys who did not care for the interest of the workers at all, personal enjoyments were of greater interest to them than to bother with drafting new plans, participating in the discussions amending the constitution, adopting resolutions and helping to reconstruct our union on a new and solid foundation.

For many the call of a convention was not clear enuf and the ordinary worker delegate who was elected to the convention unprecedently, got lost there. The politicians and their adjuncts immediately got him over to their side, making a tool of him for themselves.

How many delegates at the last convention of 1924 understood the intricate language of the amended constitution which they adopted by giving their votes?

The president was given more power by his clique than the sultan of Turkey. It was the president who hired a lawyer to amend the constitution and by his orders the amended constitution was adopted without giving a copy of the amended articles to the delegates to read and discuss.

A Fine Piece of Reaction.

Here is an extract of the intricate language of the amended constitution which was not put in a referendum vote of local unions for adoption:

"Article 21: Section 7c: Any conduct which shall tend to undermine the solidarity of members, or to foster dissension among the members or shall otherwise be injurious to the interests of this union, or of any of its members or injurious to any other bonafide labor organizations or to the labor movement in general, and any conduct unbecoming a member in this organization shall be considered a violation of this constitution. To slander the union or its officers or to call or actively participate in unauthorized protest meetings against the union or its officers or to join an organization that is hostile to our union shall be considered a violation of this constitution."

Its Interpretation.

The following is the interpretation into ordinary working men's jargon:

"Any conduct which may be interpreted by reactionary officials as undermining the solidarity of the members or to create indignation among the members which may be injurious to the interest of this union, etc., shall be considered a violation of this con-

(Continued on page 2)

NEW YORK LABOR AWAITS PURCELL MASS MEETINGS

Toilers to Hear Speech on World Unity

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The workers of New York City are impatiently awaiting the day of the two big meetings that are to be held in the Central Opera House and the New Star Casino, at which Albert A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions and standard bearer of the British labor movement, will speak on the necessity of organizing on an international scale to combat the encroachments of the capitalist class. The date set is Tuesday, Nov. 17.

In contrast with class collaboration policy followed at the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Purcell stood as a stalwart enemy of capitalism. It was Purcell who introduced the following resolution on imperialism at the recent congress of the British trade unions at Scarborough:

"This Congress believes that the domination of non-British peoples by the British government is a form of capitalist exploitation, having for its object the securing for British capitalists (1) of cheap sources of raw materials; (2) the right to exploit cheap and unorganized labor, and to use the competition of that labor to degrade the workers' standards in Great Britain.

"It declares its complete opposition to imperialism and resolves: (1) to support the workers in all parts of the British empire to organize trade unions and political parties in order to further their interest; and (2) to support the right of all peoples in the British empire to self-determination, including the right to choose complete separation from the empire."

The trade union committee for organizing the Purcell meeting has announced that its next conference will be held on Sunday, November 15th, at 2 p. m. at Beethoven Hall, to take the final steps for the two big mass meetings.

DATES GIVEN PURCELL ON TOUR THRU THE U. S. AND CANADIAN CITIES

The trade union committee arranging the Purcell tour has announced the following dates for his appearances in several cities of the United States and Canada:

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 10, at 8 p. m., at the Engineers' Auditorium, Carnegie Avenue and St. Clair.

Toronto, Canada, Nov. 11, at 8 p. m., at Central Labor Union.

Montreal, Canada, Nov. 13, at 8 p. m., at Central Labor Union.

New York City, Nov. 17, evening, at the New Star Casino.

ESCAPED PEASANTS CALL ON WORLD PROLETARIAT TO PROTEST POLISH PERSECUTION OF WHITE RUSSIANS

The following appeal received by The DAILY WORKER from a number of escaped prisoners of the Polish terror against the white Russian peasants and workers shows to what extent the Polish hangman, under the direction of Grahaki, supported by the Polish solcalist party, will go to suppress national

(Continued on page 4)

COOLIDGE STILL RELIES ON LEWIS AND HUNGER TO BREAK THE STRIKE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Another appeal for presidential intervention in the hard coal strike was rejected today by President Coolidge.

Congresswomen Edith F. Rogers, republican of Massachusetts, presented a gloomy view of the New England fuel situation at the White House this morning, and asked the president to appoint an "impartial board of inquiry" to investigate and try to end the strike, but admitted that she received little encouragement. President Coolidge, was of the opinion, she said, that a federal board would not be of much help at present.

GARMENT STRIKE VICTORS RETURN TO THEIR JOBS

19-Weeks' Struggle of Amalgamated Ends

Yesterday morning 2 strikers entered the building of the International Tailoring company, 847 West Jackson Blvd., for the first time in 19 weeks. Production will not really start in the plant until next week, as the company has to dismantle the machinery it has in the Moline and Rock Island plants and bring it back to Chicago.

The workers entered the factory not as individuals beaten in their struggle, but as a group of workers, knowing that they had beaten the company, and that their fight was not only a fight of those employed in the International Tailoring company, but a fight of the entire union. This attempt on the part of the bosses to introduce the open shop into the cloth ing industry, by first destroying the union, turned out a complete failure due to the solidarity of the strikers

Refuse to Sign Agreement

When the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union made their demands upon the International Tailoring company to renew agreements with the union, the bosses refused to deal with the Amalgamated and the union members then declared a strike and demanded that the company sign the agreement and recognize the union.

The company officials immediately got in touch with the scabbing agency in the garment trades, the United Garment Workers of America affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, made an agreement with it and tried to operate the plant.

Try to Get Injunctions

Amalgamated pickets were thrown around the shop, telling workers who

(Continued on page 2)

FRENCH FINANCE IN AWFUL MESS AND GETS WORSE

Painleve Bill Would Add to Inflation

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The finance bill introduced by Premier Painleve, met with serious opposition as soon as it was examined. There is nothing in it of a levy on capital as demanded by the left.

The bill lays taxes, however, against every conceivable object in an effort to dodge a levy on capital so much hated by capitalists, but it lingers these sensitive gentlefolk by an increase on incomes.

Moreover, there is concealed in the bill an intention to inflate the currency. This inflation has gone so far that already the franc reached 25:40 to the dollar. The statement of the Bank of France shows that during the past week note circulation went up by 1,333,000,000 francs, making a total circulation slightly over 48,000,000,000, and only 3,000,000,000 under the legal limit.

Advances to the government by the bank, to furnish funds for carrying on the wars in Syria and Morocco totalled 1,450,000,000 francs last week, bringing this to within 500,000,000 of the 32,000,000,000 limit legally set.

As the franc declined, holders rushed into the bourse and swamped it with orders for buying industrial stocks.

CZAR KELLOGG AGAIN DENIES KAROLYI VISA

Promises to Tell Why Countess Is Menace

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—The state department has refused to grant a renewed request of Countess Karolyi, wife of the former president of the Hungarian republic, for admission to the United States.

James F. Curtis of the law firm of Curtis, Fosdick and Belknap, filed the request before Secretary Kellogg. The firm had been retained by the countess.

I. W. W. OPENS 17TH GENERAL CONVENTION

Regular Organization Survives the Split

The 17th general convention of the Industrial Workers of the World (I. W. W.) opened Monday at 10 a. m. at the headquarters 3333 Belmont Ave.

The organization has survived the attack of the so-called emergency split carried on during the past year by anarchistic elements who were expelled for appealing to the capitalist courts in Chicago to get control of the organization headquarters which they caused to be padlocked by the sheriff.

Split Joins Anarchist International.

This "emergency program" split claims to be the I. W. W. and affiliated with the Anarchist International of Berlin at its convention held in July at Odgon, Utah. But the split while it took 3,000 to 4,000 out of the I. W. W. at first and caused a great falling away of confused and discouraged members, has steadily gone down, and its membership is so small at present that the anarchist leaders of it conceal its real standing by concealing financial accounts of dues and initiations. The split is estimated to have at present only from 1,000 to 1,500 members. The damage done to union organization and a solid front against the bosses in the lumber and construction industries is, however, incalculable.

Few Delegates Attend.

This internal war accounts in part for the declining membership of the legitimate organization, and the ruinous financial system based upon exceptionally low dues and cutting in two of the per capita paid to the general organization, has compelled to bring only a handful of delegates, 12 in all, to represent the approximately 10,000 members shown by dues payments to the industrial unions. This number includes only 50 delegates.

The 1924 convention represented some 30,000 members, and the 1923 convention a little over 38,000. Thus it appears that the organization has survived the anarchist attack, it is greatly weakened in numbers, and some of its tactics may be held accountable for the losses which preceded the split.

Problems to be Discussed.

Considerable time of the convention will be devoted, it is expected, to discussions of some of its tactics, and to the revamping of the financial system, hereto applied universally without regard for the special requirements of the various industrial unions, to allow for these unions to set their own initiations and dues fees to conform with the conditions they face in their particular industry.

According to reports preceding the gathering of the delegates the twelve to be seated are as follows: Agricultural Workers No. 110, three delegates, O'Neill, Thorpe and Foster (J. R. Foster); Lumber Workers' No. 120, one delegate, Frank Whiting; Metal Miners, one delegate, Paul Lundgard; General Construction No. 310, two delegates, T. P. Kolley and James V. O'Conner; Building Construction No. 330, two delegates, Joe Wagner and John Kivinisani; Marine Transport No. 510, one delegate, Francesan; and from the combined small industrial unions, two delegates, Minkoff and Lamson.

In the rules committee's report was a recommendation usually voted down in other conventions, to exclude all but holders of I. W. W. cards from visiting the convention, this including employers for both capitalists and labor papers. This convention also voted against the motion after some discussion over the matter of excluding only such papers as would print reports that displeased the delegates.

ELECTION BOARD WORKS HAND IN GLOVE WITH "PATRIOTS" TO BAR COMMUNIST WORKERS FROM BALLOT

By SYLVAN POLLACK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 9.—The co-operation between the board of elections and "patriotic" organizations in keeping the name of Ben Gitlow off the ballot in the recent mayoralty election, can be seen as the result of action taken at a meeting of the Allied Patriotic Societies, Inc., which was held at the Army and Navy building, New York City.

John R. Voorhis, president of the board of elections and vice-president of the Allied Patriotic Societies, was instrumental in having a resolution

(Continued on page 4.)

Benjamin Gitlow



Member of the Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party of America, goes to Sing Sing to serve unexpired term of 5 to 10 years.

WASTE OF HUMAN LIFE FOR GAIN OF CAPITALIST PROFITS SHOWN BY DEATH LIST IN ANTHRACITE

That capitalist production wastes not only materials but human life, slaughtering and crippling workers for sake of profit, is illustrated in this article, one of a series, by Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, who recently was released from jail at Scranton, Pa., where the capitalist dictatorship confined him when he wished to speak in striking anthracite miners.

By ALEX REID,
Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee.

(Article VII.)

The terrible suffering of hard coal miners, their wives and families, is but one phase of the anthracite question. An enormous industrial waste is involved thru loss of time, which is represented in the increased cost of anthracite, but which touches lightly—if at all—the profits of the coal owners, as we shall see in a succeeding article dealing with the coal magnates' monumental profits.

Four million labor days a year are lost to 150,000 mine workers thru accidents, fatal and of lesser degree. Three hundred and thirty-four thousand days each month, because of those accidents. Each man in the industry loses twenty-five days on an average per year as a result of injury sustained in the anthracite industry.

Lie Factories Busy.

The coal owners thru their publicity agents, and the capitalist press, have continuously stated since the beginning of the strike that the anthracite industry is a safe place to work in—similar to clerking in a department store or employment of a similar nature, in spite of the easily available statistics that give the lie to such a canard, and in spite of the wails of hungry children and woe of

(Continued on page 3).

40 PLANES SPRAYING TEAR GAS OVER CITY WILL FORCE EVACUATION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Forty enemy aircraft, spraying tear gas out of the skies, could force evacuation of the district of Columbia, seat of the American government, it was testified by Major General Amos A. Fries, chief of army chemical warfare, at the courtmartial of Col. William Mitchell.

Fries was the first defense witness for Mitchell.

North Dakota to Hold Election June 30 to Choose U. S. Senator

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 9.—A special election to name a successor to the late Senator Edwin F. Ladd was called Saturday for June 30, 1926, the date of regular primary election, by Gov. A. G. Sorlie.

MUST SERVE THE REST OF 5 TO 10 YEAR SENTENCE

First Released After 27 Months Behind Bars

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Benjamin Gitlow, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party and candidate for vice-president of the Workers (Communist) Party in the presidential elections of 1924, has been taken to Sing Sing prison to serve the unexpired portion of his term.

Gitlow was sentenced to a term of from 5 to 10 years for violation of the New York criminal syndicalist law in the court of Judge Weeks in New York City, January, 1920. This verdict was later upheld by the state supreme court and finally by the United States supreme court.

Helped Organize Left Wing

Gitlow had been arrested in Nov. 1919 for his participation in the organization of the left wing movement in the socialist party and for the publication of the "Left Wing Manifesto," which was issue by the central committee of the left wing group.

His trial before Judge Weeks shortly followed his arrest. In this court the judge made no attempt to hide his bias against Gitlow and passed the sentence of from 5 to 10 years with great glee.

Serves 27 Months in Prison

After he had served twenty-seven months of his sentence, Gitlow was released on appeal to the New York state supreme court on May 1, 1922. The state supreme court upheld the verdict of the lower court and Gitlow was remanded to Sing Sing in the month of September.

Gitlow was released from Sing Sing on a writ of error, January, 1923, and the case was appealed to the United States supreme court. The United States supreme court upheld the constitutionality of the New York criminal syndicalist act and the verdict of the New York court and has now ordered Gitlow to serve the unexpired portion of his term.

The international Labor Defense is conducting a campaign for the release of Comrade Gitlow.

SPEECH ASSAILING HIM AS PROTECTOR OF BOOTLEGGERS SENT CAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

Chicago, Nov. 9.—The speech of Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania before the convention of the anti-saloon league of America, in which he accused the Coolidge administration of sanctioning wholesale bootlegging by issuing dishonest permits at Washington, will be sent direct to Coolidge.

A resolution to this effect was passed unanimously today by the resolutions committee of the league. Support of the league is alleged to come from bootleggers who want to keep the Volstead act in effect so their business will be good, and the whole program of the thing is considered mere camouflage. The Pinchot speech will have little effect on the government bootleggers.

MINERS OF COKE REGION BEGIN STRIKE AGAINST THE WAGE CUT IN FORCE WITH THE 1917 SCALE

By GEORGE PAPCUN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 9.—The unorganized miners of the coke region at Republic, Pa., have begun a revolt against wage cuts. Thompsons mine No. 1, is on strike. Miners in other pits are coming out also.

A strike committee of action is being formed. The Young Workers League and the Workers (Communist) Party are assisting the strikers.

B. L. Jusic spoke at the meeting of striking miners on Nov. 7, George Papcun addressed the strikers Saturday.

The strike demands are for the 1923 scale and better working conditions. The strike committee is trying to pull out other mines with great prospects of success. George Papcun is in the field helping to conduct the strike.

The wage cut is being effected by forcing the miners to accept the 1917 wage scale.

DETROIT LABOR HEARS PURCELL PLEA FOR UNITY

Five-Minute Ovation Is Given Speaker

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—Two thousand Detroit workers enthusiastically received the message of world trade union unity given by A. A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, at the Cass Technical High School, Sunday, Nov. 8th, 1925.

The mass meeting, which was well attended by the trade unionists of this city was arranged as the first mass meeting of the Detroit Labor Forum, which was organized under the auspices of the Detroit Federation of Labor.

After Purcell had concluded his appeal for unity on the economic field of all workers regardless of whether they were red, black, brown or white, the assembled workers stood up as one man and gave him an ovation that lasted for over five minutes.

During his appeal, every reference to the attempt of the British workers to have the Amsterdam Federation of Trade Unions come into closer alliance with the 8,000,000 organized workers of Soviet Russia was most enthusiastically received.

Sister Bares Wretched Life of "Human Husk" in Effort to Save Father

LITTLETON, Colo., Nov. 9 — A large court crowd sobbed sympathetically as the daughter of Dr. Binzer on trial for the murder of his 34-year-old daughter, Hazel, known as the "human husk" told the tale of the most astounding devotion her father poured on the "helpless creature" whom he slew to save her from further misery after his own death.

"Her body was terribly twisted," the sister continued. "She couldn't walk, couldn't feed herself, and was not able even to brush a fly from her face. The noises she made were inhuman like and frightened strangers. The sight of her eating was so revolting I couldn't bear to watch her.

"For thirty-four years father poured on her the utmost devotion, love and care."

The defense pleads that the death of Dr. Binzer's wife resulted in a morbid and despondent condition of mind in the physician which later resulted in insanity. Witnesses called by the defense told that Dr. Binzer was "cheerful and happy before his wife died, but depressed and unreconciled afterwards, often wandering around in an apparent daze."

Only Special Mail on Christmas Day

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—Postmaster General New announced that no deliveries of ordinary mail would be made on Christmas day. Except for special deliveries all postal operations will be suspended from midnight, Dec. 24 to midnight Dec. 25. An effort to increase the revenue on that day is seen

Firestone Rounding Up Rubber.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9. — Harvey Firestone has arrived here and it is understood that he is conferring with Dutch magnates relative to the Firestone proposals for rubber plantations in Liberia.

Strike Victors Return to Jobs

(Continued from page 1)

were looking for work of the strike existing in the plant. The company unable to get competent workers thru the United Garment Workers' Union, which carried extensive advertising in the daily papers for workers on men's clothing and used its headquarters as an employment agency for the bosses, then attempted to get an injunction prohibiting picketing of their plant.

After a number of continuances, Judge Fam issued an injunction which was ambiguous in its wording and claimed to prohibit certain forms of picketing. It did not define what kind of picketing was legal and what was illegal. The injunction was nothing but a scrap of paper. It did not affect the union picket lines in the least. A few arrests were made for violations of the injunction, but as yet the cases here not even had a date set for their hearing.

Terrorize Union Pickets

The company unable to break the picket line thru the injunction process then began a campaign of terrorization of the strikers. Pickets were beaten up and fiver squads would which them away to cells, where after being held a number of hours end sometimes over night they would be released on charges of "disorderly" conduct. Many were arrested and held on conspiracy charges on high amounts of bail.

Homes of strikers were raided in the small hours of the morning. Strikers were pulled out of bed, brot to the detective bureau, there they were subjected to a grilling and later released on charges of disorderly conduct or no charges against them.

When these arrests and acts meant to frighten the union pickets went by unheeded, and instead of destroying the morale of the strikers, it strengthened their solidarity, the company began to "treme" the active pickets in the strike.

Company hirelings would throw bricks thru the windows of the homes in which the scabs, members of the United Garment Workers' Union, lived, and then blame this on to the union pickets.

The union headquarters were raided and a number of union officials arrested.

Every week of the strike was filled with acts of terrorization of the pickets. Recently, a number of union business agents were arrested, and one of the business agents had four shots pumped into his leg, when an "acid bomb" was purported tohave been thrown at the scabs. The "acid bomb" was later ravealed to be nothing more than a bottle of citrate of magnesia accidentally dropped by a passerby. This "bomb" which was supposed to have been capable of disfiguring scabs, was nothing more than a mild laxative, but the union agents are still on bail awaiting the date to be set for their trial.

Another "Frame-Up."

A few days after the "bomb" throwing, an explosion occurred at the home of Raymond Reeder, one of the heads of the Chicago office of the International Tailoring company. This was blamed on the union. Upon investigation it was learned that Raymond Reeder was about to leave his home and go to Rock Island, where the company had moved some of its machinery and was attempting to recruit scabs to operate the plant. Suspicions then became quite strong that hirelings in the employ of company officials had placed the bomb and that the company would make a move to have some strike pickets arrested and charged with throwing the bomb.

Immediately following the throwing of the bomb, a truckload of parcel post, that was just brought to the postoffice, was burned under mysterious circumstances in broad daylight. Every truck and automobile that left the shop whether it had parcels or scabs always had a couple of policemen detailed to guard it. These policemen were armed and very quick to use their guns as was shown in the "acid bomb" throwing. This time there was no police guarding the truck.

Within a few hours of the destruction by fire of this truckload of parcel post, the capitalist press had stories in which the company officials charged the union with this act. This was scored as an attempt on the part of the company to have the federal detectives interfere with the union's conduct of the strike.

Use "Union" Scabs

The company attempted to run the plant in Chicago with scabs belonging to the United Garment Workers' Union, but did not succeed. Most of the help was incompetent and the company lost heavily in orders.

The company also tried to operate factories in Rock Island and in Moline. They leased a number of large factories and began to send some of their machinery to these places. They carried on an intensive propaganda in these sections in an attempt to get workers. All they were able to recruit was less than 100 in both places and they had reckoned on 5,000 to 2,000 workers. The workers in these towns refused to scab. The company's attempt to run away from the union and the strike met with defeat.

Federation of Labor "Support"

During the early part of the strike, a machinist local in Chicago introduced a resolution into the Chicago Federation of Labor pointing out that the Amalgamated was on strike and that the United Garment Workers of America were in the plant scabbing on workers who were on strike and using the name of the American Federation of Labor in an attempt to make it appear that they were in labor trouble in the plant. The resolution called upon the Chicago Federation to go on record as desiring the affiliation of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to the American Federation of Labor and calling upon President William Green of the American Federation of Labor to investigate and take steps to bring the name of the federation out of the disrepute into which the United Garment Workers of America was placing it. This resolution was referred to the executive committee, where it was accepted and then brought before the Chicago Federation of Labor with recommendations that it be adopted by the latter. The resolution was unanimously adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor. It was signed by Fitzpatrick and Nockels as the two delegates to the convention and sent to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. In a short time a letter arrived from Brother Green telling Fitzpatrick that the Amalgamated was considered a dual union and that it was the duty of the Chicago Federation to support the United Garment Workers of America.

Fitzpatrick Forgets Strikers

Instead of carrying on a battle against the use to which a section of the American Federation of Labor was being put, Fitzpatrick acquiesced to Green's viewpoint in his attempt to ramain "respectable" in the American Federation of Labor. He came out in a statement accepting the line laid down by William Green.

But, despite this alliance of the bosses and the reactionary and self-styled progressives of the Chicago Federation of Labor, the strikers carried on their strike to a successful termination.

The strikers received a great deal of support from many of the other locals in the Amalgamated. Many locals levied a special assessment in order to aid the strikers.

Militancy Wins Strike.

The strike has been won due to the militant spirit of the 800 workers who went on strike. It was their spirit of selfsacrifice and their solidarity that won the strike and forced the International Tailoring company, which attempted thru this strike to break the power of the union, to come to terms. As long as the members of the union remain alive to their rights and their interests just so long will they be able to win and force their masters to fear them.

GREEK FURRIERS OF NEW YORK IN STRIKE VICTORY

Win Under Leadership of the Left Wing

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Over forty of the largest Greek shops have acceded to the demands of the workers who have been recently organized into the Furriers' Union. The struggle for union conditions has been started many weeks ago.

The executive board of the Furriers' Union under the left wing leadership of Ben Gold, had concentrated its energies to organize the Greek workers in the fur industry.

The struggle started in one or two shops. Later on the struggle was spread in all the Greek shops. The Greek workers men and women carried on a bitter struggle with such a spirit that experienced trade union fighters were surprised. The Greek bosses tried to spread dissension in the ranks of the workers and were telling the workers that they have become the "victims" of the Jews and the Jewish propaganda.

Forty Big Shops Surrender

This and other similar arguments did not have any effect on the workers. It made them fight more bitterly. The bosses did not want to give in to the demands of the workers, but after several conferences with the union officials they at last agreed, and forty of the owners of the largest fur shops have accepted the demands of the workers and signed the agreement with the union.

On Thursday Nov. 5, early in the morning the union representatives were negotiating with the Greek bosses in the Martinique Hotel. Many workers were waiting outside the hotel to learn the results of the negotiations.

Celebrate With Special Caremany

After the signing of the agreement the news was given to the workers who have been waiting there, and about 1500 Greek workers marched over to Bryant Hall at 42nd St., and 9th Ave., with banners and signs in Greek and English. From there a parade started thru the streets of New York.

The workers were enthusiastic when copies of the special edition of The DAILY WORKER printed in Greek and English were distributed at their mass meeting on Wednesday and at the parade celebrating their victory over the bosses.

Gat Freight Rebate on Newsprint.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Newspaper publishers in Dallas and Fort Worth, Tex., today were awarded reparation against various railroads for excessive freight charges on shipments of newsprint paper, in carloads, during the period from Aug. 26, 1920, to June 30, 1922.

Oil Stove Explodes.

STERLING, Ill., Nov. 9.—Richard Perkins, 33, was burned to death in an oil stove explosion which destroyed his home here. His wife and sons, Lee, 4 years, Henry, 13 months, escaped thru a window.

New Jersey Carpenters, Hit by Coal Strike, Plead With Capitalist Agents

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, Governor Silzer of New Jersey, one of the states hard hit by the anthracite strike, announces that he will not call the legislature into special session to discuss the problem raised by a freezing populace living only a few miles from the hard coal fields.

Governor Silzer finds his excuse for failure to act in the same declaration that is used by every crooked capitalist politician. The governor claims that during the last three years he has tried to get the legislature to act on the fuel question, but that he has failed, stating that "no relief might be expected as long as the voters did nothing to compel respect of their wishes and consideration of their welfare."

* * * *

If the republican and democratic members of the state legislature were questioned, they would reply that it was the fault of the governor. Go a little further, the democrats would blame the republicans, and vice versa, the republicans the democrats. It is the old "pass the buck" game of capitalist politics that has a staunch ally and vindicator in the nonpartisan polloy of the Amerioan Federation of Labor. Responsibility is passed back and forth until the muddled worker doesn't know where he is at, that is, unless he has decided to completely break with the old parties and carry on his political struggle on a class basis.

* * * *

It is interesting to note that the demand on the governor for a speoial session of the state legislature was made by the Perth Amboy, N. J., Local Union of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. This carpenters' union pleaded that the legislature take "such steps as may be necessary to protect the public against extortioners who, thru their action, are endangering the lives of the workers and their families."

* * * *

Here is an example of where the "nonpartisan," class-collaborating politics of the A. F. of L. leads. Workers protest to the capitalist politicians, whom they have elected. The political henchmen of the profiteers reply, in the words of Governor Silzer, that:

"It the people would only wake up and assert themselves, our reluctant legislature, state and federal, would be forced to respond to the wishes of the people, but as long as the voters do nothing we cannot expect relief."

* * * *

The Indications are that the workers are awake. The protest of the Perth Amboy carpenters is testimony to that. The great strikes in the silk and textile mills of the state is added evidence.

The trouble is, however, that the workers have not yet learned to act as a class. First knowledge in this direction would reveal itself in the organization of a powerful state labor party, based upon the trade unions, that would send labor's own representatives into the state legislature and there raise and fight for working class issues. Governor's Silzer's declaration is a challenge to New Jersey labor to proceed in that direction. The challenge must be accepted.

* * * *

But if the workers really wake up, as they will when they enter actively and energetically into the class struggle with their oppressors, they will find that even labor legislators in New Jersey's capitol at Trenton cannot overcome the enemy, entrenched in the anthracite coal fields as in all the nation's great industries. They will find that the municipal councils, the state legislatures, the national congress are but the instruments of the capitalist class; that the capitalist state must be abolished, and the Soviet state of the workers and farmers established before "the endangering of the lives of the workers and their families," complained of by the Perth Amboy carpenters, will come to an end. The capitalist state lives for profits. Soviet rule, having abolished profits, will protect the interests of all thru the Communist social order. Capitalism must give way to Communism.

WASTE OF HUMAN LIFE FOR GAIN OF CAPITALIST PROFITS SHOWN BY DEATH LIST IN ANTHRACITE

(Continued from page 1)

widowed women thruout the anthracite.

Every fourth man killed in the state of Pennsylvania, is an anthracite mine worker, yet they comprise only 158,000 workers out of a total of 3,000,000 in that state. One-fourth of all days lost thru accidents in the whole of the state are lost to the anthracite mine workers, which is more than any other industry including steel. Here indeed, is a problem for some of our so-called efficiency engineers and industrial experts.

Three Times British Death Rate.

In the United States today with all its scientific and industrial progress, the mine workers are being killed three times faster than the mine workers in Great Britain. With the only available figures at hand for the last three years, we find that for every 100 miners killed in Great Britain, we have killed 322 the first year, the next year 332 and the next 367. Alarming figures indeed, 367 miners killed here, as against 100 in Great Britain.

The progressive hard coal miners in Pennsylvania know that the union demand of ten per cent increase in wages, even if granted, can never adequately compensate them for their work or risk in those slaughter houses of the anthracite. They know it is not a question of ten per cent, it is not a question of dollars and cents, it is a question of human values—human life itself, and the progressive the miners refuse to place their lives the lives and happiness of their wives and children on the scales to be weighed against a dollar coat of coal production.

Lives Versus Dollars.

This dollar and cent cost for coal production, and cost to consumer is continuously dangled before the eyes of the public; with the figures manipulated in such a way as to convince the uninitiated of their accuracy and mislead the "dear people" in the hope public sympathy will be turned against the miners and in favor of the operators.

In spite of all the coal owners' propaganda the facts will not down. Investigators have at various times reported steady and phenomenal increase of earnings by the hard coal owners thruout the last five years. While their profits have been increasing, the cost of living mounting ever higher, the value of the dollar ever decreasing, the hard coal slaves find themselves at the bottom of the ladder in misery and want.

Who Gets the Surplus?

The United States coal commission commented upon the tremendous spread between the cost of mining a ton of coal and the cost of that coal at the consumer's cellar.

Governor Pinchot, at the 1923 settlement of the anthracite strike, found the margins of profits had increased three and one-half times over the pre-war margins. Those same profits have increased during the last two years, and set at nought the propaganda lie of bankruptcy of the industry.

Their "Legal Owners."

The United States coal commission said in its report of July 5, 1923, "That those limited and exhaustible natural deposits have been in the absolute private possession of their legal owners, to be developed or withheld at will, to be leased for such royalties as could be exacted, to be distributed at such rates and in such manner as a double-headed railroad and coal combination might find most advantageous from the point of view of private profit."

The coal commission found royalties as high as two dollars and eighty-four cents per ton, or more than half of the wage cost. In 1922, the royalties from coal lands owned by the Girard estate amounted to $1.20 a ton and brot a return of $18,950,000 on an original investment of $2,340.

Some Figures on Cost.

The following figures will interest the workers, who are likewise consumers of anthracite.

One ton of hard coal:

Labor cost, $4.06.
Total mining cost, 35.52.
Mine price, $6.27.
Freight, $4.48.
Retail price, $16.00.

The reader will notice he paid four times the labor cost for his ton of coal, and in many cities today is paying $24 per ton, or six times the labor co-

Furriers' Convention Begins

(Continued from page 1)

stitution. If a member belongs to the Trade Union Education League or Workers Party which is considered by the manufacturers of the amended constitution as hostile organizations, he shall be considered a violator of this constitution. If a member is protesting against the beating of members at local meetings or in the office of the union or against the corrupting system of issuing books by the respective executive boards, he may be considered a violator of this constitution, and be fined, suspended or expelled. (Section 8).

The progressive and class conscientious delegates must fight against this paragraph as well as many other amendments, which will be undoubtedly discussed at the convention.

The following matters must be taken up and adopted at the convention:

Measures Considered.

1. Recognition of Soviet Russia.
2. Free speech, criticism, protest of members against wrong actions of officials or officers of the union, either on the floor or in the press, shall not be considered a violation of the constitution.
3. No paid official shall remain in office more than two years.
4. Article 8: Section 3, must be amended, and in case of a vacancy in the General Executive Board such a vacancy shall be filled by its respective local thru a vote and not by the appointment of the president.
5. An unemployment fund.
6. Sick benefit fund.
7. A tuberculosis fund, for establishing a department of six or more beds in Los Angeles sanitarium for consumptive members.
8. Amalgamation of the needle trade for one big union.
9. The fur worker shall serve the interest of the worker.

It is our wish that the triumphal march of our progressive delegates to the convention shall lead to our victory.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop mate.

TWO SETS OF BUTCHERS HERE ON DEBT PROB

Roumanian Mission A rives While Italians Wa

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9—T second fascist government debt co mission is here to place its petition bankruptcy before the capitalist g ernment of the United States wh the lackeys of original fascism a still striving to prevent the pawn of their industries to Wall Street, way of the White House and the tre ury department. The same arrival the commission from the bloody Ro manian government that has butch ered thousands of Besarabian peasa to forces them under Roumanian r end is even now preparing more but cheries.

Following the Roumanians' appe ance, the American commission plunged into further consideration the Italian debt, now approachi completion.

The Italians received cable advic from the fascist tyrant, Mussoli over the week-end bearing on the n gotiations, and the substance of the will be communicated to the Ame cans at a meeting late this afterno

The tenor of the Rome advices understated to have been favorat to a settlement, altho there are s some differences between what Ita thinks she can pay, and what t United States thinks she can pay. T American commission will strive force complete capitulation in or to control Italian industries.

Count Volpi states that he w "here to settle" and would rema until an agreement was reached, at all possible."

KLANSMEN TRY TO BESMIRCH MURDERED GIR

Defense Based on Tal of Debauches

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Nov. 9 New depths of depravity were sound here by the defense for D. C. Stephe son, noted ku klux klansman, and h two associates, Earl Klinck and Ed Gentry, on trial for the murder Madge Oberholtzer, when testimony ku klux witnesses was introduc tions were blacken reputation of the dead girl. Not merely did th bring about her death, but now th try to befoul the name of the victi More exquisite chivalry of this o noxious order!

Klansmen Testifies.

The witness thru whom the char was made in refutation of the state claim of her confession wi Stephenson was enforced was Ral E. Hidgon, a real estate mnn.

Hidgon, a confessed klansman where that on one occasion he was called to Stephenson's room in t Washington Hotel to discuss politi and that Miss Oberholtzer was the

"After he and I had transacted o business we three drank gin t gether," he addad.

Miss Oberholtzer also was freque ly at Stephenson's office last winte when he called, Hidgon said, wh the moron klansmen in the sudden grinned.

Fascist Police Raid Gorky's Italian Hom

ROME, Italy, Nov. 9—On the n day of the fascist dictatorship, p recently raided the home of the Ru sian author, Maxim Gorky, at Sorro to and searched thru the writer's p pers in an attempt to connect Gork and his secretary with the anti-fascis political movements.

The Russian Soviet ambassado protested this action of the Italia fascisti government.

Hoar Wheeler Argument Nov. 27.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Argume over the demurrer filed by Senat Wheeler of Montana, against his i dictment for conspiracy to defrau the government, was set by Justi Bailey in district supreme court tod for Nov. 27.

"Pannay" to Spend $50,000,000.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 9.—Ge eral W. W. Atterbury, president of th Pennsylvania railroad, here today t inspect the company's properties a nounced that in 1926 the railroad w spend $50,000,000 for improvements.

Astronomers to View Eclipse.

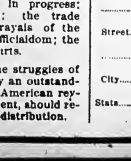
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—A Ha vey University contingent of astr nomers left San Francisco to observ a three-minute eclipse of the sun Benkulne, Sumatra, on Jan. 14, 1926.

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MEMORIAL CELEBRATION

For the victims of the Chicago labo movement: Aug. Spies, Alb. Parsons Louis Lingg, George Engel and Adol Fischer, arranged by labor unions and ing and other societies, Wednesday, No 11, 1925, at the Prudential Hall, 1 North Ave. and Halsted St. Tickets 5 person.

GOOD NEWS!

For Daily Worker Readers



Wm. F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER, goes to the anthracite coal fields next week to stay for two weeks.

About Wednesday, Nov. 11, daily stories will appear analyzing the situation in this scene of bitter struggle, bringing to workers the conditions existing there, supplementing the series of articles now running written by Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.

The strike now in progress; living conditions; the trade unions; the betrayals of the workers by the officialdom; the police and the courts.

This picture of the struggles of miners, written by an outstanding writer of the American revolutionary movement, should receive the widest distribution.

Order a bundle for two weeks

2 cents a copy
3½ cents Saturday

Enclosed $..... for ..... copies of The DAILY WORKER to be sent every day for two weeks to:

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

State.....

MACHINIST HEAD STOLE VOTES IN GREEN BAY, WIS.

Johnston Agent Fakes Election Returns

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. — J. F. Anderson, former vice-president of the Int'l. Assn. of Machinists, now appealing to the membership for removal of the suspension order issued against him by his recent adversary in the grand lodge election, Wm. H. Johnston, president, has made public another affidavit.

This one is from the secretary of the lodge at Green Bay, Wisc., asserting that he did not tamper with the ballots or tally sheets, but that the stuffing of the lodge's vote in favor of the Johnston ticket was done after a Johnston grand lodge agent, Paul Huybrecht, was entrusted with the mailing of the ballots and tally sheet. He offers a comparison of the actual vote with the one reported at Washington headquarters, whereby it appears that Huybrecht's own vote was boosted from 100 to 181, Johnston's from 92 to 168, Davison's from 100 to 176, and all others on their ticket in similar degree. Opposition candidates were left as elections.

Three tellers certify to the same act of statements.

Negro Congress Is Ku Kluxers' Scheme, Delegate Is Warned

By A Worker Correspondent

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 11. A mass meeting of Negro workers will be called here in the near future to carry out plans for organizing colored workers, as the result of the return home of the local delegate to the Negro Labor Congress recently held in Chicago.

And this, despite the fact that the delegate was met at the train by flunkeys of local capitalism and warned that white workers who were sympathetic to the Negro Labor Congress were ku kluxers.

The opposition of these capitalist morons to the unionizing of the colored workers made the workers determined to push their organization.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor, give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

MINER BLACKLISTED FOR SELLING PAPERS; SICK AND NEEDS AID

Comrade Tony Stanfi of Mystic, Ia., is making a brave fight for a chance to live. He is a miner stricken with paralysis—but despite this attempting to find work to keep him supplied with food. Besides, he has no overcoat and his clothes are thread-bare.

For thirty-two weeks, he has been without work, yet can get no aid from the union. Militant to the last, however, he will make another appeal at this Thursday's union meeting that he be given a job or unemployment relief.

The fact that he has distributed the DAILY WORKER is the reason given by the union president for Comrade Stanfi's being put on the blacklist.

"If you think to send me any help, please send it by return mail,—I need it very bad," writes Comrade Stanfi. "Yes, I beg some relief again in my bitter need. And might the local union membership, not the officials, take steps to correct the injustice that is done to me in depriving me of my living so many long months!

"The doctor says that I must not worry, but keep smiling.—the doctor is 'bunk.'

"Yours in misery and suffering,
Tony Stanfi
P. O. Box 444
Mystic, Ia.

Sears Roebuck Has 25,000 Working Now; Highest Wage Is $27

By S. Heller,
(Worker Correspondent)

"Twenty-five thousand are now employed at the Sears Roebuck and Co., as it is the mail order rush season. Need for organization is strongly felt here, especially to resist wage cuts.

New methods of reduction are continually being worked out, the there is no system of increasing wages. No matter if a man works here 10 years, there is no difference made in his pay. If he is married he gets $27 a week, first and last.

And the boss will snap up a chance to displace a married man with a single man, as the latter only gets $25 a week, that is, if he is above 25 years old. If under that he may get $22 or $18.

HILLCREST SILK MILL STRIKERS TIE-UP FACTORY

Loomfixers and Twisters Join Weavers

By ALBERT WEISBORD.

WEST NEW YORK, N. J., Nov. 11. The strike at the Hillcrest Silk Mill has now reached the end of its second week and finds the strikers more firm and with better spirit than even before. Mass picketing is being conducted each morning with better and better spirit. The few people working in the mill mostly relatives of the boss - have strained efforts to the three. No scabs can be procured that can stand the persuasion of the strikers. The moment the first scab walks in, all of the loomfixers who belong to their own independent organization, walked out leaving the boss flat on his back. The twisters have joined the strikers as the last two demands to make immediately. Yesterday for the first time, twisters, loomfixers and weavers could be seen meeting in one council of the workers.

Boss Threatened Worker.

The boss is worried. He has sent letters to the workers to come to work, but they have laughed at his effort to frighten them to life. He has sent his foremen around to the strikers' homes but his efforts were in vain. Yesterday he sent "conciliators" around. The workers decided if they came with any concrete proposals from the boss they would talk and if they have no real offers to make, they were to shut the door. The workers know that the "federal conciliators" are only tools of the bosses.

The big problem is to broaden the strike and the united front committee of Hudson county is already on the job to arrange for mass meetings, dances, socials, etc., for the relief of the strikers should it be needed, and also to bring home the message of the strike to all the silk workers of Hudson county and to build up a more powerful united front of the workers against the united front of the bosses.

Workers Party Aids Strikers.

The Workers Party arranged to have all the stores closed on Wednesday 7th celebration and all the workers were very glad to get back to work. Much enthusiasm marked the announcement that part of the proceeds would go to the strike fund.

WORKER'S FAMILY BURNS TO DEATH; CAUGHT IN APARTMENT HOUSE FIRE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 11.—Five persons were burned to death when flames beset their apartment on the third floor of a six-story frame dwelling at 400 Amherst St. early today.

The victims, a father and his four children, were trapped in their bedroom. The mother escaped death by leaping into the arms of a neighbor, with one of her babies in her arms.

Seismograph Records Intense Earthquake

NEW YORK, Nov. 11. An earthquake of more than usual intensity was recorded on the seismograph of Fordham University. Estimates placed the scene of the disturbance approximately 6,000 miles from New York.

The disturbance began at 9.25 and continued until after eleven o'clock, reaching its greatest intensity at 10.05 a. m.

To Spend $75,000,000 on Educational Program

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 11—Chile is seriously considering the expenditure of $75,000,000 for an educational program which will take in the construction of school buildings and remodeling of the old ones.

Traveling Art how.

MOSCOW, (Tass.) Nov. 11.—An itinerant exhibition is being arranged in Siberia, consisting of paintings, engravings, sculptures and also articles of the applied arts, such as wood carvings, metallic designs, embroideries, etc.

The exhibition is to visit the principal towns of Siberia. It is being organized under the auspices of the leading Siberian artists.

To Buy 65,000 Horses

MOSCOW, (Tass.) Nov. 11. The commissariat of agriculture proposes to spend twelve million rubles for purchasing 65,000 horses to supply peasants in 1925-26.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism study it

POLICE HAVE NO RIGHT TO ARREST WITHOUT WRITS

Citizens Can Resist Illegal Search

When minions of the law attempt unlawful arrests and are so bold as to point their pistols, they may be killed and there is no punishment, declared Attorney Michael Abern, in his speech before the jury in the trial of the two Genna gunmen, Albert Alselmi and John Scalisi, for the killing of two Chicago policemen.

"Olson and Walsh (the two policemen who were shot by the Genna gang) when they leaped out of that car with guns in their hand, put themselves in a position where the defendants had a right to shoot them," stated Abern as he turned around to pick up a number of lawbooks to prove his contention.

Must Have Warrant.

He then quoted a decision of the United States supreme court in the case of a Chicago gunman "getting" a policeman, that the circumstances under which an officer may arrest without a warrant are when he witnesses the commission of a misdemeanor, or when he has knowledge of a felony and sees the perpetrator. The only reasonable question that his man is guilty before he may arrest him

Crowe Plays "Big."

State's Attorney Crowe, who always furnishes trial spectators with much amusement by his attempt to make himself appear as the "defender of law and order," chimed in with, "What if Marty Durkin were to go automobile riding and a policeman saw him, but was not quite positive of his identity, could not the police man seize him?"

"If the policeman did not know that the man was Durkin," Abern shot back, "the man would have a perfect right to tell the officer it was none of his damn business."

Falls into Cistern.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 11. Miss Anna Wilson, 58, accidentally lost her life at the home of a friend near Cogton, Ia., when she tipped in to an open cistern. Friends found her body head downward in several feet of water.

N. Y. Superintendent of Schools Would Tax Wealth for Education

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The governor of New York again holds out the lure of an increase in salaries to school teachers. At a conference of 150 educators, legislators and school authorities of the state which met with Governor Smith, he appointed a committee to work out a program of school legislation and finance to be presented to the 1926 session of the legislature.

Stewart Browne, representative of real estate owners, immediately began objecting to any increase in taxes on real estate property.

Dr. William J. O'Shea, superintendent of education, showed his annoyance with Browne saying that that gentleman always tried to be funny. "If real estate owners were taxed to provide additional aid for the schools," he said, "it would be the poor who would be forced to pay. The landlords would pass the increase along to the tenants. I do not subscribe to this policy. I believe that additional moneys should come from the wealthy. Tax luxuries for the money."

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4 84 5-16; cable 4 84 13-16. France, franc, demand 3.93; cable 3.93⅛. Belgium, franc, 4.52⅛; cable 4.53. Italy, lira, demand 3.97⅛; cable 3.98. Sweden, krone, demand 26.73; cable 26.76. Norway, krone, demand 20.00; cable 20.02. Denmark, krone, demand 24.62; cable 24.64. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai, taels, demand 78.75.

Johnson Pleads Guilty.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Henry Wilson Johnson, formerly superintendent of the children's home of the Long Island Baptist Association, unexpectedly appeared in supreme court in Brooklyn today and pleaded guilty to criminally attacking Elizabeth Sullivan, 13 years old, one of the inmates of the home.

Another Cancer Treatment.

TORONTO, Nov. 11.—Successful treatment of cancer by a chemical agent of lead was announced today to the Toronto Academy of Science, by Professor W. Clair Bell of Liverpool, England.

Professor Bell declared that in several instances the treatment had remarkable results.

UPTON SINCLAIR SCORES GOV. OF CALIFORNIA

Points Out Taft's Book to Aid C. S. Victims

I. L. D. News Service.

Governor Friend W. Richardson of California is not a slave to public opinion the he is not known to be so told to suggestions coming from that section of society that derives its income from exploiting the many.

Richardson's contempt for public opinion was learned when he replied to a letter written by the noted novelist, Upton Sinclair, appealing to the governor to pardon Charlotte Anita Whitney, who was convicted under the criminal syndicalism law of the state of California and whose conviction was upheld by the United States supreme court, in its refusal to accept jurisdiction on her appeal.

Claims He Enforces all Laws.

In his reply to Sinclair, Governor Richardson declared that he was in receipt of letters and telegrams asking for pardon for Miss Whitney. The governor disclaims responsibility for passing the law but asserts that he has taken an oath to support all laws winding up with the statement that: "It is my duty to stand up for the laws and to protect society, and I will not heed pardons merely because of popular clamor."

To which Sinclair replied:

"I am deeply touched by the governor's loyalty to the code of laws of this state, but I would like to ask the governor, as a practical man, how many thousand laws there are on the statute books which he does not enforce and which he has entirely forgotten.

Better Read Taft's Book.

"I would like to remind him also upon the highest possible authority, that of Chief Justice Taft of the United States supreme court, that the great bulk of the laws of this country are enforced in the interest of the ruling class and not in the interest of the poor. Governor Richardson has, perhaps, not read Justice Taft's book, entitled, 'Justice and the Poor'. I ask him to read it."

The International Labor Defense is conducting a campaign for the release of Miss Whitney and all other victims of the California syndicalist laws.

The Movement for World Trade Union Unity - By Tom Bell

This is the fourth instalment of a series of articles dealing with the question of World Trade Union Unity. This instalment deals with the British Workers and International Trade Union Unity. Following instalments will deal with the Communists and World Trade Union Unity, and the American Federation of Labor and Unity.

The British Workers and International Trade Union Unity.

WHY is it that the British trade unions are the first to join hands with the Russian trade unions in the struggle for international trade union unity?

The answer is: The decline of British capitalism, and the growing knowledge of the British workers that the economic crisis which has gripped Britain since the war is insoluble within the limits of capitalism—without breaking the capitalist grip on the industries and organizing production on a socialist basis.

In the basic industries the decline of British capitalism is clearly shown. In 1913 Britain exported 98,000,000 tons of coal while in 1924 she exported only 61,650,000 tons, and this figure includes the exports to Ireland not included in the 1913 figures. Compared with 1923, the 1924 export showed a decrease of 17,000,000 tons. For the first four months of 1925, 7,000,000 less coal was exported than for the corresponding period of 1924.

The British output of steel fell from 8,500,000 tons in 1923, to 8,200,000 in 1924, which figure is only slightly higher than the steel production fifty years ago. The annual report of Vickers Co., great steel corporation of Britain, has the following to say on this subject:

"I quote the figures for the production of steel because steel is the best index of the state of our engineering and shipbuilding industries, and because these figures show that our country is the only industrial country which is passing thru a period of depression in this respect. We have long lost that foremost place we occupied fifty years ago. . . . We have no chance of recovering our predominant position."

We know the important part shipbuilding plays in the economic life of Great Britain. Shipbuilding is also on the decline. The tonnage of vessels under construction fell from 1,297,000 tons at the end of 1924 to 1,166,000 at the present time. This decline becomes striking when it is remembered that in 1913 vessels were being constructed in British yards to a total of 1,898,000 tons per annum representing 59 per cent of the world ship construction. At the present time the amount of vessels being built in Britain is less than 50 per cent of the world tonnage.

The textile industry is also declining. In April of this year Sir Charles Macara stated that the loss incurred by the cotton industry since the beginning of the crisis amounted to about £200,000,000.

The decline in industry means an increase in unemployment. Since the beginning of the crisis the number of unemployed has hovered around a million, and at the present time is 1,500,000. The number unemployed in May, 1925, was 1,178,800, as compared with 1,040,600 the previous year. According to the Ministry of Labor Gazette out of the eleven and a half million insured workers at the end of March, 1925, the number of unemployed amounted to 11.47 per cent.

The standard of living of the British workers has declined although the money wage has increased. Altho wages as compared with 1914 have nominally increased by about 45 per cent for metal workers generally, and from 70 to 75 per cent for other workers, they have actually fallen because during that period the index of prices has risen by 80 per cent to the end of 1924.

In the mining industry 400 mines have been closed down and there is no prospect of them ever opening again. About 160,000 are unemployed with no prospect of employment in the

The well-known English economist places the national income of Britain in 1880 at £1,74,000,000 and in 1920 at £4,000,000,000, or 28 times more. Sir Josiah Stamp calculated the national wealth in 1919 as £15,023,000,000. Prof. Henry Clay, of Manchester University, declares that two-thirds of the national wealth was in the hands of less than two per cent of the population.

Regarding the physical fitness of the British working class, Premier Baldwin stated in a recent speech that of eight volunteers to the army, five are rejected on grounds of physical unfitness.

Regarding remedies for unemployment the minister of labor, Steel Maitland, in a recent speech, during the debate on unemployment in the house of commons, stated: "Therefore, when people like General Thompson with impatient insistence asked what schemes have been prepared, we reply that none have been prepared, that there are no schemes to prepare."

This amounts to an official admission by a spokesman of the British capitalists that they cannot solve the problem of unemployment.

The decline of British industry is caused by (1) The effects of the world war and the peace-burden of debts, increased French competition by use of reparation coal and Alsace-Lorraine iron ore. (2) The growth of capitalist industry in the colonies such as India and the dominions such as Canada and Australia, competing with British industry because these countries now export commodities themselves. (3) The increased competition of the United States.

The exploitation of cheap labor in the textile mills of Bombay throws thousands of textile workers into the streets in Lancashire. The growth of great capitalist enterprises thruout the empire causes the starvation and misery of the British workers.

In the past the imperialist psychology of great numbers of the British workers had an economic basis in the fact that the superprofits derived from the exploitation of under-paid colonial slaves was used to supply them with a comparatively high standard of living. The skilled workers—the aristocracy of labor—were imperialists to the backbone. But today the British capitalists, burdened by taxation growing out of the effects of the war and the curtailment of industry, can no longer afford to bribe these workers with better wages and conditions as in the period of capitalist expansion prior to the world war. The significance of the recent wage conflicts in Britain lies in the fact that it was the wages of skilled workers—the railroad workers, engineers and building workers that the bosses attacked. Recently Mr. Stanley Machin, prominent member of the British Chamber of Commerce, stated that the wages of the 9,000,000 workers in the "sheltered" trades must be reduced. By "sheltered" trades he means the highly skilled workers organized in unions who occupied a privileged position so far as wages and hours are concerned.

From these economic facts are the basis of the radicalization of the British labor movement. Besides this the British workers have gone thru great political experiences which are enlightening millions of them to their class position in society.

In 1920 the Polish war on Soviet Russia was supported by the Lloyd George government, and Churchill was planning to declare war on the workers' republic and crush it. All over the country the workers organized councils of action to prevent war on Soviet Russia, Lloyd George as forced to abandon the offensive and declared sickly that "the councils of action were swinging at an empty door with a sledgehammer," attempting to pretend that it was never intended to declare war on Soviet Russia. But the workers saw what could be accomplished by united action.

In 1921 the attack of the mine owners on the wages of the miners made the question of the triple alliance of miners, railroadmen and transport workers going into action together one of practical importance. The workers were defeated by the "Black Friday" betrayal of Thomas, Bridges & Co. in calling off the strike of the triple alliance. But the workers adopted to their experience in seeing Lloyd George put the country on a war footing to crush them. Troops were quartered in the public parks, navy crews were used to man mine pumps, an autonobile transport service was organized—all the forces at the disposal of the bosses were mobilized to defend the workers. The capitalist state was openly revealed to the workers as the organized instrument of oppression of the bosses against them.

In 1924 the British labor party elected the strongest single group to the house of commons. The split between the liberals and the conservatives was so great that they could not unite to form a coalition government with the result that MacDonald formed a minority government.

Since the beginning of this century the British workers had been educated to rely upon the formation of a labor government as the means of conquering capitalism. The theory of the peaceful development of capitalism into socialism by means of constitutional action as opposed to harsh Bolshevik methods had been thoroughly hammered into their heads. The advent of the MacDonald government contributed to their political education by somewhat destroying their faith in the "inevitability of gradualism" to use the phrase of Sidney Webb, the "theoretician" of the labor party.

The MacDonald government continued the imperialist policy of its capitalist predecessors. Plans were laid for building more cruisers, Macedonian villages were bombed, the Indian masses threatened with terrible reprisals if they dared to challenge British rule in India, and the Egyptian nationalist movement suppressed.

In internal policy MacDonald pursued capitalist strikebreaking methods when he threatened to smash the longshoremen's strike with force. Philip Snowden's budget was praised by the capitalist press.

No more subservient creatures had ever kissed the king's hand than these "labog men," and the workers began to doubt. The energy and devotion of hundreds of thousands of workers had gone to make this MacDonald government possible—and they were rewarded by seeing "their" government pursue the old capitalist policy of keeping the workers and colonial peoples in subjection to the capitalists.

As Zinoviev has put it: While the MacDonald labor government in no way served the interests of the British working class, the very establishment of such a government gave the British workers a "taste of power" and this has been signalized by the quite definite sweep toward the left on the part of the masses of the British trade unions.

Owing to the terrible economic conditions of the British workers they have broken away from their conservative moorings and are rapidly moving to the left. The question of how to combat the capitalist offensive and at least maintain the standard of living of the British workers forced the leaders of the movement to take up the question of abandoning the policy of class collaboration and to move toward a policy of class struggle.

(To be Continued.)

British Trade Union Delegation in Moscow



JEWISH BUTCHERS OF LOS ANGELES OUT TO ORGANIZE

Launch New Drive for 100 Pct. Union

By A Worker Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 10.—A delegate from the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, M. H. Granoff, one of the vice-presidents of the Amalgamated Butchers of North America, walked up to a group of Jewish butchers here one day and said, "Boys, will you help me organize a Jewish Butchers' Union in Los Angeles?" That question started what is now known as the Los Angeles Jewish Butchers' Local 326.

The concrete achievements from circulars immediately distributed among Jewish butchers and notices in the Jewish newspapers inviting all Jewish butchers to come to a mass meeting for the purpose of organizing for better wages, shorter hours and better conditions, is demonstrated by the union cards that adorn the windows of 17 newly organized Jewish butcher shops.

But the Jewish butchers are proud of their accomplishments do not propose to stop here. Our aim is to organize the entire city of Los Angeles. There is a Jewish population of 100,000 in Los Angeles. We therefore urge every Jewish housewife to stand by us in our organization drive. Especially do we make our appeal to the Women Consumers' Educational League to put their shoulder to the wheel and help the butchers raise their 100 per cent organized. We can do this if the women will help!

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

CLEVELAND HAS ENTHUSIASTIC NOV. 7 MEETING

Workers Celebrate the Bolshevik Revolution

CLEVELAND, Nov. 11.—The Cleveland demonstration commemorating the eighth anniversary of the Soviet government was one of the finest and biggest that has been held in this city for years. Altho the weather was very bad, a crowd of about 1,100 turned out and sat thruout the program, listening attentively to the speeches and the entertainment provided by the district committee.

The eighth anniversary celebration was an unusual affair. First of all, we had Comrade Jay Lovestone as the main speaker. Lovestone received an ovation as he stepped on the platform. His speech was a clear analysis of the world situation, the attacks that have been made on Soviet Russia—and the meaning of the Locarno pact as a new attack on the Soviet republic.

Lovestone paid his respects to the police of Philadelphia who attempted to interfere with the meeting there on Friday night.

Workers Must Control.

"I learned a new word in Philadelphia. They intend to celebrate the Sesquicentennial of the signing of the declaration of independence in Philadelphia next year. It has not been a declaration of independence, but of dependence for the workers of this country. We workers must sign our own independence and that will be when we have taken control of Washington, and the flag of the working class is flying in New York, Washington, Cleveland and all over the country," declared Lovestone.

Lovestone pointed out the dangers confronting the workers today the danger of war, the danger of a call for a new invasion of Soviet Russia. He pictured the growth of the Soviet power thru the different years and showed that today the Soviet government is almost invincible. "The powers have refused to grant Soviet Russia credits. But Soviet Russia can be proud that she has built up her power without the aid of American dollars."

Lovestone's speech was frequently interrupted by the enthusiastic applause of the audience.

Workers Want Unity.

"Millions of workers are struggling for trade union unity. The British and the Russian workers recognize that this is the only thing that will prevent a new war," declared Lovestone. "The workers of several countries whose minds were poisoned by the capitalist press as to what is going on in Soviet Russia, have sent delegations to that country to see with their own eyes what is going on there. Both the trade union delegations from Germany, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark have gone to Soviet Russia. It is to be hoped that the day is not so distant when a trade union delegation will go from the United States and see what is going on in the state of the workers and peasants."

Honor Mikhail Frunze

The meeting opened with a memorial for Comrade Mikhail Frunze, the commander of the Red Army, who recently died in Soviet Russia. Comrade Autter, chairman of the meeting, reviewed the life of Comrade Frunze, and declared that his life and activities were symbolic of what is taking place in Soviet Russia.

"The capitalists always maintain that the workers and poor farmers are unable to construct and manage a state. Frunze, the son of a Turkestan peasant, gives the lie to their contentions," declared Autter. "He drove out the agents of the imperialist powers—Denikin and Kolt-chak and fought them on the Siberian front. And as head of the Red Army, he proved to the imperialists that no army can ever invade Soviet Russia. And Frunze is succeeded by a metal worker, who up to the present was commander of the garrison of Moscow."

The audience rose in honor to Comrade Frunze, while the Star Mandolin Orchestra, composed of Russian comrades, played the Russian funeral hymn.

Comrade John Brahtin dealt with the meaning of a real government of workers and peasants, showing what the Russian understand by a real government, as against the democrats and mensheviki

Urges Youth to Organize.

Comrade Martin Gudin, acting district organizer of the Young Workers League, spoke of the meaning of anti-Fascism to the youth of the country. He declared that every worker should join the ranks of the Young Workers League, which will do everything in its power, should an imperialist war again be declared to open the eyes of the young workers to the meaning of the war and to mobilize them against it.

The enthusiasm of the audience was unbounded. It was heightened by the contributions to the program by the Freiheit Dramatic Singing Society, the Star Mandolin Orchestra, the German Liederkrief, the Ukrainian Chorus, the Hungarian Chorus and the Slovak Chorus. The Czecho-Slovakian comrades gave two tableaus, depicting life in Russia before the revolution and the life of the workers and peasants in the new world—after the revolution. The applause that greeted these two pictures was tremendous.

Appeal for DAILY WORKER.

A collection was taken up for The DAILY WORKER, which was pointed

NEW YORK WORKERS TO HOLD EDUCATION WEEK PROTEST NOVEMBER 15

NEW YORK, Nov. 11. The Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers League are arranging a joint meeting for Sunday, Nov. 15, in the Manhattan Lyceum against "education" week at which Pat Toohey, recently released from jail will be one of the speakers.

SECTION SIX

(NORTHWEST TERRITORY)

Attention!

The section membership meeting of Section No. 6, which takes in the following branches: North Side Polish, Russian, Northwest Jewish, Northwest English, Karl Marx Scandinavian, Lithuanian No. 3, Lettish, Car Shop Nucleus No. 6, Ukrainian No. 1, Slovak No. 1, Irving Park English, Slovak Jefferson Park, will be held Thursday, November 12, 8 p. m. sharp at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Every member of the Workers Party attached to any one of the above named units, must attend this meeting, if he or she wishes to retain membership in the Workers (Communist) Party.

Registration of all members will take place here, for reorganization purposes and assignments, as to where the various comrades belong, will be made.

It is of the utmost importance to the successful reorganization of the party in the city of Chicago that every member belonging to Section No. 6 attend this meeting.

DETROIT NUCLEUS ISSUES BEST SHOP PAPER IN THE COUNTRY

SHOP Nucleus No. 3, of the Detroit district, organized in the Fisher Body Plant No. 12, in Detroit, Mich., is setting the pace for all the shop nuclei of the party in its activities.

In The DAILY WORKER and in the other party campaigns, Shop Nucleus No. 3 has shown its heels to most of the other shop nuclei in the country.

But especially in the matter of getting out a shop nucleus paper has this party unit been topnotch. The first issue of the Workingmen's Shop News appeared October 19. It was a one-page paper. It certainly aroused considerable interest and enthusiasm among the working men. It immediately irritated the boss.

THE second issue of the paper appeared November 7. It is a considerable improvement on the first issue, not only in volume and contents, but also in general make-up. It is a four-page paper, the best of its kind that we now have. It has punch, deals with living questions, and puts across the Communist message quite effectively.

We quote in part from the second issue of the paper.

"Every worker on approaching his bench picked up the paper—first issue—and read it carefully, folded it and put it in his pockets, as a precious thing. Later, they gathered in groups of four and five and discussed the contents of the paper, with approval and expressed their desire to regularly have such a paper with its published facts about slave-driving, sweating and the damnable piece work system."

"HOW did the bosses receive the first issue of our paper? The bosses and their tools, the lick-spittles and stool-pigeons did not like it at all. They were exceedingly alarmed and went on a hunt thruout the shop trying to discover who was responsible for its distribution. They tried a scurvy trick to trap the distributors. In the door finishing department, where the workers are driven much thru in any other place in the factory, one of the lick-spittles, a slimy foreman, procured a copy of the paper and hung it up on a post. Then he, with an inspector stood aside watching to catch anyone who would step up to read or take the paper. But the trap failed.

"Take this one illustration. The day following the distribution of the first issue of the Workingmen's Shop News, the general office of the Fisher Body corporation ordered the foreman and inspectors in the metal finishing department to open the mail box of one of the metal finishers while he was away to try to discover if he was one of the 'dangerous men' who was giving information, thru the Workingmen's Shop News, regarding conditions in the factory."

AMONG the other topics dealt with in this issue of the paper are: "Our Working Time," "Send in your Grievances," giving the address of the Workers Party district office as the place to send grievances, "Lenin, and the Trade Union Movement," by Lozovsky; "What is the Workers (Communist) Party?" "Hustling," a short but effective complaint against the bosses speeding up the tool boxes on the different workers in order to find out who is reading or who is distributing the Workingmen's Shop News, and finally "Our Paper," being a further introduction of the Workingmen's Shop News to the workers in the Fisher Body plant.

Every shop nucleus in the country should try to follow the lead of Shop Nucleus No 3 of Detroit. We must have more shop paper. We must have living, active shop nuclei, and there is nothing that will make a shop nucleus a more vigorous party unit than a shop paper. In getting out a shop paper, the entire membership of the nucleus participates and keeps in touch with the conditions and movements of the workers. The getting out of such a paper, develops the initiative of our party members and increases their responsibility and ability.

The getting out of such a shop paper teaches our comrades how to keep in contact with the masses and how to win them over by delivering to them a message that will carry

WORKERS' SCHOOL IN NEW YORK TO BEGIN CLASSES

Registration to End Next Week

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 11. The official opening of the Workers' School takes place the last week of November, when the political, economics, party training, shop nucleus training, and other major courses will begin.

One hundred and twenty-seven active party members have so far registered for the party training course, and only 50 can be admitted, the school is planning a special elementary party training course for the less qualified applicants as preparation for their taking the regular party training courses next year. The elementary party training course will cover much the same ground as the more advanced one but will not go so deeply into the questions discussed. It will consist of a course in trade unionism with Bert Miller as instructor; a course in the fundamentals of Communism with Sirkin and Benjamin as instructors. The students will be advised to take either Marxian Economics, instructor, Minkel. The History of the American Working Class, instructors, Hinda and Trachtenberg, or the History of Revolutions, instructor, Paul Keller. The student in the Elementary Training party training course will take two courses required and one elective course for the first three months, and further, require additional elective courses for the second three months. The second three months period will include a course in the History of the Three International, and the Problems of our party

To Close Registrations.

A committee has been named by the district office which will go over the records for arrears and the prerequisites preparation of all of the applicants for the party training course and decide them between the preparatory and the advanced courses. Registrations will still be accepted until the close of next week at which time all those who have applied will be referred to the committee for further evaluation. Anyone desiring to enter into the course should register at once. Many of those who have already registered have not yet paid their fees. These fees must be paid before their names are referred to the committee as the payment of fees is one of the conditions of their admission to carry on the work. Those comrades who are on strike or unemployed will be exempted from fees, all others must make whole or part payment at once. The fee is $1.00 for three months.

New Courses.

Other new courses include an advanced course entitled "A Materialistic Philosophy of Life" instructor, H. Kallen; a course in the Russian Language, instructor, Chramoff, and a popular lecture course entitled "The Living Revolution" instructor, Max Eagle J. Hlgin.

Another course which promises to be very popular is the public speaking course to be given by Carl Reeksky. Those desiring to get into that course should register at once. Additional courses will be announced if registrations warrant. A few registrations each have been received for an advanced course in Historic Materialism, an advanced course in the Economic and Politics of the Era of Monopoly, and other similar courses.

Anyone desiring to take any course at the school, should register this week or the next at the latest because only courses for which there is sufficient advance registration will be given. Register, by mail or in person at the Workers' School, 108 East 14th street, Room 34. The fee for all three months, one a week courses is $2.50 for the three months' period

YOUNG WORKERS WILL HOLD 'EDUCATION' WEEK PROTEST IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Nov. 11. In order to counteract the capitalist propaganda that will be instilled in the minds of the young workers during "Education Week," the Cleveland Young Workers League will hold a mass meeting Friday evening, November 20, at the Insurance Center building, 1783 East 11th street. The speakers who will expose this attempt to instill patriotic bunkum and religious idiocy into the minds of the youth attending Cleveland schools will be Israel Amter, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, Martin Gordin, district organizer of the Young Workers League, Phillip Shatz and Edward Shatz, the latter representing the Junior section of the Young Workers League.

Leaflets exposing the true character of "Education Week" and telling the young workers of the mass meeting will be distributed in front of the public grammar and high schools as well as to young workers in the factories.

South Slav Workers of Akron Rally to Appeal to Save Daily Worker

AKRON, O., Nov. 11.—A concert and drama was given by the South Slavic Club where hundreds of workers gathered to see the old social drama called "Tiganin" (Gypsy) and to hear Comrade Fred Biedenkupp of the International Labor Defense.

Comrade Biedenkapp made a stirring appeal for funds for The DAILY WORKER showing how important it was for workers to support the only working class daily in America. A collection was taken up and brought $45.78.

Y. W. L. Sub-District Conference Called in New Jersey on Nov. 14

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 11.—Saturday, Nov. 14, 7 p. m., a conference of the executive committee of the New Jersey branches of the Young Workers League will be held at the Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th St., Newark, N. J.

The D. E. C. of District 2 is calling this conference for the purpose of organizing a subdistrict committee for New Jersey.

New Jersey is one of the largest sections of the country. Thousands of young workers are exploited in the big factories in New Jersey. The Young Workers League must build a mass organization in this territory.

The organization of a subdistrict will help us greatly in increasing our influence among the young workers in New Jersey.

Pittsburgh Branch Is Officially Dissolved

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 11. At the last meeting of the N. S. English branch of this city it was officially decided to dissolve the branch in view of the fact that the members of the branch have been attached either to shop nuclei or to the international branch which was formed in this section of the city.

This was the first branch in this district No. 5 to dissolve as a branch in view of the reorganization of the party. All the party members of the branch have been turned over to the district office so that it may be used to help in the work of the newly formed shop nuclei. The action of the branch was taken after Comrade Lakira, the district organizer, made a brief report on the reorganization of the party.

All members of the branch who have not been attached to a shop nucleus must join one of the international branches which were formed in the city. The meeting of the international branch formed on the North Side will meet on Friday, Nov. 20. The meeting of the Hill international branch will be held Tuesday, Nov. 24.

All other branches in the city were instructed to liquidate their old affairs and to disband as branches within two weeks' time.

Dance in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 11. A big dance is being arranged by the International Socialist Lyceum, 905 Jame-s Street, Pittsburgh, on New Year's eve. All working class and sympathetic organizations are requested not to arrange anything on that night but participate in the dance of the lyceum.

The International Socialist Lyceum is owned and controlled by workers and used by various unions, benefit societies, social leagues for their meetings and social entertainments. It is an institution well worth while supporting and every worker is invited to attend the dance on New Year's eve. Watch this paper for further announcements.

Daily Worker Builders of New York Meet This Friday Evening, Nov. 13

NEW YORK, Nov. 11. The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club of New York will hold an official meeting at 8 p. m. this Friday evening, Nov. 13, at headquarters, 108 East 14th street, to rush other the matter of arranging another big bonfire in the campaign which will culminate in the anniversary banquet on January 16, and to assure the building of The DAILY WORKER during the period of party reorganization.

The presence is requested not only of all members of The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club, but of all those that intend to become members of the club that is putting The DAILY WORKER on the map in New York.

Red That Does Not Fade.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11. That liberal red is a fast color, a color which does not fade was proved by one hundred and fifty of the New York DAILY WORKER Builders last Sunday, when they gathered for their bike thru Jamaica Woods in spite of threatening clouds and completed the entire bike in spite of downpouring rain with an enthusiasm that was splendid. Two groups of the Juniors, Brownsville and Williamsburg, helped to enliven the occasion. Comrade Cowdery's trusty flivver, which has climbed the Rocky Mountains in the west and traveled back and forth across the entire continent, got stuck in the mud and lost its way in the wilds of Jamaica Woods. The fact that it contained all the eats makes this an event of historic importance. But DAILY WORKER Builders "do not live by bread alone." And all want to try another bike one week from next, Sunday, Nov. 22. Better arrange to come along.

Widow Donates Andreyev's Works.

MOSCOW, (Tass.) Nov. 11. — The Russian Academy of Sciences has received a letter from the widow of the celebrated Russian author Leonid Andreyev, now residing in Finland. In her letter, Madame Andreyev donates to the Pushkin home all the manuscripts, books and various collections left by her late husband.

AKRON, O., W. P. MEMBERS TO HOLD THEIR SECOND REORGANIZATION MEET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

AKRON, Nov. 11. A membership meeting will take place in Akron, on Sunday, Nov. 15, at 7:30 p. m., at Liberty Hall, 601 S. Main street, to discuss bolshevization and reorganization of the party.

Altho the Akron comrades have already discussed the question the problem is so important that another membership meeting will be held with Comrade Israel Amter, district secretary, as the speaker.

No comrade should miss this important meeting. It is being held on a Sunday night, so that every member can attend. No excuse will be taken for failure to be present.

Aged Denver Lawyer Pleads for End Like That of "Husk Girl"

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 11. Members of the board of directors of the liberal church here, this morning announced that a vote of 9 to 1 in favor of "warm blooded murder" for Barney Baruhey, 66-year old Denver attorney, had been polled by their organization.

Baruhey, who is confined in a local hospital, said to be suffering from cancer of the stomach, read of the sensation trial of Dr Harold Elmer Hazer, 30-year old Colorado country doctor, charged with the murder of his 32-year old "black girl" daughter, now in progress at Littleton, Colo., and decided that he would like to be put out of his misery.

POLITICAL HOLD UPS IN DUBLIN STARTLE IRISH

Many Queer Things Are Pulled Off

DUBLIN, Nov. 11. Political hold-ups have recurred in Dublin during the past few days, leading to fears that there may be a recrudescence of the days of the black and tan warfare.

Armed men kidnapped Patrick Sheehan, formerly secretary to Eamon Valera, but now a member of the pro-Cosgrave commission, took him for a taxi-cab ride and delivering a lecture to him on prison conditions, warned him that his life would not be spared unless conditions were immediately improved.

Armed men entered a motion picture theater and stole films showing the battle of Ypres.

The books of the British legation were seized by armed men, apparently in an effort to frustrate plans for an armistice day tag day. Motion pictures of the Prince of Wales' South American tour were seized from another theater

Two Hegewisch Children Lost.

Two children, missing from their home since yesterday afternoon, are believed lost and wandering, or perhaps, frozen to death, on the prairies in the vicinity of Hegewisch, a suburb of Chicago. They are Stephen Zaburecki, 6 and his sister, Rose, aged 4 years.

TO THE RESCUE!



With but one report received from the Soviet Russia anniversary meetings, the proceeds of which are to be contributed to The DAILY WORKER, the rescue fund today fell short of even average. Only $144.00 was recorded as another step toward the $40,000 total required. The itemized list follows:

Lithuanian Br., W. P., Cleveland, O. (previously sent $45)	$ 25.00
Slovak Nucleus 1, Minneapolis, Minn (collected by Smolkaic	2.25
J. Kortan, Detroit, Mich	10.00
Louis Fallich, Chicago	5.00
Workers Party, Warren, Ohio, (collection at Soviet anniversary	29.00
P. F. Matkowski, Muson City, Ia	2.00
Cooperative Commonwealth Club, St. Paul, Minn	25.00
T. Bradley, Cleveland, O.	1.25
Finnish Br., W. P., Marquette, Mich	10.00
E. M. T., Chicago	.50
M. Pavlicevich, North Hibbing, Minn	1.00
B. Goldstein, Chicago, Ill	1.50
Charlotte E. James, West Chester, Pa	10.00
Lewis Aaron, San Rafael, Calif	2.00
L. Urbish, F. Chorkaiba, and J. Rubch, Detroit, Mich. (15 each)	15.00

The following comrades of the South Slavic Br. W. P., of Akron, O., contributed to the $45.50 previously reported as received: T. P. Eckr, H. Miskulnowicz, S. Hassan, M. Smiljanic, S. Kish, S. Urban, M. Mustandanovic, P. Jerkovich, V. Gasparic, H. H. Markulin, M. Fertz, Eva Palanek, J. Pavic, M. Horic, A. Sekevich, G. Pavlikravic, I. Capan, F. Blazikovic, T. Spencer, S. Ruskovac, T. Spokes, S. Ruskovac, M. Smiljanic, T. Sudeck, T. Tarasic, M. Hajdukovic, V. Baic, H. Turcinovic, I. Polacek, I. S. Kesich, T. Markovic, G. Lazic, T. Ivelic, S. Jones, T. Rudic, P. Pavlikovic, M. Maljevic, T. Pavelsky, S. Blatarik, F. Rokovina, D. Sodic, H. Dragnas, M. Balik, F. Smolic, P. Puretic, S. Dobrovic, S. Mijetic, J. Blatarik, A. Maljevic, H. Tkalak, I. Bosnar, S. Hodovic, N. Brstar, S. Hasan, I. Boglanovic, B. M. Horic, T. Gerac, T. Gerac, M. Horic, M. Vedaric, D. Adams, S. Vrsich, P. Welling, M. Karadbordic, Cheerem workers, M. Hajdukovic, J. Miller, M. Radanin, T. Sergic, K. L. Radnobul, M. Kolasko, M. Sarph, A. Cjurickovic, G. Sarac, G. Pernot, T. Hlbanic, M. Klicanovic, and G. Salbo (list published by special request)

Total for today	$ 144.00
Previously reported	17,907.72
Grand total	$18,046.72



HERE'S MY DONATION TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER:

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

BOSTON CHECKER CAB GETS WRIT AGAINST DRIVERS

Try to Break Strike by Injunction

BOSTON, Nov. 11—The Checker Cab company of this city has had an injunction issued by Judge Carroll of the supreme court against the striking cab drivers which forbids the drivers from letting prospective customers and employes know that a strike exists.

In the municipal court the following three strikers were sentenced for an alleged attack on a strikebreaker: Henry Capasouli was sentenced to one year in the house of correction, Domnic Draffone, eight months and John Alvin was fined $50. The strikers have appealed their cases to a higher court.

Judge Sullivan, also sentenced William Tully to three months for an attack on Samuel Sandberg, who drew a revolver in an attempt to kill one of the strikers. The strikebreaker was released with a small fine.

Maurice Rosenberg, one of the strikebreakers, was caught with a hear bomb on his person, but the court instead of sending him to prison as he had done with the strikers, allowed he scab to go free.

Drastic Injunction.

The following excerpts of the injunction are reprinted to show the sweeping powers it gives the company to persecute the strikers: "That the defendants and each and every one of them and their agents acting in aid or in conjunction with them, he and they hereby are enjoined and restrained from interfering with the plaintiff's business by intimidating, threatening or annoying the plaintiff's customers or intended customers or any person now or hereafter in the employ of the plaintiff or desirous of entering the same; or by maliciously inducing or enticing any person having contracts of employment with the plaintiff to break the same; or by paying any money or offering any reward or emolument to persons now or hereafter in the employment of the plaintiff or desirous of entering the same for the purpose of inducing them not to enter or not to remain in said employment; or by employing or interfering with such persons in proceeding to or from their places of abode and said premises or in pursuing their respective ways about the public streets; or by congregating in squads in the vicinity of the cab stands of the plaintiff or its premises, establishing or maintaining patrols in the vicinity of such places and from causing others so to congregate or to picket or patrol in the vicinity of said places; or by maintaining, aiding or abetting a boycott by picketing and publication or by the use of written or printed matter, or the carrying of banners or devices intended to persuade patrons or prospective patrons not to patronize the plaintiff; or by any scheme or design, among themselves or with others, organized for the purpose of interfering with or injuring the plaintiff's business by intimidating, annoying or obstructing customers or intending customers or persons now or hereafter in their employment or desirous of entering the same."

FATHER, SON AND HOLY GHOST APPEAR BEFORE MILL WORKERS AS BOSS, PRIEST AND GOV'T

By ALBERT WEISBORD.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 11.—The regular meeting of the Hillcrest silk strikers of Hudson county, New Jersey, last Friday was the scene of one of the finest comedies that ever took place since Jesus wore knee pants when the rich owner of the mill "father of his children" stalked into the meeting arm and arm with his "son" federal government spy and betrayer of the working class going under the title of "federal conciliator" and the "holy ghost," the catholic priest of the neighborhood.

A Sight For Communists.

There in all its glory stood, the fat rich boss, the large and big bellied federal conciliator, government agent always at the service of the bosses, and the pale "humble" servant of god—and mammon. It was a picture that only a Communist could enjoy to the full. Was there ever a plainer lesson to the workers that the boss controls the state and the church?

Those "pillars of society" were they not clearly seen, as they glowered at the workers, to be parasites and bloodsuckers sucking the very life of the workers and producers?

The workers decided to give each one of the precious trio five minutes each to show their stuff. First the boss began. He told the workers how good a "friend" of the workers he was, that really in time the workers would make more money with him than with anyone else and that they should listen to him and not to anyone else who was not their friend. Indeed in time, he pointed out, all would be on the road to wealth.

By this time all of the workers had appreciated the delicious humor of the situation and greeted each whining plea with laughter and derision.

Friend Boss!

The boss, the "friend" of the workers! He had taken off the 10 per cent extra always given night workers. He had cut the rate per cloth inches produced from 10½ cents to 8 cents per yard. He had added more picks to the inch of cloth so that the workers could never earn as much as before and had not added any increase, indeed had cut the rate as stated before from 10½ cents to 8 cents. He had tried to introduce the three-shift system in the mill which would have meant a great deal more stoppage and trouble for the workers.

He had tried to force the workers to work three and four looms while they had only worked two before, altho he knew that such work would be absolutely ruinous to the health of the workers. He had most filthy conditions in his mill. He had constantly tried to slip over different and more difficult qualities of cloth without increasing the pay. And when the workers had gone out on strike he had spread lies about the workers in the papers.

He had his plant "protected" by police who tried to cause trouble. He had tried to import scabs into the mill and was even now sending his strikebreaker agents all the different cities in search of scabs. These and many other things had he done, and this was the friend of the workers.

God Speaks

Then the meek priest had his say. And stealthfully, little by little crept over the five minutes given to him. All so nicely all in such a christian spirit that only "heathen" workers could have the heart to rudely awaken him.

This the workers did. The good priest spoke in Italian and, of course, spoke for the boss and how bad fighting is and could there be a compromise, etc. The workers listened in stolid silence and said nothing.

Then the Stata.

When the "conciliator," Mr. Moffatt, saw that the workers were standing firm, then got his dander up. His fat nerk always flushed and red from gorging, got redder then ever. He rose in all his height and denounced the workers for giving only five minutes to these "distinguished" gentlemen. That there would be a great outcry if the public knew how the workers treated these "distinguished gentlemen" who had done the workers the honor to be at their meeting. This was the "conciliator," this was the vermin who claimed to be "impartial," this was the "arbitrator" who "was once a workingman!"

Then They Were Shown the Door!

And when they had gone, the workers enthusiastically repudiated them. It was pointed out just how the priest was sent to divide the workers, to set protestants against the catholics, to set the other workers against the Italians and to appeal to the religious views of the Italian women workers present. It was also shown the part that the Church, particularly the catholic church, had played in the textile strikes of the past and how it had been so invaluable to the textile bosses in defeating the child labor amendment in Massachusetts last year.

Expose "Conciliator."

The smug hypocrite, the federal conciliator, was then exposed. His role and the role of the capitalist government in Washington was carefully explained to the workers. The workers all saw in its nakedness the capitalist dictatorship that exists here. They saw Coolidge the strikebreaker, Dawes the open shopper, the courts and injunctions, they saw all of these things and that their real enemy, the boss, had many agents and his class controlled the state and government.

How Different in Russia.

By that time it was ripe to speak of how the boss controls the church and state and how in contrast the workers daily at their work. This the workers saw and when the speakers who spoke on this topic contrasted this situation with the situation in the textile plants in Soviet Russia and concluded with the determination that the workers would not let up their struggle against these parasites until they became masters of the different cities in search of scabs. These and many other things had he done, and this was the friend of the workers.

enthusiasm and applause.

This meeting has strengthened the workers more than ever. Their spirit is such as to insure victory.

Mines Barricaded with Fences Open; Scabs' Pay Falls

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

MONESSEN, Pa., Nov. 11.- Bethlehem Steel Co. is opening their mines in and around the Aliquippa district. They have imported non-union miners from elsewhere to operate the mines on the 1917 scale.

Pittsburgh Coal Co. is preparing to open additional mines in this district. They are building high fences around their property to protect the non-union men, and every week the local papers publish articles about how many thousands of tons of coal the Hannah mines of Canning are producing and each week the sum grows larger. From reports by the strikers at this mine they state that it is impossible for this to be true.

Soviet Government Extends Privileges to Some Industries

MOSCOW, Nov. 11. - In order to encourage the growth of the lead, zinc, aluminum and nickel industries it is proposed by the authorities to extend various privileges to such enterprises for a period of 10 years.

All the enterprises engaged in the mining and conversion of these metals whether state-owned, cooperative or private, will be exempted from the payment of all taxes, duties and local rates.

These privileges apply also to construction on the importation of machinery and appliances which cannot be manufactured in Russia at the specified time.

Police Chief Tries to Get Away with Diamond Bracelet

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11. Louis H. Oaks, former Los Angeles chief of police, was charged with embezzlements in a complaint issued by the district attorney's office today, involving a diamond bracelet valued at $750.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

AMERICAN MOVIE INTERESTS WANT GERMAN CONCERN

"We Control, or We Wreck," Ultimatum

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Nov. 11. — According to reports prevalent here, the American "movie" interests are attempting to gain control of the largest "movie" producing company in Germany, the Universe Film Association. In case the American "movie" interests fail to get the control of the company moves are being made to wreck the concern.

Germans in Dire Straits.

The Universe Film Association has been in hard financial straits and has obtained credits from the Deutsche bank, amounting to 18,000,000 marks ($4,320,0001, which constitutes 12 per cent of the bank's capital. The issuance of this loan has endangered the bank and the bank is searching for some American concern to take over the credits.

Samuel Rachmann, a representative of the American film interests is negotiating for the loan and it is understood that the American company will take over the company's credit and allow the company to produce films provided, certain concessions are made the American "movie" interests.

To Control 150 Theaters.

The Universe Film Association is the only independent film producing company that has been able to meet the international competition and produce a better grade of "movie." The American concern wants to take over the chain of 150 theaters that this company controls. If the American company takes over the chain of theaters at the price of the loan, the German company will be forced to either abandon production of "movies," or produce the type of "movies" that the American "movie" trust is now cramming down the throats of its movie patrons in the United States.

While the officials of the Universe Film Association deny that these reports are true, its officials are meeting with Rachmann and are attempting to negotiate the loan.

Darrow Takes Slam at Emancipation Edict in Detroit

DETROIT., Nov. 11 - At a meeting of 1,500 Negroes in the Negro Y. M. C. A., Clarence Darrow, Chicago attorney now defending Dr. Ossian Sweet and his co-defendants for the shooting of a white hoodlum, ridiculed the emancipation proclamation that was issued, purporting to free the Negro from slavery, as a club to be used over the heads of the rebellious South to drive it back into the union.

"Well, it told the South, if it quit fighting it could reenter the union and keep the Negroes as slaves. Lincoln was not an abolitionist of the stripe of Sumner and Garrison. He only resorted to emancipation later. It was not a part of his program from the first," declared Darrow.

Little of value was otherwise said in his entire speech. He kept the audience amused with his witticisms, but witticisms don't go very far in the emancipation of the working class and especially the Negro worker from the evils he now suffers.

Foreign Educators Praise Detention Houses in Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 11. A delegation of German, French and Belgian educators inspected the Moscow houses of detention. One of the delegates, Dr. Herman Anders-Krieger, professor of sociology and an inspector for the chief administration of German prisons, after visiting one of the Moscow prisons, made the following entry in the visitors' book:

"The regime at the Soviet industrial correction homes is a great deal more humane and free than in similar European institutions. We hope that such a regime prevails also in the other detention houses of Russia."

Azerbaijan Oil Explorations.

MOSCOW, (Tass.) Nov. 11. The Oil Trust of the Azerbaijan Republic "Azneft" has organized exploration works on a big scale with the project to find new oil deposits. The works are started under the supervision of the Moscow Mining Academy and cover a big territory between Kura River and Caspian Sea.

Larger Science Budget.

MOSCOW, Nov. 11.—The peoples commissariat of finance has approved the budget of the Academy of Sciences for 1925-26 to the amount of 2,178,176 rubles, while in the last year it amounted to 1,606,000 rubles.

Long Island Notes.

MIDDLE VILLAGE, Long Island - Business meetings of the English branch, W. P. of Middle Village, L. I., will be held every Friday at 8 p. m. at 35 Pulaski St., Middle Village, L. I.

NEW YORK WORKERS SCHOOL TO CELEBRATE OPENING WITH DANCE

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A dance and vatcherinka to celebrate the opening of the Workers' School and library, will be given on the top floor of the school building at 108 East 14th street, on Thanksgiving eve, Wednesday, Nov. 25. An entertainment, appropriate for the occasion has been devised.

Admission to the dance, entertainment and vatcherinka is only 35 cents. Every member of the party, every student of the school or sympathizer with it is expected to attend. Get your tickets early.

St. Louis Socialists Fail in Attempt to Hinder Purcell Meeting

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—In an attempt to hinder the meeting active trade unionists had arranged for Albert A. Purcell who spoke on world trade union unity, the decrepit socialist party local here, arranged a birthday party for their stock-in-trade, Eugene Victor Debs, at the Jeffris Hall, corner Jefferson and Lafayette Aves.

At this "birthday celebration," Debs, as he passed his 70th milestone gave a speech which showed that instead of progressing since the world war, that he had gone backward. In his talk he created the impression that all one had to do was sit down in some corner and talk about the coming of socialism and capitalism would disappear and socialism appear on the scene.

As far as the attendance was concerned, very few workers attended the meeting.

Ex-Prisoners of War Failing to Register Lose Citizenship

MOSCOW, (Tass.) Nov. 11.- The council of people's commissaries has passed a decree depriving of citizenship of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics ex-prisoners of war who remained abroad and who failed to register their citizenship with the Soviet representatives in their country of residence. This applies to those who had served in the czarist as well as in the red armies. It also applies to participants in white armies which fought against the Soviet government, who afterwards received amnesty, but neglected to register their citizenship in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The decree does not apply, however, to those who were not able to register their citizenship owing to the absence of a representative of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in the country of their residence.

Russian State Bank Arranges for Large Credits in Germany

MOSCOW - (Tass.) - Nov. 11. - Sokolnikov, people's commissary of finance, told a "Tass" correspondent that the State Bank has concluded an agreement with a group of largest German banks granting to the State Bank credit of 75,000,000 German marks, which combined with the trade credit will facilitate purchase in Germany of various goods on credit of one hundred million gold marks, the credit being extended for several months, owing to this arrangement, it will be possible to import immediately machinery and equipment for the Soviet industry and merchandise for general use. Sokolnikov emphasized that the German credit is only the first of a series of large credit agreements projected by the State Bank.

In conclusion, the finance commissary stated that the budget of the union for the financial year 1925-26 will reach 3,550,000,000 gold rubles and together with local budget will amount to 5,000,000,000, exceeding that of the last year by 10 per cent.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop mate.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

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COOKS ASSIST COAL MINERS FIGHT BOSSES

Cleveland Local Sends Contribution

CLEVELAND, Nov. 11.—The Cooks' Union, Local No. 167 of this city, realizing that the fight of the anthracite miners is a fight of all union labor against the open shop, passed a resolution at its last meeting expressing its solidarity with the miners of Pennsylvania and pledging its moral and financial support. The local upon passing the resolution immediately sent a donation of $25 to the striking miners and had a number of its members appointed to take up a collection for the benefit of the striking miners.

The resolution follows:

Fight For Better Conditions.

"Whereas, 155,000 anthracite miners have been on strike for two months fighting for rights that they have had for years, and for an increase in wages, and

"Whereas, in this fight against the employers, the workers are divided, thus forcing the anthracite miners to conduct the fight alone against a combine of capitalists controlling hundreds of millions of capital; and

"Whereas, this general offensive is evidence of the open shop campaign which has the backing of the employers of the entire country; therefore be it

Financial and Moral Support.

"Resolved, That Local No. 167 of the Cooks' Union, in meeting assembled on Thursday, Nov. 5, 1925, expresses its solidarity with the striking anthracite miners and pledges them its moral and financial support; and be it further

Instruct Central Council Delegates.

"Resolved, That this local instruct its delegates to rall upon the central labor body to take steps to initiate a campaign to point out to the workers of this city the danger confronting them in the resistance of the coal operators to the demands of the miners, which is expressed in the words of Mr. Warriner, representative of the coal operators, that it is time to fight it out to the end; and be it further

"Resolved, That this campaign shall point out the menace of the open shop campaign which is gaining momentum and threatens the life of the organized labor movement of the country; and be it

Demand Government Keep Out.

"Resolved, That this meeting demand that the government keep its hands off the strike of the miners, since it will clearly be a blow on the side of the employers against the organized labor movement of this country."

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Your Union Meeting

Second Thursday, Nov. 12, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
5	Brick and Clay, A. C. U. W. Hall, Dolton, Ill.
12	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
241	Carpenters, 1440 Emmet St.
434	Carpenters, South Chicago, 11037 Michigan Ave.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
115	Engineers, 8723 Houston Ave.
16439	Federal Labor Union, 2110 N. Robey
429	Firemen and Enginemen, Springfield and North Aves.
148	Journeymen Barbers, 150 West Washington St., 8:45 P. M.
310	Mod Carriers, Harrison and Green
28	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
3	Marble Polishers, 810 W. Harrison
17320	Nurses, 751 Gilpin Ave.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
271	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
26	Paper Rulers, 69 E Van Buren St., 8:30 p m
17391	Park Employes, 810 W. Harrison
774	Railway Clerks, 63th and Blackstone.
1269	Railway Clerks, 3124 S. Halsted St.
1244	Railway Clerks, Harrison and Green
877	Railway Trainmen, 64th & University, 8:15 P. M.
120	Sign Hangers, 180 W. Washington St.
742	Teamsters, 3208 Lexington Ave.
	Wood Turners Union, Liberty Hall, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd.

(Note—Unless otherwise all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Checker Taxicab Strikers Will Defy Bosses Injunction

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 11. - Checker taxi cab drivers on strike for better conditions declare that they will make every effort to break down and defy the injunction issued against them in the supreme court by Judge Carroll.

The injunction is sweeping prohibiting not only picketing or gathering in groups before the taxi cab stations, but also any attempts to carry on a boycott "by solicties or solicitations, or by any written matter, or by any scheme of design among the strikers to interfere with the Checker Co.'s business."

This is the fourth week of the strike, with courts and the police lined up solidly with the company. Strikers, however, are militant and declared that they will not let the injunction interfere with their rights to fight for better working conditions.

Collins Spills Can of Whitewash Over Police Department

When Mertin Durkin slipped thru the police net, which was laid to "get" him for the killing of the red-baiting prohibition "enforcement" officer Shanahan, the chief of detectives and one of his subordinates began to throw accusation at each other. When things became so thick that it might "spill the beans" and 1st Chicago workers know how the police department is "managed," Chief of Police Collins called a halt.

Now in order to be able to spill a can of whitewash over themselves, and appear "pure and spotless guard of the public peace," Captain Michael J. Lee of the Englewood station, has been suspended and charges are being made against him of "neglect of duty and inefficiency" which he must face before the police trial board. Capt. Lee, who was in the squad that allowed Durkin to escape, claims they are making him the "goat" for some of the "higher-ups."

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



MISSES' DRESS

5078 Cut in 7 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 18 year size requires 3¾ yards of 40 inch material with ½ yard of contrasting for vest collar and cuffs. The width at the foot is 1½ yard. Price 12c.

LADIES' DRESS

5218 Cut in 7 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44. Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3¼ yards of 54 inch material with ½ yard of contrasting. If made as illustrated. The width at the foot is 1½ yard. Price 12c.



LADIES' DRESS

5221 Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3¾ yards of 54 inch material with ½ yard of contrasting for collar and cuffs. The width at the foot is 1½ yard. Price 12c.

LADIES' APRON

5100 Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 5½ yards of 27 inch material. Price 12c.

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Send 15c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article in dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 50 of the various stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Dance and Enjoy Yourself at Any or All of These DAILY WORKER

RESCUE PARTIES

In New York

Saturday, Nov. 14— Rescue Party — Bronx Workers' Hall, 1347 Boston Road Bronx. Admission 50c. Auspices Bronx Branches

Sunday, Nov. 15— Rescue Party — Finnish Workers' Home, 45 West 125th St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Harlem Branches

Friday, Nov. 20— Rescue Party — Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Down Town New York Branches

Wednesday, Nov. 25— Rescue Party — Royal Palace Hall, 16 Manhattan Ave. (near Broadway), Brooklyn. Admission 50c. Auspices Williamsburg Branches

Sunday, Jan. 16— DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY DAN QUET, Manhattan Lyceum.

(ALL 8 P. M. UNLESS NOTED)

For tickets or information regarding any of the above affairs apply to L. E. Katterfeld, 108 East 14th Street (Tel. Stuyvesant 8100.)

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THE SCANDINAVIAN BRANCH W. P. A.

Sunday, November 15, from 3 P. M. to 12

FINNISH SOCIALIST HALL,
764 40th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ticket 50 Cents.

THE DAILY WORKER

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE .....
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

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390 Advertising rates on application.

Another Recruit for Morgan

Is there no depth of depravity to which the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor cannot sink? Just when we reconcile ourselves to accepting some nauseating event as the lowest level in which any human being can grovel, some other official crawls be neath him.

The latest belly-crawling stunt is that of Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, who horned in on the Italian debt controversy with the stupid declaration that American furnished money to the allies in place of men who should have gone to the front, but were not yet ready. He argues for a modification or cancellation of debts, thus enabling the fascist tyranny of Mussolini to re-establish its credit system. He states that Italy and France should not be deprived of the ability to pay international obligations in the future, then injury now to their productive power and their currency. He engages in an ignorant attack upon Senator Borah, stating that that representative of industrial capital is responsible for enmity against European peoples by demanding pay ment of debts.

We have had occasion before to stigmatize the role of Borah as the spokesman of the isolation policy of the small industrialists, a class that is doomed to failure. That is neither here nor there in the consideration of the new role of Matt Woll.

Woll's argument is the open and brazen formulation of the identical policy of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, Secretary of Commerce Hoover, President Coolidge, and the *House of Morgan*.

The Italian debt is based upon liberty bonds sold to the public in this country. The bonds can be debated and their holders will stand the loss. But the duty of Mussolini must be given an opportunity to re-establish its credit so that the plethora of gold now lying into the hands of the imperialist despots of this country can be reinvested in that country to a little longer stem the rising tide of the proletarian revolution.

This is the same Woll who berates the Communists with the legend that they are subsidized by Russia. His scope of action has now been broadened. Long a betrayer of the organized and unorganized workers of this country he now tries to serve his masters as a new recruit to their foreign propaganda department.

The Amalgamated Victory

The determined rank and file of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union is to be congratulated for its notable triumph over the International Tailoring company. After a 9 weeks' struggle the strikers go back in a united bloc as victors. The strike was provoked by the efforts of the International concern to destroy the union. This large company refused to consider the demands of the tailors or recognize their union. There was but one weapon available against such an attempt *the strike*.

Always ready to play the debasing role of scabs in order to crush the Amalgamated, the United Garment Workers, affiliated with the A. F. of L. and a mere travesty on unionism, tried to fill the places of the strikers.

The usual injunction was issued against the strikers, but the injunction was ignored and the picketing of the plant continued.

In the early days of the strike the Chicago Federation of Labor went on record supporting it and protesting against the action of the United Garment Workers. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., informed Fitzpatrick and Nockels, respectively president and secretary of the Chicago Federation, that the Amalgamated was considered a dual union and it was the duty of the Chicago Federation to support the United. Instead of exposing the vile role of Green, the president of the Chicago Federation, following his usual policy of truckling to every reactionary whim of the labor lieutenants of capitalism, came out with a statement upholding the Green policy.

Even this repudiation did not dampen the ardor of the strikers. It only made them more determined than ever. With the support of other Amalgamated locals and of the left elements in the trade unions the workers continued the struggle and their triumph is a deserved rebuke to the labor fakers as well as to the International Tailoring company.

THE DAILY WORKER congratulates them on their victory as an achievement that vindicates their claim to serve the interests of the workers in the men's tailoring industry in Chicago.

Politics in the I. W. W.

Reports of the Industrial Workers of the World convention reveal that in a subordinate industrial union convention a proposal was made that the I. W. W. should declare that it is "primarily a revolutionary organization and only secondarily a labor union." A resolutions committee, on which Harrison George chanced to be elected, proposed the substitute that "there is no conflict between proletarian revolution and industrial unionism."

The substitute was adopted. But the general convention turned thumbs down on this measure which contains the essence of a wise correction of a glaring mistake in I. W. W. theory—the idea that there is some rigid dividing line between "politics" and "economics" and the consequent leaning to one side or another of the individual wobbly and setting off of two functions and forms of organization as necessarily hostile. Dialectics is evidently foreign to these otherwise informed workers.

The one who proposed that the I. W. W. was "primarily" a revolutionary organization actually wants it to be a political party, for what is it if it isn't a labor union? It seems queer, but true, that the I. W. W. is turning away from industrial unionism. A resolution before the convention provides for abolishing the small industrial unions for a "recruiting union"—which is a political organization in reality. This should be killed. We hope the convention will kill it, even tho they have to agree with Harrison George, who sharply opposed it in the lower body.

The I. W. W. preamble says the industrial unions must be organized "not only for the everyday struggle . . . , but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown." Who's going to do the overthrowing? The worker who wants the I. W. W. to be a political party says "the economic organization," but tries to tie away with industrial unions. The Communist says both unions and party are necessary—that's why there is "no conflict."

Our Bourgeois Labor Leaders - -

By Earl R. Browder

IT is a favorite term of attack upon the Communists, that we are guilty of "slander" against the trade union officials. But no "slander" can be such complete proof of the unfitness of these officials to direct the labor movement as is the information which these officials furnish about themselves. For out of the financial reports of the labor bureaucrats comes the irrefutable proof that these men have been completely divorced from the working class. They live like capitalists, they eat like capitalists, they act like capitalists, they draw incomes that compare very favorably with the capitalists. In fact they have become capitalists, of a lower and servile order, and they become more so each day.

One of the worst features of this situation is that these officials have convinced the labor movement that it is a "normal" and correct order of affairs. So much so, that the unions regularly and as a matter of course pay salaries to these officials which alone would make them bourgeois in fact, no matter what their origin.

LET us examine a few comparative financial incomes of the labor leaders and cabinet members, governors, army officers, etc.:

Just to begin, for example, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The president of this organization, William B. Prenter, receives a salary of $25,000 per year.

This is more than the combined salaries of two members of President Coolidge's cabinet. The annual paychecks of Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury, and Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, combined would still fall short by $1,000 of that of Mr. Prenter. The salary of the governor of South Dakota, for eight years, would still be less than Prenter's salary for one year. Prenter's salary is two-and-one-half times that of the governors of Massachusetts, of New York, of Pennsylvania, and of Ohio, and more than twice as much as that of the governor of Illinois. These are the greatest and richest states in America. It would require a capital of more than half a million dollars, invested in government bonds in producing an income that Prenter receives from the union.

AND how about the other bigwigs of the labor movement?

There is William Green. He inherited from Samuel Gompers not only the title of president of the American Federation of Labor. He also took over an annual salary of $12,000.

This is the same amount that is paid by the U. S. government to the members of the president's cabinet. It is the same as that of the governor of Illinois. It is greater than the salary of any of the other governors of the 48 states in the United States. It is four times the salary of the governor of South Dakota. It is 20 per cent more than the salaries of admirals in the U. S. navy and of generals in the U. S. army.

Then there is William G. Lee, head of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Not content with his private position as president of a great railroad equipment manufacturing concern, he draws a salary from the union of $14,000 per annum. This puts him in a salary-class above the presidential cabinet members of the U. S. government, higher than all the state governors, and 40 per cent more than the highest officers of the U. S. army and navy.

Numerous of the national labor leaders are in the $10,000 per year category. Among the most prominent are the presidents of the railway clerks, the railroad conductors, the bricklayers, the street railway employes, and the secretaries of the A. F. of L., the locomotive engineers, and the trainmen. Only a small handful of the most select capitalist government officials are in a salary-class above these prosperous labor leaders.

WAGES of workers in industry are being steadily reduced. Not so the salaries of our labor union officials. There is the case, for example, of Daniel Tobin, president of the Teamster's Union. Up until September the 1st this year Tobin received a niggardly $9,000 per year. But at the Seattle convention, this salary was raised, in appreciation that Tobin was "just no good" as his colleagues, to $15,000. This little "appreciation" placed Tobin ahead of all the heads of the U. S. government except Coolidge, considerably ahead of the highest-paid state governors, and 50 per cent higher than the leading officers of the U. S. army and navy.

Many local officials receive even higher salaries than the national leaders. We are not, of course, referring to illicit and secret rewards for service rendered that come from the camp of the class enemy. That is another question entirely. Beside the point of this discussion, also, is the matter of investments in real estate and industrial securities, which often make millionaires of even the most "respectable" leaders (such as the deceased John Mitchell of the miners' union). But such a man as Heindell, of the New York building trades, in addition to his illegal activities, drew a strictly legal salary of $18,000 per annum.

It may be imagined by some that this, repeated for a number of other examples, would exhaust the story. But no. Salary is only the beginning. In addition, each of these aristocrats received a nice fat "expense account." This account ranges in size from a few thousand per year, to tens and even hundreds of thousands.

An example, taken at random from one of the smaller unions: In the report of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union to the 1924 convention, it is shown that President Hynes received during the year, in addition to salary of $17,875, expense money to the amount of $21,870.24, or a total of more than fifty thousand dollars.

Even the minor officials do not fare so badly in the matter of expense accounts. When they are "on the road" they receive from $8 to $25 per day extra. It is common law that a traveling official must have the best there is to be purchased without having to dig into his "regular" income. And the "best," in these post-Volstead days, costs a lot of money.

BEHIND these "millionaire incomes" paid to these "labor leaders" out of the dues of the members lies a further question of tremendous significance. It is the question of the role of these officials in the class struggle. Are they merely misguided fellows, who have been led astray by false ideas? Are they merely stupid, who have been deceived by the wiles of the capitalists? Are they merely weak, who have succumbed to the temptations of wealth and power?

Not at all. They are the conscious agents of the capitalist class, who have been placed in the labor movement for the purpose of betraying the workers into the hands of their enemies. They are the labor lieutenants of capitalism

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against the Barring of Sakiatvala! Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

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TOM IS COMING BACK!

Thos. J. O'Flaherty, editor of the "As We See It" column, which had for so long been one of the bright features of The DAILY WORKER—will be with us again next week.

His bright sallies, with "the Irish" all through them, and his crisp comment on the day's events, all containing the keen criticism that made the "As We See It" column so welcome and valuable to workers, will begin on Monday, November 16.

"As We See It" will be a daily feature from now on, and—as Tom puts it —"Until the revolution."

FRANKLIN COUNTY MINERS DEFEND FRAME VICTIMS

Farrington Machine in Hanging Conspiracy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FRANKLIN, Ill., Nov. 10.—Mass meetings to raise funds for the defense of the Zeigler miners indicted as a result of a conspiracy between the coal operators, the Farrington gang and the Len Small machine, will be held in Belleville on next Thursday evening and in Gillson on Friday evening.

The miners throughout the entire Illinois coal fields are aroused over the attempt to railroad Frank Corbishley to the gallows on a charge of murder, for which Alex Harazin, a ku kluxer, was originally arrested. The murdered man was a close friend of the Corbishly family and the bitter enemy of the ku kluxklan.

The murder charge against Frank Corbishley, who is a brother of Henry Corbishley, the leader of the progressive miners in Zeigler, is looked upon as an effort to take the neck of Harazin the K. K. K. slaver.

The International Labor Defense is co-operating with the Franklin county defense committee to defend the Zeigler miners.

ANTHRACITE OPERATORS PILE UP HUGE PROFITS WHILE PLEADING POVERTY AGAINST WAGE DEMANDS

The following article exposing the fabulous profits of the anthracite coal operators, comes at a time when these plundering plutocrats, living in mansions with every luxury, are using every agency of publicity to spread the idea that they are all going bankrupt and operating at a loss. This is the eighth of a series of articles by Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, whose speaking trip to the region was interrupted by his being sent to jail for a month.

By ALEX REID

(Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee.)

(Article VIII.)

In view of the fact that the coal operators of the anthracite industry are pleading bankruptcy at this time, it is well we examine the state of their finances and profits.

The operators have consistently attempted to conceal their profits and the following figures will show why. They have consistently peddled their production costs and valuations, hidden their books from the scrutiny of the workers and juggled their figures. If their business were in a state of bankruptcy, why do they refuse us the right to examine their books and enquiries into their business?

$4,500,000 of a Reduction!

We are aware of the fact that the Lehigh Coal company, and Dave Rees, others company received a reduction in tax assessments last year of four and one half million dollars and apparently made about three and one half million dollars more. How many of the wage slaves of the pits received reductions in their tax assessments?

This Lehigh Coal company made $8,831,000 in 1924, 145 per cent on the investment in the industry. This is different from the return on the inflated valuation, it is the return on the actual investment.

Not So Low, Is It?

Two years ago this Lehigh Coal Co. made $4,493,000 and paid dividends of $3,255,000 to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. (on top of that the sales company made $2,200,000.

The workers will notice how and to whom this $10,045,000 went, and why the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. segregates this money in this manner. I ad

(Continued on page 2)

MAY DECIDE ITALIAN DEBT IN 48 HOURS

Consider the Fall of Mussolini Is Near

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—Altho individual members of both the Italian and American commissions dealing with the Italian debt have stated that they believe a settlement will be reached within 48 hours, the real facts regarding the secrecy and the delay in reaching an agreement is based not so much upon any disputed question of economics as upon the political situation in Italy.

Recent events in that country and the alleged attempt on Mussolini's life indicate a widespread unrest that augurs ill for the fascist regime. The terror has created such a condition that there is no political weapon other than direct attacks upon the government and it is a question whether the present government can remain in power long enough to put into effect the provisions of any settlement that may be acceptable to Wall Street as represented by the government at Washington.

While still refusing to divulge details at the efforts to fund the Italian debt of $2,138,000,000, spokesmen for Mellon and Volpi state that they might reach a settlement even tomorrow.

* * *

May Prolong Stay

ROME, Italy, Nov. 10.—Mussolini has authorized the Italian debt mission to the United States to prolong its stay in an effort to procure a settlement, it was announced today. This action by the bandit premier is interpreted as an evidence of desperation on the part of the government that is known to be in such disrepute throughout the world that even newspaper reporters openly flaunt their contempt for the fascist chief when he leaves the soil of Italy. If the debt mission fails it will send the Italian currency down the disastrous path of the French franc, which will produce a crisis that not even the savage ferocity of the fascists easily can overcome.

Feel Quake 8,100 Miles

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A very severe earthquake was recorded on the seismograph of Georgetown University today. The location was estimated at approximately 8,100 miles from Washington.

Strike Against Wage Cut Spreads in Coke Region

By GEORGE PAPCUN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Nov. 10.—The coke region miners, unorganized, are striking for the demands of the 1923 scale, for the seven-hour day for better working conditions and against discrimination.

Eight or nine mines are shut down. Three strikers are arrested and four more have disappeared from the picket lines. The sheriff claims they are not in the county jail, but pickets saw deputies arrest them. It is suspected that the men arrested are being held incommunicado on company property of the company town.

An extra heavy force of deputies are on guard at all mines, but the strike is spreading and progressing. Mass meetings are being held at Republic every night. The meeting last night was three times as big as the night before and all could not get into the hall.

Calls are being issued in circular to all miners in the region by the strike committee of the Connellsville coke region, calling also for the organization of committees of action at all mines. The officials of the U. M. W. of A. are, as usual, conspicuous by their absence.

A big meeting at which George Papcun is to speak is to be held this afternoon at Republic. Over two thousand miners are expected to attend. Pit committees are being organized at every meeting to carry on the strike.

The present time is very favorable to the United Mine Workers' Union to reorganize the coke region, build up a 100 per cent organization in the district and unite these miners with the other coal miners of the nation.



"I want your sons!"
"But—in 1914—?"
"That was only a rehearsal."

(NOTE: This prophetic cartoon by the splendid Communist artist, Robert Minor, appeared originally in The DAILY WORKER in December, 1924. As a warning of what is in store in the near future for the American workers, and speaking more forcefully than any editorial, it is reproduced today—Armistice Day—a day for workers to think.).

CHANG TSO-LIN TROOPS MUTINY AFTER BATTLE

Tool of Imperialism Is Hard Pressed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, China, Nov. 10.—Northern China is in ferment as news is confirmed that the troops of Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian militarist, who has long acted as the armed native agent of imperialist power in their domination of the Chinese nation, are mutinying and shooting their commanders while the soldiers of the opposing central provinces are swiftly advancing.

Mutiny and Retreat.

Over 20,000 Manchurian troops are retreating in mutiny, by entraining at Hsuchow for Tsingtao, where banks and shops are apprehensive of their arrival.

Chang Tsung-chang, commander of Chang Tso-lin's whole southern army, is reported fatally wounded by his

(Continued on page 2)

Chamberlain Hopes to Force "Security" Pact Embracing Balkans

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Great Britain will take no part in initiating a "security pact" until the Balkan states have settled their outstanding differences, it was said at the foreign office today, following the speech by Austen Chamberlain, foreign minister, in which he expressed the hope that such a pact would be concluded.

If present causes for dispute in the Balkans are submitted to the league of nations and settled in accordance with the spirit of Locarno then the powers would be ready to summon a Balkan security pact conference, it was stated.

Secretary Kellogg Is Accused of Endorsing Secession in Mexico

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Secretary of State Kellogg today branded as forgery a letter purporting to be signed by him, which endorsed a so-called secession movement of the Mexican state of Chipas, and its annexation to Guatamala.

The letter was captured by Mexican government agents along with Pesenia Cordova, a Guatamalan, who is charged with secession activities.

ELEVEN I. W. W. DELEGATES AT CONVENTION

Oust Lamson, Defeat Revolutionary Spirit

The seventeenth general convention of the I. W. W. in session at the general headquarters at 3333 West Belmont, consisting of twelve delegates, reduced itself to eleven late Monday by unseating Warren Lamson, one of the two delegates from the combined small industrial unions.

It followed this up Tuesday by voting down a resolution passed then the small industrial union convention because, apparently, Harrison George had had something to do with it as a member of the resolutions' committee in the small industrial union convention.

Calls Calendar to Defense.

Lamson was unseated on the ground that he had paid his dues on the second day of March, two days

(Continued on page 2)

Cuban Deportations Laid to America by Anti-Imperialists

Blanc, for the deportations and arrests which have been going on in Cuba is laid directly at the door of Wall Street, by the Cuban section of the All-America Anti-imperialist League, which points out that President Machado is being regularly visited by General E. H. Crowder, the American ambassador.

The Cuban section of the All America Anti-Imperialist League, established only a few months ago, has been very active, demanding categorically that the United States government relinquish its "thinly-veiled protectorate" over Cuba, consent to the abrogation to the Platt amendment and immediately withdraw all military and naval forces from Guantenamo Bay.

Headquarters of the Cuban section are at Gral. Suarez, 216 2Is, Havana. A special secretariat for foreign correspondence has been set up, under charge of A. Bernal del Riesgo. Julio A. Mella, arrested during the recent raids, continues as general secretary

LONG EXPECTED BETRAYAL OF THE ANTHRACITE STRIKERS LOOMS AS GOV. PINCHOT MOVES TO MEDIATE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 10.—The first definite move to betray the anthracite strike is in motion.

Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, who succeeded in betraying the hard coal strike two years ago, has taken the initiative. He was waiting today for replies to letters he sent to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and Major W. W. Inglis, chairman of the anthracite operators' wage committee, to meet with him and discuss the controversy.

Pinchot suggested to Lewis that they meet Wednesday in Philadelphia for a discussion. He proposed to Inglis that they meet in Harrisburg Thursday.

If, after talking separately with Lewis and Inglis, he feels that the differences of the two leaders could be merged and a resumption of wage negotiations bent about, Pinchot will suggest a joint conference with this object in view, it was said today. The differences of the miners does not matter apparently.

Both Lewis and Inglis are expected to accept the governor's invitation to meet with him.

DATES GIVEN PURCELL ON TOUR THRU THE U. S. AND CANADIAN CITIES

The trade union committee arranging the Purcell tour has announced the following dates for his speeches in several cities of the United States and Canada:

Toronto, Canada, Nov. 11, at 8 p. m. at Central Labor Union.

Montreal, Canada, Nov. 13, at 8 p. m. at Central Labor Union.

New York City, Nov. 17, evening, at the New Star Casino.

Purcell spoke last night in Cleveland, Ohio.

Miners! Stand Firm!

The Progressive Miners' Committee yesterday issued the following statement upon the report that Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania was trying to "mediate" in the anthracite coal strike:

* * *

ANTHRACITE STRIKERS! The betrayal we warned you against is approaching. There is an attempt being made by your enemy, the governor of Pennsylvania, your enemy, the head of the mine operators, and John L. Lewis to negotiate a "settlement" of your strike.

No doubt another compromise, another betrayal, like the one by the same people which in 1923 surrendered your wage demands to the mine owners by arbitration and left you with nothing but defeat.

Continuous propaganda by the mine operators against your wage demands, for arbitration of these demands and for immediate resumption of work pending arbitration, shows what the operators will insist upon.

Miners, stand firm! Demand that your union officials do not consent to arbitration! It is not only your wages that will be arbitrated and betrayed, it will be your lives, the happiness of your wives and children, the bread upon your table! Insist upon no arbitration of your wage demands.

Miners! Organize in your local unions. Organize committees of action. Stop the betrayal of your wages and conditions. Demand by resolutions in every local, from every pit, that your officers stand firm against arbitration, against surrender of your wages. Stand firm for the demands of your Tri-District convention. Act at once!

PROGRESSIVE MINERS' COMMITTEE.
Alex Reid, Secretary.

'INTERNATIONAL' TAKES DOWN ALL REWARD NOTICES

Injunctions Scrapped as Strikers Win

The injunction and reward notices pasted on the windows, and the banner, which the scabbing United Garment Workers of America had hoisted onto the building telling the passerby to "watch us grow," were all missing when the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who have been on strike at this plant for 19 weeks officially returned to work yesterday morning.

Long before the hour at which they start work at the plant, had arrived, the strikers met and formed into a line of twos. They then marched from their union hall to the place of work amid the cheers of workers who had been on the picket line for the last 19 weeks.

Between 250 to 300 members of the union were back at work at the International Tailoring company. The remainder of the 500 workers who are employed by the I. L. Taylor Co., a subsidiary of the International Tailoring company, will be back to work within a week when the machinery which was taken to Rock Island is returned to Chicago.

England to Demand Locarno Security Pact for Balkans

GENEVA, Nov. 9. Proposals for a Balkan security pact, similar to the Locarno pacts, will be made at the December meeting of the council of the league of nations, it was learned, Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, is expected to make the first step in this direction.

The Anglo-Russian Unity Committee and the Right Wing Amsterdamers

By A. LOSOVSKY.

I.

Scarborough—a New Defeat of the Amsterdam International.

THE British Trade Union Congress at Scarborough had to decide who was correct, the left or the right wing of the Amsterdam International. All the Amsterdam reactionaries had built their hopes on their English friends: Thomas, Clynes, Crump, etc., who were expected to lead the English trade union movement, which had received in favor of supporting the Amsterdam International, back into the fold. The social-democratic press had maintained in a demagogic manner that the resolutions of the general council indicated merely a change of attitude of some trade unionists, but not of the English trade union movement. The congress was called to decide this question.

The most prominent leaders of the Amsterdam international (Jouhaux, Oudegeest, Leipart, etc.) did not appear at this congress, as they obviously would not hope to be received with approval. This was declining the fight before the battle began. This foreboding did not mislead the right leaders of the Amsterdam international; the congress in Scarborough, in spite of many weaknesses, was a brilliant demonstration of the anti-Amsterdam tendency. Has such a thing ever happened as that the Amsterdam trade unions declared themselves in favor of supporting the struggle of the colonial peoples even should they declare themselves independent states? Do not German social-democracy and German trade union bureaucracy dream day and night of receiving colonies, and here was what might be described as a Bolshevik attitude towards the most delicate question of world imperialism.

In comparison with the congress at Hull, this congress took a step forwards in the question of trade union unity. In Hull the unity was provided for by the Amsterdam International and round the Amsterdam International, in Scarborough it was a case of the creation of an all-embracing trade union international which is only thinkable thru an international unity congress. In the question of shop committees the Congress also took on attitude opposed to that of Amsterdam. Let us bear in mind that the French reformists have frequently declared the abandonment of shop committees to be a prerequisite to unity. Finally the Scarborough congress took an openly revolutionary attitude towards the question of the Dawes' plan, the pet of the Second and Amsterdam Internationals.

SCARBOROUGH represents a defeat for the Amsterdam International not only in the question of unity, but in a number of other questions which are of the greatest significance for the whole English and International labor movement. Whether it likes it or not, Amsterdam must now take this decision into consideration, for the English trade unions represent a third of the whole Amsterdam International.

The congress at Scarborough further lent to light the deep-reaching differences of opinion which exist between the English trade union movement and the leaders of the English labor party. A curious phenomen may be observed in England; the political party lags behind the trade union movement. This must inevitably lead to a struggle which would mean a mass serious upheaval in the British labor party.

APART from objective causes which are drawing the labor movement to the left, the systematic and deliberate tactics of the Communist Party of Great Britain and of the Minority Movement played an important part in the move towards the left of the English trade unions. Before the trade union congress, the conference of the adherents of the Red International of Labor Unions took place. At this conference, 256,000 workers were represented; this necessarily had an influence on Scarborough, with the growth of the reactionary wing, the right and left wings had to take up a definite attitude.

As far as the Red International of Labor Unions is concerned, we can but say a few words at the results of the trade union congress. The resolutions of the Scarborough congress have already borne fruit. The Anglo-Russian Committee has begun to function and this is of enormous significance for the fate of the whole international trade union movement.

The Amsterdam right is still obstin

(Continued on page 2)

PAINTERS WHIP REACTIONARIES IN LOCAL 300

Expelling Progressives Moved to Referendum

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 10.—The Seattle Painters' Local No. 300 once more administered the conservative element in that union a terrific blow, when by a vote am mers than four to one it decided to submit for a referendum vote of the international the striking out of a clause in the constitution adopted in the last convention held at Montreal.

This clause, while it is wonk and meaningless, nevertheless amacks as being originated in the chleni cellhorazion point sbep and, morevoor, it hac a dankerona feature in it, as it tends to divide the membership according to their political opinions, while at the same time it puts a club into the hands of the officialdom to be used against all progressive elements and all opposition to the chleni machine, including Communists.

Conservatives Caucus

For weeks the conservative elements in the local union have been busy rallying their forces to defeat the resolution submitted, thinking that by such an accomplishment they would hurt the standing of two prominent leaders in the local labor movement and in that body.

The resolution follows:

"WHEREAS, This amendment, if allowed to stand and be put into effect can and will be used to expel any member who in opposed to class collaboration and advocates united and militant action by the workers against the bosses; and

Oppose Persecution

"WHEREAS, This amendment makes possible the persecution and expulsion of members who are not only complying with the laws of the union but who also workcd tirelessly for the upbuilding and betterment of the organization for many years merely because of their political opinions and affiliations; and

"WHEREAS, This amendment not only discriminates against members because of their political views, but it also intimidates members by fear of expulsion so that they dare not expresses their convictions on important questions pertaining to the union in contradiction to ideas and wishes of the officialdom, thus creating gag rule, and

Officials Disrupt the Union.

"WHEREAS, The effect of this amendment when enforced will be to divide our members instead of solidifying and uniting us in a common struggle for the better things or life; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That Local Union No. 300 most emphatically disapproves and condemns this amendment because it is contrary to our right of free speech and minority agreement; it gives the officialdom a weapon by which they can suppress any one opposing their rule."

Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

Eleven Delegates of the I. W. W. at 17th Convention

(Continued from page 1)

overdue, according to the objectors to his being seated, and sufficient to disqualify him under the constitutional rule that to be allgible as delegate a member must be in continuous good standing for 18 months. To ha in continuous good standing, was pointed out, one must not have allowed his dues to become over sixty days in arrears.

In his defense Lamson pointed to the calendar and its illustration of the fact that January has 31 days but February had only 28—and as it was not leap year he would not be over sixty days in arrears until after the second of March, the day on which he paid up, had passed into eternal time.

Do Wobbly Secretaries Sleep?

The debate then turned on whether he had paid his dues before or after midnight on March second, and the fact unusual for I. W. W. secretaries to do business after midnight, and altho Lamsen asked for the floor to put his side of the question, he was ruled out by a vote of 9 to five, seain missing out by a narrow margin.

A resolution presented by the small industrial union convention was brut up. It was very brief and contained the following resolve:

". . . that thara is no conflict between the principles of proletarian revolution and the principles of industrial unionism as set forth by the I. W. W."

A motion not to concurr with this was debated. It appears that in the small industrial union convention a resolution was offered by Alfred Kahn, manager of the I. W. W. printing plant which said that:

"The I. W. W. is primarily a revolutionary organization and only secondarily a labor union."

The resolutions committee, to which Harrison George had been elected by the small industrial union convention, had unanimously proposed the substitute of "no conflict" given above. The small industrial union convention had accepted this substitute of its committee almost unanimously.

Is the I. W. W. a Political Party?

But apprehension existed. Harrison George being on the committee the words of a resolution handed by it might not mean what they upperred to mean. Some of the delegates to the general convention took the point of view that they didn't mean anything at all. No one appeared to wish to clear what they meant.

A debate on revolutionary principles was avoided. The resolution declaring that there "is no conflict between the principles of proletarian revolution and the principles of industrial unionism as set forth by the I. W. W." was voted down, indirectly upholding the views of the motion the small industrial union to which it was a substitute, the effect of which was that the I. W. W. is a political party and not a labor union.

No Bank Crash Indictments.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 10.—No indictments have been returned by the grand jury investigating the failure of the Central City Savings Bank. The jury, which has adjourned, was called by a depositors' committee considering the advisability of bringing civil action against officers of the bank.

NEW MURDERS IN DAMASCUS UNDER FRENCH

Battle Raging Outside Stricken City

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BEIRUT, Syria, Nov. 10.—French frightfulness still rages thruout Damascus and the territory between that stricken city and Homs, extending even into Aleppo. Another grim chapter to the bloody crimes of the French occurred at Damascus on Sunday when three Bedouins were publicly hanged by soldiery in a public square and left suspended in the air for hours while the cowards millad in the streets reading the placards that were attached to each of the bodies warning the population that such would ba the fate of all who did not submit in silence to the terror.

One placard rend: "If more French officers are attacked you will hang like clusters of grapes from every public place in Damascus." Damascus is still a city of death and there is no sign of life except the sharp tramp of the feet of soldiery and the occasional fusillade of bullets as new murders are committed against the inhabitants of the city.

Battle Raging.

This morning there is a battle raking in the section between Damascus and Homs where French cavalry have engaged a part of the republican army. French troops have been roaming the country pillaging the farms, stealing and butchering sheep and other live stock, burning food provision houses and endeavoring in every manner to destroy the rations that might be available for the Syrians and Druses fighting against imperialist aggression.

Tanks, cavalry, light and heavy artillery, instruments for hurling liquid fire and poison-gas equipment have been sent out of Damascus to meet the rebels and the French boast that they hope within the week to destroy the rebels.

Burn Villages.

In their campaign of ruthlessness the French are burning villages, and murdering men, women and children wholesale, while thruout the whole country-side between Damascus and Homs groups of homeless families are foraging without food and sleeping in the open at night, only to aimlessly wander onward the next day whither they know not.

Efforts are being made by the French to throw a line between Syria and Arabia in order to stop the desert people from coming to the aid of the rebels. Reinforcements from Morocco are expected to arrive and will be used for that purpose.

Rebel forces are mobilizing for a second attack within the week in an effort to dislodge the French troops from their base of supplies in Damascus.

The rebels have destroyed railway bridges in order to prevent the French troops moving over the lines, thereby hampering the activity of the invaders. After cutting the railways Druse riders men succeeded in seizing Derat (Dernya, about seven miles south of Damascus) and will try to concentrate forces for an offensive against the southern part of the city where the French are encamped.

Chang Tso-Lin Troops in Mutiny After Lost Battle

(Continued from page 1)

own bodyguard who trie dto assassinate him, while the commander of Chang's fifth division was shot by his troops.

Feng to Fight Chang.

Major engagements are expected near Pekins any day between the ambes of Feng Yuhsiang and the troops of Chang Tso-lin. On every side Chang is being pressed by hostile forces. His troops in mutiqy, the soldiers of Yueh Wei-Chun, Governor of Honan province and ally of Wu Pei-fu, together with the troops of Sun Chuan-fang, of Chekiang province, are advancing rapidly after driving Chang's armies out of Klangsu province with a great battle at Huschow, where General Sun has taken control. Panic is spreading among Chang's followers at Tsinanfu.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!

BAZAAR AND DANCE

given by

THE SCANDINAVIAN BRANCH W. P. A.

Sunday, November 15, from 3 P. M. to 12

FINNISH SOCIALIST HALL,
764 40th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ticket 50 Cents.

Worker's Memorial Day

By PASQUALE RUSSO.

It is customary, annually, in the United States to commemorate the soldiers killed on the battlefields of capitalism. As we knew these soldiers died victims of the two children of ignorance, fanaticism and patriotism. They died fighting the battles of their exploiters in the vain belief that they were fighting for their country which in truth belongs to the capitalist class.

Knowing these things, workers should not attend services designed to laud those who died in the service of capitalism. To call attention to a greater service to the country it is suggested that we set aside November 11 of each year as a memorial day to commemorate those soldiers of the working class who died in the service of working class freedom.

Looking back over the history of the class struggle we find that Nov. 11 is reddened with the blood of martyrs killed in the service of the working class. To dedicate this day to their memory would not only be a tribute to the great work which they did but it would hearten those who remain.

Tragic Facts of Nov. 11.

On November 11, 1887 four of our noble comrades were murdered in Cook county jail, Chicago. Their names were: August Spies, George Engel, Adolph Fischer and Albert R. Parsons. They fought the Metzmisk family interests and as a consequence were murdered; true martyrs to the cause of working class emancipation.

In November, about the same time in the month, Joe Hill the famous Wobbly poet was brutally killed in the penitentiary at Salt Lake City, Utah. A bit earlier in the same month five valiant workers were killed by agents of the lumber trust in the state of Washington. They gave their lives for the right of free speach and the right to organize the workers. They were Felix Baran, Hugo Gerlot, Gustav Johnson, John Looney, Abraham Rabinowitz. This massacre took place in Everett, Washington, November 11, 1919.

On the evening of the very same day at Centralia, Wash., Wesley Everest, an American logger was lynched by a mob of 100 per cent American ruffians for having valiantly opposed the nefarious designs of the lumber barons.

Reminding ourselves of these events it becomes our duty to commemorate the acts of our valurous comrades who died on the firing line in the war against the despotism of capitalism.

Organize!

Joe Hill, one of the above mentioned martyrs said: "Don't mourn for me, but organize!" Advice such as that is valuable. Merely shedding tears will get us nowhere. But we can recall their heroic deeds and give them their measure of due respect by following their example in uncompromisingly fighting the capitalist class. To carry the class struggle forward; to prepare for the battles of the coming social revolution, this is our task. By presenting a united front to the enemy; by giving blow for blow in a valiant way to commemorate Worker's Memorial Day.

HAYMARKET "RIOT" MARTYRS' MEMORIAL MEETING TONIGHT

The 58th annual memorial celebration of the victims of the Haymarket "riot" will be celebrated tonight at the Prudential Hall, corner North avenue and Halsted St.

This memorial celebration is held in honor of August Spies, Albert Parsons, Louis Lingg, Georgo Engel and Adolph Fischer, who were hung on a frama-up charge of threwing a bomb which killed a number of policemen during a demonatratian at the Haymarket Square.

The celebration is being arranged by a number of labor unions, singing and benefit socialties that have handed together into an association to keep alive the memory of those who were victimised during the strike for the 8-hour day which tied up the city of Chicago in 1887. Max Bedacht, Lucy Parsons and a number of others will speak.

K. K. K. DEFENSE RESTS CASE; MAY GO TO JURY SOON

Fist Fight Threat Over Perjury Charge

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Nov. 10.—After the prosecution's charges that the principal witness for the ku klux urs on trial here for the murder of Madge Oberholtzer was guilty of perJury the defense at 11:35 this morning suddenly rested its case.

Rebuttal testimony will begin by the defense this afternoon and after that will come the final arguments of the attorneys and instructions to the jury by the judge, when the case will go to the jury.

This move of the defense will probably result in the conclusion of the case this week

Late yesterday afternoon, near the close of the session a fist fight was narrowly averted when the chief witness for D. C. Stephenson, the outstanding klansman of Indiana and Ohio and his two associates, Earl Klinck and Earl Gentry, was assailed by the prosecution as a perjurer

"You know you came here for the express purpose of committing perjury and every word you have said on the subject is a deliberate lie," said the prosecutor.

The courtroom was in an uproar as the witness became infuriated at this assault upon their principal witness. The witness challenged the prosecutor to come out in the yard and settle the affair, trying to appear as dignified as it is possible for a Hoosier lawyer to be, reminded the prosecutor and the klan witness that it was an public court and finally restored order.

"See, We're Alright!"

Anton C. Polak and Walter Zippman, United States deputy marshals, who were suspended some weeks ago following their five-hour trip from Chicago to the DeKalb county jail, a distance of fifty miles—with Terry Druggan, were finally discharged from government service by United States Marshal Anderson. Marshal Anderson said while there undoubtedly was an automobile wreck during the trip, other "irregularities" made the action "advisable."

Locate Sunken Barge.

SAULTE STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 10.—Coast guard crews have located the sunken bulk of the barge Crane in four fathoms of water one mile off of Crisp point, where she floundered as she broke away from the steamer Fleetler last Thursday. The Rettler was towing her to port in a heavy gale.

A. F. of L. Officials Fear for Plight of Capitalist Rulers in Western Europe

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the American Federation of Labor officialdom joins with the international bankers in Wall Street to demand "partial cancellation of the debts" owed by the European capitalist governments to the United States. This unity of interest is developed in an attack on Senator Borah's demand that the loans be paid, and appears in the name of Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L., considered a mouthpiece for the executive council.

* * *

This outcry is nothing if not a guarded confession, perhaps even an unconscious admission, that America's labor heads fear the workings of the Dawes' slave plan imposed on Germany, in its effect on American working conditions. It is an indication of the growing dread that a similar plan may be imposed on other European countries, notably France, with similar results.

Since capitalist Europe, bankrupt and staggering under its burden of militarism and the cost of new wars, cannot pay the United States in gold, therefore, it must pay in goods, as Germany is trying to pay her late "enemies." An increase of the already great flood of European goods, coming into the United States, must have its effect on industrial conditions in this country, slowing down production and throwing large masses of labor out of work. This will happen in spite of all the capitalist nostrums proposed by Green, Woll & Co.

* * *

It was this same A. F. of L. officialdom that supported and still supports, the Dawes' plan, the child of the Versailles peace and the league of nations.

It is partially correct to scoff at the remission of taxes resulting from the payment of the war debts because "remission of taxes goes largely to the very wealthy and in considerable part to swell the wasteful expenditures of the idle rich." But one can go farther. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon struggles to see to it that all remission of taxes redounds to the immediate benefit of great business, resulting in greater profits, wealth stolen from labor that is so great in extent that it cannot be entirely squandered by an idle parasite class, but must go forth seeking new fields of investment. This the A. F. of L. experts entirely ignore.

No wonder then, that these same A. F. of L. officials, who refuse to join in the world movement for trade union unity, shed their tears over the plight of the ruling capitalist class in Europe as follows:

"The future prosperity of the debtor nation requires that enough should be paid to sustain its financial honor and its credit for future commercial borrowings but that no such excessive sums should be paid as would injure its productive power, its accumulation of capital—and its future 'ability to pay' its international debts."

That is what the House of Morgan says. Let the government write off the loans so that new "commercial borrowings" can be made from Wall Street's international bankers. Not for the benefit of the workers and farmers of western Europe. Only for the strengthening of European capitalism and its ability to exploit European labor. Remission of debts enhance the position of European profit takers, enabling them to attack their working class at home and carry on wars for the suppression of their colonial serfs. Just as the remission of taxes helps the capitalists in the United States. But the workers are in no way benefited.

* * *

Labor in this country will learn that lesson in spite of its officialdom. It must know that the Green-Woll-Duncan regime at the head of the A. F. of L. has urged no remission of the czarist debts to the Russian workers and peasants. Instead they have used the repudiation of these debts by the Soviet Republic as an argument against recognition. Their worry now is that a weakened capitalism in western Europe will be unable to resist new onslaughts by rebellious workers and farmers.

* * *

American labor must develop its solidarity with European labor. It must be prepared for the complete repudiation of all debts by European workers come to power. It must be made to realize that its interests can only be advanced thru courageous and militant class struggle; not thru collaboration with international financiers and great industrial overlords. On the question of the partial cancellation of war debts the A. F. of L. officials play the game of one section of the capitalist class. Senator Borah champions the cause of a different strata; the smaller industries and the well-to-do farmers, who vainly hope to improve their condition thru the payment of the European debts. The interests of the workers lead them to war against the whole capitalist class against Morgan, Borah, Green, Woll, etc., for the abolition of capitalism.

ANTHRACITE OPERATORS PILE UP HUGE PROFITS WHILE PLEADING POVERTY AGAINST WAGE DEMANDS

(Continued from page 1)

vance the opinion that the plan is used as a measure to cover up and deflate the loack earnings of the coal company.

As the Lehigh Coal Co. is one of the largest companies, and one of the most bitter against the anthracite miners' demands at this time we will expose its profits for a few years back.

The Poor "Bankrupt".

This company reports profits as follows: in 1922, $1,500,000; 1923 $3,500,000; in 1924, $2,500,000, and yet this company states it is bankrupt, and cunnot pay the ton per cent increase asked by their wage slaves.

Couple to this amount the padded salaries and expenses of its owner officials and you will have an idea of the enormous amount of money crushed out of the lives of the workers by this one company.

More Profits.

The Lehigh and Wilkes Barre Coal Co. is another concern that be pleading poverty. The coal commission found this company earned in 1921 25.2 per cent on its investment, in 1922 it earned 38 per cent and in 1923 it earned 51.2 per cent—or $11,675,000.

This company is enthusiastic for arbitration, demanding that the underground slaves give up their demand for 50 cents per day increase to be arbitrated. Last year it earned 47.182,000 or 31.3 per cent. In the last two years it declared dividends of $15,292,000 in cash, and in 1924 it declared a 200 per cent stock dividend. In January of this year another dividend was declared of 33 per share to the bankrupt millionaire coal owners.

Good Business, We'll Say.

Another "bankrupt" coal company is the Glen Alden. The value of the stock of this company has climbed from 50 in 1920 to 170 in 1921. The income for 1923 was $8,411,000. The coal commission valued this property at $8,505,000, which indicates a 100 per cent earning rate.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sales agent for this company as pointed out by Guy. Pinchot, averaged fifty per cent profit for the last six years.

A Small Item of $30,000,000.

The Hudson Coal Co. is sales agent for the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Co., and is a new company formed to take care of the Hudson coal lands.

It was the representitives of this company who refused to explain the small items on their books—three of them — aggregating $30,490,302.71, to the coal commission. This small item to this one company is more than asked by the miners to pay the increase asked of all the anthracite workers for one year.

Hundreds of millions of dollars profit per year, millions of dollars of dividends, millions in fancy salaries and padded expenses to the owners are part of the takeoff of those who are pleading bankruptcy. Juggling of figures beyond the investigation of a detective, accountant or financier are their stock in trade.

Starving Amid Wealth.

The workers in the anthracite are determined to win in spite of all the propaganda on bankruptcy and the new slogan of substitutes taking the place of the hard coal. Every conceivable means are being taken to break the morale of the miners, but the progressive miners thruout the anthracite with the other intelligent workers are not fooled by this capitalist campaign of misrepresentation and will fight for their meagre demands.

The hard coal miners are the poorest paid men in any industry in America considering the nature and hazards of their employment and produce more wealth than any other group of workers of their size in the country. More wealth is produced in the anthracite mines in one day than gold in Alaska in one year.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

FURRIERS' LEFT WING BATTLES KAUFMAN GANG

Wins Victory as the Convention Starts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 10.—The left wingers struck a militant note at the opening of the Furriers' convention by compelling the removal of seating taxi cabs and exposing the Kaufman machine's attempt to unseat three left wing delegates by means of Gold's credentials.

Hit Seab Checker Cabs.

The left wing opened their fight against the bureaucratic Kaufman machine with victory on an issue which symbolizes the fight of the left wing against class collaboration. The convention is being held at the American House, 56 Hanover street, where the Checker cabs, now on strike maintain a stand.

Cabs were being operated by scabs under protection of police headquarters. The left wing immediately demanded that the convention change its headquarters and even move to another city if each taxi cabs were not removed at once.

Kaufman hammed on the issue and declared it impossible to change, ruling all motions on it out of order. But upon ultimatum of Ben Gold of New York joint board, that the New York delegates would not remain in convention under the circumstances Kaufman was compelled to appoint committee to investigate, adjourning the convention meawhile.

The cabs were removed and the convention proceeded after a 3-hour flight.

Kaufman opened with talk of his "successful" work, but his remarks were the joke of the convention because he discussed every place but New York, where eighty per cent of the members are located and where real organization is being done by the left wing Joint Board.

The credential committee brot in a majority and minority report. The majority Kaufman machine appointees moved to seat 70 delegates and unseat three left wingers on the ground that they had not paid up their dues in proper time.

This argument was exposed when right wing secretary Walnoss who is charged that dues payments were lacking in October, declared unwittingly that the international office did not have the October report of the New York Joint Board.

After this admission of the yellow socialist bureaucrat, the machine proposed to seat the Joint Board delegates, reports which will decide the seating of the contested delegates. These will probably be seated as the records of the Joint Board are in order.

The machine is resorting to many ruses to postpone discussion on the Ben Gold credential of the Joint Board by declaring that a 3-hour supplementary t. E. H. report on the question. But the left wing will make a determined fight to have immediate consideration.

The line up at this moment is not decided. There are twenty-five outspoken left wingers who may command support of other anti-machine delegates and make up a slight majority of the convention. The debate on the seating of delegates and Gold's Joint Board issue will continue tomorrow.

Armistice Day Will Enable Coolidge to Get His Picture Taken

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Nearly all government activity will cease in Washington for two minutes tomorrow at 11 a. m., in commemoration of Armistice Day, it was decided today at the cabinet meeting.

Coolidge will perform the routine of a pilgrimage to the tomb of the unknown soldier and spend a wreath in order to make the yokels think dead soldiers are to be envied and emulated by the workers.

FEATURE STORIES COMING!

Wm. F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, is now in the anthracite coal field.

Within the next day or two, will come from the pen of this brilliant writer, stories of conditions as he finds them.

The strike situation, the union, wages, conditions and other facts that added to the present one now running, by Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, will give a complete picture of one of America's great industries

A good time to order a bundle and

SUBSCRIBE!

NGLAND IN EFFORT TO TRICK RUSS

ses Soviet Reception for Spreading Bunk

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ERLIN, Nov. 9—British diplomacy well schooled in the axiom that the t way to win support for war is pretend to be anxious for peace. s is exemplified by the attendances the first time since the war, of at Britain's ambassador at a recep- given by the Soviet embassy last ht in celebration of the eighth an- ersary of the Bolshevik revolution in honor of Georges Tchitcherin, iet commissar of foreign affairs, o arrived yesterday from Wies- en.

British Ambassador Lord d'Abernon nded the function and engaged in thy conversation with Tchitcherin in effort to make publicity for the ocritical claims of Britain, that in building an anti-Soviet bloc of tern powers against Soviet Rus- British is moved solely by an nest desire for peace.

es to Neutralize Soviet Influence.

reat Britain, moreover, has its eples to neutralize Russia's ever- ly influence in Germany as to de- t the British move to fasten more nly the chains upon Germany by many's full acceptance of the rnam "peace" pacts. Lord d'Aber- undoubtedly was aiming in his with Tchitcherin to advance usible argument why Soviet Rus- should remain passive while the wes plan is being extended and nanently guaranteed by the carno pacts, the Dawes plan being deliberate scheme for preventing a olution by Germany's workers.

To accomplish such objects, British plomacy is willing to make any t of promises, but more important is the need to make the masses western countries think that the carno pacts are not a part of Brit- plans for an ultimate war upon viet Russia.

Offers League Seat As Bait.

For this reason Lord d'Abernon let he known that he had talked for re than an hour with Tchitcherin, uring the Soviet representative of a "friendship of Britain," of Britain's eged desire for peace and even of- ing to Soviet Russia membership the league of nations.

Tchitcherin has nothing in say for e press, but he gave no indication having changed his views since a few weeks ago, when he announced e Locarno pact as an anti-Soviet ive which would lead to war, de- unced Great Britain as the leading

Your Union Meeting

Second Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
	Blacksmiths' District Council, 118 S. Throop St.
1	Sailor Makers, Monroe and Racine.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 8443 S. Ashland Ave.
1283	Carpenters, 506 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St., Irving 7867.
1822	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2507	Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
181	Coopers, 4901 Escanaba Ave.
3	Hod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St.
582	Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.
4	Jewelry Workers, 18 W. Adams St.
104	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren Blvd.
128	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
824	Mashinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
375	Mashinists, 739 N. Cicero Ave.
84	Maintenance of Way, 428 W. 83rd St.
6	Painters, Sherman & Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
1340	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
887	Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5448 S. Ashland Ave.
1340	Railway Carmen, 5448 Ashland Ave.
210	Railway Trainmen, 624 W. 63rd St., 7:30 p. m.
11	Reefers, 707 W. Adams St.
75	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
465	Sheet Metal, 3324 N. Halsted St., 7:30 p. m.
753	Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
758	Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters (Cons), 6959 S. Halsted Street.
13564	Telegraphers, 810 W. Harrison St.
824	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 814 W. Harrison St.

Note—Unless otherwise stated all

spirit in this menace to world peace and stated that the league of nations is dominated by British imperialism.

About 800 guests, strangely mixed between diplomats who have come to respect the power of Soviet Russia, and Communists who have built up this power in spite of their guests' armed attacks and blockades, attended the reception which was marked by plenty of red flags, revolutionary music and blunt assertion by the Soviet representatives of power in international affairs of the Russian workers and peasants.

The monocled German and British officers and diplomats were required to stand respectfully while the orchestra played the International

Against Multiple Loom System.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Nov. 10.—Weavers of Pepperell Mills will have to decide whether to accept opposition to the multiple loom system being introduced by the management into strike form or not. Out of 506 workers only three voted for the system. In spite of the weavers' opposition company officials say the new plan will be installed.

Radiator Workers Strike.

BAYONNE, N. J., Nov. 10—The 600 radiator workers employed at the American Radiator company plant are striking for a return to wage and hour conditions existing in April and have drastically changed. Two delegates from each of the 17 departments presented their demands to the board of directors. Higher wages and shorter hours are demanded.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN UNITY COMMITTEE AND THE RIGHT AMSTERDAMERS.

(Continued from page 1)

ately resisting the international unity congress and the creation of a united International. The only result that they will obtain by their tactics is that they will detach themselves from the International trade union movement. The unity of the International trade union movement has taken a serious step forward at the Scarborough congress, whether the Amsterdam right wished it or not.

II.

"A Disgraceful Document."

THIS description is taken from the The Vorwaerts, the central organ of German social "Barmatism." It refers to the last proclamation of the Anglo-Russian Committee which, as is well known, was finally constituted after the Scarborough congress. The Vorwaerts is extremely disconcerted at the "remarkable paths" along which the English trade unionists are marching towards unity. The Vorwaerts quoted the most important passages from the proclamation published by the Anglo-Russian Committee and adds:

"One cannot lay down this document without a feeling of shame: the fact that the Russians could demand that the English members of the committee should accept such a manifesto, is an irrefutable proof of how completely the latter were under their thumb. The analyses of the present economic situation in Russia, the inclusion of the Dawes' plan is Russian, the formulation with regard to the guarantee pact in the west as a military alliance is also Russian as is finally the echo which the Anglo-Russian discussions are said to have found among the workers thruout the world, the description of which in no way corresponds to reality. It is anyhow a piece of impudence merely to record enthusiastic assent and acclamation after all the inconceivable "proof that the way taken was the right one, and not to breathe a word of the fact that millions of organized European trade unionists have looked on at these negotiations for unity with a mixture of incredulity and horror and have only observed silence because they wished to avoid giving the British bourgeoisie the chance of exploiting their protest against the English workers.

With the latest document however, the British trade union representatives have allowed themselves to be maneuvered by the Russians into such a position that it should be impossible for the international trade union movement to maintain silence any longer. It is both time that the other trade unions organized in the Amsterdam International should give emphatic expression to their dissent—let expression to their dissent—let attitude for there is good reason to suppose that the members of the British trade union executive are no longer in the least aware how far they have already alienated themselves from their colleagues on the continent for the sake of their friendship with Russia."—(Emphasis by me, A. L.)

THESE expressions of opinion of the Vorwaerts with regard to the approach between the trade unions of the Soviet Union and of Great Britain deserve very serious consideration. The Vorwaerts had no feelings of shame at the time of the Barmat scandal. The Vorwaerts had no feeling of horror when Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were murdered, with the moral participation of German social-democracy. The Vorwaerts felt neither shame nor horror when thousands and thousands of German proletarians were thrown into prison; the Vorwaerts never lost its sangfroid when the German proletariat, helped by German social-democracy, lost day by day, one after the other of the positions it had conquered and gradually became a European coolie.

No, this is all in order, this is all as it should be in accordance with the new Heidelberg program. When, however, the trade unions of the Soviet Union and of Great Britain come to an agreement on the basis of mutual concessions, when a way is found for the creation of a united international, when the English labor movement gets on to the lines of class war, then the Vorwaerts becomes horrified and is overcome by feelings of "shame" and "horror."

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the demand that pressure should be exercised on the English trade unions, social-democracy is making endeavors to draw the reactionary bourgeoisie of the American Federation of Labor into the Amsterdam International thru the delegation of the A. F. of L. which is at present in the United States. The cynical venality of the reactionaries in America produces no feeling of horror in German social-democracy, but the move of the English trade unions towards class war produces a feverish attack in the whole social-democracy, the most acute chaos of which are so crudely expounded by the Vorwaerts.

The appeal of the Vorwaerts to the right wing of the Amsterdam International has not failed to take effect. Amsterdam has appeared on the scene with explanations which explain nothing except the feeling of horror of the Amsterdam right for the growing will of the masses for unity.

We are proud of this "disgraceful document" which causes Germany's old-democracy to shudder with horror.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

'DICK' ESCAPES PUNISHMENT FOR BOMB THROWING

Striker Shot in Legs in Frame-up

By PATRICK SARSFIELD.
(Worker Correspondent)

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 10—Attempts of the Burns Detective Agency to fasten bomb "plots" on the striking auto mechanics here have ceased suddenly with the return to Chicago of "Dan" Boite, leader of the dicks, following his sensational capture, arrest, and cross examination by the police for several hours for throwing a rag bomb into the passageway between the Studebaker and Buick garages.

After his release, Botte with his gang of four beat it, declaring that they are "thru," after having admitted being hired by the National Automobile Protective Association of St. Louis.

Police Shoot Striker.

The victim of their frame-up, Atelin Dallapiazza, one of the strikers, in St. Joseph's hospital, recovering from bullet wounds received in both legs when police shot at him believing him to be the one who threw the bomb. When Botte's game out, however. It was Botte and not the worker who was arrested.

Members of Machinists' Lodge No. 121 are continuing on the picket line to compel four scab companies to sign union agreements. They consider the "mystery" of previous bombings and window breakings solved.

Frame-up Revealed.

The detectives have been in Joliet for some time attempting to "learn" who bombed the Winston Motor Co. garage and broke windows in others. Seeking "information," Botte made friends with Dallapiazza, posing as an insurance man. The night of the frame-up, he played cards with the striker until 12 o'clock and then suggested that they go out for lunch. On their way to lunch, the detective threw the bomb.

Upon coming to the information obtained by Chief Corcoran of the Joliet police force, the Burns detectives planned to capture Dallapiazza in the act of placing the "bomb" in the passageway between the garages and then obtain a statement which would implicate him and others.

Police Warned of "Plot."

First indication of the plans was given to police when Edward Powers of the state's attorney's office and H. L. Kendricks and A. A. Lapitz of the detective agency appeared at police headquarters declaring they had information that a bomb was to be placed between the garages.

Captain McCarney was told that J. with seventeen local garages.

A. Wise and J. J. Garvey of the detective agency also would assist the police in the capture of the bombers.

Hid Across Street.

Captain McCraney and Detectives Lehner and Talkie, together with the quartet of Burns detectives hid across the street from the garages until 1:20 o'clock in the morning when Detective Botte and Dallapiazza appeared.

Then when Detective Botte lighted a match the detectives dashed across the street, hell-wing Dallapiazza would stay between the buildings.

Instead, Dallapiazza ran north on Scott street. Police and detectives fired several shots, but Dallapiazza refused to stop until he was shot in the legs after climbing to the track elevation at Clinton street.

Members of Machinists' Local 124 are now beginning their sixth week on the picket line, in their strike against the four scab firms, the Buick, Hudson Essex, Studebaker, and Dodge Motor companies. They are supported by the largest local union in this territory. Carmen's Local 852, and they have already signed agreements with seventeen local garages.

GOD BLESS OUR BIG FAMILY, SAYS WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., BUT DEVIL TAKE AGITATORS!

By A Worker Correspondent.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 10.—Every week when the workers who make the Willys-Overland "Fine Motor Cars" get their forty or forty-five cents an hour pay, they are given an extra compensation for their long labor a literary treat in the form of a sermon, printed on a card and enclosed in their pay envelopes.

This week's text was, "This company believes in every man's happiness," and lest the workers would not accept this as "gospel," the card goes on to show what Willys-Overland has done to make everybody happy; it has established clean working quarters, good ventilation, fine lighting equipment, athletic facilities, and "many unusual things to safeguard the welfare of our employees that are not found elsewhere."

Workers Fired For Thinking.

The entire thapsody is entitled "Thots of an Executive." However, it happens that the workers in this particular shop have "thots," too, and quite different from those of executives. Just recently, eight of them were taken from the paint shop by a squad of guards, marched to the time office, and fired for agitating for better conditions.

Executive's Thots Are "Padded."

But the executive doesn't have any "thots" about this, at least, not out loud. He doesn't "think" about the paint shop being a breeding place for lead poisoning. Nor does he stop to speculate publicly over the idea that the "company" doctor, who is one of the "many unusual things to safeguard the welfare of our employees," almost always writes on his medical reports, "and the above party is not entitled to compensation."

At least, these are not the "thots" that Willys-Overland executive thinks when he is preaching to his employes about how he cherishes their happiness. Deep down in his pocket book or in his "profits" book, he may think this over quite comprehensively, nonetheless, as he teeters himself gently in his padded office chair.

A Lean Pay Envelope Thinks.

The thots of a worker far off in the clanging shop, as he pulls the "thots of an executive" from his lean pay envelope, run just cross-wise to what he reads.

"A good living assured everyone." What to hell? Over 12,000 employes paid on the basis of 45 cents an hour straight time, 40 cents for piece work. Piece work is cut so low that even in the body department, where the rate is highest, a man has to slave to get $7.60, and all straight time work is $3.60 per, and they call this a 'good living'"?

Let some of these fiction circulators come down from their perch and try it for themselves and they'd change their views. They'd soon find out about the "athletic facilities." Nerve-wrecking work under speed-up artists in an unventilated work shop; that's what their "gymnasium" consists of.

"God bless our big family," says the Willys-Overland executive. But, the worker says, "if this be blessedness, give me some other damned thing!"

Taxi Bosses Get Injunction.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—Checker Taxi Cab strikers have been served with an injunction of the usual sort intended to hinder picketing activities. Six strikers were sentenced in connection with charges growing out of the fight which occured when strikebreakers tried to take cars out on the streets. Two were released; two held on $500 bail when they appealed one year and eight months' sentences respectively; one appealed a $50 fine and another a $5 fine. A tear gas bomb, clubs and iron bar found in the taxis were produced in court as evidence, but strikers denied their use.

Carpenter Commits Suicide

Because he was out of a job and could not find another, Michael Thomas, 56, a carpenter, decided to put an end to his troubles. He opened a gas jet after locking himself in his room at 1408 W. Madison St. where he was found dead.

The Movement for World Trade Union Unity - By Tom Bell

This is the third instalment of a series of articles dealing with the question of World Trade Union Unity. This instalment deals with the Red International of Labor Unions, its policy and tactics. Following instalments will deal with the British Workers and International Trade Union Unity and the Communists and World Trade Union Unity.

The Red International of Labor Unions.

The other trade union international of importance today is he Red International of Labor Unions. This interational nites the revolutionary trade unionists of the world and has as s basis the 5,500,000 trade unionists of Soviet Russia, and adherents in every country in the world. The R. I. L. U. grew out f the revolutionary period of the victory of the Russian workers nd the revolutionary upheavals in Europe following the world ar.

The R. I. L. U. differs on every question from the Amsterdam nternational. The R. I. L. U. policy is based upon the class struggle, while the I. F. T. U. practices class co-operation. The R. I. U. fights the capitalists, while Amsterdam is a weapon in their ands against the workers. The R. I. L. U. initiated the movement for international trade union unity and leads the movement for it, while Amsterdam splits the trade unions and fights gainst the unity of the workers' forces. The R. I. L. U. stands or the dictatorship of the working class, while Amsterdam is one f the greatest props of the capitalist dictatorship. The R. I. L. U. stands for the socialization of production while Amsterdam ids capitalism to maintain private property by reducing the orkers' standard of living and suppressing the workers.

The R. I. L. U. was started in 1920 by the establishment of an nternational propaganda committee at a conference of representatives of the Russian unions and representatives from minorities in the British, French and Spanish unions, known as the International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions. The Imperialist war and the Russian revolution created revolutionary lements among the trade unionists of all countries. To unite hese elements and combat the capitalist influence of Amsterdam ver the other trade unionists is the function of the R. I. L. U. ut the R. I. L. U. does not issue the slogan of "Destroy the conservative unions." On the contrary, the R. I. L. U. issues the slogan: "Win the trade unionists for the revolutionary struggle gainst capitalism."

The R. I. L. U. was founded in July, 1921, when a definite onstitution was decided on as well as a program and the tactical ne to be pursued.

The R. I. L. U. views the post-war economic crisis as the inevitable development of the contradictions inherent in capitalism. his crisis shows that the economic basis of capitalism has been racked and makes the recovery of capitalism and further organic evelopment impossible, i. e., capitalism has entered upon its eriod of dissolution. In this period the class antagonisms will ncrease, class conflicts will increase in size and bitterness and istory will place on the order of the day the question of the orkers seizing power and socializing the productive machinery s the only solution of the economic crisis.

In such a period the duty of the revolutionary trade union-

revolutionary program and tactical line of the R. I

talism. The capitalists seek to solve the crisis by reducing the workers' standard of living to the lowest minimum, by placing the whole burden of the solution of the crisis on the backs of the workers. The workers are faced with the choice of submitting to a coolie standard of living or overthrowing capitalism and organizing production on a socialist basis. The R. I. L. U. chooses the latter and issues the slogan: "Mobilize the trade unionists to resist the reduction of their standard of living, the struggle for the socialization of the means of production, and the establishment of the rule of the workers and farmers."

The fundamental economic crisis renders impossible any victory for the workers waged upon the old craft union and nationalist basis. The trustification of capital has overcome the national boundaries and takes on international scope. This removes the basis for the narrow craft form of organization and makes necessary industrial unionism based on factory and shop committees and international co-ordination of all struggles of the workers if they are to be successful.

The wage cuts and chronic unemployment forced on the workers by the capitalists during this period places before the workers the question of workers' control of industry as the only effective means of fighting these effects of the economic crisis. The only organs adapted to lead the struggles for control of industry is the factory and shop committees. These factory committees are the mass organs of struggle capable of mobilizing all workers irrespective of trade union membership in the struggle against the bosses.

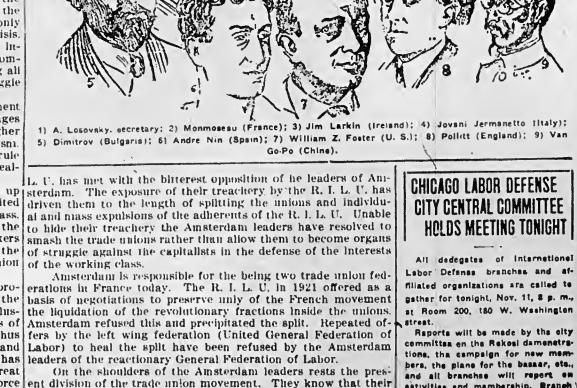
The decline of capitalism makes impossible any permanent betterment of the workers' living conditions. Gains in wages can at best only maintain the present standard of living—a higher standard of living is impossible for the workers under capitalism. Only when the capitalists have been defeated and workers' rule has socialized industry will it be possible for the workers to realize a higher standard of living.

Recognizing the lack of unity among the workers, split up into competing unions the R.I. L. U. issues the slogan of a united front for the defense of the elemenary needs of the working class. In the struggle for the achievement of this united front of the working class forces the actual process of mobilizing the workers against capitalism is being carried on. The central slogan for the achievement of the united front is: "International trade union unity."

The development of capitalist industry in the colonies is producing a growing industrial working class which is an ally of the workers of the more developed capitalist countries. This industrial working class of the colonies is not bound by traditions of craft prejudices as are the workers of Europe and America. Thus they are more fitted for revolutionary forms of organization and struggle against their oppressors both native and foreign as has been shown in the Hongkong seamen's srike of 1922 and the great textile strikes in Shanghai and Bombay this year. This new force must be linked up with the trade union movement of the developed capitalist countries. The R. I. L. U. does not base itself exclusively upon the European workers as does the Amsterdam International but becomes international in the most complete sense by linking up the trade unions of the colonial countries with those of Europe and America.

Tomorrow: The British Workers and International Trade

Executive Committee of the Red International of Labor Unions



1) A. Losovsky, secretary; 2) Monmoseau (France); 3) Jim Larkin (Ireland); 4) Jovani Jermanetto (Italy); 5) Dimitrov (Bulgaria); 6) Andre Nin (Spain); 7) William Z. Foster (U. S.); 8) Pollitt (England); 9) Van Go-Po (China).

L. U. has met with the bitterest opposition of he leaders of Amsterdam. The exposure of their treachery by the R. I. L. U. has driven them to the length of splitting the unions and individual and mass expulsions of the adherents of the R. I. L. U. Unable to hide their treachery the Amsterdam leaders have resolved to smash the trade unions rather than allow them to become organs of struggle against the capitalists in the defense of the Interests of the working class.

Amsterdam is responsible for the being two trade union federations in France today. The R. I. L. U. in 1921 offered as a basis of negotiations to preserve unity of the French movement the liquidation of the revolutionary fractions inside the unions. Amsterdam refused this and precipitated the split. Repeated offers by the left wing federation (United General Federation of Labor) to heal the split have been refused by the Amsterdam leaders of the reactionary General Federation of Labor.

On the shoulders of the Amsterdam leaders rests the present division of the trade union movement. They know that their masters—the capitalists—fear a united trade union movement as this would render the workers capable of fighting against the misery and degradation capitalist rule forces upon them and finally topple capitalism into ruins as the first step toward the establishment of a workers' republic.

CHICAGO LABOR DEFENSE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING TONIGHT

All dedegates of International Labor Defense branches and affiliated organizations are called to gather for tonight, Nov. 11, 8 p. m. at Room 200, 180 W. Washington street.

Reports will be made by the city committee on the Reksai demonstrations, the campaign for new members, the plans for the bazaar, etc., and all branches will report on activities and membership. Branch secretaries are also urged to attend as well as delegates.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Organization Meetings | # Workers (Communist) Party | Resolutions Social Affairs

BELLAIRE MAYOR BANS MEETINGS OF THE WORKERS

Has Little Czardom in Open Shop Steel Town

By W. J. WHITE

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Nov. 10.—The Soviet's birthday anniversary meeting for Bellaire was stopped by Mayor William Kompert and chief of Police Leo Corbett. They ordered the janitor and owners of the hall to lock it up and under no circumstances to permit "then damn Jngo-Slav Bolsheviks" to hold the meeting. This was the remark made to Fred Walch and committee by Corbett.

The Young Workers League intended putting on a playlet "The Capitalists Day, Mayor," they were also going to have recitations, and singing. Because of extensive advertising the comrades expected a very large crowd.

Under Steel Trust Rule

Ku Kluxers are strong here. The Carnegie steel is located here and is a branch of the U. S. Steel, and the Wheeling Steel Co., a large independent steel company. Many big corporations are deeply interested in the open shop mines. The Bethlehem Steel and Carnegie Steel and U. S. Steel are vitally interested in keeping the district open shop.

The work of the Young Workers League under the direction of Comrade Marie Suskalo had caused so much comment and had attracted so much attention by their singing the International and the Red Flag that the children in the Bellaire schools were talking about the play the children in the Shady Side school were going to put on.

One of the Bellaire school teachers had to promise her pupils to go and see the play because her scholars talked so much about their play.

The Y. W. L. had also attracted the attention of the children by singing the revolutionary songs of the working class and even some of them had started singing the songs on the streets.

Comrade Wicks had trouble here about three years ago at a May Day celebration. The same minister forces here—the chamber of commerce, board of trade, Kiwanis and Rotarians are the mouth-pieces of big business.

The open shop mines of the Wheeling Steel Co., is just across the river from Bellaire, where 115 members of of our class were killed in an explosion at this mine about two years ago. The strike of the iron and steel workers against this same company has been going on for the past four years. The plants are all open shop.

The only force here that stands for the rights of the workers are our comrades—hence they are fought. The unions are mostly A. F. of L. and company unions.

Many girls work in potteries and glass houses and in the enamel plant. Mayor Kompert was recently defeated for reelection.

The Bellaire Leader had a front page story about the meeting being stopped at the Bohemian Hall. The police stated was visiting the hall just before the meeting to see that the orders of the mayor and police were observed. Fred Walchly was the American comrade who went with our South Slavic comrades to see the mayor about why the meeting was stopped. The comrades are active in the progressive miners. They are also active among the colored workers.

The Bohemians have instructions not to rent halls to "reds." If the comrades want to hold any kind of entertainment they must go to St Clairsville and get permission from the county authorities. This was the statement made to the comrades by the hall owners under the instructions of the police and the mayor.

Terrific Storms in Spain

PARIS, Nov. 10. Due to terrific storms that are raging in Spain telegraph communication has been interrupted in almost every section of the country and between Madrid and Paris.

NEW YORK WORKERS PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON RECENT ELECTIONS

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Workers (Communist) Party has issued a statement on the results of the municipal electoral campaign in the city of New York in which they declare that from the standpoint of labor, the most obvious conclusions deductible from the results of the election are that a single, all inclusive, labor party, separating the workers from the two capitalist parties, is the most vital necessity of the workers. Their statement attacks the socalist party for "sabotaging such political labor unity." The statement follows:

"The election campaign just closed demonstrates strikingly the weakness of the workers on the political field. The vote for the successful Tammany candidate, Mr. Walker, was about 750,000 the overwhelming bulk of which was the vote of politically unconscious workers. A couple hundred thousand workers also voted the republican ticket. While we do not know the vote of the communist candidates as yet, nor that of the socialist and socialist labor candidates, it seems probable on the face of the returns that less than 100,000 workers voted for the candidates of parties pretending to appeal in the workers as a class. This means that the overwhelming majority of the workers of the city of New York are still tied to the parties of big business, and while fighting the bosses economically are following them politically. The continual rain of injunctions in preventing strikes and picketing, the use of the police to break up picket lines, and the general service rendered by the city to landlords, fund profiteers, traction and public utility interests and the employing class generally, have not yet taught the workers that this is a bosses' government and that their economic struggle is also a political struggle in which the political power of the master class—state machinery is used against them. Thus a striking worker will, on election day, scab on his fellow strikers by voting alone with his boss for a judge who will issue injunctions against his going on the picket line. The crying need of the workers of the city of New York is an elementary one of understanding the class nature of politics and separating themselves from the democratic and republican parties in order to form a single unified, powerful labor party of their own.

"At the beginning of this campaign, as continually thruout the last three years, the Workers (Communist) Party approached all forces claiming to appeal to the workers as a class and demanded that they unite in putting forth a single, united labor ticket as a first step toward the formation of a labor party. As usual, the socialist party rejected this invitation, thus being responsible for the division of labor's forces politically during this campaign. Even up till the last moment, our candidates declared themselves ready to withdraw if the candidates of the socialist party would do the same in the interests of the two parties and other labor organizations getting together to issue a joint call for a conference to unite on a united labor ticket. The result of these divisional tactics on the part of the socialist party was what was to be expected. The workers, confused and divided into small fractions did not win the more backward of their brothers away from the democratic and republican parties and the total vote for all these organizations claiming to represent labor was smaller by far than the vote cast for the millionaire candidate of big business, Mr. Waterman, not to mention the vote for the victorious servant of big business, Mr. Walker.

"In a statement issued by Mr. Thomas to today's papers, he says: 'The rise of a strong labor party in New York is inevitable, but the conditions under which such a party will arise its strength is not now certain.' We agree with Mr. Thomas as to the inevitability of the rise of a strong labor party in New York and we point out to him that one of the conditions that do not now exist is the unity of all of labor's forces. This is the basic condition and the socialist party is directly responsible for its non-existence. A labor party can be successful only if it is based on the trade unions. While it is true the great bulk of the trade unions in New York city have not yet gathered themselves in favor of the labor party a large number of trade unions whose membership numbers to 150,000 workers have already expressed their readiness for a labor party. If the socialist party would join in a campaign with the Workers (Communist) Party against the sham non-partisan policy and against the labor bureaucrats in the unions and in favor of the labor party in a very short time the great mass of trade unions in New York would be won away from their present disastrous policy and in favor of independent working class political action.

"The Workers (Communist) Party feels satisfied that it has remained true to the interests of the working class during this campaign by its unbroken agitation for the united labor ticket and for a labor party as well as for world trade union unity and other vital demands of labor.

"The Workers (Communist) Party will continue its fight for the building of an all-inclusive labor party based on the trade unions and other workers' organizations of the city and the country until such party is a reality. After election, as before it, this remains our major campaign."

GOOD TURNOUT AT SECTION THREE PARTY REORGANIZATION MEETING

Sixty-two members were present at the shop nucleus reorganization meeting of Section No. 3, Local Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party on Wednesday, Nov. 4, at 2116 S. Halsted St. Two shop nuclei were organized in this section. Another member was added to a shop nucleus already organized in this section and two shop nuclei belonging to Section No. 1 were formed. A number of comrades living in this section were found to be working where shop nuclei are organized in other sections.

Shop Nuclei in Packing House.

The shop nuclei are: Armour Packing company, four members; International Harvester Co., nucleus four members; machine shop nucleus previously organized now has five members. Four street nuclei were formed, containing nine, thirteen, eleven and twelve members respectively. Three nuclei were organized from members belonging to Lithuanian, Czecho-Slovak Slovak, Ukrainian and English branches.

The street and shop nuclei elected provisional officers and provisional section committee to get down to work.

The attendance at the meeting was on the whole, quite good and efforts will be made to reach the additional comrades who were not present.

The classification indicated that the comrades are very widely scattered in the industry and most of them working either alone or else in small shops.

Must Organize Shop Nuclei.

This adds many problems to the organization and very concerted and energetic efforts will have to be used to develop the existing shop nuclei and to organize additional shop nuclei from the members now belonging to the street nuclei.

It will be necessary, altho comrades were organized into the street nuclei to work toward separating and dividing even more than at present the language blocks which tend toward consolidation in the street nuclei. This can be done by impressing upon the members in street nuclei the necessity of making aggressive efforts in their shops to organize shop nuclei.

Twenty-three members belonging to labor unions were found as follows: Amalgamated Food Workers, 1; brick layer, 1; International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 2; Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 2; United Garment Workers, 1; carpenter, 1; millmen carpenters, 2; cement finishers, 1; building laborer, 1; presswriter, 1; machinist, 1; typographical, 4; molder, 1; street and electric railway, 1; office worker, 1; Barber, 1; pressman, 1.

The smaller sections in Chicago have now been reorganized either into shop or street nuclei. Sections Nos. 4 and 6 which constitute the major membership in Chicago, are yet to be reorganized.

Section No. 6 membership meeting will be held on Thursday, Nov. 12, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2734 Hirsch Blvd.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

N. Y. WORKERS' SCHOOL FILLED WITH SCHOLARS

All Classes Crowded as Courses Start

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 10.— The pressure of heavy registration in English continues at the New York Workers' School and has obliged it to open additional classes for the teaching of English to foreign-born workers. Tonight a new class in higher intermediate English will begin at 8 p. m. This class will be run once a week for a period of three months, fee is $2.50, the instructor will be either Anna Rochester or Jay Bennet.

Another new class in elementary English is being formed by the division of the overcrowded elementary English classes. This new class will meet, Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p. m. The instructor is Sonia Ginsburg, the fee for this course is $1.00 for three months.

The last week in November will see the opening of the shop nucleus training course, the party training course and all courses in economics, politics, biology, history, theory of the workers' correspondence, and public speaking. Registration are now being taken.

Altho high qualifications as to hours and previous preparation were set for the party training course, and altho there is still a week or two to elapse before it begins, nevertheless 120 odd active party and trade union workers have registered for this course and passed the preliminary test. These names will be submitted to a committee for final selection a date for students can possibly be admitted to the party training course.

Those wishing to be considered should hasten to get in their names this week otherwise they will be too late. Registrations can be made any afternoon or evening at the Workers' School office, Room 24, 108 East 14th street. The names of the accepted party training course workers will be published shortly.

Milwaukee Active in Reorganization Work

Local Milwaukee, Workers (Communists) Party, District No. 8, is proceeding speedily to the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei. Milwaukee has been subdivided into four sections.

Section No. 1 is composed of three comrades living and working north of Minnemanee Valley to the south of Walnut street and west to the city limits, east from Minnemanee river, north to Milwaukee river, including Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad shops.

Section No. 2 includes all comrades from the South Side of Frances, Town of Lake, Cudahy, South Milwaukee and Oliver in the International Harvester company vicinity.

Section No. 3 comprises West Allis, Wauwatosa, Johnson Woods and including the area about the Allis Chalmers corporation and Pawling Harnischwerger.

Section No. 4 takes in those comrades living north of Walnut street, North Milwaukee, East Side and North Milwaukee river.

Meetings have been held in each of these sections, and reorganization of membership into shop and street nuclei has taken place.

The results have not yet been sent in. The comrades have met with the reorganization energetically and good results can be expected.

There are 150 members in Milwaukee and comrade Karl Mahlkwky, subdistrict organizer, reports that most of the members will be drawn into the reorganized party.

Young Workers League to Organize in Pullman

Former members of the Young Workers League in the Pullman and Dauphin Park sections are being called upon to attend the reorganization meeting that is to be held in Stanek's Hall, 205 E. 115th St., Friday, Nov. 12, at 7 p. m. Max Salzman, present district organizer for District 8, will be present to aid in the reorganization.

All former members are invited to attend as well as any other young workers that may be interested in joining the league.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop mate.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Great Britain pound sterling, demand 4.84 5-16; cable 4.84 11-16. France, franc, demand 3.97⅝; cable 3.98. Belgium, franc, demand 1.53; cable 4.53⅛. Italy, lira, demand 3.97⅜; cable 3.98. Sweden, krone, demand 26.73; cable 26.76. Norway, krone, demand 20.23; cable 20.25 Denmark, krone, demand 24.82; cable 24.84. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai, tnels demand 75.75; cable, not quoted.

MINOR TO SPEAK AT RUSSIAN REVOLUTION MEET IN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 10.—The workers of Los Angeles will celebrate the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution at the Music Arts Hall, 233 South Broadway, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock with Robert Minor, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, as speaker. This meeting is being arranged under the joint auspices of the Los Angeles branch of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League.

This meeting is one of a series of meetings that Robert Minor is now making in the western states. Comrade Minor has been in Russia a number of times. Every worker is urged to attend these meetings.

Comrade Minor will also speak on the bolshevization and reorganization of the party at meetings arranged for that purpose.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism study it

Death of Millionaire Starts Poison Search

Following upon a request from a brother of Francis Jones, 66 year old millionaire president of the Melba Manufacturing company who died Saturday, an inquiry was ordered by Coroner Oscar Wolff. An autopsy on the body by the coroner's physician, Irving A. Porges, found symptoms of diabetes and of bronchial pneumonia. The dead man's organs were sent Dr. William D. McNally, coroner's chemist for an analytic search for poisons. Suspicions have been aroused by the signing of a deathbed will last Sunday by Mr. Jones.

Furniture Finishers Form Union Tonight

Every piano, phonograph and furniture finisher regardless of whether he works in a factory or in any of the furniture stores and wants to join the union, is requested to attend the meeting, arranged to organize a union in Chicago, at 741 Blue Island avenue, tonight at 7:30 o'clock, by the committee that is arranging the meeting.

TO THE RESCUE!



ALL HAIL to The DAILY WORKER rescue party—and all its modifications! In Denver, Colo., it took the form of a banquet and $50.00 was sent to The DAILY WORKER as just part of the receipts, with more to come! And in Cambridge, Mass., there is to be not one rescue party, but a series, every Saturday night, given by the Scandinavian branch of the Workers Party of Boston. Fifty per cent of the proceeds will go to SAVE THE DAILY WORKER, with $56.00 coming today as the first instalment.

With Detroit, Mich., sending in $93.85 from several branches, and $44.00 coming from a good friend in San Francisco, Calif., who has just heard of The DAILY WORKER'S critical condition,—the total was raised to $17,902.37, not yet one-half of the total amount necessary, however.

The complete list for today is as follows:

San Pedro, Calif. English Br. Workers Party	$ 15.00
H. Holm, St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
Wm. Kirkpatrick & Mrs. Gabbe, Denver, Colo.	1.00
Collected by Modern Book Store, Minneapolis, Minn. from the following: Geo. Nickerson, $5.; Joe Belsinger, $1.; W. L. Wright, $1.; A. Bowsen, $0.25; A Friend $1.1	
John Goldman $2	20.25
J. Graff, San Francisco, Calif. thru English Br. W. P.	14.00
Partial receipts, DAILY WORKER Ell Rescue Banquet, Denver, Colo.	20.00
H. P. Bracken, Detroit, Mich.	25.00
S. S. Osasto, Muremo, Wis.	20.00
Ferdinand Mandler, Cincinnati, Ohio	2.00
Walter, Lahn and Ferdinand Hoefler, Cincinnati, Ohio	2.00
Finnish branch, Workers Party, West Townsend, Mass.	10.00
English branch, Workers Party, Mount Vernon, Wash.	12.00
Russian Branch, Bronx, N. Y., R. Seelen	10.00
English Douglas Park Branch, W. P., Chicago	10.00
Mary Astruw, Los Angeles, Calif.	10.00
A. Muhlberg, San Pedro, Calif.	2.55
Russian branch, Workers Party, Detroit, Mich	27.00
Helen Schmies, Detroit, Mich., collection	5.85
Shop Nucleus No. 2, Detroit, Mich.	56.00
Lettish Branch No. 3, Detroit anniversary greetings	5.00
Jos. Herna and J. Pesch, of Detroit, Mich.	10.00
Lester House, Tuscarora, Ohio	5.00
Italian Branch, Workers Party, Jersey City, N. J.	10.00
South Slavic Br. Workers Party West Brownsville, Pa.	9.75
Louis Dunn, Toledo, Ohio	1.00
Jos. Lachner, Mishawaka, Ind.	.50
Lena Kosicki, New York	2.00
Lithuanian Br. No 5, W. P., Chicago, Ill.	29.00
Downtown Br. No 2 W. P., New York	10.00
M. Silverman, San Francisco, Calif.	3.00
Karl J. Malmstrom, Moline, Ill.	2.00
Mrs. H. Halbert, Albany, N. Y. for Eng Br., W. P.	25.00
Scandinavian Br., W. P., Boston, Mass. (Chesene dance)	56.00
Russian Br., No. 3, W. P., Detroit, Mich.	10.00
Lithuanian Br., W. P., Hartford, Conn.	13.00
E. Wilde, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
Charlotte Anita Whitney, Oakland, Calif.	7.00
John S. Reed, Rochester, Minn.	5.00
Giuseppe Mattini, Boston, Mass.	1.50
Ukrainian Br., Lorain, Ohio	18.00
TOTAL	$ 543.10
Previously reported	17,358.97
Grand Total	$17,902.3.



HERE'S MY DONATION TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER:

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

SECTION SIX

(NORTHWEST TERRITORY)

Attention!

The section membership meeting of Section No. 6 which takes in the following branches: North Side Polish, Russian, Northwest Jewish, Northwest English, Karl Marx Scandinavian, Lithuanian No. 3, Lettish, Czech Shop Nucleus No. 6, Ukrainian No. 1, Slovak No. 1, Irving Park English, Slovak Jefferson Park, will be held Thursday, November 12, 8 p. m. sharp at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Every member of the Workers Party attached to any one of the above named units, must attend this meeting, if he or she wishes to retain membership in the Workers (Communist) Party.

Registration of all members will take place here, for reorganization purposes and assignments, as to where the various comrades belong, will be made.

It is of the utmost importance to the successful reorganization of the party in the city of Chicago that every member belonging to Section No. 6 attend this meeting.

Russian Anniversary Number

November Issue of

THE WORKERS MONTHLY

INCLUDING:

Eight Years of Proletarian Dictatorship

By F. GREEN.

The features of the first year of the first workers' government and a call to all workers to its defense.

Capitalism Mobilizes Against the Social Revolution

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

An analysis of the world forces that threaten Soviet Russia and the rule of Communist Parties in the present situation (With Photographs.)

Sam Gompers Is Not Dead

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

An analysis of the A. F. of L. Convention by the Editor of the Daily Worker who was present at the latest conference of the official body of American organized Labor

Why the Authracite Strike

By BENJAMIN GITLOW

Important information giving details of the forces back of the present struggle of the Pennsylvania miners.

Class Decisions in American

By JAY LOVESTONE

Facts and figures are arrayed in this keen article showing the growth and rise of the American working class.

The Ware Englis Institute

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

The story of a great educational enterprise for workers in Soviet Russia.

The Last Ring in the Needle Trades

By WM. Z. FOSTER.

An account of a great victory in a bitter struggle and the program on which it was won

I. S. S. R.—1924 25

By A. A. HELLER.

A comparison of Russia Today and of four years ago the fresh impressions of a writer in Russia who has just returned from there.

Wars and Eagles on the American Labor Movement

By HEINZ NEUMAN (Germany)

The first of two remarkable articles on the American situation by the great teachers of the Revolutionary movement. Letters written in the 60s, 70s and 80s and applying to the present American conditions.

The History of the Russian Communist Party

By G. ZINOVIEV (Russia)

Another instalment of this Communist classic

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CHEDEL TO BE DEPORTED BY U. S. GOV'T

...cy. Davis Gives His ...arcastic "Sympathy"

(I. L. D. Press Service.)

...ohn C. "Schedel, of Fort Wayne, ..., piano polisher by trade, will be ...orted to Germany, according to a ...elen handed down by Jamas L. ...his, secretary of the department of ...or.

...chedel was one of the victims of ...many's red raids in 1920. In January of that year he was seized in his ...t Wayne home, separated from his ...e and five small children and deported to Germany. The only charge ...inst him was that he held membership in the Communist Party.

Victims of Capitalist Government.

...he separation created bitterly on ...Schedel family. One of his children died and Mrs. Schedel broke under the double strain. She became ...ntally afflicted and was for a time ...atient in the East Haven Asylum, ...ichmond, Indiana. The four other ...ildren were placed in the Allen ...unty orphanage.

...he plight of his family prompted ...Schedel to make an effort to return ...the United States. On his return ...was immediately arrested. Attorneys employed by the International ...abor Defense conducted a legal ...uggle to prevent his second deportation.

...his case attracted widespread attention, even business men interested with the department of labor in ...s behalf. "Letters from college ...ads, writers, professional men of all ...ds poured in to Secretary of Labor ...Davis.

Davis' "Sympathy."

...With unctuous hypocrisy, Mr. Davis ...ed me, White, in a letter to David ...arr Jordan, the noted educator, ex...ssing the regret of his superior ...er the necessity for such harsh ac...n. This is the language used to ...ture the heart aches of the owner ...the Loyal Order of the Moose, over ...e separation of Schedel from his ...mily.

...It is hardly necessary for me to ...y that the secretary's sympathies ...out to the wife and American-born ...ildren, for they are the real suf...ers. Where the circumstances per...t and the law gives him the discre...n, he always takes a sympathetic ...itude when it means suffering and ...dship to children whether they are ...liven or foreign-born, but where the ...vests in him no such discretion, ...e can do no more than to sympathize ...d say that it is indeed a pity that ...e husband and father be torn upon ...m this sorrow."

...lead—Write—distribute The DAILY ...ORKER.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PURCELL ACTS AS KINDERGARTEN INSTRUCTOR IN LABOR ECONOMICS TO CAPITALIST PRESS REPORTERS

By CARL HAESSLER
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

The girl reporters sent by the city editors of the Chicago daily papers to interview Albert A. Purcell on world trade union unity were rather taken aback when they came to the Hotel Morrison to find this member of the British parliament, this president of the 22,000,000 trade unionists in the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions sitting without a dollar and with his shirt open at the neck, talking simply and painstakingly about the fate of labor in terms of world organization. It was something the girls had never before heard of, much less thought about. Purcell, in his natural, human almost fatherly opposition upset their ideas of imperial lawmakers and of highly placed labor eherlains.

"Couldn't the welfare societies remedy the 12-hour day, 7 days a week that the 6-year old boys and girls of Shanghai have to work now?" the girls asked, "Wouldn't the misionaries change all that?"

"They might but they don't." Purcell patiently replies. "We have found that trade union organization and trade union action is far more effective in those matters than prayers or welfare resolutions."

And when they left to beat their deadlines Purcell turned to the Chicago trade union committee that sponsored his coming: "My word, am I a kindergarten instructor on labor problems to American reporters?" he asked.

Rice or Warships, Issue Before Japan

TOKIO, Nov. 10. Japan must make its choice between rice fields and warships in the demands that are now being presented by Governor General Saito of Korea for $125,000,000 with which to double the Korean rice production in ten years thru water conservation and providing of new seed loans to farmers, and the demands of the naval authorities for $325,000,000 for naval construction in the next five years.

Farmers Get No Relief

If the Japanese government gives the navy the sum that it demands, the rice farmers will get no relief.

The anti-militarists of Japan are endorsing the program of the Korean governor general and are calling upon the government to grant the loan to the farmers. The militarists seem to have the upper hand and a discussion is now going on between the finance and naval departments as to the sum of money and the period over which the building program will be carried out.

Another "Disarmament" Conference

The naval authorities' program calls for the building of four 10,000 ton super-submarines, ten super-destroyers and a number of vessels for special services.

Another Member of the 24th Infantry Released on Parole

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 10. —James Gaffney, former 24th Infantryman, was released from the Leavenworth federal prison on parole. At present there are but 23 of the original 67 sentenced to long terms and life imprisonment for their participation in the "riots" that took place in Houston, Texas.

These Negro soldiers incensed at the vicious attack of a white policeman on a Negro woman, attempted to defend the woman. In the attempt to defend her, some confusion was created causing a race riot. These martyrs of the Negro race were railroaded to prison later for their defense of their race.

"IMPROVEMENT" SOCIETY BACKED FIGHT ON NEGRO

State Witnesses Admit Membership

DETROIT, Nov. 10. The attorneys defending Dr. Ossian Sweet and ten co-defendants for the alleged murder of a white gangster who was killed in an attack of a white mob on the Sweet residence, have established that an organization of 200 "whites" had been formed to keep the Negro doctor and his family from the neighborhood.

"Whites" Organize Against Negroes.

Three of the four witnesses used by the state, in its attempt to convict the Negro doctor and send him and his friends to the gallows or to prison, have admitted their membership in the Waterworks Improvement Association, formed to combat the entrance of Negro residents into the district in which they lived.

The lawyers for the defense, among whom are Clarence Darrow, a noted Chicago lawyer and Arthur Garfield Hays of the American Civil Liberties Union, in their cross-examination of Police Inspector Schuknecht, showed that the officer was not telling the truth when he stated that there was no disturbance at the Sweet home when he arrived. This inspector lied all he could do at the time of the assault of the Negro home to disperse the mob.

Try to Acquit Negroes.

An attempt is being made for an acquittal of those on trial as they lived in self defense when a mob advanced on their home with stones, clubs and weapons intent on not only destroying the home of the Negro doctor, but also to "get" the inhabitants and "teach" them a lesson.

Czar Torture Fortress Is Workers' Playground

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 10.—The fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, the notorious bastile where the czar in the days of black Russia imprisoned revolutionists will be scrapped by the workers' government of Russia and a large sporting stadium for workers will be put up in its place.

What do you earn?

What are conditions in your shop? How do you live? Write a story for The DAILY WORKER.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



HOUSE FROCK FOR STOUT

5261. Cut in 9 sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 42 inch size requires 4¾ yards of 36 inch material. If made without the bib 4 yards will be required. The width at lower edge is 2 yards. Price 12c.

LADIES' DRESS

5076 Cut in 8 sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4⅝ yards of 32 inch material. The width at the foot is 1¾ yard. Price 12c.



CHILD'S DRESS

5247. Cut in 4 sizes 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 1⅝ yard of 36 inch material. Price 12c.

BOYS' SUIT

5006. Cut in 3 sizes: 2, 4, and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 1¼ yard for the blouse, and 1¼ yard for trousers, cuffs and collar. 36 inches wide. Price 12c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 15c for Stout Figure Number for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1926-27, book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 700 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns. A serviceable and semi-exclusive article on dressmaking, plus some paint, for the needs illustrating 30 of the various simple models, all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your waits a is

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

MILITARY COURT TO HANG RAKOSI AND WEINBERGER

Prosecution Charges "High Treason"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Nov. 10.—Due to the protests of the workers on an international scale, the Horthy hangmen were forced to change their plans. Telegrams of protest arriving in Hungary condemning the Horthy white terror, forced the "Hangman's" regime to turn the trial material over to a "prusecution" which took a little time to "sift" the "evidence" and which after "deliberating" on the "evidence," decided that Rakosi and the 101 others must stand court martial trial for "high treason and revolt."

The sentences of the Hungarian court martials, however, can only be death sentences and must be executed within two hours.

To Hang Rakosi.

The intention of the prosecution is to sentence Rakosi and all the other prisoners to death; to execute Rakosi and Weinberger and, after having given this example, transform the other death sentences into 10 to 15 years of imprisonment. All this is permissible according to the Hungarian penal code.

The international proletariat must intervene more energetically than in the past, to save Comrade Rakosi and his group from death.

Our Readers' Views

Disagree with Dunbar.

To The DAILY WORKER: In a recent issue of The DAILY WORKER, the play "White Cargo" is reviewed by Comrade Dunbar, and in my opinion, his comment is a sample of everything a Communist critic should not be.

To begin with, I wish to align myself with Bernad Shaw in his opinion of art, which is to the effect that "If it is not propaganda, it is not art." To me, art for art's sake, is the bunk. And to me, "White Cargo" is a piece of very effective anti-imperialist propaganda.

To be sure, the play is full of sex obsession and sex-men who are shut off from (what is to them) normal sex life. All that Comrade Dunbar could see was the sex exploitation of the native women and immediately he reacted in the defense of the native, without questioning the effect of the scene on the audience.

What if any, effect is there, when a raw exposition of sex exploitation of Negro women by white men is portrayed, when all the instinctive sex lust of the male is let out to public view? It seems to me that the effect is to strip the romantic veil off the face of the colonial ventures into which the young men of a nation are enticed, by glowing pictures of adventure, which totally ignores the sex needs of the aforesaid young man.

And then the play presents to take away even the advantage of the thing and show it in all its beastly dullness as a drab routine of herding native labor; so dull that only whisky and a drunken stupor brings any relief to a brain satiated with heat and monotony. My bet is that any young man filled with a longing for adventure and the notion that it can be found in spite of the tropical colonies of this or any nation, whose brain is filled with visions of grass skirts and ukeleles, will come away from a performance of "White Cargo" with his brain much clearer than when he went in; and if then he still has a desire to try it —well, our propaganda isn't intended for the digestion of a moron.

The acting of the players was competent and the lead was exceptionally done.

Comrade Dunbar should know that Communist criticism doesn't consist of merely calling names—Wm. E. Browder, Kansas City.

Gunman Dodges Prison Term.

Walter Stevens, notorious gunman, defeated the government in its efforts to remove him to Miami, Fla., on charges of violating the prohibition law when Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson held that he was immune until next June when his parole from Joliet prison, where he was serving a term for killing an Aurora, Ill., policeman, expires.

Run Cicero Mayor for Sheriff.

If the deal with the Deneen faction of the republican party "fails to please," the "Crowe-Barrett-Weber combination threatens to run John C. Klunha, mayor of Cicero, for Hoffman's job of sheriff of Cook county. Hoffman was recently implicated in the release of two booze kings before their terms had expired.

Gland Makes Old Women Young

VIENNA, Nov. 10- A gland cure that can effect the rejuvinution of women was announced here by Prof. Steinach. It was revealed that the serum already has been used satisfactorily to restore youth in women. The preparation is made from glands and is injected into the veins.

Christmas and Class War Prisoners

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Christmas is the time of glad tidings for political prisoners. Christmas is the time when we can instill hope into the hearts of hundreds of men who are now rotting in the capitalist dungeons. The labor-hating state of California holds more than 76 of our stout-hearted fighters in arms. The state of Washington is well-known thru the Everett massacre and the Centralia outrage. Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Texas and other states hold members of the Industrial Workers of the World just because they dared belong to that labor organization.

The G. Ad. Uthmann Sanger-Chor has arranged an entertainment and dance on Nov. 28, in the Labor Temple on 84th street and 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m., the proceeds of which will go to sending a few luxuries and necessities to working class political prisoners on Christmas Day. We urge all workers to attend this affair.

AMONG THE JUNIORS

RED RUSSIA EIGHT YEARS OLD TODAY.

By H. BERGLUND.

Born Nov. 7th eight years ago today.
Had Russia fought its way to life.
Since then the world has been arrayed against it;
Struggle, famine, and nakedness has passed its way;
Yet it emerged victorious from the strife.

While the rest of Europe slowly dies,
Red Russia works to live
While other nations weep and sigh,
Red Russia seeks to give—
To all its people things worth while,

Where famine stalked a sun-parched land,
Great fields of grain now grow
Where mills, and mines, and factories stand,
The sum of industry we know.
Russia, Red Russia, eight years old today

Hospital Nurses Have No Cinch; Work Long Hours for Small Pay

By SLYVAN A. POLLACK
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 10 The conditions under which the nurses in New York City have to work, is far from what the superficial observer would be led to believe. Long hours, small pay and ill treatment are a few of the unfair part of their job, which is a tedious nerve-racking occupation.

In the Beth David Hospital, the nurses have to work 12-hours a day, 7-days a week, with no days off what's soever, (not even holidays).

Nurses Bill Defeated

About four months ago the nurses attempted to have a bill passed by the state legislature to obtain a shorter work day, but it was defeated by the doctors, who are now discriminating against those nurses that were active in the fight for a shortening of hours.

Night Nurses

The student nurses course ordinarily takes three years, the by hard work it can be finished in two years and four months. Their salary ranges from $5 to $15 a month, including board and laundry. They are compelled to sleep in drafty rooms without windows, and whenever it rains the rain comes thru the leaky roofs. They are crowded together, anywhere from four to six in a room, working twelve hours a day and obtaining one half day off every week. They do not receive any extra time off during holidays.

Sentiment for Union.

Nervousness and backaches are the occupational diseases amongst the nurses. They have to stand for a lot of abuse at the hands of the hospital doctors. To be insulted and called vile names is a common occurance.

There is no union of nurses at present, altho the sentiment for the organization is very strong, for they are beginning to realize that the only way they can improve their conditions is by a united struggle side by side against those who are responsible for these conditions.

Oil Sets Town on Fire.

DURAND, Ill., Nov. 10. Spontaneous combustion of oil in a hardware store is believed to have caused the fire which destroyed two store buildings, a church and several sheds at a total loss of $25,000 early today. Fire fighting apparatus was rushed from Freeport, Ill., a distance of 20 miles, to save the remainder of the village.

Philadelphia Teacher Lauds Care of Children in Bolshevik Russia

By LENA ROSENBERG.
(Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 10 Dr. Lucy Wilson, principal of South Philadelphia girls' high school, the largest high school in Philadelphia, who spent all summer in Soviet Russia, spoke on trade unionism and factory conditions in Russia at a meeting of the Women's Trade Union League of Philadelphia.

She started out by describing the conditions in a certain factory but in doing so she emphasized the fact that this factory was an example of hundreds of other factories in Russia today.

In brief, the conditions in the factories are what the workers of the factory want them to be, she stated. These conditions are enforced by their shop committees and trade unions. She stated there is nothing in Russia as strong as the trade unions. When there are profits made by the factory, the workers of the shop decide whether to dispose of those profits thru an increase in wages or the improvement of the factors conditions or improving the machinery or lowering prices.

Radio "Newspapers"

They also have radio loud speakers in the factories, which are called the "factory newspaper" and during the lunch hour the workers get news of what is actually happening in world politics and of economic conditions. Even the school children receive this type of news.

She pointed out that altho tuition is not free in the higher schools, workers pay as little as 4c. while the rich man has to pay as high as 200 rubles. The tuition fee is arranged according to the workers' income. The workers' child always gets the preference, whether it is in school or in any other place.

Children Taken Care Of

When questioned about an article that appeared in the Philadelphia Ledger claiming that there are 40,000 children homeless in Moscow, she declared that was a ravishing lie. "There are no homeless children in Moscow or the entire country," she declared, for they are all taken care of by either the trade unions or the government.

On the question of whether her investigations were interfered with, she assured the questioner that she went where she cared to and was not hindered from doing anything she wanted to. "There is more freedom in Russia," she stated, "than in the United States or any other country."

Put a copy of The DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

Worker Correspondence will make The DAILY WORKER a better paper —send it in a story about your shop.

ROUMANIAN WAR MINISTER TELLS COURT, 'SPEED-UP'

Have Night Sessions in Peasant Trial

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KISHENEV, Bessarabia, Nov. 10.—The war minister has ordered the court martial, that is now trying the 500 peasants for their part in the Tarbounar uprising, to speed up the trial so that it will end this week.

The Bratianu government is doing all in its power to keep news of the trial secret, so that the workers of other lands would not hear about the tortures under which "confessions" have been extracted from the peasants.

Preparations to end this trial quickly have already been made as the court is now holding night sessions. The holding of night sessions adds another hardship to the peasants, as they must stand up all day, then work three hours at hard labor and then stand up thru the night sessions.

The public is excluded from the court sessions and the defense lawyers are hampered in any direction they may turn. No attempts are made at pretending impartial justice will be given in this trial. The court judges threaten the trial here showed that this is a court where class justice will be rendered, and that the court is a class court, representing the Roumanian boyars.

The military court martial has now decided to limit the questioning of the peasants and will also restrict the lawyers defending the peasants the right to raise objections. In a tilt with the lawyers for the defense, military auditor, Zochi, gave the following reason for this restriction:

"We know the motives for the uninterrupted protests of the lawyers. The accused are to be put thus into a position to tell still more stories of horror. We will not permit, however, that the honor of the Roumanian nation and of our army be trodden upon. The accused have to answer in such a manner as we think good."

On the protests of the lawyers against the tortures and the maltreatment of the prisoners, this inquisitor replied to the lawyers: "Do not excite yourselves, gentlemen, because these bandits have been maltreated in the preliminary examination. Beating is in all countries an excellent means for the promotion of investigation."

As a protest against this expression of the court, the lawyers left the hall.

The only thing that can save these peasants from the fate that awaits them at the hands of the Roumanian boyars is an international protest against the terror regime of the Bratianu brothers.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

1887 38th ANNUAL 1925
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For the victims of the Chicago labor movement. Aug. Spies, Alb. Parsons, Louis Lingg, George Engel and Adolph Fischer, arranged by labor unions, singing and other parties. Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1925, at the Prudential Hall, corner North Ave. and Halsted St. Tickets 50c a person. Beginning 7:30 p. m. Speakers: etc. Max Hedtecht and others.

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Armistice Day

Seven years have passed since the lust of the guns re-echoed over the western front in the world war. The glorious war had come to a close, with the armies of the "Hun tyrant" at the feet of the defenders of "democracy, liberty, justice." Delirious mobs filled the streets celebrating the event. It was the dawn of a new era wherein all would enjoy "freedom for all, forever."

After the hysteria had vanished and the grim realities of the aftermath of the war asserted themselves doubts began to arise as to whether the war had been so glorious after all. Soon people other than revolutionists began to question the motives of this country's participation in the war. Beneath the glamorous platitudes that veiled the real motives the malignant features of Morgan began to emerge. It was not long before every observing person knew that the slogan of Woodrow Wilson to "make the world safe for democracy," literally interpreted read: "Make the world safe for Morgan's billions."

In spite of the lies, the patriotic buncombe, the ignorant clamor about patriotism, one fact stands out clear and that is the United States entered the war not out of exalted concern for that trilogy of capitalism—*democracy, justice and right*, but for the single purpose of defending the European investments of the sordid, venal, murderous House of Morgan, and Woodrow Wilson, who is enlightened as an idealist and humanitarian, was merely the apologetic servant, the high priest and psalm singer for Morgan. Nowhere can there be found a better example of the truism that *language is used to conceal thought* than in the stilted palaver of Wilson during the world war.

As to the ghastly illusion that the world war was the last war, no one, even the most backward dolt, believes it today. On every hand preparations are going forward for the next world war that will eclipse in horror a thousand fold the last war.

Workers on armistice day ought to refuse to participate in the celebration of a lie. Instead they should determine relentlessly to fight against every imperialist venture of the United States, fight against militarization of the youth in public schools, disrupt and destroy if possible the military training camps established for the purpose of preparing for the time when the working class can again be led into the imperialist slaughter house, perfect organizations that can stifle production of war materials and munitions, thereby crippling the state died national defense at its most vulnerable point in every conceivable manner and with every weapon at hand resist the conspiracies of the jackal pack of imperialism preparing more carrion feasts.

Let armistice day be the occasion for reviewing the lessons of the past war and preparing to use the knowledge thereby gained to cripple and crush the imperialist machine as it enters the next war, thereby clearing the ground for the conquest of power by the workers.

The New Commissar of War

A foundry laborer is the new chief of the most invincible army in the world. Clement Voroshiloff takes the place left vacant by the untimely death of Comrade Mikhail Frunze.

Like his predecessor, Comrade Voroshiloff is first of all a Communist fighter of long standing, a member of the central committee of the Russian Party and always a supporter of the dominant group, the 01d Bolshevik Guard. Born in 1881 of peasant parentage, Voroshiloff as a youth was a foundry laborer, becoming active in the revolutionary movement against czarism. In 1901 he became a member of the central committee of the Bolshevist faction in the social democracy. The next year he participated in the revolution by organizing armed detachments against czarist soldiery. His military experience dates beyond that either of Comrade Trotsky or Comrade Frunze. After the 1917 March revolution that overthrew the czar he maintained an attitude of bitter hostility against the provisional bourgeois government and led attacks of workingmen against it. He participated in the July action, and in the final overthrow of the Kerensky government in November, 1917. He commanded a detachment in the Ukraine and aided in forming red army cavalry units on the southern front. Later he led forces against Denikin. With the reorganization of the general staff under Frunze he became commander of the Moscow garrison, which post he occupied until his appointment as commissar of war.

Altho he is unknown except in Russia and to the most intimate Communist circles thruout the world, the appointment of this former foundry worker indicates the tremendous reserves of the magnificent red army and the party that made possible the revolution.

We, the reserves of the world revolution in the United States, hail the new chief of the red army, standing guard at the outpost of the revolution.

There is one war that knows no armistice day, the war between the workers and their oppressors—the capitalists, that must end only with labor's triumph.

A Day of Shame

November 11 has long had a significance to the workers of this country that is not connected with any fanfares of world war armistice. It is remembered because on that day in 1887 from one scaffold in the Cook county jail four men were hanged on perjured testimony furnished by a degraded police official because they challenged the industrial and commercial might of the Marshall Fields and McCormicks.

Every worker who knows anything of the history of this country remembers the story of the famous trial of the so-called anarchists, who were arrested during the great eight hour agitation of 1886, charged with throwing a bomb that resulted in the death of police men who were brutally endeavoring to suppress working class gatherings. It is generally conceded that a police agent set off the explosion as an excuse to stifle the eight hour movement.

It is well for modern rebels to review this case occasionally in order to maintain a proper contempt for courts, capitalist laws, policemen and the United States constitution that is utilized as an apologetic instrument for what Governor John P. Altgeld character ized as *judicial murder.*

Clara Zetkin Reports On Work Among Wome

Before Communist Women's Congress
(Concluded from Yesterday)

In Germany the women Party functionaries hold a conference participated in by the woman shop stewards from different districts. This conference proposed that the elections to the factory councils and to the local trade union administrative bodies should be utilized for systematic work among the women, and for their trade union let organization and education. For this purpose working women are to be nominated as candidates in the opposition al or Communist lists.

In France the C. G. T. U. has appointed in Paris a women secretary for the furtherance of trade union work among the working women, and is arranging a national conference of which this question will be dealt with. The C. G. T. U. intends to co-operate systematically with the national women's secretariat of the French C. P. for the organization of the women.

Up to now there has been but little party activity in England towards the trade union organization and schooling of the women workers in those industries in which women's work plays a great, if not decisive role; the textile industry, ready made clothing and foodstuff trades, etc. The International Women's Secretariat proposed to utilize the last unemployed conference for this purpose, as also the conferences held by the Minority movement. The work being done by our trade union fractions among the working women who are not organized in the trade unions, and among women trade union members, must be greatly increased. Detailed representations on these questions have been sent by England by the International Women's Secretariat.

Delegates' Qualifications.

In districts where women take a smaller part in industrial work, but where the attitude adopted by the housewives is of decisive importance in strikes and political struggles, auxiliary organs and organizations must be created for the activization of the masses of proletarian women, and these must maintain a permanent and regular organized connection with the Communist Party, working under its leadership. These organs and organizations, which we require at the same time for the non-Communist working women, must begin at once to develop from the mass into delegates' corporations. This must of course not be done by mechanical imitation, but the actual given circumstances ruling in the separate countries must be taken into account.

The beginnings of such a development were noticeable in Germany, in the form of control and action committees, during the movement caused by the high prices. In England the proletarian women's guilds comprise the only "Council for working class women" to which not only many leading women Communists and individual members belonged, but more than 40 non-Communistic women's organizations. This was dissolved by the Workers Party, but it is certain to be reorganized and called back into existence.

It will be one of the leading tasks of this conference to follow Comrade Nikolayeva's address by a detailed discussion of the practical ways and means to be pursued for organizing the organs and organizations which are to keep up the contact between the broad masses of proletarian women and the Communist Party. Methods of works among the peasant women have been indicated by a circular with question form sent by the I. W. S. to all Sections. Most of these have sent no reply. Reports on small holders' conferences, press notices, etc., show that slight efforts are being made to take up this important work in Germany.

With respect to our press, our Party organs which are already fairly well adapted to the needs of the broad masses of women are the following: in Germany the "Kommunistin", organ of the German Communist Party and various working women's newspapers appearing in the provinces; in France the Party papers "L'Ouvriere". Our Party press in Italy appeals to the women Communists, to the Party functionaries, and to the masses of the proletarian women. Almost all articles, notices, etc., are written in such a simple and popular style that they can be understood even by backward women. In this respect the character of our women's press in Cachn Slovakia is extremely contradictory and unclear.


CLARA ZETKIN

As a general rule the purport of our women's newspapers of every description is not yet sufficiently permeated with Communist principle. The events and facts dealt with are not linked up vitally with the daily slogans of the Party, of the trade unions, or of the proletarian struggle. We receive valuable material from the women of the proletariat in support of our charges against capitalism, but this does not raise our women's press to the level of an organ for training and leading the masses of women.

Working Women Correspondents.

It is of leading importance for overcoming this drawback that Worker correspondents should be organized and schooled from among women, workmen's wives, and if possible peasant women. It need not be said that the letters sent by these women must be carefully examined, and brought into line with the principles of Communism, naturally with the agreement of the writers. This must be done with the requisite life feeling for the modes of expression of the correspondents. Their contributions must lose nothing of their freshness and originality, and on the other hand our women's papers must not be permitted to become the gathering place of petty bourgeois and anti-Communist views, and even of unconsciously anti-Communist views. The correspondence received on by working women, the contributions sent by working women to factory newspapers and other organs, educate proletarian women to independent thought, to independent activity and self-reliance. Besides this, they form personal, reliable and s our liaisons for our organizat work in the factories, and give us vassers for our press. I confine self to this abbreviated and xens survey of the progress of our w among working women.

The experience gained by the I. S. shows that outside of the So Union there is an international ab age of men and women comrades schooled in theory and practice, h actually grasped the whole comp of the women's question as a part the social question in the sense Marxism and Leninism, and h there seen clearly that at the bot every so-called woman's question also a man's question, a childre question—in a word, a social probl concerning the whole proletariat, comrades are not yet thoroughly with Lenin's view that without participation of millions of women proletariat is not in a position to s and maintain power and is unab reconstruct society on Commu lines after seizing power.

We must call theory and prac to our aid (but away the philistin still clinging to many of our comra The whole of the institutions and gan of the Communist Parties are be so adapted that they not only s the purpose of general enlightme but require at the same time the s velopment of Marxist understand in the women's question. Thus for stance the treatment of this quest must be made part of the educatio program of the national sections, is of the utmost importance to sh that the largest possible number women comrades utilize the educati al opportunities Lenin emphasi that we can only have a good Bo shevik movement if we have a g revolutionary theory. Until this been realized by both men and wom comrades our work among the mas of women is but patchwork. Our most endeavor must be towards g ing the right basis. In this sph too we are Bolsheviks, understand pupils of the master ready to resp good revolutionary theory into g revolutionary practice.

The I. W. W. Convention

The 17th general convention of the Industrial Workers of the World now meeting in Chicago could do much not only to bring the I. W. W. out of the slough of despondency and disintegration into which it has fallen under anarchist leadership, but also to encourage the working class, largely unorganized, that there was some economic organization in the field which really wished to organize them and had a realistic program to do it.

Nobody can believe at least we cannot that out of the 1,500,000 agricultural workers, mostly residential, the Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union of the I. W. W. could not build a powerful union even under present conditions, of at least 500,000. That is, of course, providing the A. W. I. U. really wants to do it. That's the question.

The same goes for the other industrial unions that have a field where they don't have to spend most of their time, money and energy fighting another union instead of the bosses. So these unions, which are running this convention, have great possibilities in agriculture, marine transport, metal mining, general construction and lumber providing they work out a practical program for organizing the unorganized in all these enormous fields waiting for such action. But will they?

There is nothing to guarantee that delegates to any convention will do the wise thing. Chances would be better if the convention were better representative of the membership, if there were present the full delegation of 80 the constitution allows, instead of about a dozen which is more of a committee than a convention. The way the A. F. of L. cheats the membership of representation is dangerously near being copied by the I. W. W.

And then, out of this dozen, one was ejected Monday, because he had, in some distant past, paid his dues two days too late. Other technical objections are being made against one or more delegates. We are forced to wonder whether this be the workings of "pure democracy" of which the I. W. W. is so proud, or whether it is a method of dissolving the I. W. W. convention by constitutional quibbles and due process of union law. Whatever else it is, it is a mistake, as is the limitation on the voting power of the delegates that has already robbed a fourth of the membership from being represented by votes thru the difference in dues paying membership, about 16,500, and the per capita payments for 12,150.

It is an appalling fact that in each I. W. W. convention nearly every industrial union's delegates start out to use every means possible, raising the most hair-splitting arguments, to prevent the members of other industrial unions from having any representation. It would only be making the constitution to conform with facts if a clause should be written in it that each union's delegates should regard all the others as under suspicion and set out to defeat them as if they were representatives of the employers instead of fellow workers in one great fighting fraternity.

This recurring battle for control of the convention is, of course, natural when one considers that unions wish to get control to advance their particular sectional interests. But it is also proof of the necessity of a political organization of the workers which looks to the interests of the working class as a whole, which tries to minimize this warfare between industrial unions in the I. W. W., the warfare between the I. W. W. and other unions, and endeavors to get them all to work for the whole working class, including the unorganized masses which are suffering most.

So we hope that the I. W. W. convention, which has such great possibilities, will cut out futile tinkering and give hope to the unorganized with a real program of unionizing them. We think this is the spirit which moved the boys in prison when they faced the sacrifice of freedom to carry on work in hostile territory. We think this is the spirit of Frank Little, Joe Hill, Wesley Everest and the rest who died for the I. W. W. For this we say that on this sixth anniversary of the battle of Centralia the walls of Walla Walla must only call to the I. W. W. convention to "never forget" and to throw aside all obstacles to building a bigger and better I. W. W.

The membership of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is to be congratulated on the victory won against the International Tailoring company. Let the membership build its union to be able to win many such victories.

Lest We Forget!

THE WORLD WAR.

Lasted 4 years, 3 months, 11 days. (August 1914, to November 11, 1918).

Involved 27 nations.

Killed (to Nov. 11, 1918), 7,450,200.

Total dead (estimated), 10,000,000.

Estimated total cost of war to April 30, 1921, $186,000,000,000. (*)

(*) Figures of Prof. Hogarth, University of Illinois.

U. S. IN THE WORLD WAR.

Killed in action	36,931
Died of wounds received in action	13,673
Died of disease	62,668
Died of accident	4,503
Drowned	727
Suicide	967
Murder and homicide	318
Executed	36
Other causes	321
Total	120,144
Total wounded	198,059
Grand total died and wounded	318,203

(Official data as of December 31, 1921, given by the World Almanac, 1922.)

Thoughts for Armistice Day

By EARL R. BROWDER.

SEVEN years ago the world war came to a close. Today, with several small wars being fought in Africa and the Near East, with the Balkans seething on the verge of war, with China in the throes of a great nationalist movement, while the imperialist powers of the earth jealously maneuver for position in the Far East, with the colonial masses stirring in millions another world war is on the order of the day. Under these circumstances it is particularly timely for the workers, who pay the costs of all wars, to recall some facts about the latest one, the cost in blood and sweat paid by the proletariat.

The Price in Dead and Wounded.

WORKERS and peasants furnished the sacrifice of blood demanded by the world war. Figures can give but the slightest idea of the monstrous horror that is war. But only figures can add to the knowledge of these horrors the further understanding of the terrific mass scale to which this horror was expanded.

More than ten and one-half millions of men were killed in the imperialist struggle, between August, 1914 and November, 1918. More than twenty millions were seriously wounded. This amounts in all to almost one-third the total population of the United States; it is about half the population of Germany; it is twelvefolds the population of France. It is more than five times the total population of Greater New York City, the largest city in the world.

The number of killed and wounded for the principal countries, with comparison to population, are:

Country	Total Killed	Total Wounded	Casualties per thousand of population
Russia	2,758,000	1,950,000	16.5
Germany	1,887,000	4,248,000	24.4
France	1,359,000	4,200,000	129.3
Austria-Hungary	1,200,000	3,200,000	86.3
Great Britain	711,000	1,692,000	34.2
British Dominions and Colonies	202,000	420,000	1.7
Italy	567,000	950,000	11.9
Belgium	267,000	190,000	51.3
United States	105,000	216,000	3.4

(Figures based upon Official Year Book of the German Republic, 1923.)

The consequences that followed upon this slaughter, the millions of crippled through helplessness upon society, the enormous toll of disease, the many millions of dependents deprived of their bread-winners, the deaths among the civil population, the impoverish ment of whole populations all these costs in life are so staggering that they can hardly be imagined much less measured. The debit side of knowledge we have relates only to the fighting forces.

The Cost in Wealth.

LIKE the cost in life, the toll of wealth taken by the war exceeds far beyond the direct costs for which figures are available. But even the direct costs stagger the mind, and are beyond ordinary comprehension.

According to Postman, in "Internationale Finanzen und Weltwirtschaft" (quoted by Varga, Imprekorr, Vol. No. 69), the actual expenses of the war totalled two hundred and forty nine billions, three hundred and six ty-two millions of dollars ($249,362,000,000).

To say that you can understand what this means represents:

It amounts to almost half of the total wealth of the world at the time the war began. It is more than the total wealth possessed by the world in the year 1913. To obtain some idea of how much it is, imagine it in sums of money distributed among the population of the United States. It would provide each family in the country with more than $6,000 each.

All of this must be wrong from the point of view of the working class and peasantry, which paid the war costs of life and limb.

THE next war towards which the world is rushing will be even more destructive than the last. Since the world war closed all the "civilized" nations have had their "defense" plans at work elevating year after year to more colossal proportions. Poison gasses, inventing new and more powerful explosives, building more complete and terrible machines of all sorts, all for the purpose of killing more workers, to gain greater power for the imperialist leaders of the earth.

And the United States will be the vanguard of the next war. The real of America's working class will soon be counted in millions, instead of the tens of thousands of 1914. There is but one thing that can prevent this, that is the overthrow of capitalism eastern and the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government.

INDIAN TEXTILE STRIKE HEAD ACCUSES BRITISH GOVERNMENT OF HOLDING UP STRIKE FUNDS

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Secretary Jabhwalla of the Bombay textile strikers says in an interview in the Bombay Chronicle, which has reached New York, that he has not yet received the 10,000 rubles ($5,000) sent by the Russian textile workers to the Indians and that he thinks the British government of India has held up the money transfer. The textile mill strikers are on the verge of starvation, he declares. Not one mill is now working and about 75% of the 150,000 strikers have left Bombay for their homes in the agricultural districts. Many of the mill did not give the strikers their August pay, due the middle of September. But the workers reiterate their determination not to return at the 11½% cut wages, saying they will return to agricultural work instead.

A large police force is on duty in the mill districts and several strikers have been arrested and fined or sent to jail on charges of throwing stones at the mills. A second deputation of workers has appealed to the government for an inquiry into the situation but vainly.

DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against Imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow! Have Your Union Join in Demand for His Release!

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OPEN DRIVE TO FREE BEN GITLOW

LEFT WING OF FURRIERS' UNION SMASHES REACTIONARY KAUFMAN MACHINE AT SPECIAL CONVENTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—Ben Gold, the delegate of the suspended New York joint board, was seated yesterday by the Furriers' convention. The machine received a decisive defeat after employing every bureaucratic device to trick the left wing of victory. The machine even walked out of the convention to try to stampede the delegates.

The second day of the Furriers' convention opened with the machine withdrawing its objections to the three left wingers, Solnick, Kolenberg and Mensher, and ended with a clearcut victory of the left wing by the seating of Ben Gold by a roll call vote of 41 to 34.

Wanted to Dodge Main Issue

As reported yesterday the reactionary Kaufman machine counted upon the success of a well worked-out scheme to postpone action on the New York question until late in the convention and prevent proper consideration of the question, meanwhile keeping the New York delegate unseated.

The issue of non-recognition of the New York joint board compelled this special convention in place of the regular May convention.

Gemeiner, vice-president and secretary of the credential committee argued like a shyster and employed every sophistry to postpone the question. But the delegates were determined to have the New York joint board seated before any argument of the case was made.

Makes His Own Rules

Kaufman illegally ruled the motion out of order, deciding on his own parliamentary procedure, specially created for the case, that no other motion could be entertained than one of his credentials committee—that even the minority report to seat Gold was out before the convention.

But this cunning bureaucrat could not prevent discussion and was compelled to give Gold the floor, even after his chief lieutenant, vice-president Silverstein, objected.

Not Here as Panitents

Ben Gold declared that the New York joint board was not at the convention as being guilty of anything. It had the mandate of 10,000 members which categorically demanded its rights. He attacked the machine for its attempts to evade the issue, as they had constantly done with various means at different times, employing detectives, shysters and gobo even to the point of attempted murder.

The left wingers maintained their ground, and after an unsuccessful attempt to adjourn the session and specious pleas to the delegates by Kaufman and Gemeiner to read the 32 page special report on the New York joint board, the vote was put and the motion to debar turned down.

Walk-out—By Themselves

The machine again tried vainly to adjourn the session so as to avoid certain defeat—then walked out, endeavoring to stampede the delegates, but the delegates would not be budged. They very patiently watched Kaufman trying to avoid defeat expecting a break among the left wingers and other anti-Kaufman elements. Then they forced him to call a vote on the motion to seat Gold, resulting in 55 for seating, five abstainings and the remaining delegates out of the hall.

The report issued by the executive board yesterday showed that in fifteen months the New York joint board paid dues to the extent of $166,000 out of a total dues paid the international of $148,000, and during the last month, October, $16,000 out of $12,000.

Today's session is expected to be devoted to fundamental issues. The machine is desperate and will again endeavor to unseat the delegate of the New York joint board. The left wing will carry the fight to the union's grounds and attack the ruinous, class collaboration policy, reckless expenditures and the rule or ruin policy. The left wing will demand to know why the machine violated the policy of the united front labor party, the recognition of Soviet Russia, the immigration question and so on at the A. F. of L. convention.

The left wing will raise the issues of amalgamation and of the shop committe system in the union.

Schools for Nomads.

MOSCOW, Nov. 11.—The people's commissariat of education is organizing a series of resident schools for the nomad races. Schools are to be opened, in the first place, for Kalmuck, Kirghis, Samoyed, Ostyak, Kamtchadal, Zyrian, Olrat Orotchen, Komi and Sortai people. Prior to the revolution there were no schools at all for these people.

DATES GIVEN PURCELL ON TOUR THRU THE U. S. AND CANADIAN CITIES

The trade union committee arranging the Purcell tour has announced the following dates for his speeches in several cities of the United States and Canada:

Montreal, Canada, Nov. 13, at 8 p. m. at Cantral Labor Union.

New York City, Nov. 17, evening, at the New Star Casino.

Purcell spoke last night in Toronto, Canada.

MOTHER' BLOOR SPEAKING FOR LABOR DEFENSE

Veteran Campaigner in Gary's Balliwick

Ella Reeve Bloor, veteran campaigner who is known among militant trade unionists from coast to coast as "Mother Bloor" is now touring western Pennsylvania on an organizing campaign for the International Labor Defense.

On November 17 Mrs. Bloor will address a special meeting of the International Labor Defense in Pittsburgh on the subject "The aims and objects of the International Labor Defense."

A big defense protest meeting is arranged in the same city for the evening of November 29, immediately before Fred Merrick and his comrades stand trial on a charge of violating the sedition law of the state of Pennsylvania. The meeting will be held under the International Socialist Lyceum.

NEW PROPOSALS BY MELLON ON FASCIST DEBT

Mussolini For Sale to Highest Bidder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. Amidst secrecy that has prevailed since the Italian debt negotiations began with a new proposal for the settlement of the $2,138,000,000 debt was consummated at this morning's session. It started at 11 o'clock, the anniversary of the armistice, and submitted in the fascist representatives shortly after noon. While the terms are closely guarded it was given out that this is the best offer the United States is "prepared to make." It is supposed to be based upon a thorough consideration of Italy's unfavorable economic condition but represents what many American "experts" think is capable of paying.

There was no indication on either side that failure of Italy to accept would lead to an open break in the negotiations. The Mussolini regime is for sale to anyone that will keep it in power and it is only a question of conditions that will be imposed by Wall Street and the Well Street brigands for a share of him.

300 Insane Escape Fire

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 11.—More than 300 insane patients of the Worcester state hospital marched to safety today when fire, starting in an air shaft, threatened for a time to destroy the entire structure.

ARMY AND NAVY AGREED TO DIVIDE PULITZER AIR RACE VICTORIES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. — A bombahell burst during the afternoon session at the court martial of Col. William Mitchell, when the flying colonel produced official documents to prove his charge that the army and navy agreed to divide equally all victories in the Pulitzer air races.

The documents were offered in evidence at Mitchell's insistence by Major Hubert R. Harmon, junior aide at the white house, and they revealed the agreement was entered early in 1924 between Major-General Maaon M. Patrick, chief of the army air service, and Coy. Theodore Roosevelt, then assistant secretary of the navy.

The offer was made by Roosevelt and accepted by Patrick, the official correspondence disclosed.

COKE MINERS WANT STRIKE AID BY U. M. W.

Are Fighting Bravely Against Wage Cut

(Special to The Daily Worker)

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Nov. 11.—The unorganized coke miners are striking against the enforcement of the 1917 scale, which means a wage cut from the 1923 scale, for better conditions and no discrimination. There is a lot of disorganized strikes every year in the region, but this one may develop into a much larger conflict than usual.

Great Discontent.

The miners all over the coke region are dissatisfied with the present wage scale, forced upon them after a long period of unemployment—the customary "starvation cure." Thompson Mine came out Nov. 5th, other mines are following and the strike may spread over the region.

Meetings are being held and a strike committee is trying to bring the strike over as wide territory as possible. George Papcun at the meetings is advising the formation of pit committees and urging strong picket lines. He urged the miners to demand of the U. M. W. of A. that it enter the field and aid the strike with organizers and funds.

Want Union to Come In.

Negro miners are striking even better than the white miners. The conditions in the mines are terrible. All work has been shut down for a long time and now the operators are trying to open them on the 1917 scale. If the union would make an effort the whole region would be on strike. The miners are ready to come into the union. Young miners are generally the leaders of the present movement.

The famous "russacks"—the reg and iron police of Pennsylvania are still guarding the mines as they have since the 1919 strike. Whole blocks here are increasing and posses are gone from house to house trying to get the miners back to work—but without success.

Norwegian Steamer Tied Up by Strike at Brooklyn Pier

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 11. The Norwegian steamer, Start, has failed to start, for the last two days due to a strike which has been called by the seamen of that ship under the direction of the International Seamen's Union.

According to Erick Skblorn, one of the leaders of the strikers, the steamer Start, a Norwegian vessel, which is at Pier 3, army base, South Brooklyn, is completely tied up. The seamen who are now receiving eighty cents an hour, demand 90 increase to $1.60 an hour. The steamer is allotted three days in port to unload. Almost two days have already passed and nothing has been taken off the boat as yet.

Mongolian Institute

LENINGRAD, Nov. 11.—It has been decided to found a Mongolian institute in Leningrad for the purpose of preparing Mongolian young students for the universities.

STRIKE RUINS HOSPITALS IN THE ANTHRACITE

Shortage of Crippled Miners Pinches

By AUGUST VALENTINE.
(Worker Correspondent)

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 11.— With the anthracite coal strike well in its third month, the miners are beginning to feel uncomfortable in the region of their stomach. The chief topic at the present time is "relief" in practically every local union meeting. It is only natural that it should be for the miners know of no other source to obtain a cent on which to live other than their union.

As yet the bureaucracy fails to heed the demand for relief. Many local unions have already exhausted their relief funds with no other income in sight. If the strike will continue very much longer, which present indications point to it will, much suffering will be experienced by the miners of the anthracite field.

Petty Shopkeepers Pinched.

The miners are broke, that is no secret. Those who have at least a few dollars are economizing very diligently. The business element, too, feels the strike when the miners are in a position of this kind. Their business is affected. They must rely exclusively upon the patronage of the mining population for their profits. When the miners go broke they, too, are affected.

This is one of the reasons why the business men of the anthracite field are so anxious to have the strike settled, by attempts thru their organizations, the chambers of commerce, the Rotary, the Kiwanis clubs, etc. The little rubber is getting the worst of it. They don't get the big profits, the coal combine gets that.

Shortage of Broken Backs.

Something else is affected by the problem up also. There is much worry over this particular proposition. The hospitals are losing their patronage. For the past two and half months no miners with broken necks, backs and bodies have been guests at these cheerful institutions, much to the sorrow of the directors of the Wilkes-Barre hospitals who are

(Continued on page 2)

ATTACK ON REBELS IN SYRIA FAILS AS FRENCH FALL BACK

Armistice Day Not Observed There

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BEIRUT, Syria, Nov. 11. — There was no celebration of armistice day in this part of the world where French frightfulness is still raging. This day was marked by the launching of a fierce offensive on a large scale against the rebels.

French cavalry, supported by squadrons of bombing planes started operations in a flanking movement from Damascus, that were met with determined resistance by the native forces seven miles outside the city. Heavy casualties were suffered by both sides before the drive was broken and the French are now retreating toward Damascus, with the rebel forces cautiously following.

Try to Mine Ground.

The slow advance is due to the fact that an ambuscade may have been prepared by the French to lead the rebels into a trap, as yesterday a squadron mining the ground with explosives was dispersed and the ammunition captured by rebels.

WORKERS PARTY AND YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE ISSUE PROGRAM TO COMBAT "EDUCATION" WEEK

The following program which is being sent out by the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League lays down the slogans and day-to-day program arranged to counteract the program laid down for "Education Week" which will be observed in all public schools, starting with "Constitution Day" on Monday, Nov. 16, and ending with "For God and Country Day," Saturday, Nov. 21:

(Continued on page 6)

Workers! Demand the Release of Gitlow!

DECLARATION OF THE DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, DIST. TWO, NEW YORK.

The sudden recall of Benjamin Gitlow to Sing Sing is part of the whole attack which the capitalist class of America is conducting against the workers. It is the first fruit of the victory of the capitalist class in the last elections.

The imprisonment of Gitlow again goes hand in hand with arrest and clubbing of pickets, the widespread issuance of injunctions and intended as a blow struck against the rights of workers to speak, to assemble and to organize. Gitlow is returned to jail because of his activities on behalf of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in their struggle against the injunction issued against the workers of the International Tailoring company; for his activities in behalf of the miners; for his campaign for world trade union unity and recognition of Soviet Russia and for the unity of workers on the political field thru a labor party, which he conducted during the election campaign.

The barring of Gitlow from the ballot was the first step in the attack of the capitalist class against the workers; the refusal to count the votes cast for him was a further indication of the systematic policy to silence the champions for these rights of the workers. His return to prison is another step with which to silence a champion for the unity of the workers against the capitalist attack.

In every section of the city, in all factories, all unions, in working class organizations, the demand for immediate release of Comrade Gitlow must be made by all progressive minded workers. The demand for his freedom is a demand for the freedom of the working class to strike and picket, to speak and assemble—is a demand for organization of workers against injunctions and the open shop drive, for unity of the workers in the industrial field, for world trade union unity, for a united front of labor on the political field, for a labor party.

The Workers Party of America will carry on a tireless campaign for the immediate freedom of our comrade.

Workers of America! Show to the capitalist class that you will not tolerate this attack upon your rights! Pass resolutions demanding the immediate release of Gitlow! Support the campaign of the International Labor Defense for his freedom! Demand the abolition of the criminal syndicalist law and similar laws infringing upon the rights of the workers!

THE FIGHT OF BENJAMIN GITLOW FOR FREEDOM IS THE FIGHT FOR YOUR RIGHT OF EXISTENCE.

District Executive Committee, District Two,
William W. Weinstone, Secretary.

TALK OF SUBSTITUTES PUTTING ANTHRACITE OUT OF MARKET IS SHOWN ANTI-STRIKE PROPAGANDA

The use of substitutes for anthracite coal has been heralded far and wide since the strike began September 1. Particularly has the anthracite region been propagandized by the operators with the alarming information that hard coal users would use something else and the miners of the anthracite would be out of work forever. What this propaganda is worth and who does it and why, is told in this article, the ninth of a series by Alex Reid, for 29 years a miner and now the secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.

By ALEX REID,
Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee.

(Article IX.)

This article deals with the bugaboo that is being given wide publicity thruout the anthracite field;—anthracite substitutes, that capitalist papers claim will displace hard coal.

The mine workers are being duped with the statement that unless the strike is settled at once, or the miners return to work pending a settlement, the industry will be partially ruined by the use of substitutes for hard coal, namely—oil, gas, coke, semi-anthracite and electricity, but

One Scare Plivered.

During February 1916 the hard coal operators first put forth their alarmist propaganda, that oil heating plants were being installed in the homes of those who could afford it, in New England states. The statement was partially true. Many wealthy people who could afford the high initial cost of installing an oil plant, and an engineer to operate it, had done so.

The mine workers at that time replied, that they knew the tendency would be, amongst the wealthy, to use the high priced oil plants, but pointed out that the natural growth of population in the industrial sections of the Atlantic seaboard country, would call for a vastly increasing amount of the anthracite commodity, that would more than make up any displacement made by fuel oil, gas, electricity, or any other substitute, and since 1916

(Continued on page 2)

PROPAGANDA FOR PLANE INTERESTS AT COURTMARTIAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. Armistice day during the trial of Col. William Mitchell before an army court martial was marked by the spokesmen for the airplane manufacturers having an other day in court.

The manufacturers of armor plate for battleships also received another bolt today as Major Gerard P. Brandt, an aviator attached to the army general staff, repeated the oft-heard testimony to the effect that the island possessions were completely at the mercy of foreign planes.

Brant substantiated Mitchell's charges that the island defenses would be inadequate in time of war against an enemy fleet supported by airplanes. He declared Mitchell had called this condition to the war department's attention but the recommendations were brushed aside as "personal opinions." Brant told of a series of recommendations on improving the air service in the Pacific made by Colonel Mitchell in October 1924, while assistant chief of the air service.

"When did the general staff get that Mitchell report?"

"Last Saturday," said Brant, while the crowd roared with laughter.

NEW YORK LABOR DEFENSE SCORES GITLOW JAILING

Calls on Unions to Demand Release

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The following resolution is now being sent out to all unions in New York City for their adoption by the International Labor Defense, showing up the nature of the persecution and calling for the immediate release of Benjamin Gitlow, convicted under the criminal syndicalism act of New York state:

"WHEREAS, the conviction of Benjamin Gitlow under the criminal anarchy law has been sustained by the supreme court of the United States, the decision also declaring the law constitutional and thereby forging a powerful weapon of the capitalist class against the militant labor movement and the revolutionary political movement of the working class of this country, and

"WHEREAS, this is a denial to the labor movement to the right of freedom of speech, and

"WHEREAS, it is part of the general policy of using the courts and machinery of government against the workers in the form of injunctions against picketing and striking and of persecution of the militant leadership that is found at the forefront of our political and industrial struggles, and

"WHEREAS, the sustaining of Gitlow's conviction by the United States supreme court supplies a precedent which will mean the railroading to long terms in prison of many other well known fighters in the ranks of the labor movement and will make easier the suppression by the capitalist controlled government of all and any working class organizations which dare oppose their open shop rule, and

"WHEREAS, the experience of the labor movement has demonstrated that such statutes, when once adopted and sustained, are gradually extended in scope thru judicial interpretation until they can be used against any sort of working class movement, and

"WHEREAS, the solidarity of the entire working class is essential to its welfare and requires that those in the forefront of the struggle must especially have the support of all workers, and

"WHEREAS, in freeing James Larkin and others, charged jointly with Gitlow, for the same offense and under the same act, Governor Smith stated of those convicted: 'They are not criminals and I can see no useful purpose that will be served by holding them in prison any longer,' and more specifically, Gov. Smith said of the Larkin case, because it was the first of those taken up by him and was therefore considered more at length: Moreover, there is no evidence that Larkin ever endeavored to incite any specific act of violence or lawlessness. What he did was to voice a faith that in the ultimate development of our political institution there should be the radical change which I have described and condemned.'

"Moreover, I believe that the safety of the state is affirmatively insured by the imposition of such a sentence for such a crime.'

"Political progress results from the clash of conflicting opinions. The public assertion of an erroneous doctrine is perhaps the surest way to disclose the error and make it evident to the electorate. And it is a distinct disservice to the state to impose, for the utterance of a misguided opinion, such extreme punishment as may tend to deter, in proper cases, that

(Continued on page 2)

"As We See It" Monday, Nov. 16

Beginning next week "As We See It," the column edited by T. J. O'Flaherty, will again appear in The DAILY WORKER as one of its regular features.

This bright, analytical comment on the events of the day graced with the keen wit of the well-known writer, is the very best reason to induce your friends to

SUBSCRIBE!

CAPPELLINI IN ATTEMPT TO EXPEL 'REDS'

Local Union Refuses to Oust Valentine

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NANTICOKE, Pa., Nov. 11.—After postponing definite action on the demand of Rinaldo Cappallini, bureaucratic official of the anthracite miners, that they immediately expel from the United Mine Workers, August Valentina, "rallaged rad," Local Union 838, Nanticoke, Pa., refused to take action other than definitely stating if Valentina was to be expelled, Cappellini must appear before the local union and prefer his own charges and prosecute the case himself on behalf of the district executive board.

This was the fourth meeting the subject was under deliberation since Valentine was arrested late in September when the Scranton police and department of justice dicks broke up a progressive miners' mass meeting in West Scranton. The reactionary miners' officials immediately clamored for his expulsion and by a unanimous decision of the district board, Local 838 was instructed to remove him from membership.

Organizers Fail to Disorganize

At this particular meeting there appeared for the district board two organizers, faithful henchmen of Cappellini, who demanded the local immediately sentence Valentine as he was already expelled by the district board. This, in view of the fact the constitution is quite specific relative to charges being preferred against members first in their own local union with the privilege of either prosecutor or defendant appealing to the higher units for redress.

Organizers Sweeney and Shifcak could not quite convince the local membership they should expel Valentine, particularly after Valentine spoke in his own defense quite extensively and quite conclusively proved the officials flagrantly violated the constitution they claim is so sacred and undefiled.

Will Come Up Again

The case will come up for final disposition at the next meeting. Progressive forces are organizing to prevent the fakers from expelling Valentine and at this writing it is quite possible "there will be a hot time in the old town that night."

Local 838, Plains, as yet has refused to expel Pat Toohey after the district board demanded same.

TALK OF SUBSTITUTES PUTTING ANTHRACITE OUT OF MARKET IS SHOWN ANTI-STRIKE PROPAGANDA

(Continued from page 1)

to the present time their theory has proved correct in that respect.

Went Up—Not Down.

Since 1916, anthracite production has been on the increase. The mines have produced more steadily in the last nine years than in any other nine years prior to that in the last one hundred years—since anthracite operations were started.

The hard coal operators are spending a large publicity fund to get across their "substitutes" propaganda, and it will be interesting to the miners to know that other large sums are used by the same hard coal operators

when no strike is on—to show the workers and public, that those no danger to the industry from the use of substitutes. One may take his choice, apparently.

Prominent among leaflets and periodicals issued by the hard coal operators to prove that no danger haects the anthracite fuel is the following: "Anthracite fuel holds its own." "Experience proves coal cheapest fuel." "All tests prove coal cheaper than oil."

"George Otis Smith, director of the United States geological survey, said, "Coal will be the main source of power as long as the nation lives."

Believe January or November?

In the January, 1925 issue of the burning Question, a leaflet that was distributed by the hard coal operators' conference, is the following statement, "During the past year millions of dollars have been spent in the effort to establish substitute fuels, for heating the homes of the country, but all this effort has had no appreciable effect in the anthracite industry, for the consumption of anthracite fuel shows no falling off."

In another statement we find the following: "That in all the advertisements of the use of fuel oil through the country, the Standard Oil company has never turned its refineries or machine companies to the use of oil, but continues to sell coal. Why? Because coal is the cheapest fuel the Standard Oil company can burn. They don't burn oil. They sell it to the people who believe it is better than anthracite fuel."

Operators' "Information."

Bulletins issued by the hard coal operators thru their bureau "Operators' Bureau of Information," have consistently listed changes, made back in anthracite by concerns that have tried fuel substitutes and found them too costly.

We quote the mine owners' leaflet further. Says the Burning Question: "Experiments with other fuels are found to be too expensive, or in other ways unsatisfactory. The experiments are returning to anthracite. Of the thousands and thousands of new homes built each year the greater number are equipped to use the fuel that has been found to be the most economical and satisfactory after a test of more than one hundred years."

No Strike—No Substitute Peril.

Now in November, 1925, the substitutes question is again bent to the front by the coal owners—that substitutes are making inroads on anthracite—and crippling the industry. When a strike is on we have one kind of statement to the workers about substitutes, and when there is no strike, we see the contrary kind of statement.

The mine workers of the hard coal region will not be fooled with this cry of substitutes taking away their employment. They know that oil or bituminous cannot take the place of anthracite. No one believes that it can, and the owners themselves have furnished that proof in the leaflets that I have referred to and quoted from.

The government has this to say, "The peak of oil production was reached in 1923 and if kept up at that rate, the total oil supply would be exhausted in thirteen years. It is the part of economy to use coal and people will continue to do so until they find a real substitute."

In reference to bituminous as a substitute there is no consumer of coal but knows the relative merits of anthracite and bituminous for domestic purposes. Bituminous is not equal to, but is a long way behind anthracite in quality for domestic use, and no user of hard coal will ever junk their base-burner for soft coal stoves.

This substitutes propaganda is but one of the many weapons used to flood the home in the anthracite by one of the best organized cliques of organized capital in America, whose unlimited resources are being used to crush the workers not only in the anthracite but all over America as well.

Really Means—Go Back to Work.

With this cry of substitutes, is going the demand for resumption of operation of the coal mines, pending a settlement of the issue in the anthracite by one of the best organized cliques of organized capital in America, whose unlimited resources are being used to crush the workers not only in the anthracite but all over America as well.

Really Means—Go Back to Work.

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions Into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

WORKERS POORLY PAID IN RAKLIOS AND THOMPSON CHAIN RESTAURANTS

By JEAN PERRIDES, Worker Corrsspondent.

The need for organization among the cooks, waiters and restaurant help in the Raklios and Thompson chain stores is felt very strongly. The workers in these restaurants must work 12 hours a day and seven days a week. The wages for cooks range from $18 to $28 a week. The countermen and cashiers get from $16 to $21, head counter men from $23 to $25 a week, but the lowest paid workers are the dish-washers, panwashers and porters who receive but $12 or $14 a week.

Little Time to Eat

The workers receive but little time to rest and eat. The manager of the restaurant is forever watching the restaurant workers to see to it that they are kept busy at all times. Fifteen minutes is all that they get to eat their meals.

The food that they gat is none too good. The manager takes care of handling out the food to them and he sees to it that they eat very little meat, or vegetables.

Shifted Around.

The workers in the chain restaurants are forced to work at all hours. They are shifted around from one shift to another. If the worker objects to being shifted from one neighborhood to another or from one shift to another he is immediately fired and another worker is sent to fill his place.

The Negro worker is more and more displacing the white workers in the Thompson restaurants. The managers take advantage of the Negro in every imaginable way. The Negro worker is forced to do harder work and given the worst of food. Not only does the management of the restaurant "ride" the Negro worker but many of the customers make it very unpleasant for him.

Do Not Stay Long

Most of the workers that work in the chain restaurants leave as soon as they can get hold of another job, either in some other industry or in an independent restaurant.

What do you care? What are conditions in your shop? How do you live? Write a story for The DAILY WORKER.

CAR WORKERS LAID OFF BY THE HUNDREDS

12-Hour Night Shifts Abolished

By JOSEPH PLOTKIN

(Worker Correspondent)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 9.—After driving their night workers at top speed all summer long for 12 hours, the Nash Motors Co. and the Seaman Body corporation today laid off both groups of workers. Four hundred were discharged en masse from the Seaman Co., which supplies bodies for the Nash cars. All night work has been discontinued at both places.

And this is just the beginning of a general layoff. In the near future inventory will be taken in the Nash plant, forcing practically the entire staff out of work for a week or more.

This move by two of the largest companies in the city will put workers and their families in a critical condition, as it is not an easy matter to get a job in Milwaukee, especially during the winter. And the lay-off will extend thru the entire season, the company announces.

The discharged employes point out that if the companies had worked eight-hour shifts instead of two 12-hour shifts, that there would be winter work enough, not only for those now discharged, but also for hundreds of other unemployed.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

Co-operative Creamery Turns Out Open Shop

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 9.—During the past three weeks, the building trades workers have been deeply agitated about conditions existing at the Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association distributing plant, now being built, from which The DAILY WORKER correspondent secured the facts contained in this story.

As we signalized in The DAILY WORKER last summer this association is ostensibly a farmers' cooperatilve, with the strange feature of having E. W. Decker, head of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, on its board together whib several other capitalists.

A Reactionary.

Decker, as everybody knows, who knows anything at all, is one of the principal financiers of all anti-farmers movements and the open shoppers.

The fears which we expressed in our former study of the Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association, are slowly materializing into facts, we are sorry to say. This association serves six thousand farmers within a 40 mile radius of Minneapolis.

Favors Open Shop

The hub-bub among the organized workers arises from the fact that this association has let its contract for the building of its large distributing plant, to the notorious scab firm of Pike and Cook.

This action on the part of the association, has disgusted the building trades workers, who expected that a farmers' cooperative would treat them better than this, since this cooperative is continuously appealing to organized labor for the consumption of its products.

However, it is not for nothing that the big capitalist, E. W. Decker is on the board of the association.

Carpenters Negotiate

From the very outset, the locals No. 7 and 87 of the carpenters, entered into negotiations with the management to build the plant under union conditions. The negotiations went on for quite a period. But they were fruitless.

The assistant manager of the cooperative, Mr. Johnson, informed the carpenters that "The contract would be let to the lowest bidder regardless of union or no union," and so it was.

It must be noted in this connection that a part of the board representing the dirt farmers, actually favored organized labor.

However, the preponderance of the capitalist Decker influence, defeated the dirt farmers' point of view, as it will always do unless the farmers change the personnel of the board, if they can.

Carpenters Appeal to Building Trades Council

The carpenters, after being turned down by the management of the association, brot the whole matter up before the organization committee of the Building Trades Council. They presented a motion to strike the job.

They pleaded for a united front of all organizations involved, in order to protect the interests of all the workers. It was a splendid plea for real workers' solidarity and a credit to the representatives of the carpenters.

The Minneapolis labor movement needs this kind of solidarity.

Craft Selfishness

There was an element present who were only interested in grabbing something for their particular craft, at the exposus of all the rest, if needbe. But they were defeated, we are glad to remark. They do not speak for nor do they represent the best interests of the labor movement.

The motion of the carpenters was amended to declare a boycott against the Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association. It carried.

The representative of the Electrical Workers' Union, Brother Guy Alexander, made a fine defense for unity. He declared that he was in favor of declaring the boycott as against the strike, and hoped that there would be a perfect unity between all building trades unions in the future, in a united front against the bosses. This is a very good omen for the workers of Minneapolis.

How They Voted

Organizations voting for the amendment were as follows:

Carpenters Nos. 7 and 87, Painters No. 386, Lathers No. 190 and Hoisting Engineers. The bricklayers were neutral.

At a later meeting of the business agents of the Building Trades, the vote on the boycott stood as follows:

For Boycott:

Bill Bennet of the painters, G. Alexander of the electrical workers, Walter Frank of the lathers, Bjorklund of the carpenters and a hoisting engineer.

Against Boycott:

Houston, business agent of the Building Trades Council, Christian, of the building laborers, and Malley of the steam fitters.

It is apparent of course, that those who voted against the boycott, believe in the philosophy of "everyone for himself and the devil take the hindmost." That is the road which leads to destruction.

Class Collaboration Called to Action

As a result of the action of the Building Trades Council on the matter in question, a meeting of the outstanding class collaborators was called to upset the work of the Building Trades, both from St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Odd man Mahoney and Frank Starkey of the St. Paul Milk Wagon Drivers' Union were present.

So was Paul L. Smith, who, as an organizer is a good butcher. Also, Bob Cramer, who has swallowed with a wry face all of his former class struggle views. Now winds demand a change on sails, and Cramer is the boy who can alter them fast.

Paul L. Smith told the Building Trades' representatives "that the bankers want to destroy the cooperative of the farmers. No boycott should be declared."

What He Didn't Say.

What Mr. Smith did not say was that a banker, and one of the biggest in America, was actively dictating the open shop policy of the Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association. That banker is E. W. Decker.

How Mr. Smith can, as a national organizer of the A. F. of L. uphold the open shop policy of E. W. Decker, can only be explained from the angle that Paul L. Smith is an agent of the capitalist class.

Workers don't have to organize into trade unions to support the open shop policies of capitalism, and pay fellows like Paul L. Smith a big salary and expense account, to advocate the open shop. Capitalists can attend to that themselves. How long is the Minneapolis working class going to bear this treachery of Paul L. Smith to its interests?

Backsliders

Frank Starkey of St. Paul supported Smith, as did old man Mahoney of St. Paul.

They took the position that it would be better to fight somebody else than the Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association. What both Mahoney and Starkey revealed in their non-union attitude, was the fact that they are in political alliance with the rich farmers, whom they do not wish to alight.

That's all. Good lackeys of the middle class farmers, but poor spokesman for organized labor.

Cramer For 50-50

Bob Cramer informed the building trades delegates that "You should be satisfied with a 50-50 proposition and drop the boycott in your organizations."

When he was speaking for nobody knows. However, it is plain that he was not supporting the interests of the building trades. Cramer is an enthusiastic follower of Paul L. Smith, whether by conviction or otherwise, is a question apart.

Bennett Different

Bill Bennett of the painters asserted to the meeting that "The painters are strong for the support of the carpenters, who are waging a fight for the whole labor movement."

Both Bjorklund and Halstrom of the carpenters, demanded in the name of the rank and file of their organizations, that there be action on the boycott. The rank and file cannot be ignored, they held.

Frank For Fight

Walter Frank of the lathers said, "The discussion should center about the question of making the boycott effective. It is our duty to the labor movement to uncover weaknesses which prevent a united front of workers in all trades, to uphold the interests of the rank and file.

"We must appeal to the dirt farmers to uphold a labor policy. When confronted to coerce the interests of the 'open shop' they must be fought in two ways: First, by a direct fight for union job and union conditions, secondly, by an appeal to the farmers who control the company til they dot to insist the job be cleared up. The open shop must be smashed. The rank and file lathers are behind the fight to the finish of all the workers."

The issue is hot in the labor movement, a distinct left wing orientation is on the way in, workers hitherto passive. Signs point to a general awakening from the psychology of despair.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mates.

REINISH, DISCIPLE OF AMSTERDAM INTERNATIONAL AND APPOINTEE OF SCHLOSSBERG, PILFERS UNION FUNDS

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—The following expose of B. Reinish, an appointee of Schlossberg of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, shows the tactics the followers of the Amsterdam International stoop to when they are caught pilfering and using the union treasury for their own personal ends:

"After 20 months of continually fighting with one active member after another, framing them up, one by one, using all the dirtiest and filthiest tactics known only to the unscrupulous disciples of the Second International, B. Reinish, organizer of Local No. 246, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, of San Francisco, stands convicted of petty thievery.

"Last November, a motion was made to donate $5 to the Sacco-Vanzetti defense. Reinish would not allow it, claiming that it would establish a bad precedent. A collection was taken up and turned over to him to forward. Time went by and no receipt was shown. The question of the receipt came up time and again these past six months. Each time Reinish would wave the question aside as unimportant and talk about something else, villifying and abusing the member who had dared put the question. However, the subject came up again some eight weeks ago, this time, quite a lengthly debate taking place, Reinish claiming to have sent a check but failed to show the returned cancelled check. The secretary was instructed to write to the defense committee for information. The secretary requested a sheet of the locals stationary with the local's seal attached, for this purpose, but was refused, and a couple of weeks afterwards was framed up on a technical charge of not, at the time, working at the trade, and made to resign as secretary, thinking by this move to frustrate any official correspondence with the Sacco-Vanzetti committee, however the Sacco-Vanzetti committee was communicated with and wrote back that they had never at any time received any donation from either Reinish or the local union.

Expel Secretary.

"The former secretary on receipt of the letter reported this to the local meeting, but Reinish as usual butted into everyone who tried to speak, succeeded in turning the discussion into other channels, leaving the impression the executive board would handle the matter and report. The executive board met the next week and in its report to the next local meeting, never even so much as mentioned the matter.

"And at the next meeting of the executive board the former secretary was notified that he stood expelled, for bringing up this matter and securing the evidence.

Fight Over Finances.

"For 20 long months, ever since he was sent out here by Schlossberg, this man has been constantly fighting and framing up one active member after another. The fighting has always centered around the same subject, finances.

"After the union was established for a few months, the first secretary and president demanded that an accounting be rendered of the locals income and expenses. So one dark and stormy night, Reinish's desk was broken into and some dozen stamps disappeared. No charges were made but Reinish passed the word around that the secretary and president who were fighting him for a financial report, had done it to break the union. The members being green to the game, most of them having been in the union only a couple of months, swallowed the story. A new election was held, and the secretary and president who had been honestly fighting for the union were voted out and temporarily disgraced.

"Mr. Rubber-Tongue."

"The newly elected president, later on nicknamed Reinish "Mr. Rubber-Tongue."

"The new financial secretary read the constitution, and therein found that he was at least entitled to know what was coming in and what was going out, to say nothing of actually having the power to handle the money, which was one thing that he wasn't allowed to do. After a few weeks of wrangling with Reinish, and getting thereby disgusted, he stopped even from coming to the meetings. Later on Reinish accused him, of having gotten away with $18 of the union's money, but it was positively proven that instead of the secretary ever having received the money, that Reinish had received this money.

Fights Audit of Books.

"On June 4, a new election took place. At the first meeting of the executive board a motion was made to get a public accountant, to examine the books and have him render a bona-fide report. Every delegate spoke in favor of it, Reinish loudly and strenuously objected to this, and fought the board until midnight, when out of sheer exhaustion and disgust, it was decided that a committee of the board would audit the books. The whole world knows that tailors are not bookkeepers. That is why some people would rather have tailors audit their books instead of public accountants.

"For the 18 months previous to June 4, the union never had a bank account, all moneys having been handled by Reinish himself, receiving every thing and keeping the "books" himself. The new executive board voted to immediately open an account on the union's name and empowered a committee of three, as signers and instructed Reinish to turn over the money to them. This has never been done.

Where Did It Go.

"When the books were being audited, three distinct discrepancies were shown on the books where Reinish was deliberately witholding money from the union, but this was quashed by the committee on political reasons, but the records still remain.

"Now comes the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and this contemptible scoundrel who has stooped so low as to withhold money, collected for the liberation of the very men who make it possible for the likes of him, to hold down soft easy jobs, now has the gall to accuse the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, of stealing the money.

"If space permitted, a hundred and one more cases of this man's perfidious actions could be cited, such as sabotaging all communications. Time and again deliberately refusing to carry out the instructions of both the local union and the executive board; issuing labels, without the knowledge or consent of the union or executive board; refusing to allow a girl member, whom he had foully insulted, from preferring a complaint against him, etc.

Schlessberg's Understudy.

"From the very day that he came here he claimed to be Secretary Schlossberg's best friend, his understudy, that they had lived together for years, that he was merely being sent out here to get some experience to polish up on it were. In his fights against the various local officials he threatened that if the union didn't stand with him and disqualify the member with whom he was fighting, that he would quit, and that the general office wouldn't send anyone else, because he and Schlossberg were such thick and intimate friends and the union would be destroyed."

The Movement for World Trade Union Unity

This is the second instalment of a series of articles dealing with the question of World Trade Union Unity. This instalment deals with the foundation of the International Federation of Trade Unions, its policy and tactics. Following instalments will deal with the Red International of Labor Unions and the British Workers and International Trade Union Unity.

* * * *

By TOM BELL.

The International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam).

The characteristics of capitalism at the end of the 19th and the beginning of this century were: The capitalists created great combinations for the more efficient exploitation of the workers—trusts, syndicates, cartels, etc. Not only this, these great capitalist combinations did not confine themselves to one country, but reached out into other countries. This forced the workers to see the necessity of establishing contact with the workers of other countries for protection against capitalist aggression.

The political parties of the workers had already set up an international organization in the shape of the International Socialist Congress since 1889. But it was not until 1902 that any kind of trade union international center was organized by the establishment of the International Secretariat of Trade Unions.

This International Secretariat of Trade Unions held conferences at the same time as that of the International Socialist Congress. It was no real international center in the sense that it worked to establish unity of action between the trade union movements of the various countries. It was merely a bureau for the exchange of information on wages, prices, etc. At the conferences labor leaders came together for a "dress parade," and between conferences nothing was heard of the "International." This International was merely set up to appease the desire of the trade union membership for international unity, but was never intended to function as an international center for common action against the capitalists.

Besides this, there existed internationals of the various industries and trades, such as the Miners' International, the Textile Workers' International, and so on. To these were affiliated the unions of these industries in some countries. Here again these "internationals" functioned as "international post officers." No attempt was made to really prevent international scabbing by the unions of the various countries.

It remained for the outbreak of war in 1914 to expose the utter fraud of these "internationals." When Europe plunged into war the trade union movement split into sections according to the countries they were organized in. The trade unions of Germany and Austria-Hungary supported "their" warlords in the name of "defense of fatherland." The unions of Great Britain, France and Belgium rallied to the support of "their" imperialist bandit rulers, the slogan of "crushing militarism," and "defending democracy." The "international" automatically collapsed as the trade union movements lined up to cut each other's throats in the interests of "their" capitalists. The trade union leaders became the best recruiting agents for the ruling classes. They abandoned all pretense of safeguarding the workers' interests. They urged the workers to sacrifice everything for victory over the "enemy."

In Great Britain the trade union leaders signed an agreement with the government in 1915 surrendering all trade union conditions, gained after 50 years of struggle, and solemnly agreed not to strike for the duration of the war. In Germany "civil peace" was declared between capital and labor in the interest of the "national interests," i. e., the interests of the imperialist capitalists and war lords. The workers were firmly tied to the chariot wheels of capitalist imperialism by the very men who were supposed to lead them against the entire capitalist system.

In 1917 the trade unions of the "central" countries made an attempt to call a conference of the trade unions. The trade unionists of the Allied countries refused to "meet the enemy" at any such conference since the war was still on and they were dedicated to the cursued of Allied victory. It was not until after the war that a trade union conference was held in Berne, Switzerland, in February, 1919. The only question discussed at this conference was: Who was guilty of starting the war? The Allied trade union leaders tried to force the German labor leaders to confess their "guilt." All that came of the conference was the decision to hold another conference in July, 1919, at Amsterdam, Holland.

The Amsterdam conference established the International Federation of Trade Unions. But it was organized under the hegemony of the trade-union leaders who supported the Allies in the war. Again the question of "war guilt" was raised, and the Allied trade unionists presented the ultimatum to the German and Austrian trade union leaders that they must admit the "war guilt" of "their" countries or they would be excluded from the international. Finally Sassenbach, in the name of the German delegation, diplomatically gave in to the Allied trade union leaders.

In this matter the Allied trade union leaders were following the same course as "their" diplomats pursued toward the German representatives at the Paris peace conference. The International Federation of Trade Unions was, and still is, the labor wing of the Allied imperialists.

These imperialist lackeys formed the I. F. T. U. simply because the workers were demanding the organization of the trade union forces to prevent a repetition of the horrors they had gone thru in 1914-18. During the war millions of workers had flocked to the unions in revolt against their terrible conditions. In Russia the workers had conquered czarism, defeated the capitalists, established their own government, and converted the land and machinery of production into the property of the workers and farmers. The German masses had smashed the Kaiser's throne and set up workers' councils and had been betrayed by the social-democratic leaders. In Bavaria and Hungary, Soviet republics had been established. The masses were straining at the leash—but the trade union "leaders" only saw one task: To aid their diplomats to draw up a peace pact at the expense of the masses. Such hideous treachery has never before been witnessed as displayed at the foundation of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

As it was at its birth so the Amsterdam International has lived—as an organization dominated by the agents of the capitalists in the labor movement. It is tied to the league of nations thru the international labor office established by the league. It has supported the reparation policy of the Allies. A few days before France invaded the Ruhr in 1923 Amsterdam held an international conference to abolish all war, but refused to call a one-day strike as a demonstration against the invasion as proposed by the Red International of Labor Unions. Instead the conference decided on principle to call a general strike in the event of war, and to fight war by means of moving picture propoganda.

The capitalist offensive on the workers' standard of living after the war was not opposed by Amsterdam. The British trade unions are the basis of the Amsterdam International, yet in Britain in 1921, wage cuts affected 7,000,000 workers who lost by these cuts £5,000,000 per week. Again in 1922 the British workers lost £6,000,000 per week by wage reductions. Amsterdam never even worries about this savage reduction in the workers' standard of living.

The British miners' strike at the beginning of 1921 received no aid from Amsterdam. As a matter of fact the triple alliance of miners, railwaymen and transport workers was betrayed by such leading lights of Amsterdam as Thomas, Hodges and Williams. Again in 1922 the British metal workers were forced into a wage struggle and were defeated because they received no aid either from Amsterdam or even the other unions in Britain. When the American miners were on strike in 1922 coal was shipped in from Europe and Amsterdam did not raise a finger to stop it.

Thus the Amsterdam international is dominated by national interests over working class interests—it serves the bosses and not the workers. Not only does it shun international unity, but it holds fast to craft unionism and by upholding sectionalism among the workers, aids the bosses to defeat them. Today the Amsterdam leaders are the spearhead of the capitalist offensive against the movement for international trade union unity. The Amsterdam International has never acted as the defender of the interests of the workers, and does not lead the workers in an international struggle against the capitalists.

* * * *

Tomorrow: The Red International of Labor Unions.

BRITISH RAIL UNION AMALGAMATES WITH GENERAL TRANSPORT

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Of 80 per cent of the members of the National Union of Engineers, Firemen, Mechanics, and Electrical Workers voting, 76 per cent decided in favor of amalgamating with the Transport and General Workers' Union.

A special conference of the former union is to be held at Sheffield tomorrow, to confirm the ballot vote.

The union has a membership of 26,000, while the strength of the transport and general workers' organization is over 400,000.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

WORKERS PARTY DEMANDS COUNT OF GITLOW VOTES

Estimate 10,000 Votes Cast for Communists

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The Workers (Communist) Party thru its general secretary of the New York district, Wm. W. Weinstone, who was the candidate for controller on the Workers Party ticket, charged the election board with voiding ballots on which the name of Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for mayor, barred from the ballot because of his conviction under the criminal syndicalist law, was written in.

Void Gitlow Ballot

The examination of the official reports, by the Workers' Party, showed that not a single Gitlow ballot was counted, and thus about 85,000 ballots were illegally voided.

The watchers of the Workers Party reported that the ballots upon which the name of Gitlow was written in, were regarded as void and neither Gitlow nor the other Workers Party candidates on the same ballot were counted.

The vote recorded by the election officials not counting the thousands illegally voided is listed below.

William W. Weinstone, candidate for controller—3388. Charles Krumbein, candidate for president board of aldermen—3406.

Boro Presidents: Manhattan, Alexander Trachtenberg—871; Bronx, Jos. Manley—1131; and Kings, Edward Lingren—1053.

District Attorneys: Manhattan, Arthur S. Leeds—828; and Bronx, Belle Robbins—1063.

Sheriffs: Manhattan, Martin—878; Bronx, Hoffbauer —1376; and Kings, Rosen—1460.

Register: Manhattan, Rose Pastor Stokes—694; and Kings, Margaret Undjus—532.

County Clerks: Manhattan, Van Praet—920; and Bronx, Epstein—1203.

For Assembly: 8th, Manhatten, Grecht—112; 17th Manhattan, Olgin—117; 4th Bronx, Marks—183; 5th Bronx, Darry—179; 7th Bronx, Zimmarman—226; 14th Kings, Sam Nesin—157; and 23rd Kings, Bert. Wolfe—139.

For Aldermen: 8th Manhattan, Brodsky—99; 17th Manhattan, Codkind 104; 25th Bronx Bournschwitz—260; 29th Bronx, Gross—200; 35th Kings, Mann— 151; 52nd Kings, Lifshitz—124.

The Workers Party estimates that about 10,000 votes were cast for the Workers Party candidates, of which a few thousand that did not contain Gitlow's name were thrown aside by corrupt and careless election officials. The Workers Party is considering legal action to compel the count of the Gitlow ballots.

Russian Branch in Chicago Holds 8th Year Celebration

An enthusiastic celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution was held Sunday night by the Russian branch of the Workers Party, at Workers House, Chicago. Speakers in Russian and English addressed the crowd and a good musical program followed. The enthusiasm of the audience reached a high pitch when one of the singers began the workers' song "Dubinushka" (The Cudgel). Everyone in the hall joined in. The singer was forced to repeat the song to the great delight of the people.

The meeting ended with the singing of the International with piano accompaniment. A collection was taken up for the Russian Communist daily, The Novy Mir.

The speakers were in English Comrade J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, and in Russian M. A. Stolar, B. Deviatkin. In the concert program there participated the actors Lugunov and Namgova, a baritone singer Grigoriev, and the mandoline orchestra under the leadership of M. S. Spanding.

ELEMENTS OF COMMUNISM COURSES TO OPEN IN CHICAGO WORKERS' SCHOOL ON NOVEMBER 19 AND 20

One of the most instructive and interesting courses to be offered in the Chicago Workers' School will be the course in Elements of Communism, which will deal with the fundamentals of Communist theory and will be of great value to every member of the Workers Party.

Comrade Max Bedacht, editor of the Workers Monthly and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party and H. M. Wicks, one of the editorial staff on The DAILY WORKER, will be instructors of the classes that are to be opened in Chicago on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 19 and 20 respectively at 19 South Lincoln St.

This course should not be confused with an elementary course in Communism or Marxism as this course will deal with the fundamental principles of Communist theory.

Circuit School

Not only will this course be taught in the Workers' School at Chicago, but the following curriculum laid down by the agitprop department of the Communist International, will also be taught in the circuit school to be conducted by Oliver Carlson in Gary, South Bend, Waukegan and Milwaukee.

Registrations are under way and comrades desiring to take the course can easily do so by paying the enrollment fee of $1.00 for the eight weeks' course in Chicago. Those living in cities where the circuit school will be established can enroll by paying $1.50. The higher price is necessitated in the circuit schools by the additional expenses involved.

Course in Elements of Communism.

Course to run for 3 semesters of 8 weeks each.

Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 19 S. Lincoln St. Instructor: Max Bedarht.

Meets every Friday at 6 p m at 19 S. Lincoln St. Instructor: H. M. Wicke.

Texts: No special textbook is used in this course, but a series of articles and pamphlets are assigned for outside reading and reference. Mimeographed outlines of material taken up by class each week will be given to students. In addition of the regular class room work and outside readings, written assignments to be done during the week may be given from time to time.

Ground Covered:

First Semester: Capitalism, Theory of imperialism, Driving Forces for Transition from Capitalism to Communism.

Second Semester: Colonial and Liberation Movements, Inner Contradictions of Capitalism, Theory of Revolution.

Third Semester: Dictatorship of the Proletariat, Strategy and Tactics of Proletarian Revolution, Organization of Communist International and National Parties.

Outlines for First Semester

First Week: 1. Capitalist Society.

(a) The bourgeoisie and the proletariat in the process of development of capitalism.

(b) The urban petty bourgeoisie and the peasantry (farmers) in capitalist society.

Second Week: 1. Capitalist Production.

(a) Labor power as a commodity.

(b) Production of surplus value.

(c) Anarchy of capitalist production.

Third Week: 1. Some Main Conceptions of Capitalist Production.

(a) Commodities, their value and their price.

(b) Wages.

(c) Distribution of surplus value.

Fourth Week: 1. Imperialism, the Final Stage of Capitalism.

(a) Domination of finance capital, concentration and monopoly.

(b) Export of capital into colonial and dependent countries.

(c) Struggle for the redivision of the world's market.

(d) International monopolist capitalist combines.

(e) Parasitic imperialism.

Fifth Week: 1. Uneven development of capitalism as the fundamental law of the imperialist epoch.

2. The thus resulting impossibility of an ultra-imperialism.

Sixth Week: 1. Social and national antagonisms of imperialism as the driving forces in the transition from capitalism to Communism.

2. The growing class antagonisms between bourgeoisie and the proletariat.

Seventh Week: 1. Imperialism and the schisms in socialism.

Eighth Week: 1. Transformation of reformism and opportunism into social chauvinism and pacifism.

2. The character of the socialdemocratic parties and their role as the left wing of the bourgeoisie.

Outside and supplementary reading: Assignments to be given by instructors.

Marx — "Communist Manifesto." "Wage, Labor and Capital." Value, Price and Profit" "Critique of Political Economy."

Engels — "Imperialism." "The Place of the Third International in History." "Collapse of the Second International." "Imperialism and the Split in Socialism."

Zinoviev — "The War and the Crisis of Socialism."

Stalin — "The Theory and Practice of Leninism."

Burharin — "World Economy and Imperialism."

CLASS IN IMPERIALISM AT WORKERS' SCHOOL TO START TUESDAY, NOV. 18

Beginning Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, the Chicago Workers' School will open a class on imperialism and the national and colonial question at 19 South Lincoln street. the Comrade Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League will be the instructor.

Imperialism and the problems of the revolutionary workers' movement in fighting against it is the biggest task befors us. But to prepare ourselves for this fight we must know the roots of imperialism, its preverted theories regarding it that have been doled out to the workers by social-democrats as well as Lenin's analysis of the nature and rule of modern imperialism.

Anyone who has had some elementary training can register for the course. Enrollment must be made at once. The fee is $1, no student will be accepted after the class is organized.

Further information as to this or other courses can be obtained from Oliver Carlson, secretary Workers' School, 19 South Lincoln.

OUTLINE

Course in Imperialism and the National Colonial Question.

Instructor: M. Gomez.

Course to run for three semesters of eight weeks each.

Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., 19 South Lincoln St.

Texts: "Foundations of Imperialist Policy" by Pavlovitch; "Imperialism" by Lenin; "Lenin and Britain;" "Resolutions of Second and Fifth Congresses of C. I. on National and Colonial Questions." "Imperialism, Revolution of Workers Party."

Ground Covered: First Semester: Theories of Imperialism and Lenin's Analysis of Imperialism.

Second Semester: National and Colonial Questions in Theory and Practice.

Third Semester: American Imperialism and the Problems of the Workers Party.

All students entering this course must have satisfactory evidence that they have obtained a grasp of the elementary principles of Communism. The courer will include outlets reading and the preparation of written papers besides the regular class work.

* * *

Outlines for First Semester.

First Week: Pavlovitch—Chap. 1 and 2. Pages 5-45. Philosophical and Historical Sketch of Imperialism.

Second Week: Pavlovitch—Chap. 3, and 5. Pages 46-81. Hilferding and Kautsky on Imperialism.

Third Week: Lenin, Chap. 1. Pages 9-27. Concentration of Industry and Monopolies.

Fourth Week: Lenin, Chap. 2. Pages 28-45. The Banks and Their New Role.

Fifth Week: Lenin, Chap. 3. Pages 46-82. Finance, Capital and Oligarchy.

Sixth Week: Lenin, Chap 4, 5 and 6. Pages 83-963. Export of Capital—Division of World Among Capitalist Syndicate—Among Great Powers.

Seventh Week: Lenin, Chap. 7 and 8. Pages 91-112. Imperialism—a Distinct Stage of Capitalism. Parasitism and Decay of Capitalism.

Eight Week: Lenin, Chap. 9 and 10. Pages 113-130. Criticism of, and Historical Role of Imperialism.

Outside and Supplementary Reading: Assignments and recommendations to be made by instructor. Use should be made of Hobson's "Imperialism," and his "Evolution of Modern Capitalism;" Hilferding's "Finance Capital;" Varga's "Decline of Capitalism;" Klein's "Dynamic America;" Brailsford's "War of Steel and Gold," etc.

* * *

Young Workers to Protest Against Education Week

DAISYTOWN, Pa., Nov. 9. — The Young Workers League of Daisytown is arranging a demonstration and mass-meeting against American Educational Week, which will take place Thursday, Nov. 19, at 7:30 p. m., at the Home Theater (Finnish Hall) with George Papcun, member of the national executive committee of the Young Workers League, as speaker. All adult and young workers are invited to attend and voice their protest.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

DULUTH FINNISH BRANCH ARRANGES MASQUERADE BALL FOR NOVEMBER 20

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 9.—The Finnish branch of the Workers Party in Duluth is giving a masquerade ball at Camels Hall, 12 East Superior street, Saturday, Nov. 14, at which a number of prizes will be given to those who wear costumes of a working class nature bringing to the foreground the life of the worker. Those wearing the overworked clown and Uncle Sam suits will be on the "varboten" list and cannot expect to share in the prizes.

There will be three prizes: First, DAILY WORKER for 6 months; Second, Young Worker for 6 months and third, DAILY WORKER for 3 months. All radicals are urged to be on hand and enjoy themselves at this mask ball.

Election Board Works Hand in Hand with Patriots

(Continued from page 1)

passed complaints before the board of elections for barring Ben Gitlow from the ballot. Voorhis said, after the resolution was passed by a standing vote, that he had done his duty. Gitlow, he said, was convicted of a felony therefore by forfeiting his citizenship which has not been restored.

Prepare For Next Year.

A committee of three was elected to devise ways and means to keep the Workers (Communist) Party off the ballot at the next election. Objections were raised to the emblem of the party. It was pointed out that it is similar to that of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and the assembled delegates did not want anything that smacked of Soviet Russia.

Reports were made of efforts made by the allied societies to offset Communist propaganda in New York and the country at large. A 1 Hoty, dean of De Witt Clinton high school, drew attention to the Young Comrade. He read excerpts from an article which spoke of the churches serving as a "tool of capitalism" and which declared there can never be peace on earth until capitalism will be abolished from all lands of the world. The publication Mon contained a message from the school children of Soviet Russia calling upon the American youth to fight against the capitalistic dope peddled in the schools, and to demand the right to be taught the truth.

Curb Language Papers.

A resolution was adopted for the societies to cooperate with the postmaster general, in drafting a bill to be presented to congress, making it obligatory for editors of foreign language newspapers to print part of their papers in English.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.84⅝; cable 4.84⅞. France, franc, demand 3.86¼; cable 3.86⅜. Belgium, franc, demand 4.52½; cable 4.53. Italy, lira, demand 3.94⅝; cable 3.95. Sweden, krone, demand 26.71; cable 26.74. Norway, krone, demand 20.38; cable 20.40. Denmark, krone, demand 24.83; cable 24.85. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai, taels, 78.50.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

PHILADELPHIA WORKERS CELEBRATE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS

By BERNARD HERMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The eighth anniversary of the proletarian revolution in Russia was celebrated Friday night in Philadelphia by a great throng of workers, who packed the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown streets.

Comrade M. Yusem acted as chairman. He opened this anniversary meeting by calling upon the gathering to rise and stand one minute in silence in memory of Comrade Frunze, who passed away last week.

Talentire Speaks.

The first speaker was Norman H. Talentire, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party for the Philadelphia district. In a stirring talk, he exposed the hypocricy of those, who raise their hands in mock horror at the thot of "force and violence" on the part of the Communists and the working class but who fail to see that in every instance force is used by the capitalist class hirelings to crush the workers. He closed with a picture of the workers, who have in the past fought the battles of their masters, now organizing and for the first time fighting their own battles of liberation.

Police Interfere.

The next speaker was Comrade Feinstein, a Russian speaker. It was at this point that the department of justice agents made their presence felt. The agents and a number of police stalked onto the stage and demanded that the speaker stop talking at once, claiming that Comrade Feinstein's name was not on the permit, and that there was nothing in the permit allowing a Russian speaker. The workers who thronged the hall started to boo the police for their action. One of the police then shouted, "If you make another boo or hiss, I'll break up this meeting."

Rather than have the meeting broken up, the workers ceased booing and the next speaker, Pat H. Toohey was introduced. He spoke in behalf of the Labor Defense League, and then took a collection for The DAILY WORKER. The collection amounted to $132

Lovestone Outlines Rust History.

The last speaker of the evening was Jay Lovestone who aroused a great storm of applause when he referred to the example of free speech exhibited but a few minutes before in the city of the Liberty Bell and told how it was his honor and pleasure to stand in the Red Square in Moscow eight months ago and speak to the soldiers and workers assembled there, and speak to them in English without permit.

Lovestone then outlined the history of establishment and rise in power of the workers' government of Soviet Russia. From Nov. 7, 1917, when the workers of Russia rallied around the slogans of the Bolshevik Party. All power to the worker, peace, land, bread, thru Nov. 7, 1918, which marked the ending of the imperialist war, which was brought to an end by the revolutionary activity of the Soviet government. The war weary proletarian workers of Germany, thru Nov. 7, 1919, which found the Soviet republic finally secure, with all its counter-revolutionary foes crushed and driven out, in 1920 the American soldiers in Siberia laid down their arms and refused to fight the workers' republic. In 1921 the attack of the against Soviet Russia was broken, and these agents of French bankers were turned back.

1922 marked the end of the cordon sanitaire. Nov. 7, 1923, found the Soviet republic firmly established, with the famine conquered.

Nov. 7, 1924, found most of the capitalist countries brought to their knees and forced to recognize the civil Soviet Union.

Red Versus Black.

Nov. 7, 1925, finds the world dividend into two battle fronts, black versus red the black international of Locarno against the workers of Soviet Russia and against the allies of Soviet Russia: the workers of Great Britain, Germany, France and America, and the oppressed peoples of Asia and Africa.

Comrade Lovestone closed with an appeal to all present to join the Workers (Communist) Party.

The meeting closed with the singing of the International by the Frehelt chorus.

* * *

Celebration in Newark

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—A celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution was held at the Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th St., before a representative gathering of workers.

Sylvan A. Pollack in opening the meeting said that the American workers should remember the words of Albert A. Purcell at the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, who when speaking about Soviet Russia, said that we, the workers, are proud what the members of our class, the working class, have achieved in that country.

Recognize Soviet Russia

Irving Lehrman of the Young Workers League introduced a resolution calling upon the United States government to recognize Soviet Russia, copies of the resolution to be sent to the president and members of congress. It was carried unanimously. A resolution was also passed protesting against the recent acts of the Horthy government in Hungary.

Margaret Undjus then traced the history of the Russian revolution from 1917, showing the various stages thru which it had passed.

Join Workers Party

A plea to join the Workers (Communist) Party and help the battles of the workers in this country was also made by Comrade Undjus.

Comrade Becker in Russian and Comrade Antoshes in Ukrainian were the other speakers on the program.

The Young Pioneers presented, "The Capitalists in the Hands of the Juniors." Mass singing by German and Ukrainian Singing Societies, and cello solos by Mr. Jack Rubenchick, received a good reception from the assembled workers.

CORRECTION

The article by H. M. Wicks on "Mandates in Syria and Irak" in today's paper contained two errors originating in the composing room. The fifth line of the first column should read "THREAT of another world war." Instead of UNREST. Also the fifth line from the bottom of the second column should have read "England has a very definite POLICY." the word policy being left out.

Dry Head to "Return."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Demoted as head of the federal dry unit by Gen. L. C. Andrews, the new dry czar, prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes is expected to retire from the government service within a short time, according to high treasury officials.

Shop Nucleus Training Course

"Fundamentals of Leninism."

Instructor Jack Stachel, in the Workers' School, every other week.

THE Workers' School will train one worker of each shop nucleus, preferably the organizer, to lead political discussions in his shop nucleus, in the form of a course in the "Fundamentals of Leninism" in the theory and practice of Leninism in their concrete application to the American party in general and the needs and problems of the shop nucleus in particular. The course in the central school will both deal with the matter taught in every shop nucleus and the manner of reaching it or leading the discussion. The shop nucleus will select the comrade to take the training course, exact attendance from him and pay his fee.

With the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei will come an intensification of the party's activities in all fields of work, and a thousand fold increase in our contact with, and influence over the masses.

In order that our reorganization shall not be merely a reallocation of our present membership, and in order that the nuclei shall be active, and alive, responding to the needs of the masses in the shops and factories, it is necessary that our entire membership, organized in the nuclei, shall be equal to the demands of the situation. This can only be done by a deepening of the understanding of the laws of the class struggle among our membership by giving to every member a political minimum education in Leninism. They must also be instructed in the performance of the daily organizational tasks.

THE shop nucleus training course is to be organized on a basis that provides the following: In all the entire party membership into our educational work. Every nucleus will select one comrade who will go to the central school and take the shop nucleus training course. The comrades thus chosen will then lead the discussion of the subjects they have learned in their shop nuclei. A special phase of the course will therefore be, how to impart the knowledge gained to the other members of the shop nucleus and the mass of workers in the shops.

THE course will combine the "Principles and Fundamentals of Leninism" and "Party Organizational Problems," the outline being approximately as follows:

1. Capitalist wage slavery—the system under which we live.
2. Imperialism, present dominant form of capitalism—the last stage of capitalism.
3. The breach in the imperialist front and the epoch of social revolution.
4. The Communist order of society—the abolition of the contradictions of capitalism and the emancipation of the workers.
5. The dictatorship of the proletariat—the unavoidable pre-requisite of the struggle for Communism.
6. Proletarian dictatorship and the allies of the revolution—colonies and the peasantry.
7. International party of the proletariat.
8. The party and the masses.
9. Structure and organizational problems of the party—shop nuclei, street nuclei, shop committees, etc.
10. Special campaigns of the party—electoral campaigns, Soviet Russia, recruiting campaigns, Communist press.
11. The work of the shop nucleus.
a. Work of the different officers.
b. The shop paper. c. Legal and illegal methods. d. How the nucleus brings the party into the shops.
e. How the nucleus mobilizes the masses for the party campaigns.
12. Bolshevization of the party.

IN addition to meeting the needs of our educational work in line with the party's program of bolshevization the "Shop Nucleus Training Course" will also serve to maintain a steady personal contact with each of the shop nuclei through its best representative the one chosen by the nucleus to take the course and be the leader in the nuclei educational work. The nucleus members will therefore have a direct means of bringing any special problem in the shop directly to the attention of the party, highe recommittee, for solution. Thus the shop nucleus training course will help in the fnartion of the nuclei.

The first nuclei will be formed out of the existing shop nuclei and every nucleus must immediately choose one comrade and send his name to Comrade Wolfe, director of the Workers School, 108 E. 14 St.

New classes will be formed as the reorganization process progresses and new shop nuclei are organized.

The class will meet once every two weeks for six months, two hours each session. A fee of $2.50 will be charged to be paid by the shop nucleus.

SECTION SIX

(NORTHWEST TERRITORY)

Attention!

The section membership meeting of Section No. 6 which takes in the following branches: North Side Polish, Russian, Northwest Jewish, Northwest English, Karl Marx Scandinavian, Lithuanian No. 3, Lettish, Car Shop Nucleus No. 6, Ukrainian No. 1, Sioak No. 1, Irving Park English, Siovak Jefferson Park, will be held Thursday, November 12, 8 p. m. sharp at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Every member of the Workers Party attached to any one of the above named units, must attend this meeting, if he or she wishes to retain membership in the Workers (Communist) Party.

Registration of all members will take place here, for reorganization purposes and assignments, as to where the various comrades belong, will be made.

It is of the utmost importance to the successful reorganization of the party in the city of Chicago that every member belonging to Section No. 6 attend this meeting.

Russian Anniversary Number

November Issue of

THE WORKERS MONTHLY

INCLUDING:

Eight Years of Proletarian Dictatorship

By P. GREEN.

The features of the first years of the first workers' government —and a call to all workers to its defense.

Capitalism Mobilizes Against the Social Revolution

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

An analysis of the world forces that threaten Soviet Russia—and the role of Communist Parties in the present situation. (With Photographs)

Saw Gompers In Nut Dead

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

An analysis of the A. F. of L. Convention by the Editor of the Daily Worker who was present at the latest conference of the official body of American organized Labor.

Why the Anthracite Strike?

By BENJAMIN GITLOW.

Important information giving details of the forces back of the present struggle of the Pennsylvania miners.

Class Divisions in America

By JAY LOVESTONE

Facts and figures are arrayed in this keen article showing the growth and rise of the American working class

The Marx Engles Institute

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG.

The story of a great educational enterprise for workers in Soviet Russia.

The Left Wing in the Needle Trades

By WM. Z. FOSTER.

An account of a great victory in a bitter struggle—and the program on which it was won.

U. S. S. R.—1924-25

By A. A. HELLER.

A comparison of Russia Today and of four years ago. the fresh impressions of a writer on Russia who has just returned from there.

Marx and Engels on the American Labor Movement

By HEINZ NEUMAN (Germany)

The first of two remarkable articles on the American situation by the great teachers of the Revolutionary movement. Letters written in the 80s, 70s and 50s and applying to the present American conditions.

The History of the Russian Communist Party

By G. ZINOVIEV (Russia)

Another installment of this Communist classic

Book Reviews

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IGHT AGAINST EXPULSION WON BY UNION MINER

o More Public Trials, Say Officials

(By Worker Correspondent)

MINERSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 9. — lked by the rank and file in an at- ept to expel a member when ho a recently bred before Local 1642, ited Mine Workers of America, chechersville, Pa., for distributing lets on the anthracite strike, the ion officials safe-guarded them- ves against similar defeats in the ure by forcing thru a resolution a "progressive miners' committee lleged to be a Communist organiza- n), he was able to turn the attack ainst his accusers. The treachery the Lewis policy in fostering sep- ate contracts between anthracite d bituminous miners was pointed t by Herman. The leaflets, he dem- strated, were in opposition to this, ing a plea for bituminous miners to tand by the Anthracite Miners!"

Herman pointed out that, if the an- racite miners win their hard-fought ttle and refuse to work,—the bi- minous miners will later be forced t on strike, after the expiration of eir agreement, April, 1926. The an- racite miners will then be in the offi- al scabs. And that the bituminous iners are acting as scabs when they n't join in the present strike.

Charges against Herman were made Martin Brennan, social renegade, o tried to get Herman expelled on e grounds that he belonged to a al organization, for which he was istributing the leaflets. Over 100 iners attended the meeting at which erman was put "on trial." Brennan, owever, was unable to substantiate her accusations. But he succeeded getting thru the resolution which, the future, can be used as a means expelling any members that the ecialdom disapproves of, without inging the case before the union embers.

acifist Women Who Helped Last War Now Meet to Discuss Peace

Evanston churchwomen and women the bourgeoisie, among the most dent supporters of the last war, ve started a "crusade" for a capital- solution for the ending of all wars d have called a three days' confer- ce for that purpose to kid them- lves and others about their peace- ss pacifist illusions.

The conference began at the Evans n women's club when a United ates senator, a minister and a club- oman spoke

WITH POPULATION INCREASED 15% PER CENT, FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IS ON LOWER LEVEL THAN 1914

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Factory employment below the level of September, 1924, is the astonishing story told by the department of labor general index of employment for the country as a whole. Taking average employment in 1923 as 100% it shows September, 1925, at 90.9%. On the same base September, 1914, was at a 94.9% level.

The significance of this drop appears no comparison with a growth of around 15% in the country's population and an increase of 20% to 30% in factory production.

Slight increase Seasonal.

The change in employment from August to September of this year was an increase of 1.5%. This increase is seasonal. It brings the level 7.7% above September, 1924. This means nothing more than compensation for the comparatively lower level in the early months of 1925.

Out of 52 separate industries reporting to the department 40 showed gains in employment compared with September, 1924. Of the several groups food products alone showed a decline, with 7.7% fewer packing house workers, 4.7% fewer in confectionery and 2% fewer in baking.

How Industries Vary.

Textiles gained 6.6%, hosiery and knit goods 17%, silk 16.7%, men's clothing 6.4%, shirts and collars 15%, iron and steel employed 8.4% more workers with 9.7% more in the steel mills, 7.9% more in foundries and machine shops and 19.3% more in machine tool plants. Chemical industries added to employes by 10.6%.

The number employed in the vehicle group was raised 17.3% chiefly by a 33.9% gain in the automobile industry, but car building and repair plants show a loss of 7.7%. Other important gains were 39.9% in agricultural implement plants, 47.6% in rubber boot plants and 11.2% in the manufacture of automobile tires.

Only 84 Per Cent Normal.

Even with these increases the country's factories were operating an average of 84% of a normal full force of employees and 83% of full time. Figures the industries showed the following per cents full time and full force:

Sept. 1925 Industrial Operation.	Pct. of full force	Pct. of full time
Food products	85	88
Textile products	81	91
Iron and steel	76	95
Lumber, millwork, furniture	90	96
Leather products	85	93
Paper and printing	92	96
Chemical and oil	93	95
Stone, clay, glass	87	92
Stamped and enamel ware	83	96
Tobacco	87	93
Auto, wagon, cars, etc	88	95
Miscellaneous	78	94

22 Per Cent Short.

These figures show industry as a whole operating 22% short of full-time capacity. The important iron and steel group including foundries, machine shops, machine tool builders as well as the steel mills operated 30% under capacity; the miscellaneous group which includes farm implements; auto tires and electrical apparatus, 27% under; and food industries, textiles and chemical plants all 24% under full operation.

Your Union Meeting

Second Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
133	Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
461	Carpenters, Joiners, Labor Council, 314 W. 115th Street.
102	Carpenters, Writers Hall, Highland Park, Ill.
826	Clerks, Greek's, 58 W. Van Buren Street.
673	Engineers (Locomotive), 5058 Wentworth Ave.
801	Engineers (Locomotive), 2847 W. 35th St.
381	Electricians, 505 S. State St.
8705	Egg Inspectors, 418 N. Clark St.
97	Mod Carriers, 82nd and La Vergne Avenue.
15441	Federal Union, 3048 W. 26th St.
12	Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
57	Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
84	Machinists, 2518 S. Homan Ave.
915	Machinists, 4126 W. Lake St.
276	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St., 8:30 p. m.
180	Garment Workers, 178 W. Washington St.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield
141	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
272	Carpenters, Mosaic, 3441, Chicago Heights.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St
5	Mod Carriers, 225 E. 18th Street, Chicago Heights, Ill.
8	Mod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St., Chicago.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
1494	Machinists, 6234 Princeton Ave.
548	Meat Cutters, 178 W. Washington Street.
571	Meat Cutters, 5206 Houston Ave.
17548	Nurses, Funk's Grill, Gary, Ind.
130	Plumbers, 1507 Ogden Ave.
402	Plumbers, 4111 W. Madison St.
1170	Railway Carmen, 11037 Michigan Ave.
1257	Railway Carmen, 9324 S. Halsted Street.
739	Railway Clerks, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
908	Railway Clerks, 5459 S. Halsted St.
375	Railroad Trainmen, 3559 W. Madison St.
	Teamsters' District Council, 220 S. Ashland Boulevard.
47	Tile Layers, 1107 W. Washington Street.
415	Railway Carmen, 8617 Vincennes Ave., 7:30 p. m.
614	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Street.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. State St.
147	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180	Painters, 2nd fl. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
181	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
275	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
823	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
902	Furniture, Manley and Paris Sts.
2219	Railway Clerks, 508 W. Washington St.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

Coast Guards Fight Sale.

CALUMET, Mich., Nov. 9.—Coast guards here are battling a fierce gale in an effort to reach the disabled steamer Hamonic, adrift with a crew of 40 men about 25 miles off Carlton Island. Radio dispatches from the vessel broke off in the middle, leading to the belief that she is in serious straits. Another steamer, the William Roberts, is reported adrift off Alpena, in Lake Huron.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Fakers Would Rather See Strike Lost than Accept "Moscow Gold"

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Nov. 9.—During the recent metal workers' strike in Belgium—the All-Russian Metal Workers' Union, thru the mediation of Jacquemotte, the Communist member of parliament, offered the Metal Workers' Union of Belgium 50,000 francs for the support of the strike. The union officials declined to accept the money, and has now explained their reasons for so doing in the press. We quote the following extract:

"They are perpetually calling us traitors to the working class and the tools of the capitalists, and yet they send us money. If they have no dignity or logic, at any rate we have anvil to keep us from taking a cent from these people who are always calling themselves our bitterest enemies." They omit stating that this "Moscow gold" was meant to aid the rank and file who are not enemies of Moscow.

ST. LOUIS LABOR HEARS PURCELL TALK ON UNITY

Union Members Greet Labor Head

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9.— The speech of Albert A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions and fraternal delegate to the recent American Federation of Labor convention, on world trade union unity was enthusiastically received by a large audience of St. Louis trade union men and women, assembled at the Sheldon Memorial Hall, on the evening of Nov. 5.

This meeting was arranged by a committee consisting of delegates from various local unions of St. Louis of which Charles Blong, president of the St. Louis Metal Trades Council, was secretary, he was also chairman of the meeting. The American standard of living and standards in all civilized countries are being undermined by the international capitalist agitation of countries which have developed trade union movement, declared A. A. Purcell.

Not only must the organized labor groups of the entire world, including the 6,000,000 Russian trade unionists, come together in one body to raise the labor conditions and wages in Mexico, China, India and other international sweatshops, Purcell declared, but labor must also step in with united strength to prevent further capitalist wars.

"It is the duty of organized labor to oppose war by refusing to fight," he said amid enthusiastic applause. "We say when the capitalists get involved in the next war they alone shall do the fighting."

The Russian trade unions were credited by Purcell with having made tremendous changes for the better in the lives of the Russian workers since the revolution. As chairman of the British Trades Union Congress delegation to Russia in 1924 he looked closely into their work.

"The workers in other countries will sooner or later be compelled to follow the Russian example," he said. "When we workers in England crash thru and in the end we will have to crash thru, we will need the sympathy and cooperation of labor elsewhere."

The main body of his address was devoted to explaining the deep-flowing economic currents that are playing workers in all countries in the grip of a consolidated international financial octopus which can no longer be fought on merely national lines by the trade unions. When unions raise wages in Britain or country capital evades the sea and makes the identical goods in low-wage unorganized countries, not only making more profit but putting the home trade unions out of business thru unemployment, Purcell showed. And then he hammered home his world unity argument, all unions uniting to organize the backward countries and by transportation and other boycotts crippling the capitalist offensive.

Interstate Commerce Body Member Upholds Jim-Crowing of Negro

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9 —A recommendation that the railroads of the south and the Pullman company be acquitted of charges of racial discrimination was laid before the interstate commerce commission by one of its examiners who "investigated" the subject.

Reporting adversely on a complaint by E. Crosby, a Negro doctor, who asked for $120,000 damages, John McChord, the examiner, reported that "unjust discrimination or prejudice against persons of the colored race has not been shown as alleged."

The Pullman proved that in 1922 and 1923 Pullman tickets had been refused him and attorneys of his race in the south, the commission made the report to uphold the Pullman company.

Philadelphia, Notice:

Weber Printing Co.

350 N. FIFTH STREET.

Workers Look at— But Can't Touch— "Model" Bungalow

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MONESSEN, Pa., Nov. 9.—Monessen workers are being given an unusual treat this week—it's better than going to the "movies." Thru the auspices of the Monessen Improvement Co., they have the opportunity of seeing the kind of home that Monessen business men live in. The affair is called a "model" home.

This company has opened for public inspection one of their newly-built houses in a "good and welfare" scheme to help local business men advertise their wares. The only six rooms are contained in the "simple but beautiful" abode, it took the cooperation of about a dozen firms to furnish it. Upholsterers, dry goods merchants, plumbers, jewelers, decorators, hardware dealers, etc. And it is located in a well-pruned neighborhood, with provisions already made for lawn, shrubbery, boulevards, etc.—not to mention an embryo garage. Nothing is lacking to provide human comfort except perhaps such incidentals as a parlor maid and a cook, and eventually—a footman.

For the worker, of course, the exhibit amounts to a case of "look, but don't touch." The model home can be obtained only at the expenditure of the far from paltry sum of $10,000.

Workers of Monessen who make possible such homes (for others) live in "model" dwellings something like this: a two or three room shack, with no front yard—the porch extending to the sidewalk—and the furniture consisting mostly of boxes. This "model" workers' home also has the advantage being located near the mills, with all the conveniences of smoke, ore dust and noise.

But it isn't for sale—just for rent—and from the "company," at that.

Work on Tax Bill with Doors Barred

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Behind closed doors, with even the democrats barred, the republican framers of the new tax reduction bill began the actual construction today of a measure that they claim will lop between $300,000,000 to $100,000,000 from the American taxpayers' bill.

They expect to have it ready for the immediate attention of congress when it convenes on Dec. 7.

The gross amount of the reduction and many other details are undecided and incomplete.

The democrats, headed by Representative John N. Garner of Texas, probably will bring in their own bill, the chief feature of which will be the total exemption of all incomes below the $5,000 class.

Works of work behind closed doors with the great masses of data and figures deposited during two weeks of public hearings confront the republican committee. The republicans themselves are far from united on the remedies the party will offer, and some sharp debating is expected in executive session before a completed bill emerges.

Professor Discovers "Fountain of Youth"

VIENNA, Nov. 9.—Details of a new and highly successful method for rejuvinating women were announced at an address of the Academy of Science here by Dr. Eugene Steinbach, internationally famous for his researches in rejuvenation.

Dr. Steinach said that he achieved his old age cure by introducing an extract obtained from the female organism into the bodies of women desiring to be young again.

Furniture Finishers to Form Union Nov. 11

An attempt to organize the piano, phonograph and furniture finishers that work in factories and for furniture stores, will be made Wednesday evening, November 11, at 741 Blue Island avenue, at 7:30, according to the committee attempting to organize workers at this trade.

The committee invites all those who work in the furniture stores and furniture manufacturing establishments in the city to attend this meeting.

GERMAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS ARE AGAIN FOR SALE

Won't Oppose Locarno If Given Jobs

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Nov. 9—Fourteen political parties are to fight in the German reichstag when it opens Nov. 20, over the Locarno pact. The division runs in three groups, the right with the nationalist; the center, with the people's party and the catholic party and the democratic party; the left opposition to Locarno at present contains the social-democrats and the Communists.

But the social-democrats, as usual, are opposing Locarno with the idea of many votes to support it with the powerful people's party, the party of the big employers and commercial powers.

The democrats, who support Locarno, are urging that the cabinet guarantee to the social-democrats that the German government and the Prussian government will remain in control of the center coalition insuring the social-democrats plenty of jobs in these governments if they will support the Locarno pact.

Sick Ex-Soldier Drops Dead at Mother's Door

LINDON, Nov. 9.—One hour after he had left the Newington institution, William James Philpott, twenty-six, an ex-service man, was found dying at his mother's door at Morecombe street, Walworth.

At the inquest yesterday it was stated that Philpott was gassed in France and received a pension until June, 1922, when it was stopped.

Since then he had been unable to work, and his mother, a hard working woman, had supported him and paid for his lodgings.

A policeman found him leaning against his mother's door groping for the handle. Asked what was the matter, he replied: "I am finished," and collapsed on the pavement, and died.

The assistant master of the Newington institution said that Philpott was admitted as an infirmary case, but discharged himself.

The coroner recorded a verdict that Philpott died as the result of gas poisoning.

Not in the Movies

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Nov. 9. —Matt Burt, a cow-puncher and an unidentified man have been killed in a running gun battle, climaxing a fight between cattleman and bootleggers at Government Hole, Calif., a lonely spot in the desert, according to word received here today by Sheriff Shay. Deputies have been rushed to the scene from here.

Fenway Hotel Owners Apply for Injunction

By HERBERT BENJAMIN

(Worker Correspondent)

CLEVELAND Nov. 9.—Members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance, on strike against the Fenway Hall, a resident hotel for the "elite," have been named in a temporary injunction secured by the Euclid-Fairmont Co. owners of this and several other hotels.

Apply for Injunction

The strike was called Sept. 21 when the company not only failed to keep its promise to sign an agreement recognizing the union, but discharged all employes known to be members of the union. Several workers who previously were not members of the union joined in the walkout and the strikers have been picketing the hotel since. "The owners have made every attempt to secure scabs to replace the workers on strike. Cooks have been hired thru a scab agency in Chicago and sent here. Anyone as there workers found they were expected to scab on striking workers they refused to work and demanded that their transportation be refunded. This so infuriated the manager of the hotel, that he threatened the workers with a gun. Failing to intimidate the workers in this way, the owners have now turned to the courts for aid.

In their petition the owners claim that they have lost patronage and are threatened with bankruptcy unless they concede the demands of the union or obtain relief from the courts. There is a strong feeling among the membership of the union that the injunction made permanent must be resisted. The conviction is also growing among the membership that the union must remove the restrictions barring Negro workers from membership in the union.

Negro Workers Join Strike

It is pointed out that on several occasions, when the union called a strike, the bosses hired Negro workers who are denied membership in the union, to replace the strikers. Many Negro cooks and waiters have refused to scab on their white fellow workers. A number of them have joined the strike of the Fenway Hall, but when they applied for admission to the union, they were rejected. The removal of the restriction to the admission of Negro workers, would unite the restaurant employes of the city and ensure the union control of the industry.

The union now has several resolutions dealing with the matter of restaurants, injunctions and admission of Negro workers under consideration.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK

DENTIST

645 Smithfield Street

PITTSBURGH, PA.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



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5265. Cut in 4 sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3¼ yards of 36 inch material. Price 12c.

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5039. Cut in 9 sizes: 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 inches bust measure with corresponding waist measure, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47 and 49 inches. To make a dress as illustrated for a 44 inch bust requires 5 yards of 36 inch striped material, and ⅝ yard of plain for facings. The width at the foot is 1¾ yard. Price 12c.



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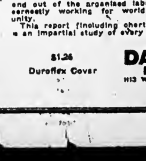
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The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia

RUSSIA TODAY

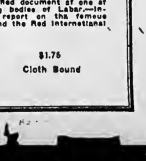


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Communist

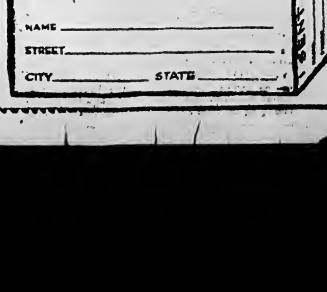
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Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates an application.

Gitlow to Prison

Ben Gitlow was committed to Sing Sing prison yesterday to finish his sentence of five to ten years, which sentence he received upon being found guilty of violation of the "criminal anarchy" statute, a law placed upon the New York statute books on the wave of hysteria following the assassination at Buffalo of President McKinley. Never intended for any purpose other than preventing conspiracy to assassinate public officials, and advocacy thereof, this law remained for years a dead letter.

But when the Russian revolution came and its reflex profoundly affected the socialist movement of the world, resulting in the Communist elements breaking away from the social patriots in the old parties, capitalism was confronted with the necessity of devising legal excuses to crush the movement. The ruling class never feared the socialist party, but when the young, virile Communist movement sprang into existence, criminal syndicalist and criminal anarchy laws were placed upon statute books in many states. In New York the old criminal anarchy law was resurrected and used in an effort to crush the Communist movement.

Gitlow was one of the first victims of this revamped law and for participating in publishing the left wing manifesto of the socialist party was tried, convicted and sentenced to an indeterminate sentence of from five to ten years. This savage sentence proved to the world that the American courts were far more vicious and despotic than even the courts of the kaiser of Germany. In Germany, Karl Liebknecht received a sentence of but two and a half years for the admitted crime of treason to the imperialist government in time of war. In New York Gitlow was sentenced to ten years for merely aiding in publishing a manifesto of the Communist elements within the socialist party.

Comrade Gitlow's record in the left wing of the socialist party and in the Communist movement parallels the history of that movement itself. As an effective fighter in the ranks of labor he is thoroly hated and feared by the capitalist class and its instrument of oppression—the state, with its courts, police and prisons.

Gitlow in jail forcibly exposes the fraudulent character of the democracy that we bear so much about. It is a direct blow at free speech, and carried to its logical conclusion outlaws a political party embracing doctrines that challenge the supremacy of the capitalist class. The only reason the whole party is not still victimized is because the contemptible scoundrels serving the ruling class now try to revive in the minds of the workers the illusion of capitalist democracy that received such a rude jolt during and after the war.

The capitalist government has the power to jail Gitlow today, but the time will come when the working class of this country will batter down any jail that the ruling class may improvise to hold revolutionists, freeing them in order that they may aid in the revolt that will place the capitalists in jail for their crimes against the working class.

Furriers in Convention

The convention of the Furriers' Union that opened in New York yesterday is a mile post in the struggle of the rank and file to wrest control of the organization from the hands of the reactionary officials and place it in the hands of representatives of the membership, who will strive to organize the industry and defend the interests of the workers against the employers. The present policy of the reactionary officialdom, led by President Morris Kaufman, is to crush the militant members and wreck every attempt to improve the conditions in the shops.

Like the whole reactionary officialdom of the American labor movement, the petty despots of the Furriers' Union strive to enforce autocratic rules against the demands of the membership by endeavoring to exterminate those who fight to improve conditions. When they are attacked as officials they raise a loud clamor that the union has been attacked. Like the Gompersites of the A. F. of L. they visualize themselves as the union.

Organized under the influence of the labor-hating, reactionary *Jewish Daily Forward* and the socialist clique of labor lieutenants of capitalism, the Furriers' officialdom will fight to the last in order to continue in strategic positions that will enable them effectively to serve the employers.

The left wing is organized upon the principle of fighting for the elementary demands of the membership; it program that will strengthen the organization and enable it to function against the bosses.

This is the line-up: *The left wing fighting against the bosses, challenging the power of the entrenched right wing defending the interests of the bosses.*

Pawns of Imperialism

French frightfulness against the Druse tribesmen, that brought all of Syria into the struggle and reached a climax in the storming of Damascus, was carried out under the orders of General Sarrail, a staunch supporter of the Herriot radical socialist clique. In the anti-climax of this struggle the socialists expose still more flagrantly their role as agents of imperialism.

In the session of the chamber of deputies the latter part of last week the Communist members severely assailed the government's policy and demanded to know the facts regarding the revolt of the Jebel Druses, the storming of Damascus and the whole of the story of General Sarrail.

Aristide Briand, minister of foreign affairs, in an effort to save the Painleve government, proposed adjournment of the discussion until the return of Sarrail. The Briand despises the socialists and it is known that his political maneuvering is toward the creation of a powerful center bloc with Poincarelites, the depraved socialists supported his move in the chamber, thereby enabling the Painleve government to remain in power.

The Communists alone fought against a continuation of the Syrian war and demanded withdrawal of French troops and the liberation of Syria, while the socialists, true to their type thruout the world again demonstrated the fact that imperialism can always rely upon their support. As betrayers of the working class and the colonial movement for liberation they play a role not less vile than that of the armed mercenaries who conduct the actual butchery.

Clara Zetkin Reports On Work Among Women

Before Communist Women's Congress

My report will be brief. The point of greatest importance is to hear the reports given by the representatives of the individual sections.

The task set the International Women's Secretariat was the execution of the decisions of the V. World Congress and of the international Communist Women's Conference. This task consisted of the complex ideological and organizatory incorporation of Communist work among women into the general work of the Party. This task has nothing to do with the question of the right and duty of women comrades to co-operate, on terms of perfect equality as members of the Sections, in all work, actions and struggles in the Communist Parties. This right and this duty are beyond question. Our task is to win over the broad masses of working women for the principles of Communism, and to make them act as one with these principles that their faith becomes action. The masses of proletarian women must be induced to take part in all the economic, political, and social struggles of the proletariat and to do this under the leadership of the Communist Parties and of the Communist International.

Organization Work Necessary.

The Communist Parties must create suitable organs for the accomplishment of this task. In every leading body—from the national Central down to the nucleus—one member is to be specially entrusted with the duty of systematically organizing the work among the masses of the women. This member whether a man or a woman comrade—must of course receive the help of the necessary technical aids and auxiliaries. The work of the women's secretary or women's secretariat must be complemented by the co-operation of auxiliary organs: women's committees, women's agitation committees, etc. The International Women's Secretariat has set the example of complete incorporation. In every question it invariably co-operates with the corresponding working departments of Communist international. It has done this with reference to the Department for Agitation and Propaganda, the Organization Bureau and the Co-operative Department. It invites representatives of the various Sections to take part in its meetings. It co-operates with the related revolutionary organizations: the Red International of Labor Unions, the Peasants' International, Youth International, International Red Relief and International Workers Aid.

Unfortunately the ideological and organizatory incorporation of Communist work among women is still exceedingly incomplete in the majority of the Sections of the West. Very few of the Communist Parties possess the required apparatus.

Guard Against Erroneous Tendancies.

The central incorporation of work among women has made the greatest progress in Germany. But here is still much left to be desired here in the districts and centres.

In France the central organ has been created by the appointment of a woman secretary, but until quite recently her activity was confined almost solely to Paris.

In Italy earnest endeavors have been made towards the organization of a good apparatus, despite Fascism. Here there is a national women's secretariat, reinforced by a national women's committee, composed of representatives of the large provinces. 29 federal women's agitation committees have already sprung into existence, but the Party has not yet organized and developed the work sufficiently in the various centres.

The apparatus is still exceedingly imperfect in England. The national woman secretary receives practically no technical aid, and in the various districts and centres there is a lack of organs making it possible to co-operate with the Central for the awakening and mobilisation of the masses.

Czecho-Slovakia possesses a well developed apparatus for work among the women. Unfortunately, up to the present we have no definite information as to the relation between the various departments, as to the sanitatory relations to the party executive, to the party press, etc.

In the United States the organization—so it appears to us—does not seem to have been commenced on right lines of our work.

This has however been the case in Austria and Holland in Sweden and Norway there are still many remains of the old social democratic forme of organization. We have no definite data of the state of affairs in Poland, the party there being obliged to work illegally or semi-illegally.

As a general rule we find the two following erroneous tendencies with regard to the incorporation of women's work into the general work of the party. Despite the repeated decisions of the World Congresses there are still independent women's communist organizations, working side by side with the party. And on the other hand there is a tendency to deny the necessity of special systematic work among the masses of proletarian women, by means of special organs. Both tendencies must be overcome.

What has been accomplished towards carrying out the work itself? The World Congress and the Women's conference laid special emphasis upon the extreme importance of reaching the working women in the shops and factories. This is closely bound up with the organization of the party with regard to factory nucleus work, and with the growing economic struggles of the proletariat. Unfortunately, work in this direction has not yet made much progress.

Germany Accomplishes Most

The best work has been done by the Communist Party in Germany, though even more it is by no means perfect. A beginning has been made with the work of organization among the working women in large industrial centers, such as Berlin, Saxony, Thuringia and Wurtemberg. The initiative has been taken by the women's departments, these entering into communication with party and trade union functionaries. Special success is reported from the work among the women textile workers of Thuringia. In Gera it was possible to convocate a delegate's meeting among the women textile workers, and this elected a permanent women's committee. A committee of women home workers' was founded in Berlin. Systematic work towards organizing the women

Call On World Proletariat to Protest Persecution

(Continued from page 1)

minorities:

Peasants Appeal for Aid.

"To all workers' and peasants' organizations.

"Help us to defend ourselves and do not allow the Polish hangmen to continue making game of the White Russian peasants. Do not allow the destruction of the trade unions and other workers' organizations of western White Russia.

"Comrades, workers and peasants.

"We, the undersigned, workers and peasants of the Belostok region (Western White Russia) having escaped from the cruel Polish inquisition deem it our proletarian right and duty to ask you for help. Having been witnesses of the brutalities and cruel murders of the banzmen of the Polish capitalists and landowners, and having ourselves been inmates of the dungeons of the defensive (Polish intelligence department) from some of which we have escaped by sheer luck, we cannot remain silent but must tell you of the horrors perpetuated in Poland.

"It is almost impossible to describe what is happening now in Dolsk, in the Belostok region.

Campaign Against Workers.

"In August the Polish intelligence department began a regular campaign to destroy the workers' and peasants' movement of the Belostok region. Every day tens and hundreds of arrested workers and peasants were brot into Belsk from the various parts of the region. Those subject to arrest included all prominent trade union workers, all peasants suspected by the intelligence department, workers in receipt of legal opportunist (social democratic) papers, White Russian teachers and anyone denounced to agents of the intelligence department or by provocateurs. Arrests took place in Belostok, Zabludovo, Sopoeti, Mikhalovo, and other villages and localities. On the road to Belsk the arrested were beaten and ill-treated in every possible manner.

"Among the arrested there were old men and women and little children, who were taken in lieu of relations who could not be found and whose arrest was intended.

"Towards the end of August there were already 700 prisoners in Bielsk. As the prison could not hold them all some of them were quartered in the hospital and in barracks.

How They Were Examined.

"The arrested people were taken to the hospital where they were stripped naked. Then they were taken to a room with drawn blinds where the higher police officials were awaiting them at the chief of the intelligence department, Kozicovsky, the commissary Schlusseltchik, and others. Here the wild orgy began. The first question was: 'Are you a Communist?' and if a non-party peasant or worker answered that he was not a Communist, forms of torture were applied unknown during the czarist regime and during the Inquisition; the unfortunate person was gagged, bound and in this condition was thrown against the wall, the legs and arms were tied with a string, a stick was inserted and the victim was thrown into the air. This procedure continued as a rule until the victim fainted. Then cold water was poured on him or her and 'the work' began again.

"Hot salt water mixed with urine was poured down the throat of the victims. Needles were pushed under the nails; needles were also made red hot and stuck into the soles; the soles of his feet were then beaten and if the person under examination had not yet fainted, fire was applied to the soles of his feet until he lost consciousness and then he was again revived.

Confessions Forced.

"But if a peasant or worker, unable to stand the torture, 'confessed' that he was a Communist, he was asked to give the name of the leaders, etc. As he did not know what answer to give to these questions, he was again tortured. He was beaten on the head with sticks. Water was poured into the nose until the stomach began to swell and a policeman sat on the swollen stomach, then the victim's nose was torn out by the root. Lips were burned with lighted cigarettes, Commissary Schlussaltchik applied the burning cigarettes, and the bruised and half-dead victim was thrown into the hospital until the next dose of torture.

"The prisoners were not allowed to see relations nor to receive food. It was only permitted to bring underclothes which had to be changed frequently, the old underclothes which were saturated with blood were burned.

People Move From Village.

"It is difficult to find words to describe the horrors inflicted on the inhabitants of Belsk. People were kept awake by the unearthly cries of the tormented prisoners. Many inhabitants of Belsk have left the place in order to escape witnessing this unheard of terror.

"Panic reigns in the whole of western White Russia. Peaceful inhabitants are living continually in the fear that the same fate will be meted out to them. Towns and villages are full of agents-provocateurs who bring more and more victims to the hangmen.

"At present about 200 people are subjected to these tortures.

Socialists Aid Hangmen.

"The Polish bourgeois press and the pseudo-socialists—the Polish socialist party—deliberately keep silent about these prisoners and the horrors perpetrated on them, just as they keep silent about the mass arrests and brutal tortures inflicted on the 3,000 Ukrainians and White Russians arrested in April, 1925, suppiying the working class of Europe with lying statements on the position of the workers, peasants, and national minorities in Poland.

Send Delegations.

"These prisoners have no opportunity to tell anyone about their sufferings and treated and bruised they are without any help whatever. The ardent wish of these prisoners is t
the international proletariat and pe
many should send workers' and pe
sant delegations to Poland in order i
they should see for themselves
what length the Polish bourgeoi
and intelligence department are
ing, in order that they might see
tortured and bruised bodies of th
brother workers and peasants.

Protest Against Terror.

"In fulfillment of the request of t
tortured prisoners, we, who ha
escaped from this hell, approach
workers' and peasants' organizati
and all workers' and peasant par
mentary fractions with the request
help the workers and peasants lina
ing in Polish prisons, to prot
against the unheard of brutalities a
insults and to send delegations
Poland, where having convinced the
selves on the spot, in Bielsk, that
what we had said is only an ina
tesimal part of the actual horro
they will compel the Polish gove
ment to put a stop to the brutalit
and atrocities, which are unprecede
ed in the history of the world.

"Stephan Savitshuk, Prushani d
trict, Sherashefi, village Sulkovi
sena; David Gurevitsch, Bielsk distri
Belovesh, village Kivatshino; Vikes
Sedon, Belsk district, Belovesh, v
lage Kivatshino; Vladimir Bartas
vitch, Belsk district, Belovesh, villa
Kivatshino; Vladislaw Novtat
Prushani district, Noskow, vill
Barinovitsky; Pavel Konyuk, Pru
ani district, Noskow district, villa
Salesye."

Small Industry in China

By James H. Dolsen

THE fact that all stages in the transition from primitive hand work to the most highly developed capitalistic industry may be found in large areas in China is evident from a study of economic conditions as officially reported.

While modern large-scale production takes place chiefly in the treaty ports and large cities of the coast the interior places, even those of great importance and size, may, like Peking, be characterized by a large number of small establishments in which a few workers and apprentices work under the direct supervision of the master. Indeed in the majority of cases the owner toils side by side with his employes.

Rug Industry of Peking.

OUT of the thousands of workshops in Peking, designated as factories, there are hardly a score which are of any consequence. Most of them employ under 100 workers and are only partly mudernized. In the rug industry, for example, there were in 1920 a total of 354 establishments. Of the nineteen of these which were well-known to the public the largest employed 200 operatives and 8 apprentices. The use of a very large number of apprentices as compared to skilled workers is shown in the fact that the third in size hired 300 apprentices to 30 trained weavers. Another place employed five operatives with apprentices and another had but one craftsman with 31 apprentices.

The apprentices were from 13 to 20 years old and their term ran for 3 years. They received their board and lodging and a meager allowance at the end of each year. The operatives were paid 20 cents to 30 cents for each kung they finished, being required to complete 30 kung a month. A kung is a square foot of rug woven in 9 warps and the same number of woofs.

The simplest rug factory requires a



capital of less than $100 and is operated by the proprietor with a few apprentices in a native shack.

Other Industries in Same Stage.

OTHER industries in Peking are in the same intermediate stage. Out of over 100 cotton mills only three have over 100 employes including the apprentices. There are innumerable printing plants but only two of any size. Of the seven iron works the most important had 450 operatives and 170 apprentices. Only one other had over a hundred employes.

The making of cloisonne ware is an important business. There is one large factory with 350 workers. The rest are very small family affairs using hand labor only. The manufacture of glassware has been known to the Chinese for countless centuries yet the plants are generally small, using the crudest and most primitive methods.

The largest employs 20 craftsmen to 110 apprentices. Two hosiery knitting mills out of the 76 were of any size. At that time the four modern flour mills were closed because the imported flour from mills in America was cheaper, an interesting illustration of the way in which the more efficient, highly-paid labor of our own country, scientifically exploited with capitalist control of huge sources of supply, can drive out of a native market its own home production.

Child Workers Preferred.

THE largest industrial establishment seems to have a branch of the Tanhua Match company. Here over 1,000 were employed. Of these one-half were children engaged in the packing department where it was stated they were preferred to adults "not because of the cheapness of their labor but because of the deftness of their hands." However, the fact of their working at less than half what the adults get very evidently played a considerable part in their selection. The Sonhsahin Brewery, the only Chinese-owned one in northern China, has 270 operatives and 200 apprentices. The Peking Electric Light company, which employs 290 men, accords the best working conditions and wages. Its employes receive from $10 to $70 a month with their meals. There is a pension for the injured and 50 per cent of the net profits go to the workers as a yearly bonus.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

PROVES WHITE THUGS BEGAN DETROIT RIO

State Witness Admi Stones Were Thrown

DETROIT, Nov. 9. Clarence D
row Saturday made his first succe
ful assault on the contention of sta
attorneys that the killing of Le
Breitner during a race riot here
September was unprovoked.

The state has produced many w
nesses who declared that while th
were crowds around the home of
Oscian H. Sweet, colored physici
and their of the eleven colored
fendants on trial for murder, th
was no sign of violence and that t
two volleys of gunshots came fr
the house without any move tow
it being made by those outside.

But Saturday Edward Wettiauf
state witness, under cross-exami
tion by Darrow, admitted that he h
seen stones thrown at the Sw
house.

Lasky Is Optimistic That Fight on Movie Trust Will Be Fizz

Charges of violation of the Sher
anti-trust law in the moving pict
trust sponsored by the famous Pl
ers-Lasky does not phase the vi
president of the company one bit,
has made known to interviewers
the Drake Hotel where he attended
conference and feast of executiv
and sales officials of the corporatio
When asked about his guess of th
outcome of the Nov 24th hearing o
charges made by the examiner for t
federal trade commission, Jesse
Lasky replied that he was "very o
timistic."

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against Imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow! Have Your Union Join in Demand for His Release!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. II. No. 260. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1925 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

We Must Win the Fight For The Daily Worker!

Our Paper in Danger of Suspension Unless Immediate and Redoubled Help Comes

THE DAILY WORKER, its plant and building in the hands of its creditors thru court action, would mean a calamity for the Communist movement in the United States. That danger is staring The DAILY WORKER in the face.

It is an immediate danger. Unless all the members of the party and the sympathizers with our cause rally to the defense of The DAILY WORKER thru a redoubled effort and quick action to send funds, that danger may be a reality during the coming week.

THE situation has come about because of the failure to rally quickly enough the support of the funds to save The DAILY WORKER. A working class paper, particularly a Communist paper, cannot be published daily without a deficit. Last year we made up the deficit of The DAILY WORKER thru raising a $30,000 "Insure The DAILY WORKER for 1925" fund. As a consequence of this magnificent support for The DAILY WORKER, the paper went thru until September without further appeals. Now it is necessary to raise $40,000 to liquidate the accumulated debts and insure the publication of our paper for another year.

The situation which now exists is that obligations for paper, for raw material and the wages in the printing plant have accumulated and must be met. The DAILY WORKER must deal with capitalist institutions which have the power to go into court if The DAILY WORKER does not meet its obligations.

THE situation is that there are accumulated obligations with the business concerns with which The DAILY WORKER deals which demand payment immediately. If they do not get payment they have recourse to the courts.

The Central Executive Committee of the party believes that it is the loyalty of the members of the party to the institution they have built, The DAILY WORKER, that will prevent such a calamity happening to our movement.

What is required is quick and generous support. The party members must rally en masse to the work of saving The DAILY WORKER for our movement.

Within the next two weeks at least $10,000 in cash must come into the offices of The DAILY WORKER, to avert the catastrophe, and this must be followed by additional sums during the succeeding two weeks to make the total funds needed to save and insure The DAILY WORKER. This is a heavy task but it is not an impossible task for those who are the vanguard of the American revolutionary movement and who have built The DAILY WORKER and have supported it so splendidly in the past.

The Central Executive Committee of the party has taken all the possible steps to mobilize the resources of the party to save The DAILY WORKER. However, all that has been done to secure funds immediately will not help unless the party membership shares the task by rushing immediate donations to The DAILY WORKER and raising the $10,000 needed during the next two weeks.

Other Party Papers Involved.

IT is not only the life of The DAILY WORKER which is involved in this crisis. There is bound up with The DAILY WORKER the Workers Monthly and the literature department of the party. The printing plant and the home of the party and The DAILY WORKER are involved. The DAILY WORKER plant publishes the papers of the Young Workers League, the South Slavic section, the Greek section, and the Polish section.

The regular appearance of all these papers is involved in the fight to save The DAILY WORKER.

A Miracle of Militant Support Needed.

THERE is the latent strength in our movement which has never been mobilized which can save The DAILY WORKER but it must be mobilized now. The party can save The DAILY WORKER if for once it can perform the miracle of mobilizing all its power for the fight for the institution which is the heart of our movement.

Every branch secretary must immediately send in all the funds available.

Every circulator of The DAILY WORKER coupon lists must send in the money collected.

Every party member must send in a contribution direct to The DAILY WORKER—$10, $5, a $1 bill.

Comrades and sympathizers who can make substantial loans for three months are urged to send in $100, $50, $25, repayment of which will be guaranteed by The DAILY WORKER and the party.

Comrades, Monday's issue of The DAILY WORKER must have at least a page filled with the names and donations of those comrades and sympathizers who have acted in answer to the call and who have aided in achieving the miracle of saving The DAILY WORKER for the Communist movement.

Until the catastrophe which faces The DAILY WORKER is averted there is no other work of greater importance for the party than the work of raising the funds to save The DAILY WORKER.

We must avert the threatening disaster. Act quickly.

Central Executive Committee,
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA.
C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary.

KAUFMAN MACHINE IN FURRIERS' TRIES TO RESCUE ITSELF FROM DEFEAT BY COMMITTEE CONTROL

By WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 12.—The third day of the Furriers' Union convention opened with an acknowledgement by the Kaufman machine of the blow administered by the left wing opposition at yesterday's session in seating Ben Gold, which was a victory of the New York joint board over the international machine.

The acknowledgement was grudgingly made by the appointment of prominent delegates of the New York board as officers of important committees. Gold was made secretary and Gross chairman of the resolutions committee; Winchefsky chairman and Gross secretary of the education and organization committee; Shachtman and Sorkin, joint board delegates, were placed on the committee on law and constitution. Other delegates were assigned to officers' reports and other committees.

Liberality Only Apparent.

This apparent liberality is, however, a concealed policy of diplomacy with which Kaufman hopes to retain control thru a maneuver similar to that used by Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of disarming the opposition, avoiding a split and putting thru some deals to patch up a majority against the clearcut left wingers who number about twenty five in the convention and who, together with the anti-Kaufman elements on the New York joint board and other sympathizers, make up a slight majority in the convention.

In this move, Kaufman is trying to apply the French adage that "He who takes a step backward may take a greater leap forward."

The left wingers have been watching these maneuvers and aimed to force the fight, understanding that Kaufman is employing these diplomatic maneuvers as a means of getting out of a fight corner.

Use All Schemes Possible

Meyer London, Socialist, also delayed in the city today, ostensibly to address the convention, but really to pull wires for the Kaufman machine. Kaufman will succeed in this game he is playing even if he will lose.

Today's sessions were devoted to reading the regular and supplementary reports of the general executive board. The labor banquet and entertainment against the New York joint board, distributed to all delegates and friends, on the floor with the intention of prejudicing the delegates.

Attacks Communists.

It contains a long series of charges regarding the joint board of New York and goes back to 1920 to build up a case against the present board. It contains an attack against the Communists and the usual Sam Gompers stuff so unanimously got up in 32 pages.

After reading the report was referred to the committee controlled by Kaufman's members. Upon Gold's motion, the committee was instructed to report the next morning. The remainder of the day was spent in reading the G. E. B. report which moves how well the machine organizes the unorganized.

The report bracketly states that in Absit Verum it spent $2,000 sum raising two organizers to look after a strike of twenty workers and that after three months the strike was called off because "time destroyed trade. We decided to suspend strike activities temporarily."

The report also claims organization

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PURCELL GIVEN HEARTY OVATION AT CLEVELAND, O.

Federation of Labor Is Sponsor for Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Nov. 12.—Albert A. Purcell, president of the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions and fraternal delegate to the recent American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City from the British labor unions, received an ovation at his meeting in Cleveland at the Engineers' Auditorium where he spoke on world trade union unity.

Cleveland Federation Backs Meet.

This meeting was arranged by the Cleveland Federation of Labor and Harry Mehaughlin, president of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, acted as chairman of the meeting at which Purcell urged that the workers of all countries unite in a drive against international capitalism.

Purcell outlined the situation of the trade unions in the various countries of Europe. He showed how the trade union movement in Austria had been split up into three sections, owing to the patrolling up of Austria Hungaria. He showed that the labor movements of Czecho-Slovakia was divided into three different federations and that in Greece, Roumania, Poland, Bulgaria and Hungary the trade union movement is harassed and suppressed. In Roumania there are 2,000 legal criminals in jail merely for their activities of building up the trade union movement. In Egypt and Palestine they have the key names of trade unions, which are being driven from pillar to post.

In England there are at least 2,000,000 unemployed, including the Lord and certified nobles. There are sections in the country where there are thousands of young workers who have left school and have not yet been able to get a position. The "die hards" about giving these unemployed a "dole." That is the sneering word that they use for the unemployment insurance for which the workers furnish the funds. When the dole of Westminster gets his hundreds of thousands of pounds a year, he does not call it a dole, although he is far less

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TODAY

Wm. F. Dunne writes the first of a series of articles from the anthracite coal fields—in this issue.

Read It—Pass It On

'HUSK' GIRL FATHER IS FREED FOLLOWING JURY DISAGREEMENT IN TRIAL

LITTLETON, Colo., Nov. 12—The trial of the elderly country doctor for the murder of his "husk-girl" daughter has come to an end. Dr. Harold Elmer Blazer has been freed of the charge of murder, following a disagreement of the jury.

The jury after many hours of battle were unable to reach a verdict. Judge Samuel W. Johnson dismissed the jury which had been hopelessly deadlocked for a number of hours. Upon dismissal the statement by the jury showed that but one man had stood against acquittal of the doctor on the charge of murder. Blazer was freed after the prosecutor had asked that the charges be dismissed.

REPORT THAT FENG SEIZES PEKING, CHINA

Expected to Wage War on Chang Tso-Lin

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 12 — Dispatches from China yet unconfirmed state that the provisional president, Tuan Chi-jui and his war minister, Wu Kwang-hsin are virtually held prisoners in Peking by a sudden seizure of the capital city by the troops of General Feng Yu-hsiang. The report comes from Shanghai.

This dispatch indicates that Feng Yu-hsiang who has been consolidating his forces near and west of Peking has taken the field to collaborate with the forces from the central provinces of Wu Pei-fu and General Sun Chuan-fang of Chekiang province to drive the arch reactionary tool of imperialist interests, Chang Tso-lin.

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Regards Feng as Important

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 Opening of hostilities between the christian General Feng and Chang Tso-lin means becoming of a most important military phase in the Chinese revolution, according to Soviet officials who have been in close touch with the acting Cantonese Generalissimo Khai Suk Min, it is believed here.

The time is well chosen for Feng to give a decisive war Soviet officials declare. There is no effort to conceal the Soviet sympathy for Feng.

Italian and American Movie Interests Want Soviet Russia's Films

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 Italian and American cinema films are negotiating with Russian producers for the exportation of Soviet films for which there is a growing demand abroad. Among the films to be shortly sent to Italy, Germany, America and France are: "The Cross-Country Automobile Race," "The Modern Women," "Lord Goldhelds," etc.

The Red Star Cinema company has released a sensation film just completed, entitled "Rejuvenation." The film is the result of three years work under the guidance of leading scientific specialists.

Bremen Enters Port with Six Casualties; Storm Damages Ship

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 Battered from stem to stern, after riding out the most terrific storm in the thirty years' experience of her captain, the South German Lloyd liner Bremen, with six casualties among her passengers and many of her crew, docked at her pier in this port and docked at Hoboken. Her entire superstructure damaged.

(Continued on page 2)

RENT HOMES TO WORKERS AT COST IS DEMAND PRESENTED AT CITY HALL BY DELEGATION OF WORKING WOMEN

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 Members of the United Council of Working Class Women invaded the city hall today to present arguments for city built houses to rent to workers at prices within their means, not above cost.

In 1923 the governor's commission for investigation of the housing situation in New York City submitted a report which aroused the whole city especially the workers, who are the real sufferers.

This report gave a picture of unbearable housing conditions, unsanitary surroundings and overhead rents it was a damning indictment against the laws that were passed in 1920 for the report proved that those laws failed to relieve the rent and housing crisis.

The united council pointed out in 1923 that the extension of the rent laws to 1928 would not benefit the great masses of workers, furthermore the council declares that the special compulsion report on rent and housing stands today as correct as it stood in 1923.

The rents remain high, the landlords make few or no repairs, we are compelled to live in unwholesome houses. Fifteen are still the workers' quarters and the workers are still in the grip of the greedy landlords as they were in the past years, and as they will be in the future under the extension of the rent laws.

The workers cannot pay $25 per room in the newly built tax exempt houses, consequently, three and four families must live in three and four rooms, or live in firetrap tenements

(Continued on page 2)

RUMORS AND COUNTER-RUMORS OF ANTHRACITE SETTLEMENT DO NOT SHAKE DISCIPLINE OF U. M. W. OF A.

The following is the first of a series of articles by William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, who is now in the field of struggle of the 158,000 striking miners in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. The DAILY WORKER hopes to run an article each day while Comrade Dunne is in the anthracite, among the miners of whom he writes.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 12.—Rumor and gossip, reports and counter-reports, alleged terms of settlement and denials of any settlement at all, wild statements of desertion of one group or another of the mine owners from the coal operators' association, reports from "inside" sources of intervention by Coolidge, what Pinchot proposes to have said to Lewis and the latest bulletin from "Sourpuss close to Inglis," chairman of the coal owners' committee, "no chance of a settlement before Christmas," "we'll all be back to work by Thanksgiving," "no work until the miners go back without the union," "no work without the checkoff,"—miner and merchant, preachers and newspapermen are speculating and predicting as to the outcome of the anthracite strike which closed 828 mines employing 158,000 men on Sept. 1.

The miners have little to do except talk; it is unorganized talk. Meetings are held only at the call of the scale committees or by order of district officials. There is none of the uproariousness ordinarily associated with a strike at this size nor is there apparent any manifestation of the class division that a determined strike usually brings forth.

Business Opposes "Radical Foreigners."

Everybody supports the miners—bankers, businessmen and workers in other trades, except that the "radical foreign element" is unanimously denounced. This of course does not include "good foreigners" like President Capellini of District 1.

Precisely because of the preponderance of foreign born workers and their sons in the ranks of the strikers, miners like Lewis Capellini machine has made every possible effort to secure all the necessary state properties for a 100 per cent American strike.

Steps has attended their efforts so far.

The discipline of the United Mine Workers of America is nowhere so in evidence as in the whole 150 square miles of anthracite territory in which 158,000 workers produce the domestic fuel for the whole Atlantic seaboard, not a single mine is working who has not been granted permission to do so by the union.

Well Disciplined.

The only local orders are for no meetings and no demonstrations. The men are instructed to stay away from the business districts of the mining towns as far as possible and this order has been obeyed with the exception of the younger miners who play a little pool and drink more or less temperately in the "soft drink" parlors.

Only the lack of the usual long strings of loaded coal cars and the idle locomotive apparatus of the mines indicates that a strike has been on for more than two months.

The demands for strike relief are not widespread as yet. Most of these demands have come from the Pottsville district where there is little opportunity for the strikers to obtain other employment. In the Scranton-Wilkes Barre section many of the strikers have gone to work in the textile factories on public work etc. The demands for relief made by the people have so far bled the rapidly diminishing treasury of the union and the local treasuries have had to call on the international for strike relief to the tune of the cessation of its charter by Capellini.

Class Struggle Taboo.

The class struggle is taboo in this strike. The gossip among the miners of the scale committees of reputable and democratic politicians with which the Lewis-Capellini machine is tied to such an extent that only a general upheaval such as was required to put the famous Stalinoff farms on a collective basis could extricate the masses of the miners

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CLASS WAR RAGES IN PA. MINES

Union and Non-Union Miners Fight Cut

By GEORGE PAPCUN
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 12. — A call will be issued for a general strike of all miners in the coke region on Monday, Nov. 16. Meetings will be held in all important sections of the region where the coke that fires the steel mills of Pittsburgh is furnished by miners now unorganized.

At Marianna in the unionized field one coal miners are out on strike against the 10% scale. Here the company has built much home around the mine. Armed guards are held in reserve. Scab-herders from the roofs and mine mouths send their glares down the night and search every road and open space.

Try to Shoot Pickets

An attempt to open the mines with scabs last night failed. Shots were fired by deputies at pickets but there were no casualties. Seven miners, in fighting all the local mining officers were rebuked from company houses. The entire city looks like an armed camp under martial law.

Up in Butler county region, where the non-union miners also are striking the strike is spreading slow but sure around Republic. There a huge and enthusiastic meeting of strikers was addressed by George Papcun. A Jakita, Tom Hay, L. Jutic and others. Non-union pockets are on the job spots pickets watching Tarbell Mine No. 1. The company is quite distrubed.

State police are scurrying for strike leaders and arrests are expected. The four pickets arrested the other day were fined and released. The International Labor Defense helped by paying the fines. There too, armed deputies are guarding the mines.

Strikers have received orders to vacate the company houses but these orders are resisted. The strikers are

(Continued on page 2)

DATES GIVEN PURCELL ON TOUR THRU THE U. S. AND CANADIAN CITIES

The trade union committee arranging the Purcell tour has announced the following dates for his speeches in several cities of the United States and Canada:

Montreal, Canada, Nov. 13, at 8 p. m. at Central Labor Union.
New York City, Nov. 17, evening, at the New Star Casino.

MILLION FARMERS FACE STARVATION AS CROPS FAIL IN GEORGIA; APPROPRIATION ASKED OF COOLIDGE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—More than one million farmers in Georgia face starvation as the result of complete crop failures due to drought. Enduring almost unbelievable privations the "poor white trash," as the plantation owners stigmatize the poor farmers of that state, are in danger of death from lack of food. So deplorable is the condition that Congressman Bell of Georgia has requested Coolidge to authorize an appropriation of $500,000 for the relief of the people in the famine-stricken region. Farmers in 32 counties are affected, Bell said.

The demand for such a small appropriation, $500,000, means but 50c for each of those affected, and is an insult to the farmers of Georgia. It is only a political gesture of Bell to enable him to maintain the support of his constituency. The government can spend millions for dirigibles, airplanes, submarines and other equipment for imperialist slaughter but cannot adequately provide for famine sufferers within the confines of the United States.

AGREEMENT ON ITALIAN DEBT SAVES TYRANT

Morgan Stands Back of Mussolini

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Mussolini's debt commission has reached an agreement with the agents of Wall Street, known as the United States debt commission. This means that the obligations to the United States of the third largest debtor nation has been settled on terms that will enable Italy to establish its credit with the House of Morgan so that it can absorb some of the enormous surplus of gold that has accumulated in the United States and is piling ever higher, until desperate measures are necessary in order to dispose of it.

It furthermore means that Mussolini and his bandit government is to be subsidized by American Imperialism, and the fascist leader and his predatory bands of cutthroats will become the official agents of American bank capital.

Coolidge Sits In.

Announcement that an agreement had been reached was made shortly after noon, following a conference between Coolidge and members of the American debt commission, which was followed, in turn, by a joint session of the two full commissions. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announced the agreement.

The actual terms will be announced late this afternoon after the experts of the two countries have worked out the figures included in the huge mass of documents submitted.

It is definitely known that, that they are the most liberal terms granted to any debtor nation under the pretext that the Italian internal situation is far worse than that of any other government in Europe.

Saves Fascismo.

The Italian currency would have fallen to nothing on the exchanges of the world had it not been for a satisfactory agreement having been reached. The terror of Mussolini and the fascisti against the yellow socialists and free masons on the charge of conspiring to assassinate Mussolini combined with the fall of the lira would have wrecked the government and the tyrant.

Only the conclusion of the agreement saved the situation. This desperate position of the fascist government gives the lie to the claims that Mussolini has reestablished the economic system of Italy on a firm basis.

Sculptor Dies.

MILFORD, Conn., Nov. 12.—Charles A. Bartelli, one of the nation's leading sculptors, died at his home here during the night of heart failure. He was 42 years old.

Unmasked Bandits Busy.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 12.—Two unmasked bandits today entered the fifth floor store of H. M. Kaufman, diamond merchant, and escaped with $10,000 in gems.

NEW YORK WORKER TENANTS EXPOSE LANDLORDS WHO CHARGE HIGH RENTS FOR DISEASE-LADEN APARTMENTS

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The commission on housing and regional planning that is now "investigating" the housing conditions of New York City had all it could do when more than forty witnesses that have appeared before it, told of the miserable apartments they must live in and the amounts they are forced to pay.

Use Coal Bins for Rooms.

Coal bins and storerooms in cellars have been converted into apartments by the landlords by the use of heavier board for walls and are being rented out at present for an average rent of $12.50 a room.

The witnesses described how their homes were overrun by mice, rats and vermin and that the landlords were making no attempt to clean up these conditions.

Letter carriers testified that due to the low wage that they receive, their wives and young children are forced to accept employment in industries or in buildings doing charwoman work in order to be able to pay the rent. Some of the letter carriers have to work in movie and music halls as ushers at night in order to make ends meet.

Rents Increase, Wages Decrease.

Other workers that appeared pointed out that their wages were lower than they were making in 1920, but they are forced to pay higher rents than when they paid in 1920, and that landlords are still boosting the rents.

In the Negro section of Harlem, landlords refuse to keep light burning in the dark hallways. Many of these halls are pitch dark with winding stairs and the Negro workers living in these houses often injure themselves by falling down stairs.

Evictions Increase.

The clerk of the seventh district municipal court testified that there has been an increase of over 2,500 dispossess proceedings in the past year over the number in the same period last year. In 1921, in that item, which is a working class district and where this court is located, there were 29,490 dispossess cases. So far this year, with the months of November and December lacking, there have been 31,500 cases where workers' belongings have been moved onto the street. The clerk pointed out that most of these cases were the result of non-payment of rent.

Other tenants before the commission brot out that the landlords had sealed up dumb waiters in many places forcing those living on the top floors to carry pails of garbage and waste down many flights of stairs.

Unsanitary Conditions.

Others told of faulty plumbing, unsanitary apartments where the light of day never penetrates for which they must pay exhorbitant rents.

Testimony accepted today showed that there were many apartments vacant, but that the landlords demanded that they collect such high rents that it was impossible to find tenants to move into the apartments.

Politicians Refuse Co-operation.

Tenants complained that when they called at the tenement house department, fire department and health department to have them remedy conditions in many of the houses, those commissions refused to co-operate with them in any way whatsoever.

The testimony brot out that many landlords were charging 288 per cent for their rooms now than they did in 1920 and that these landlords had made few repairs but in the apartments during that period.

Threaten Rent Riots.

Threats of rent riots were made if the present rent law, which is far from adequate and is merely a gesture towards protecting the tenant, was repealed. Most of the witnesses urged the commission to extend the law and if possible to make the law more stringent in its protection of the tenants.

Little can be expected from the commission appointed by the city hall crowd as these politicians work hand in glove with the landlords who maintain filthy apartments. Many dollars are placed in the clammy palms of health, fire, and other inspectors thru the year by renting agencies and landlords so that they would emulate the three monkeys. Hear no evil, see no evil, speak no evil, of the landlords and their servants.

Soft Coal Strike, Too

(Continued from page 1)

demanding the removal of the host of armed guards.

At the hall where Papenu was speaking the state police searched the assembly, but Papenu was gone. At the big meeting last night where Tom Ray and Papenu spoke, the sheriff and state police issued a proclamation prohibiting picketing and marching.

Papenu in his speech called on the striking miners to defy the proclamation and the injunctions. This met with the hearty approval of the strikers.

The Royal mine was picketed today. Various pickets were held up with guns, strikers were shot at and gas bombs thrown among the pickets.

The companies are getting desperate. Tom Ray and Papenu are leading the picket lines. Big mass meetings are to be held all over the coke region on Sunday.

WORKERS PARTY CIRCUIT SCHOOL STARTS MONDAY

First Class to Open in Milwaukee

Opportunity for the workers of Milwaukee, Wis., Waukegan, Ill., Gary and South Bend, Ind., to acquire a good knowledge of the elements of Communism opens Monday, the 14th with the beginning of the circuit school conducted by the district authorized department of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The course of study is so organized as to cover all the essentials of elementary Communist theory—including Marxism economics, leninism, and the practical problems of the struggle of the workers for the overthrow of capitalism. The classes in each of the cities mentioned will meet once a week, at 8 p. m. Instruction will be in charge of Oliver Carlson, of Chicago, who will visit each of the cities in the circuit regularly every week.

Opens in Milwaukee.

The circuit opens in Milwaukee on Monday night. There is still time to register for the classes. Prospective students may enroll now, or on the opening night of the school in their respective locality. The fee for the eight weeks' course of study is $1.50.

Those in charge of the classes announce that they will in no case be limited to members of the Workers (Communist) Party, but will be open to anyone interested in acquiring a knowledge of the elements of Communist theory. Some thirty workers have already enrolled for the Milwaukee class and it is expected that the number will be considerably increased before the school opens on Monday.

Read, Write, distribute The DAILY WORKER.

Many Rumors in the Anthracite

(Continued from page 1)

ers from their paralyzing influence.

In this connection of the miners' union officialdom with the parties of American capitalism is to be found the principal reason for the sudden onslaught upon the left wing and its activities in the strike as personified in the persons of Alex Reid and Pat Toohey—both members of the United Mine Workers of America.

An additional reason is the fear that in the anthracite, the most powerful stronghold of the Lewis machine, the internal program of the left wing, expressing as it does the basic needs of the miners, would alienate thousands of the coal diggers who, for lack of better leadership, now follow Lewis blindly.

Holding Down the Lid.

Dissatisfaction with the Lewis policy of mere cessation of work by the miners while the maintenance men are left on the job, which has periods sporadic and somewhat feeble, is bound to develop as the strike drags on. There will be scandals over the enormous sums made by the upper cuts out of their lone piles of coin which are being disposed of at fancy prices without any attempt by the Lewis machine to stop this source of profit for the operators. There will be increasing demands for strike relief. Without left wing leadership and the miners terrorized and afraid to incur the anger of both Lewis and the local authorities, the machine can and will crush any opposition.

The anthracite miners are well disciplined, as has been said. But it is not a class discipline. It works today in favor of the coal operators—not for the strikers.

PURCELL GIVEN HEARTY OVATION AT CLEVELAND, O.

Federation of Labor Is Sponsor for Meeting

(Continued from page 11

entitled to it than the workers who furnish the means whereby the parasites live.

Purcell painted the misery and the exploitation that the workers suffer in China and India. He pointed out that these Chinese and Indian workers are competing with the American, British, French and Japanese workers, whose masters, the British, American, French and Japanese capitalists, have invested their surplus profits—that they have wrung from the toil of the workers of their own countries—in factories in China and India.

It is the duty—in self-protection—of the organized workers of the capitalist countries to help the workers of those countries to organize. Without this organization, the capitalists will drive down the conditions of the workers of their own countries in some instances this has already happened, and the prospect is that it will continue.

Soviet Russia's Unions.

Purcell then spoke of the trade unions of Soviet Russia. The members of Russia brought forth a peal of applause. He explained that in 1920 he had gone to Soviet Russia, and saw the parcelled beginnings of the trade union movement. They were still groping, not yet having found the method of building them up. Again in 1924, Purcell, together with other prominent leaders of the British trade union movement, such as Bramley, Smith and others, went as a delegation to Soviet Russia, where they were shown whatever they desired. They saw the union machinery they visited the clubs. Purcell described that the clubs are schools for training trade unionists into becoming better trade unionists and to fit them for the work of reconstruction. "They use the palaces and villas that they inherited to teach the illiterate. That is part of their function a function that, of course, we have not to perform, being that we are so much more intelligent, only the workers of Russia have got rid of their masters, which we have not."

He spoke of the miners' federation, and the unions of the other industries. The British labor movement at its congress at Scarborough decided that it is none of our business what political belief a worker has—whether he is republican, syndicalist, socialist, or Communist. All we want to know is whether he is a worker, then we know that he is part of the movement.

"It is time that the workers are getting out of their insularity. It is time that they see beyond their own district council, their own state federation. They must look upon the question as a world question."

Against Capitalist Wars.

Purcell then showed the horrors that confront the workers of the world after the "war to end all wars." "Why are they preparing more dangerous and powerful gases and chemicals, airplanes and bombs? Is it because war will never come again, as they said? It is not. They are preparing these death-dealing machines because they know that we are further from peace than before. These chemicals will not be used against the belligerents, but against the women and children. It is time that the workers of the world tell the masters in unmistakable terms that they will not go along in this war game. That we can do only if we have world trade union unity."

Purcell ended with an eloquent appeal to the workers of this country to consider the suggestions of the British Trade Union Congress. He asked them to go beyond the confines of their immediate situation and to consider the problems that confront the entire labor movement of the world. "Even if we cannot prevent war, we will make the masters, the financiers, who are interested in war, the vested interests, which have something to gain by the war, be careful in their war talk. We will be able to tell these gourmands that if they are interested in war they may go out and fight them themselves."

The speaker was interrupted by rounds of applause. His appeal met with a most hearty response from the 1,000 workers present.

Meeting Has Great Portent.

Unquestionably the coming of Purcell has done much to dissipate prejudice to the trade union movement at this city. If the workers and particularly the trade union leaders of this city respond ably in a small measure to his appeal, the movement in Cleveland will look forward. Perhaps it may not be too much to suggest that the Cleveland Federation of Labor, or some of the progressive elements in the federation sponsor a move to send a trade union delegation to Soviet Russia, so that representative American workers may see with their own eyes what is taking place in Soviet Russia, and may see, as Purcell said, "that the Russian trade union is a bonafide trade union, as bonafide as the movements in America, Great Britain or any other country."

Soviet Report Shows the Workers' Republic Is Brightest Spot on Earth

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, Number Eleven of the series of reports headed "Social and Political Facts on the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics," arrives from Moscow. No worry about the unemployed problem here, no talk of crushing war debts, no speculations about fake "peace pacts," these troubles are for the capitalist world. Communists in the Soviet Union, as in the anti-Soviet nations, deal with these problems as aspects of the developing world revolutionary situation. But Report Number Eleven shows that the Soviet Union is dealing with the future, growing ever brighter, with "Plans and Perspectives" for the days immediately ahead.

These facts, persistently presenting themselves, in increasingly brilliant colors, to the oppressed of the world, must ultimately convince the victims of capitalism that their only escape lies along the road that the workers and peasants of Russia have already trod.

* * * *

New blast furnaces are being built and ovens repaired in the Southern Urals that will turn out steel now obtained in London.

The Miassky File Factory is being extended and during the last few months turned out 10,000 dozen files, which amounts to 145 per cent of the program.

Two big facts there. A basic industry shows continual improvement, while a factory outstrips by half what was demanded of it.

Rich accumulations of new radium deposits have been discovered in two places along the White Sea coast.

This is merely one of the many incidents showing the growing success met with in the search for new fields for the exploitation of the Soviet Union's untold wealth in natural resources.

* * * *

One paragraph says:

"Since the commencement of the campaign up to Oct. 1, 153,318,300,000 poods (pood is 36 pounds) of wheat products were purchased and stored, which amounts to 90.7 per cent of the program. . . . The loading of grain is proceeding without interruption."

Sufficient reply to the Chicago Tribune's fake reports from Riga, Latvia, of a new famine.

* * * *

Good news from the valley of the Volga (the Mississippi River of the Soviet Union) that was hardest hit by the 1921 famine. Here it is:

"Traffic on the Volga has increased by 170 per cent as compared with last year. Demands for the coming year indicate a further increase. In connection with this the merchant fleet will be increased by 80 units."

And Chicago only talks about the "lakes-to-the-gulf" waterway.

* * * *

That the funds with which to build for the New Day in the Soviet Union are increasing is shown by this statement:

"The general total for the state and all local budgets amounts during 1925-26 to about five milliard roubles, which is an increase of about 40 per cent on the total figures of the present 1924-25 budget."

* * * *

Then this is very important:

"Donetz coal is rapidly conquering a place on the French market by its quality and cheapness."

This shows that Russian coal, which is being mined in ever greater quantities resulting in over-production at home, is successfully competing with German and British coal in France.

* * * *

And again:

"The sale of Soviet oil on the Constantinople market has increased five-fold. . . . The first consignment of 40 ploughs, manufactured in the factories of the Soviet agricultural machine trust, has been sent to Constantinople."

Thus the oil riches of the Soviet Union find an ever-increasing market. While the news that Soviet Russia is exporting farm machinery to the Near East shows that the problem of modernizing agriculture at home is being rapidly solved.

* * * *

And just to tell the world that Soviet rule is here to stay, a five-year program for tea growing in the Soviet Republic of Georgia is announced that will tend to make the Soviet Union entirely independent of the rest of the tea producing world.

* * * *

All progress in building the Soviet Union!
An advance for the world social revolution!

I. W. W. VOTES TO RETAIN ITS NEW BUILDING

Forms Union Branch in Germany, Report

The 17th general convention of the I. W. W. yesterday voted against the proposal to sell the building recently purchased and also turned down a proposal to dispose of the printing plant, which had been, according to Manager Kohn, running at an expense that did not justify its being retained, he recommending that printing be done elsewhere.

Kohn showed that the difference between print shop managers had varied in their efficiency. Under the management of Anz who adheres at present to the ideology and organization of the emergency program, the costs of printing one dollar's worth of matter was $1.04, under George William $1.31, and while Kohn had reduced the expenditure to 94 cents, his failing health impelled him to offer his resignation. He asked that another be placed in his position.

Fellow Worker Joseph O'Neill of the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union retired from the convention and George Eliasser was seated as alternate.

It was reported to the convention that the Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union, No. 810, has established a branch at Bremerhaven, Germany.

Kip Rhinelander Knew Before Marriage That Wife Had Negro Blood

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 12.—A new angle developed in the Leonard K. Rhinelander case when Attorney Lloyd Parsons for the attorney for the defense, showed that Kip knew that Alice was of the Negro race before he married her. Philip Rhinelander, the millionaire father, is seeking annulment of the marriage because his wife is a descendent of the Negro race.

Davis charged that Philip Rhinelander and his children and not the husband are behind this move as he has used every contemptible method for degrading the girl and her family to secure the annulment. Davis threatened to bring the old scandalous letters written to the girl in court. He quoted young Rhinelander saying to Alice when stories began appearing about the girl's Negro origin, "Never mind, Alice, I'm the one who should care and I don't."

Sanitarium doctors have been heard as witnesses by the millionaire father to show that his son is all but insane and unbalanced and was irresponsible when he contracted the marriage.

INDEPENDENT UNION FRACTION IN NEW YORK WILL MEET SATURDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—All party members who are members of the Independent unions must attend the regular Independent Union Fraction meeting at the headquarters, 108 E. 14th St., New York City, Saturday, Nov. 14, at 3 p. m.

The party policy of the independent unions as decided by the National Industrial Department will be considered and plans made for carrying it out.

EVEREST F. BALCHUNAS

1893—1925

AFTER spending three years in traveling from one section to another in an attempt to effect a cure of consumption, Comrade Everest F. Balchunas died at the Cook county hospital.

Comrade Balchunas was very active among the Lithuanian workers in Lithuania and when he arrived in this country in 1913, to escape the military laws of the czar, he joined the Lithuanian socialist federation.

In Left Wing; Fight.

During the leftwing split, Balchunas fought the reactionaries in the federation and aided Comrade Stellson and others to organize the Lithuanian Communist Federation. He attended every convention that the Communist Party held and escaped the department of justice at the Bridgman convention.

He was also active in the organization of the American Lithuanian Workers' Literature Association, which is today controlled by the Lithuanian Communists.

Following the Bridgman convention he contracted a cold which developed into a slight form of consumption. His doctor advised him to leave the machine shop that he was working in and also to leave the city.

Goes West for Cure.

Balchunas left Chicago and went to California, than Arizona, New Mexico and then to Denver, Colorado, in his attampt to affect a cure. Unable to find work and having used up what little savings he had, he returned to Chicago. Failing to find work in Chicago and unable to pay a doctor for consultations he entered the Cook county hospital, where he died after eight months' treatment.

As Comrade Balchunas died without any relatives in this country, the District Eight Committee, Lithuanian Section, Workers (Communist) Party and the American Lithuanian Workers' Literature association are arranging his funeral which will take place Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14.

Funeral Saturday Afternoon.

All workers (Communist) Party members are requested to participate in the funeral of Comrade Balchunas, which will leave the Parlanica chapel, 3238 So. Halsted St., at 2 o'clock sharp, Saturday afternoon for the Lithuanian National Cemetery, Justice Park, Ill., where he will be buried.

Working Women in Demands on N. Y. City Government

(Continued from page 1)

Even in these direct requirements, in the commission's report, families with young and old boarders "crowd as many as 11 into the small space of three and four rooms."

Such conditions undermine the family life of the workers, when a worker has to rent an apartment he is asked to pay one and two months rent in advance, which he cannot do. The old apartments which rent for four and five dollars a room, are made over into costly apartments, and the workers who cannot pay more than five dollars per room must share apartments and undergo special hardships.

In view of these outstanding facts, the United Council of Working Class Women is pressing:

In order to relieve the great masses of workers' families with their young the United Council of Working Class Women, consisting mostly of housewives and affiliated with neighborhood house-wife councils in every borough and other housewives' organizations, proposes the following:

That the city bring pressure to bear upon the landlords to reduce rents to the workers at prices within their means and above cost.

The united council of working class women appeals to all the working class women in the house, shop, and factory to support the demands of the United Council of Working Class Women, only then unity of all the workers, men and women, will the workers better their conditions.

Kaufman Machine Is Desperate

(Continued from page 1)

in South Norwalk, where it failed to get a long paper through the committee of Needle Trades Industrial Union, No. 810, has established a branch at Bremerhaven, Germany.

it won two dollar increases for most workers. But here the membership is in revolt against the machine for a new 40 hour agreement which will mean only eight hours work and no wage cut.

Ignores New York.

Nothing is said on the report of activities of the New York joint board where 1,500 workers have just been added to the union on the militant strike of the Greek tailors. Nor much is told of their part in the La Follette "progressive" movement which betrayed the movement for a labor party.

The report has nothing to say in regarding the betrayal, despite the fact that the union is on record as favoring a labor party. There is not surprising, since Kaufman's machine at the A. F. of L. convention just held voted with Green and his crowd to damn the labor party movement, and keep labor tied to the kite of capitalist politics.

The report proudly endorses the injunction secured by the International against the Ritt of Boston Millman, which aroused the opposition of every progressive worker in the union. Similar reactionary policies are endorsed.

Left Wing Policy.

The left wingers will fight the adoption of the report and expose the class collaboration policies which are ruining the union.

"As We See It" Monday, Nov. 16

Beginning next week "As We See It," the column edited by T. J. O'Flaherty will again appear in The DAILY WORKER as one of its regular features.

This bright, analytical column on the events of the day, graced with the keen wit of the well known writer, is the very best reason in the world why your friends in

SUBSCRIBE!

ARBITRATION, THE FOE OF THE ANTHRACITE STRIKERS, APPLIED TO LABOR BUT NOT TO CAPITAL

The following article upon the possibility and significance of arbitration and what it means to the anthracite strikers comes at a time when all their enemies are trying to force a settlement without granting the wage demands by arbitration and mediation. This is the tenth of a series of articles by Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, whose efforts to speak to meetings of miners was cut short by a jail sentence, from which he was recently released.

By ALEX REID
Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee.

(Article X.)

The claim of saving the anthracite industry, from the menace of substitutes, according to the coal owners, necessitates the immediate resumption of operation, with the points in dispute left to the tender mercies of arbitrators.

The United Mine Workers have nothing to arbitrate. They are either correct in their demands, or incorrect. It is they who place their lives in jeopardy to produce the coal that warms our freshes and keeps us from freezing. It is they who give their ves—500 of them per year—that their loved ones may exist.

Not Only Wages.

Arbitrate? It is not only a question of wages, hours and working conditions that they are asked to arbitrate. It is life itself.

The miners refuse to arbitrate their demands, not because they feel their case is unjust, but because they have had bitter experience with arbitration before, which has always left them standing with the empty bag.

The miners are asked to arbitrate the only thing they have for sale—their human labor power. They are asked to arbitrate how much money they will receive for a certain amount of work, that in turn determines the kind of food he shall eat, the kind of od his wife and little children shall at, the clothes they wear, the kind of schooling they will get, the kind of house in which they will be sheltered and raised.

Arbitrate Lives

In truth, the miners are asked to arbitrate the kind of environment their children will grow up into manhood and manhood are asked to arbitrate the life of the today and the ery future and life of his children.

The mine workers point out that his propaganda for arbitration is very much one-sided, and the claim of the operators that arbitration must be accepted as a principle for all other disputes, is very inconsistent indeed, and that the arbitration is to be applied only to one side of the fence the miners' demands.

It is noticeable that the operators do not invite arbitration of the amount of interest they shall receive on their investment, or the profits on their watered stock. No mention is made of arbitration about the amount they shall charge for coal, or the amount they shall charge their wage slaves for rent while existing in the coal companies shacks called homes where the snow slides in and the cold winter blasts roar thru.

Only for Labor.

No indeed, arbitration is only for the labor power of the miners, but must not be used to interfere with the enormous profits from the miner's labor power.

The mine workers remember the refusal of the Rockefeller interest to arbitrate in Colorado in 1913, when President Wilson asked them to do so, instead they sent in mine guards and militia and shot and killed thirteen men, women and children, and burned them in a pit where they had taken refuge, in a tent colony at Ludlow, Colorado. The Rockefeller preacher, John D. Jr., refused to arbitrate and starved and burned the mine workers into submission.

Capital Don't Arbitrate

The workers remember that Judge Gary, chairman of the board of trustees of the steel corporation, and a member of President Wilson's industrial commission in 1919 also refused to arbitrate the steel strike when Wilson requested him to do so. Why? Because Gary, like Rockefeller, felt they were strong enough to break the workers, and break them—for the time being—they did.

The Delaware and Lackawanna railroad in the last strike of the railroad shopmen refused to arbitrate the question, and in the railroad shops of that company, situated in the hard coal fields, are to be found harrowing conditions under which the workers have to slave.

Arbitrate your life, hopes and aspirations, your future as a man, the future of your children—what kind of men the priviledge of arbitrating, wrapped up in the question of wages today, in the question of environment, which to a great extent is based on the wages, and living conditions as a result of the price for which labor is sold, is what arbitration means to the slaves of the pits.

Progressives Oppose Arbitration

The progressive miners in the anthracite have fought against any attempt at arbitration and will continue to do so. We refuse to give any set of men the priviledge of arbitrating our lives and happiness.

When the rising power of the working class becomes so strong in any industry, and the workers are about to win during a strike one of the favorite weapons of the bosses is, and will be, arbitration.

The anthracite miners can win this strike. The coal owners are begin ning to realize the miners' strength, hence their frantic efforts to arbitrate the strike demands.

No arbitration is the slogan of the anthracite miners.

Palace of Culture

LENINGRAD Nov 11 Constructional work has commenced in Leningrad on a palace of culture to hold 7,500 people. This will be the biggest construction in Leningrad during the last ten years. It is expected to be finished by the middle of 1926.

Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

Biting the Hand That Feeds 'Em



Instead the coal miners must make the union officials—their servants—do their bidding.

STRIKERS FIND NATIONAL PLOT TO HERD SCABS

Fabulous Pay Offered by Silk Mills

By Albert Weisbord.
(Worker Correspondent)

HILLCREST, N. J., Nov. 12.— How the silk owners' association of Hudson county, with headquarters at a New York employment agency, is canvassing the entire nation to get workers and money to break the strike at the Hillcrest Silk Mill and even offers as much as $70 a week, exepnses and $30 commission for securing scabs, was revealed by clever detective work on the part of two strikers.

Suspicions Verified.

Growing suspicions on reading advertisements in New York papers calling for weavers for out-of-town work, these two silk strikers went to apply, saying that they were from another state. It didn't take them long to find out that the employment agent wanted to send them to the very mill on which they were striking, the Hillcrest Silk Mill, altho no hint was given of the strike. The strikers were able to point out secretly to others who had answered the ad that they were to be shipped out as scabs and so persuaded them not to go.

In the meantime one of the strikers gained the confidence of the agent to such an extent that he was offered a job as assistant to secure scabs in Connecticut, with $70 a week salary, all expenses paid and $30 extra for each scab secured. At the striker pretended to agree, the agent invited him out to the plant to make final arrangements.

Nation-Wide Plot Revealed

The following important information was watched out of the agent: First, that the silk owners association of Hudson county is supporting the Hillcrest mill owner, De Barr, to the limit. This is for the very good reason that the strike is against an attempt to introduce the three and four loom system. Not only would this system be established in Hillcrest but in all of Hudson county, if the strikers lose, and it would effect thousands of workers there, as well as bringing wage cuts for Astoria, Long Island, Brooklyn and New York City.

Second, that a fund has been established to secure strikebreakers throughout the country. Scabs are to be paid forty dollars a week, much more than the strikers ever could make—and besides to have free railroad fare, with room and board en route paid by the company on Sundays, free "entertainment" was to be furnished.

Third, that the bosses and government agents are trying to frame up the strike-leaders, Albert Weisbord, secretary of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers' central bureau, and George Powelman, of the Hudson county committee.

Strikers Give Answer

Strikers declare that their answer to this plot will be to double the picket line, to fight harder than ever to spread the united front by winning more workers for the strike, and by spreading the warning that the fate of all silk workers depends upon the outcome of the strike, that the bosses are ready to cut wages nationally and to put all silk workers on a three and four loom basis.

All workers are urged to get their organizations to join the United Front Committee, which has its headquarters at 383 Broadway, Union City, New Jersey.

Factory Schools Teach Russian Orphans Trades

MOSCOW, Nov. 12. The people's commissariat of education is organizing a series of "factory schools" in which homeless children and waifs will be taught various trades in addition to general education. They are to be 20 schools of this type, with facilities for 10,000 youngsters.

The chief attention in the schools will be directed towards acquiring the pupils for skilled work in factories and work shops after graduating from the schools.

The factory schools will be run in close connection with industrial enterprises, cooperative associations and other public bodies. The system of work in these schools will be harmonized with the discipline existing at the adult factories and work shops, with the necessary deviations to conform to the character of the youngsters. The working time will be from 4 to 6 hours daily, depending on the respective ages.

Such schools will be opened at Ivanovo-Voznessensk, Orel, Moscow and other industrial centers, special funds for this purpose have been granted by the council of people's commissaries.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

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The Movement for World Trade Union Unity

This is the fourth instalment of a series of articles dealing with the question of World Trade Union Unity. This instalment deals with the British Workers and International Trade Union Unity. Following instalments will deal with the Communists and World Trade Union Unity, and the American Federation of Labor and Unity.

By TOM BELL.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

At the meeting of the executive bureau of the Amsterdam International in June, 1924, the British representatives, led by Fred Bramley and A. A. Purcell, president of the international, stood for the opening up of negotiations with the Russian unions on the question of unifying the trade union movement. This was bitterly opposed by the right wing of the Amsterdam international. However, this proposal of the British representatives opened the road toward making the question of unity one of international significance. At that time these British leaders looked upon the Amsterdam International as being the logical unifying center, but today they stand along with the Russian trade unions for a world congress to establish a single united trade union International.

In June, 1924, the Russian unions sent a delegation to the full meeting of the British Trades Union Congress, headed by Tomsky, secretary of the All-Russian Central Council of Unions. This delegation raised the question of the creation of a united working class movement to combat the offensive of the capitalists and the dangers of new wars and fascism before the British trade unions.

In return the British Trades Union Congress sent a delegation to the sixth congress of the Russian trade unions in December, 1924. There the question of working for trade union unity in a practical manner was taken up with the result that the Russian unions invited the British unions to join them in establishing an Anglo-Russian trade union unity committee to work for unity on an international scale. The representatives of the British unions agreed that this was necessary and that they would recommend that their general council endorse the plan. This has been done and the Anglo-Russian unity committee co-ordinates the efforts of the two strongest trade union movements in the world for trade union unity.

On its return from Russia the British delegation published its report on conditions in Russia under the title of "Russia Today." This report has become famous thruout the world since that time. The reactionary leaders of Amsterdam and the capitalist press attacked it virulently. The delegation was slandered and vilified and every effort was made to prejudice the workers against the report because it was favorable to Soviet Russia.

The following is the gist of the conclusion regarding Soviet Russia, arrived at by the British delegation. It explains why the capitalist press attacks the report:

A report on labor conditions in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics must begin by pointing out that in Russia the workers are the ruling class. For unless the reader bears this in mind throughout he will be misled by much in the Russian labor conditions that at first sight seems very much the same as with us. Really everything is quite different; because in Russia we have a regulation of the workers' rights that they have put upon themselves for their own well-being. Elsewhere we have a restriction of the workers' rights put upon them by the wealthy. . . No one who grasps this will ever be misled by the lies he can read almost daily that the worker in Russia lives a life as limited as, and even less liberty than, with us. The Russian workers are the ruling class of Russia. They enjoy the rights of a ruling class. They are beginning to exercise its responsibilities. They still have much to learn, but they have made a start. In a village school visited by one of the delegates the children were learning to write in copybooks in which over "God save the czar," had been pasted, "Once we were slaves, now we are free."

The following few extracts from the capitalist and socialist press will indicate how bitter they were against this report:

The London Daily Chronicle (Feb. 28, 1925) under the headline, "Trade Unionists Who Were Bamboozled," said of the report: "It is a naive document, and where it is not naive it is misleading."

The following headlines appeared in the London capitalist press regarding the report: Daily Mail: "Eyewash: For Blind Leaders of the Blind." Westminster Gazette: "Labor's Soviet Whitewash." Daily Express: "Red Whitewash."

The Socialist press was no less bitter in its efforts to discredit the report. Le Populaire, organ of the French socialist party had a leading article under the headline: "The Naive Delegates of the Trade Unions Will Deceive No One." Every paper supporting the right wing of Amsterdam against international trade union unity denounced the report. In America the conservative labor press attacked the report, led by the reactionary Jewish Daily Forward of New York.

During the last year the movement toward the left of the British workers has shown itself in no uncertain manner. A. J. Cook, on the basis of the R. I. L. U. program, was elected to the position of secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain over the reactionary Amsterdam agent, Hodges, who was civil lord of the admiralty in the MacDonald cabinet.

The revolutionary wing of the trade union movement organized in the National Minority Movement, led by such staunch revolutionary fighters as Harry Pollitt of the Boilermakers' Union, and Tom Mann of the Engineers' Union, has grown to great proportions. In February, 1925, the conference of the National Minority Movement held in London, had present over six hundred delegates representing over six hundred thousand trade unionists. This is no fake membership because the membership of the Minority Movement is based upon dues payment, both individual and collective. This movement has as its basis the program of the R. I. L. U., and is making rapid headway in winning over great masses of British trade unionists to their revolutionary program.

The capitalist attack on the wages of the British miners produced a wonderful exhibition of solidarity in the formation of the workers' alliance composed of the miners, railwaymen and transport workers, backed by the Trades Union Congress. The Trades Union Congress also secured the support of the transport workers of continental Europe in refusing to ship coal to Britain in the event of a miners' strike. This alliance pledged itself to strike along with the miners and actually issued strike orders. This display of solidarity and militancy forced the capitalists to halt their offensive on the miners. The government subsidized the mine owners to the extent of £50,000,000 on the understanding that there would be no reductions in wages and that the existing contract be extended until May, 1926.

That the British ruling class understands that this swing to the left on the part of the workers means a challenge to the capitalist system is shown in the preparations being made to administer a crushing blow to the trade unions. The fascist movement is openly organizing. Strikebreakers are being organized on approval of the government in an organization named the Maintenance of Supplies. Cabinet ministers openly threaten the use of force against the working class. The Communist Party and the National Minority Movement leaders are arrested charged with seditious propaganda, especially among the armed forces.

The right wing trade union leadership was repudiated at the Scarborough Trades Union Congress, and the left wing leaders assured of the support of the overwhelming mass of trade unionists. In the labor Daily Herald a discussion raged for some weeks on the question: Shall the workers arm? The parliamentary labor party is still dominated by MacDonald & Co. But the masses of the trade unionists are following the left wing—the battles being fought between the left and right wings inside the movement today are preparatory steps towards an effective challenge of British capitalism.

The new outlook of the British trade union movement was given concrete expression at the Scarborough Trades Union Congress held in October, 1925. The following constitutes the program of the British trade unions according to the decisions of that congress:

1. That capitalism can no longer function in the interests of the working class and must be replaced by a system of society based upon the socialization of the means of wealth production.

2. In the struggle against capitalism new forms of struggle are necessary; therefore it is necessary to organize shop committees to mobilize the workers for the fight against capitalism.

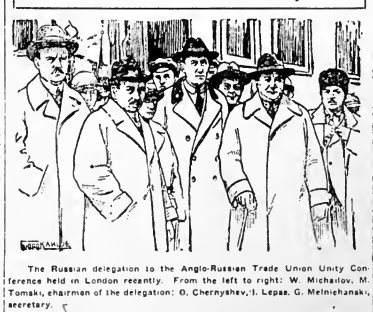
3. The actions of the general council regarding international trade union unity were endorsed, and the council instructed to continue to work with the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee for this aim.

4. Definitely broke with British imperialism and declared that the British empire was based upon the exploitation of millions of colonial slaves, that it was the duty of the unions to aid in the destruction of this slave empire, and that the Trade Union Congress must help the colonial workers to organize themselves in trade unions and political parties for the fight against British capitalist exploitation.

This program, in conjunction with the growing class consciousness of the trade unionists as shown by the growth of the Minority Movement, has laid the basis for the renovation of the British trade union movement. That movement has always been held up as the ideal conservative, craft union movement of the world. So conservative was it that the great deeds of the founders of the first trade unions at the beginning of the last century, and the heroic deeds of the Chartists between 1830 and 1849 were forgotten. But the misery brought upon the British workers by the capitalist crisis has forced them forward as a matter of self-preservation. The British workers will prove in the future that they are able to perform even greater deeds than the heroic Chartists in the coming great class conflicts.

The movement for world trade union unity having for its basis the 11,000,000 trade unionists of Britain and Russia represents a powerful force in the working class movement today. The opposition of the reactionary Amsterdam leaders, encouraged by the American Federation of Labor officialdom, to this movement will be swept aside, by the sheer necessity of the workers to defend themselves against the coolie standard of living forced upon them by capitalism.

For World Trade Union Unity



The Russian delegation to the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Conference held in London recently. From the left to right: W. Michailov, M. Tomski, chairmen of the delegation; O. Chernyshev, I. Lepse, G. Melnichanski, secretary.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

CELEBRATE 8TH YEAR AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Good Meeting in Spite of Many Obstacles

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Efforts of local comrades to make the eighth anniversary celebration a big demonstration in behalf of workers' rule in the Soviet Union, resulted in a great response from Grand Rapids toilers, several hundred of whom attended the meeting held under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party at the S. and D. Hall.

Late information reaching here that, because of his editorial duties on The DAILY WORKER, forcing him to return to Chicago immediately after his Detroit meeting, Comrade J. Louis Engdahl could not be present at this event as advertised; and the further augmentation of this disadvantage thru the failure of two other scheduled speakers to appear at all, made a complete last minute rearrangement of the program necessary.

Comrade B. A. Faulkner, veteran fighter of the revolutionary movement in Michigan, acted as chairman. Following his opening remarks he introduced Comrade James Harkin, who, himself well remembering the old Russia of czarist days, made a brief address, treating the relation of the American working class to the Union of Soviets.

Bechtold Principal Speaker

Comrade Eugene Bechtold, local organizer, reviewed the economic and political developments of Soviet Russia during the last eight years, which today have reached a stage of utmost importance, constituting a victory not merely confined to the Russian workers, but a triumph for the proletariat of the entire world.

After detailing the Locarno security pact as the latest scheme for attacking the U. S. S. R., the speaker treated in detail the demands formulated by the Workers (Communist) Party, the struggles for which will teach the working class the true nature of American capitalist democracy and will lead them onward to the workers' and famers' government of the United States.

Honor Frunze

Bechtold asked the audience to rise and stand in silence in memory of the late red commissar of war, Michael Frunze, following which the speaker made the collection appeal for The DAILY WORKER, which, thru the cooperation of Y. W. L. Comrades Louis Druker and Dena Van Heck on the floor, amounted to $29.56.

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WHAT OUR SHOP NUCLEUS HAS DONE

By ANDREW HOLMES, Worker Correspondent.

After having accepted at the 1923 convention a resolution dealing with the reorganization on a shop nuclei basis, our party had quite a lengthy discusion on this subject.

The German, French and Czecho-Slovakian parties, at the time of the last convention of the Workers Party, had reorganized many of their units into shop nuclei. Our party, on that occasion, reaffirmed its stand and resolved immediately to start the task of reorganizing the party on the basis of shop nuclei.

In our factory there were enough party members last May to start a nucleus. We therefore proceeded with the formation of such a shop nucleus. Previous to the actual formation of the nucleus we were, as party members, working as a unit in this factory.

Our union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which, it is well known, not only solidly supported LaFollette and the LaFollette movement, but assessed the membership of the union one dollar each for the LaFollette campaign. In our shop, however, we, the party members, put up such a splendid campaign, that many of the workers there, who were members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, refused to pay their LaFollette assessment. We succeeded in collecting 111 among these workers for the Workers (Communist) Party campaign.

After we were organized into a shop nucleus, we mapped out our activities. Because of the precarious position we were in there was at first difficulty in carrying on intense activity. In the first place, a general attack was launched against the party members. With the assistance of the Jewish Forward and other yellow sheets our enemies succeeded in spreading prejudice and antagonism against the Workers Party and the Trade Union Educational League. Naturally our struggle was made more difficult by that. Two of our members as a result of a collaborative frame-up between the boss and the shop chairman, lost their jobs. However, we soon gained three new members.

The conditions in the lighting industry are very bad. For the past year, the majority of the workers have been employed on the average only half time. In spite of these handicaps, we succeeded in selling considerable literature and tickets for the various party affairs.

Two months ago we helped organize a branch of the International Labor Defense in our factory, with fifteen members, and are thus forging ahead.

What is our activity at present? On the first of May this year a new agreement was concluded with the manufacturers. There was a universal not a general wage cut agreed to. Namely: they took most of the necklines in the various shops and, under the cloak of eliminating seasonony, thousands of members lost their jobs. Those remaining were hardly in a position to eke out a livelihood.

This collaborative method carried in itself the germ of another catastrophical occurrence. As stated above, President Hillman assisted the manufacturers in cutting the standard of pay of the workers. The International Tailoring company, which is enjoying huge profits and is still unsatisfied, asked repeatedly for such enormous reductions that even the Amalgamated officialdom could not comply with them because, they realized it would mean the loss of their official position in the union.

The result of this was the strike against the firm. This strike has been in force for the last four months. If the Amalgamated officialdom would have rejected the first demand of the manufacturers, for a wage cut, they surely would not have forced the alternative a general strike because if the International Tailoring Co. could not accept it, the entire local market would have at last chance to manufacture garments with scabs.

To sum up what has been the mission of our shop nucleus. Thru education the membership was made more acquainted with the meaning of the class struggle. We did everything to familiarize the workers with the class collaboration which exist between the manufacturers and the officialdom of the union. Thru such activities our membership would be welded into a more militant body. We are now in a better position to withstand and repel every attack against the standard of living of the workers.

* * *

Bellaire Authorities Forbid Celebration of Bolshevik Revolution

By A Worker Correspondent

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Nov. 12. The municipal authorities have stopped the eight anniversary meeting arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party on Friday, Nov. 6. The comrades were notified the night before the meeting that they could not hold the meeting. The hall keeper was intimidated, and was told that he would get a fine of $500 if he allowed the meeting to take place.

The district office of the Workers Party is determined to get the right of free speech in Bellaire. As far as can be learned, the Wheeling Steel company and the coal operators are behind the action of the municipal authorities.

The Workers Party is preparing to wage the fight for free speech. Recently a meeting of the party in Cleveland was disrupted by the police. Putting two and two together, it would appear as if the authorities are preparing a campaign against the Workers (Communist) Party, preliminary to a general attack on the organized labor movement.

The open shoppers are carrying on a broad campaign. They are utilizing the newspapers to the full, and everywhere are agitating for the open shop. The coal operators are working overtime, to beat down the standard of the miners. Only recently in was announced that anthracite coal fields in West Virginia, which have not been operated for years, will reopen if the international commercial commission will reduce freight rates. This means a regular campaign against the anthracite miners which attacks the bituminous miners as well.

* * *

Rochester, N. Y., Is Proud of Celebration of Workers' Republic

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 12. The anniversary of the Russian revolution meeting in Rochester was one of the very best held. The hall was beautifully decorated with red hunting, large palms adorned the windows and platform and banners were hung everywhere in the large hall with "Hail to the Workers Republic" "Greetings to the Communists of the World" and other appropriate signs.

The music was furnished by a large Lithuanian chorus. Speeches were made in Italian, Jewish and English. When Mother Bloor, who spoke in English rose to speak, a young comrade stepped out on the platform and led the large audience in singing The International. Mother Bloor's address was received with the warmest appreciation. She reviewed the stupendous achievements of Soviet Russia in the last 8 years and pointed out the significance of this to workers of the entire world.

OMAHA WORKERS HOLD RUSSIAN REVOLUTION CELEBRATION SUNDAY

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 12. The eighth anniversary celebration of the Russian revolution will be held at the Labor Temple Ball Room, 19th and Davenport Sts., Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22, at 2:30 p. m., under the auspices of the Omaha Workers (Communist) Party, the Independent Ladies' Club, and the Workmen's Circle Branches 626 and 258.

Comrade Robert Minor, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, will be the main speaker. Minor has been in Soviet Russia a number of times and every Omaha worker should take this opportunity to hear of the conditions as they are in the first workers' and farmers' government.

A admission of 25 cents will be charged. All proceeds are to go to aid our organ, The DAILY WORKER.

Y. W. L. Area Branch No. 1 Grand Masque Ball Saturday Night

To raise funds to help carry on the league work in District No. 8 and to help maintain The Young Worker, Working Area Branch No. 1 of the Young Workers (Communist) League is arranging a grand masque ball on Saturday, November the 14th at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., near Western Ave. The Young Workers (Communist) League Area Branch No. 1 meets every Friday night at 8:00 p. m. at 166 W. Washington St. and is carrying on activity among the young workers employed in the downtown shops and stores.

All members of the party and the league are expected to support this affair.

The admission charge is only 75c. Music is furnished by I. Leichtman's Mid-West Syncopators. "Sniff sniff"

Famous Musicians to Play Saturday for Rescue Dance

NEW YORK, Nov. 12. Two celebrated artists will donate their talent for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER at the Rescue Party arranged for this Saturday evening, Nov. 14, at the Bronx headquarters, 1347 Boston road.

Lucie Sokolaf, violinist will give two numbers, the Sonata in G Minor by Tartini, first movements, and Tambourin by Rambeau Kreisler.

Josephina Armesa will give a number of selections on the piano.

Not only residents of the Bronx but music lovers from all over the city who know of the splendid work of these two artists will flock to the Rescue Party to hear them and in that way help The DAILY WORKER while spending a most pleasant evening. And, of course, there will be dancing until early morning.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE TO HOLD MASQUE BALL SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14

To raise funds for The Young Worker and the District No. 8 office of the Young Workers' League which is planning a wide field of activity, Working Area Branch No. 1 of the Young Workers' League is holding a maaque ball on Saturday, November 14, 1925, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

All the Workers Party and Young Workers' League members and sympathizers of the Young Workers League and its activities are urged to attend and to come masked as valuable prizes will be given to best single costumes or a group portraying some revolutionary event or epoch. Admission to the dance is only 35 cents.

PARTY ORGANIZATION

With Introduction by JAY LOVESTONE.

A most valuable pamphlet on the composition of the American Communist movement containing:

The letter of the Communist International on reorganization; the shop nuclei, the constitution studded and with charts.

A Communist should not be without it.

15 Cents.

The Daily Worker Pub. Co.
1113 W. Washington Boulevard, CHICAGO, ILL.

RUSSIAN BRANCH GIVES 'RETURNED FROM SIBERIA' AT WORKERS' THEATER

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Russian Branch No. 2, of the Workers (Communist) Party is arranging a five-act play, "Returned from Siberia," for Saturday, Nov. 14, and Sonday, Nav. 15, at the Russian Workers' Theater, 431 East 6th St.

There will be a symphony orchestra of 35 pieces to accompany the play. After the play there will be dancing to the was small house of the morning.

WOBBLY LUMBER JACKS KNOW A THING OR TWO

Don't Believe Hokum About Communists

By W. J. M.
(Worker Correspondent)

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 12. While walking along the "skidway" (Front avenue, where the lumber jacks hang out) the Worker correspondent talked with a number of lumber jacks in their hob nailed shoes and short legged pants.

Generally speaking their opinions as expressed by themselves, as regards conditions in the woods are "rotten", "hum", "not worth a dam".

While talking to those "working stiffs," as many of these old time Wobblies rate themselves, your correspondent asked them to explain their reason for condemning the lumber camps so severely.

One old timer said: "Well, the last job I shipped out to was tied to bike 15 miles after we left the train before we reached camp we had another bike up a ravine. At the head of this ravine stood a shack, its logs almost ready to crumble down.

Too Rotten For Pigs.

"Inside was straw in the bunks, the floor was covered with filth; no built room to keep the place clean. I never saw a pig pen look so filthy, and the grub was equally rotten.

"The wages were a little more than $3.00 per, and out of that you paid $1.25 per for your flop an the straw in the filthy, lousy bunk house and for the stuff they doled out to you for food, and that's why I say the woods are rotten."

When They Fought The Bosses.

When reminded that the I. W. W. once made the lumber barons of the Northwest furnish libraries and shower baths, and ask of why they had failed to maintain these conditions, he replied:

In those days the Wobblies fought the lumber kings. Now the Wobblies fight each other, that is, a bunch of disgruntled artists fight each other while the rank and file are shot to hell.

Don't Believe Anarchist Bunk.

Your correspondent then asked him about the rumor that circulates among the Wobblies that the Communist split the Wobblies.

"Communist split hell!" he replied. "Aunt Harrison George, an old timer Wobbly, a Communist? No, its only the ignorant Wobblies that swallow that gag.

"Any Wobbly that is posted knows that the Communist did all in their power to keep the Wobblies from splitting, but because the Communists showed up some disrupters and poured artists in the Wobbly movement they sought revenge by telling the rank and file that the Communist split us.

And He Is Not a Communist.

"If the I. W. W. as an organization would let a handful of Communists split us, then we are not worthy the name of a labor organization. Did the Communists split any of the A. F. of L. organizations? No, then how in hell could they split the I. W. W.?

"The I. W. W. permitted themselves to be split by a bunch of anarchistic poor artists in spite of the Communists, and that old stuff that the Communists split us is an insult to a thinking Wobbly!"

When asked if he was a Communist he replied "No."

Lost Union—Lost Conditions.

The above statement as regards conditions in the lumber camps of the Northwest was corroborated by other lumber jacks, while a few of these spoke of conditions not quite so bad, but none of them interviewed by your correspondent had any praise for wages, hours and working conditions in the woods.

Some laid the bad conditions to the 4 fs, a company union, others to the unorganized state of affairs among the lumber workers and others to the lack of the fighting spirit of the old time I. W. W., but all agreed that the trade of a lumber jack in the woods of the Northwest was nothing for a slave to envy.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

NEW YORK WORKERS' SCHOOL HAS CLASSES FOR ORGANIZATION WORK FOR MEMBERS OF TRADE UNION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 12. Many courses of special interest to trade unionists are offered by the New York Workers' School in its bulletin of courses offered for this year.

A course in trade union work will be offered in which the structure and growth of the American trade union movement and the major political, economic and technical problems met by [illegible] union officers and union members will be taken up. Some of the problems included are: organization of the unorganized, amalgamation, class collaboration, shop committees; labor and the law; politics in the labor movement; and the fight against reaction and reformism. Instructor is Albert Miller, leading trade unionist. All participate in round table discussion of strike strategy and specialties will take up the problems and technique of wage and price negotiations and agreement and other special topics.

Teach Garment Union Members.

Another special course of great importance to the needle trades is entitled "The History and Problems of the Needle Trades Industry." Twenty-five or 30 of the most active workers in the various needle trades unions will be admitted into this special training course. It aims to prepare active workers in the needle trades industry for responsible work in their respective unions. The various vital problems facing officers, executive board members, business agents, departmental heads and the active union workers will be taken up, including the history of the industry, the problems of seasonal fluctuations, contractors, jobbers, inside shops, etc. and the tasks of shop chairmen, organization committees, campaign finances, office management, etc. This course will be conducted by specialists in their respective fields, under the general direction of a committee of which Alexander Trachtenberg is the secretary and whose other members are Ben Gitlow, Sascha Zimmerman, J. Zack and Bert Wolfe.

Public Speaking.

A course in public speaking instruction by Carl Brodsky, is also attracting much attention among organized workers as it is of great practical use to them. For students of an advanced nature, training in research work will be of great use in investigating the conditions in a given industry, wage profits, and economic trends. A limited number of qualified workers will be admitted to this course; the instructor is Alexander Trachtenberg.

Workers Correspondents.

There are courses in English of grades for such trade unionists as were not born in the United States or whose training for reading, writing and speaking English is somewhat limited. A special course in workers' correspondence or worker class journalism should interest union officials who have the special tasks of editing or writing for journals, giving publicity to strikes at meetings and other activities of a similar nature. For those not qualified for this course, a more elementary course in composition is offered.

Economics.

Finally, there is a general group of courses in economics, politics and history that should interest leading workers in the unions. Among these are especially recommended: "American Economic and Political History"; "History of the American Working Class" and "Marxian Economics." The instructors for these courses are Anton Bimba and Jacob Mindel.

All of these courses open the last week in November so that those interested should hasten to register at the Workers School now if they hope to get admitted. The fee for each course is $2.50 for three months. Registration takes place every afternoon and evening at the Workers School, 108 East 14 St., Room 21.

Courses in English, trade union economics, politics, and history are also offered to the unions at their headquarters for small fees, and the Workers School will furnish competent instructors for such courses.

INVESTIGATE ANCIENT BATTLEGROUND; LEAVE MODERN SYRIA ALONE

Word from Syria has been received in Chicago, but it does not concern the sanguinary conflict raging there now, except in a remote manner. The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago has received word from Prof. James H. Breasted, in charge of the Armageden expedition of the university, that the upriarings today will not halt the excavations at Megido Ridge, "the battle ground of the ages." Investigations and excavations have been going on here for considerable time, and preparations are under way to slice off the top layer of the battle ground to discover what happened thousands of years ago. If these gentlemen want to find ghastly remains among ruins they could dig into the ruins of Damascus, "the mother of cities," and discover horrors that the ancient conquerors never dreamed of.

I. C. C. "Threatens" Expose of St. Paul Railroad Financing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Incensed at accusations that it could have prevented the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad being thrown into a receivership if it had approved certain financial plans submitted to it by the road's directorate, the Interstate commerce commission is threatening to disclose some of the secrets as to how the financial end of the road was "managed" at its meeting here on November 30. The commission's threat ip expose the St. Paul's financial history and methods used by various banks in railroad financing has made many of the political bosses here in Washington smile wisely as they remember that the commission has made threats in the past.

Ford Company Agents Tour Soviet Ukrain

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 12. Representatives of the Ford Automobile Co. has recently arrived in the Ukraine to study the state of tractor cultivation in the Ukraine and the working of the tractors manufactured at the Ford factory.

The Americans have stated that the Ukraine, and on being interviewed, stated their impression that the American tractor has greatly established its popularity among the Ukrainian peasants, who are utilizing the tractor not only for ploughing, but also for other agricultural purposes. According to the Ford representatives, it is already the dream of every Ukrainian peasant to acquire a tractor.

Radio Stations in Moscow.

MOSCOW, Nov. 12. The Moscow Soviet has ordered the installation of radio receiving stations throughout the province of Moscow.

In every town and village where there are radio amateurs, radio receivers and loud speakers will be installed, and consultations bureaus established for the benefit of amateurs.

The whole work of radiofication is to be completed by the coming winter. The peasants are manifesting intense interest in this work.

Russ Tourist Association.

MOSCOW, Nov. 12. The Russian Tourist association of Moscow, completing its 3rd year of fruitful activity in the organization of historical and ethnographical excursions.

The activities of the association increase year by year. In 1924 alone the association organized 120 excursions in and around Moscow, in which more than 4,000 members took part.

At the present time the association is preparing for publication a "Guide to Moscow and Environs" and a series of informative booklets on matters of interest to tourists.

NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

PARTY REORGANIZATION MEETINGS

SECTION THREE will meet Monday, Nov. 16, 8 p. m., at 108 East 14th street, Room 42.

SECTION FOUR (23rd St. to 34th St., east and west), will meet on Monday, November 16, at 8 p. m. at 301 West 29th St.

SECTION NINE (Williamsburg, Ridgewood, Boro Hall), will meet on Monday, Nov. 16, at 8 p. m. at 58 Manhatten Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NIGHT WORKERS will meet Monday, Nov. 16, at 2 p. m. at 108 East 14th street, Room 42.

* * * *

WHO IS TO ATTEND! Every party member working in this section must attend this meeting.

All housewives, tradesmen, retail dealers, small businessmen, doctors, dentists, lawyers, agents (who have no steady place of employment) who live in this section will attend this meeting.

All those who are unemployed, and whose last place of employment was located in this section, will attend this meeting.

All those living in this section who did not register and do not know in what section their shop is located, will attend this meeting.

LET EVERY PARTY MEMBER ATTEND THE SECTION MEETING.

HELP REORGANIZE THE PARTY.

HELP IN THE BUILDING UP OF A STRONG BOLSHEVIK PARTY.

TWO RECENT BOOKS ON THE NEW RUSSIA

First Time in History

by

Anna Louise Strong

Leon Trotsky has written an introduction to this vivid account of New Russia in the process of growth.

The writer whose personal experiences in Soviet Russia have been rich, and whose knowledge of this land and its people is intimate and complete, is well known to the American labor movement under the pen-name of "Anise."

Cloth, $2.00

Romance of New Russia

by

Magdaleine Marx

This book of impressions of Soviet Russia is written by the noted French novelist.

It is a book aglow with the color, light and life of Russia—

A picture of the many people the writer has met there—working men and women, officials—people of all classes

It is a colorful book, brilliantly written.

Cloth, $2.00

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

PASSAIC MILL WORKERS HOLD MEETING FRIDAY

Organizing a United Front Against Cut

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 12.—The unit front committee of textile workers is making a headway in organizing the textile workers. This Friday will be the second mass meeting which promises to be more successful than the first held two weeks ago. The work of organization hardly began and yet hundreds of workers joined the organization. It seems that the workers of Passaic are awakening and beginning to see that unless they organize themselves, they are hopeless.

The average wages for a 48-hour week is $23.00. This explains everything. How can a worker live on $23 a week, when the cost of living is as high as it is? How can a worker educate his children, who gets $23 for 48 hours? Everybody knows that you cannot make even a half decent living on such starvation wages.

It is time for the textile workers to build a strong organization and fight for less hours and more wages. The united front committee of textile workers is helping to create such a fighting organization. Help the U. F. C. of T. W. and you help yourself.

Come to the Friday mass meeting. Speakers in all languages. English, Ben Gitlow, Polish, Radvansky; Hungarian, Lustig; Russian, Dmitrijov; Ukrainian, Italian and German.

Be at the mass meeting at Neuauer's Hall, Broadway, corner Market avenue. The headquarters are open every night for registration, 25 Lafayette Ave.

Seattle Painters Demand Referendum on Expulsion Law

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 12.—Painters' Local No. 300 makes a demand on the International union that the amendment which was adopted at the Montreal convention, held in 1925, and now used to expel Communists, be submitted to the membership in a referendum.

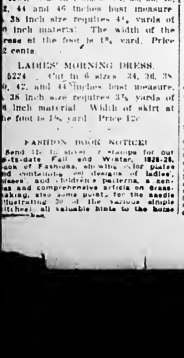
The Seattle painters point out that the amendment can be used to expel any unionist that may dare to "advocate, abet and militate" action against the bosses" and that this amendment penalizes union members who differ on union policy, from those in power and that it splits the Brotherhood instead of uniting it in a "common struggle for the better things in life."

The amendment will go to referendum if 25 locals in five different states or provinces demand it, according to the constitution of the Painters' Brotherhood.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



4984 5224

LADIES' DRESS

4984. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. 38 inch size requires 4¼ yards of 40 inch material. The width of the dress at the foot is 1¾ yard. Price 12 cents.

LADIES' MORNING DRESS.

5224. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. 38 inch size requires 3⅝ yards of 40 inch material. Width of skirt at the foot is 1¾ yard. Price 12c.

FASHION MAGIC NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1926-27, book of Fashions, showing over four hundred and fifty designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a serious and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle illustrating 36 of the various simple stitches; all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.



5232 5027

GIRLS' DRESS.

5027. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 6 year size requires 2¾ yards of 36 inch material if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves 2⅜ yards are required. Price 12c.

GIRLS' DRESS

5232. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 1⅞ yard of striped material and ⅝ yard of plain 36 inches wide if made as in the large view. Price 12c.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS.—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns stufferingly will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Be sure to write plainly. Be sure to write plainly. Be sure to write plainly

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Words of Two Statesmen

I think we are here not so much to do honor to Mr. Hughes as to thank him for having done honor to us. There is no better test of the character of a people than that afforded by knowing what kind of man they honor and trust.
—Mr. Elihu Root.

I thank you, Mr. Root, for what you have said, but if I have been able to render any service it has never failed to find inspiration and guidance in your achievements and counsels.
—Mr. Charles Evans Hughes.

These sentiments resounded thru the highly ornate and commodious hall room of the Hotel Astor in New York during the course of a banquet given in honor of former Secretary of State Hughes. Mr. Root, who served in a former republican cabinet as secretary of state and whose most recent performance was helping formulate the principles of the world court of international justice, was the second honored guest. Gentlemen and scholars, both. The fulsome flattery the two statesmen accorded each other is further evidence of why the words of American diplomats are the jests of European courts. Compared to old world statesmen they are pigmies.

The one cannot impute to them a very high degree of intelligence, the banquet served the purpose of furthering the Wall Street campaign in favor of this country entering the world court. It is not what the exquisite gentleman, Mr. Hughes, said of his esteemed predecessor, Mr. Root, or what Mr. Root said of Mr. Hughes, but what both these very polite gentlemen said of foreign relations that divulges the motive of this affair at the Astor.

It was staged as a political counter-blast to the campaign of Senator Borah against this country's participation in the world court. One thousand politicians and ward heelers, described as "townsmen" of Mr. Hughes, were in attendance. Their job is now religiously to propagate the sentiments expressed there.

At the coming session of congress the question of the world court will be the major problem of foreign policy. Wall Street is inclined to look with suspicion upon the Locarno conference as leading toward the creation of a grouping of European nations preparatory to devising a means of resisting the steady inroads of American finance capital. The unquestionably initiated by the British foreign secretary, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in the hope of creating a "security pact" against the Soviet Union, the private conferences between representatives of all the nations at Locarno seriously considered means of combating the extension of the Dawes plan for European nations according to opposition papers in Europe and such spokesmen for industrial capital in this country as the *Chicago Tribune*.

Since the Locarno conference was called and future conferences will be called under the *aegis* of the league of nations it is necessary for the United States government to enter the league, even tho they opine, as Senator Borah says, thru the back door of the world court in order to prevent a European coalition dominated by Britain against the United States.

Another noteworthy feature of the banquet was Mr. Root's endorsement of Mr. Hughes' policy in relation to the Soviet Union. The Hughes bogey of pressing Bolshevik propaganda was praised as an act of superlative statesmanship. Both Mr. Root and Mr. Hughes serve the Standard Oil company, which desires to crush Russia.

It was in the interest of the Rockefeller combine that the famous Root mission, including the renegade socialist, Charles Edward Russell, was sent to Russia. The report was an oil report. And upon the basis of the report of the Root mission Mr. Hughes based his "policy" on Soviet Russia, and with the usual hypocrisy characterizing baptist statesmen, declared that Russia had an "immoral" form of government which the government of Harding, Hughes, Daugherty, Fall, Denby, Hoover & Co. could not deal with. But the real motive of Hughes was OIL, just as it was the sordid corruption of Teapot Dome that determined the policy of his co-worker, Mr. Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior.

Hughes, as the good and faithful servant of Standard Oil, opposes Russia because Rockefeller interests want to wrest from the Soviets the rich oil wells of Baku, and for no other reason.

He favors the world court because he thinks that combination of international banditti can be used as a stepping stone toward the conquest of the revolution and the pillaging of the natural resources of that country, and because it may serve American imperialism against other European nations.

The victorious revolution in Russia will, with its invincible arms, smash any conspiracy against them the day it is hatched and the Communists of this country and the world will do their part in destroying the effectiveness of imperialist ventures against the Soviet Union, including the world court.

A Bryan University

Dayton, Tennessee, the scene of the Scopes evolution trial, is to have a memorial university in commemoration of the late William Jennings Bryan. Speculation is rife regarding the curriculum of the university. It is taken for granted that nothing will be taught there that was the remotest semblance of scientific knowledge. The late Bryan was the foremost apostle of ignorance of the past century. A garrulous old blackguard, he reared maledictions against everybody that publicly displayed the slightest knowledge of the facts of science or history. A true representative of the petty bourgeoisie of the middle west, he was the embodiment of all the vicious stupidity of that class. He presumed to talk about everything under the sun. Lack of knowledge never deterred his dogmatic harangues. The less he knew of a subject the more he dwelt upon it.

His latest quarrel with his ancestors made him the butt of ridicule of the whole civilized world.

It is appropriate that the fundamentalists of Tennessee who placed a law upon the statute books forbidding the teaching of the most commonplace scientific facts should subscribe to a fund to erect a monument of infamy to name it after Bryan—and call it a university.

But not forever can the inhabitants of even that state dwell in the black night of fundamentalism. The time will come when the offspring of the present inhabitants of Tennessee will revere their ape like ancestors of the pleistocene age much more than their more immediate ones.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

The Flying Colonel as Agent of Imperialism

By Jack Brad

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This article was received some weeks ago, but owing to pressure of news and party matters has not been published until now.

IT is seldom that a seemingly pure military matter engages the attention of the average mind as has the mis-named "Mitchell" episode. There are countless conflicting speculations and a multitude of unbridgably divergent theories as to the meaning and outcome of the air-service controversy. Yet there is a certain common characteristic—they are all centered around the personality of Mitchell. He is viewed as the sole cause, the instigator and likely culminator of the affair.

The fact is, while the demoted brigadier-general is circumstantially appearing in a principal role in the episode—he is but a temporarily magnified cog of a machine. It is with the purpose of shielding from the public eye this machine and its plan to loot the public treasury for the extension of aviation, that attention is misleadingly focussed upon Mitchell.

AN attempt to get at the bottom of the air craft situation and its accompanying entanglements by a mere study of Mitchell's publicly advertised connection therewith—is to see the "fat lady" and assume her to be the whole circus. Mitchell is made conspicuous by publicity and the "fat lady" by her poundage. Still, she is but a part of a circus, of which there are many side shows, all dominated by the "big tent," for there in the big tent are found the principal actors as well as the manager and owners.

The "big tent" in the "air circus" is Washington, D. C., the principal actor, the government, and the manager and owners, American capitalism.

THE United States government like any other government is charged with the duty of protecting the interests of its ruling class. Since the well-being of the American ruling class rests upon the exploitation of the bulk of its own people as well as commercial supremacy over those foreign capitalist groups, who compete with it on foreign soil it becomes the duty and task of this government so to act as to enable it to subdue the potential enemies of American capitalism, both at home and in foreign spheres.

For more than three years has the military eye of the government looked with jealousy and anxiety upon the threatening development of military aviation of France and England and so to safeguard it, American capitalism, the government has determined to build up its own aviation to a point of being second to none.

It is in this process of building up aviation that the government is compelled to consider and cope with a number of factors, and it is this that provides the Mitchell and other episodes of the day.

THE administration must remember the next election. The demands a economy at economy. It is observed politically never to [illegible] appropriations for military purposes, without first paving the way for such appropriations. To meet this problem it set out during 1924 to create a state of large air-craft expenditures, the administration has set out to mold a favorable public opinion toward such expenditures. This is done in a wide-spread propaganda in favor of air craft extension. At this the attempted propaganda-trip of the Shenandoah was a part, as well as the Hawaiian flight and the much heralded Mitchell affair.

UNDER ordinary conditions "insubordination" or "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman" of which Mitchell appears to be guilty is quietly disposed of by a court martial because it is not conducive to military discipline to make a hero of an insubordinate, or a victim of disrespect in superior officers. Why, then, this about-face of military tradition in the case of Mitchell? Not only is there no attempt to silence Mitchell, on the contrary, a large section of the press is "front-paging" him, and President Coolidge has provided him with a forum in the shape of the Coolidge air-board. The "uneasy" attitude of the administration towards Mitchell is accountable by the following considerations: While Mitchell is shouting loudly for a "separate" air service he is not less noisy and persistent about an "adequate" air service. The saying goes: "If you like the stew, you've got to like her fingers." Since the administration's goal is an "adequate" air service, and Mitchell advocates that, it allows him to speak of a separate air service, even tho it is not fully in accord with the latter proposal.

Then there is the pressure of the airplane interests, among whom Mr. Henry Ford could be counted; they are for Mitchell idea of a separate air department, because they see in its establishment the first step towards the discarding of the Philadelphia naval air craft factory, as well as the engineering air craft division of the army, thus placing the production of military planes entirely into private hands. By removing governmental competition from the field of plane production, the private producers will be enabled to raise prices to their hearts' content.

A separate air service department, being free from army and particularly from naval restriction, which is now the case, will develop more rapidly both in its efficiency and quantity use of planes. A well-developed military aviation will encourage and give impetus to civil aviation, all of which will mean increased profits to the producers. No wonder they favor Mitchell, whose platform is: A "separate" and "adequate" air service.

The air service controversy is advertised as a clash of opinions on the part of military heads and nothing more. While it is true that high military men differ in their opinions as to the administration of the air craft service, the reasons for which will be explained, the conflict is in reality between the ship building and steel interests on the one hand and the aviation interests on the other. It is easy enough for the administration to dispose of differences between military heads, by administering a "silencing" spanking. But it cannot spank powerful financial groups, who are encouraging and fostering the conflicting opinions and traditional conservatism of military and naval heads.

WE see that the military advocates of a separate air service become the natural allies of air plane producers. Their common desire is, a rapid and unchecked development of aviation. The naval officers and ship builders interests also have a certain commonness of purpose in reach for [illegible] of the old school with its conservatism naturally views a new arm of service with skepticism, thus is [illegible] by a fear of aviation developing to a height claimed for it by its proponents, and thereby greatly minimizing the importance of the navy and hence the prestige of its officers. The high naval officer partially as heartily mindful of the fact that an excellent military plane could be had for $20,000, while the cost of a modern battle ship reaches several million. It is up to the naval officer to prove that a three or four million dollar battle ship could not easily be sunk by a $20,000 plane. Thus they are trying to display not allowing aviation to show up its effectiveness to full advantage. Testimony to this may be had from the fact that during the Hawaiian maneuvers commanded by naval officers, planes were not permitted to bomb ships from a normal height.

A separate air service department will become a sort of free agent with a reputation of its own to make and maintain, even tho it be at the cost of naval growth and reputation. The naval officer is not against aviation as such, he merely wants control of it, and to limit it, particularly when it threatens to surpass the navy in importance. That is why the naval officer is against a separate air service.

The ship building interests view a [illegible] separate air service [illegible] they see in it the end of air craft and the decline of the navy and therefore, of their profits. Hence we see the commonness of interest between the naval officer and the ship builder, they are both for a limited development of aviation for fear of the loss of profits and [illegible] the loss of importance.

The Role of the Coolidge Air Board

The appointment of the Coolidge air board was motivated by the need of a forum for the administration's [illegible] extensive upon which to [illegible] the press, the public mind could be perverted and favorably [illegible] only by Mitchell in the role of [illegible] quate aviation but by [illegible] appearing before the [illegible] while difficult [illegible] service is to be condemned at the same time it will [illegible] speak loudly for aviation in general. The disaster that befell the Shenandoah in her aviation propaganda [illegible] could not be passed up as a mere attempt to vindicate the navy, and [illegible] fascist (wall newspapers) [illegible] edited communistic [illegible] of interest to the particular [illegible] zation or locality. [illegible] ber of such papers [illegible] they are being edited by [illegible] of correspondents. Such a [illegible] is usually written by [illegible] writer, supplied with [illegible] mously cartoons and [illegible] wall in a conspicuous place. Wall papers are highly popular and have great success.

Worker Correspondents.

Voluntary correspondents from factories, villages and [illegible] are also contributing to large newspapers and magazines. The [illegible] of correspondents [illegible] to papers reaches one hundred and fifty thousand workers. Their task is to [illegible] their paper to throw light upon the life of the factory they work in. By disclosing faults, cases of [illegible] and crimes, the worker correspondents thus take an active part in building new life in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Method of Extracting Iodine

MOSCOW, The Russian [illegible] Committee has discovered a [illegible] means of obtaining iodine by means of electrolysis from oil. The question of profit [illegible] Apsheron Peninsula is now being discussed.

CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS INCREASE IN U. S. S. R. WHILE NUMBER OF PAPERS DECREASE

MOSCOW (Tass), Nov. 12. The total of newspapers in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is now 31.8 per cent less than in 1913 (586 against 520), but their daily circulation exceeds the pre-war figures by 10 per cent, having reached about the first of January the total number of 7,356,263 copies daily.

The daily circulation of the largest pre-war newspapers as the Russkoe Slovo, the Kopeika, and the Birjevye Viedomosti used to issue about 700,000; the circulation of modern newspapers as the Pravda, the Izvestia, and the Krestianskaia Gazeta (Peasants' Gazette), has gone over 1,500,000.

The circulation of Soviet newspapers has grown almost six times compared with the figures of the second half of 1922, and every year it augmentes approximately doubles.

Workers' Papers Lead.

Before the revolution, the newspapers were divided into papers containing "Publicists' articles, comments upon politics and literature," newspapers "for people and the army" and "cheaper" newspapers. Now they fall into groups according to separate social strates they serve. Workmen's newspapers are 85 in number and hold the first place in circulation (2,811,963); of them 52 are popular newspapers, 15 leading papers and 17 professional ones.

Peasants' papers are the most numerous; there were four of them before the revolution. Of the total number of newspapers appearing in the national language 66 are peasant papers. National newspapers now reach the figure of 139 against 5 to 6 before the revolution. Besides, there are several small groups of papers, economic, co-operative, komsomol (Communist Youth Union), children, military and miscellaneous papers, totally amounting to 110.

Newspapers are being published exclusively by state, party, trade unions, co-operative and public organizations.

Wall "Newspapers"

At every factory, mill, every institution, large cooperative shops, almost in every village, in every school, club, military detachment and even in many large houses there is the "stenn-

Now for the French Replica of the Dawes Plan



WORKERS CELEBRATE FOR RUSSIA BY HELPING SAVE DAILY WORKER

Returns are beginning to come in from the various cities in which meetings were held to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution, showing that workers realize that their real wishes for the Soviet are expressed in the form of aid to The DAILY WORKER. When returns are complete, it is expected that almost a thousand dollars will be added to the resources of the paper.

In addition, the Jewish Dramatic Club of Cleveland sent $71.00, the proceeds from a play recently given, which brings today's total to $238.00, distributed as follows:

[illegible]	20
[illegible]	2
[illegible]	10
[illegible]	7
[illegible]	7
[illegible]	65
[illegible]	$ 238
[illegible]	$18.046
[illegible]	$18,284

AID THE REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE BY SAVING THE DAILY WORKER



HERE'S MY DONATION:

[illegible]

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1918, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

This Issue Consists of Two Sections.
SECTION ONE.

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SHOWS WORKERS SUPPORT LEFT WING

OPERATORS IN ANTHRACITE USE OLD GAME OF DIVIDING MINERS BY RELIGIOUS WAR OVER KLAN

The following is the second of a series of articles upon the life and struggle of the 158,000 striking anthracite miners, written on the field of action by William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, whose graphic description of conditions should interest every reader.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

(Article 2.)

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 13.—Alignments which may precipitate armed warfare between klan and anti-klan groups which will dwarf the Herrin struggle are being formed here.

On the surface it appears as a struggle between the local sections of the republican and democrat parties. Beneath the surface, in spite of the heterogeneous elements of which both groups are composed, the class line appears. It is faint but it is there.

Twenty state constabulary are on guard in the Lackawanna county court-house. In the basement are ten more with their horses and machine guns. The exercise of the right of franchise by some thousands of Lackawanna county citizens, and the additional complication of a city election in Scranton, has brot the threat of civil war. Ballots have been cast but bullets are more than likely to decide the most questions.

Both 100 Per Centers.

McHugh chief of police of Scranton and a democrat, leads the anti-klan forces. Jermyn, a coal operator, heads the republican party and klan cohorts.

Both announce that they are 100 per cent Americans, against the "reds" and for god, country and god's chosen people.

The presence of the state troopers has prevented god from making a decision up to date and his position is more than usually difficult in that it appears that in the county he supported the republican klansmen while in Scranton proper he caused most of the citizenry to cast their ballots for the equally god-fearing democrats. Taking god's Scranton decision as a precedent, the anti-klansmen have settled the klan-filled ballot boxes throut Lackawanna county with the evident intention of abiding god to arrive at the proper conclusion.

The klan has mobilized to prevent god being imposed upon and trusts 38-38s, and smaller arms, are being oiled up by both sides.

Class Line is Klan Issue.

The class line in this broil, whose seriousness is not to be minimized by facetiousness, is faint, as I have said. More than that it is confused because workers are to be found on both sides. But the general line of division in the ranks of the miners is for the anti-klan forces and against Jermyn, the coal operator and his klansmen.

So powerful has the opposition to Jermyn become among the miners that Cappellini for years a wheel horse of the republican machine, was forced to desert the republican organization and support the anti-klan forces.

The whole Lewis machine is loose with contradictions in this situation. It supports the republican state game of silk-stocking reformers, but has to break on the klan issue and the candidacy of coal operator Jermyn in Scranton. There is little question but that a klan victory would have serious consequences for the miners' union and its large foreign-born membership. Equally serious for the union is the support of the democrat party with the catholic church dominating its organized section.

Germs of Labor Party.

The germs of class consciousness

(Continued on page 2)

ITALIAN DEBT TO COME UP IN CONGRESS

Seventy-Five Per Cent Cut Resented

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Italian debt agreement, in which Italy is to repay $2,042,000,000 borrowed during the war on terms far more liberal than have been accorded any other debtor nation, is due for some Congressional bombardment when presented for ratification.

It is conceded that it will be rejected because the House of Mellon, dominating the democratic party, will not tolerate opposition to it from that source. The opponents will be the group of republican spokesmen for the American Italian Italians and the petty bourgeois democrats from the middle west.

Stage is Set.

Administration leaders will make some speeches on American generosity, and the opposition will extend some sympathy to the American taxpayer pointing out that the Italian settlement represents a net loss of around $75,000,000 a year. The net loss to the taxpayer is ignored thru the difference in interest rates on the

(Continued on Page 2)

A DECISIVE STRUGGLE IN THE FURRIERS' UNION!

The Boston convention of the Furriers' Union is the scene of one of the most far-reaching struggles between the left and the right wing in the history of labor in this country.

Full Reports by Telegraph Every Day

In special articles by

William W. Weinstone

These articles are of special value to all trade unionists.

SUBSCRIBE!

NITRATES NOT SENTIMENT



Nitrates not sentiment is the motto of the "blue jackets" and "Black-Jack" Pershing who are in this territory and are "herranging" the plebiscite to decide whether Peru or Chile wins in the Tacna-Arica controversy. This territory is valuable to American financiers as it offers easy access to the nitrate fields of South America, and these financiers are seeing to it that "Black-Jack" protects their interests.

(Story on page two.)

DEMAND RELEASE OF COMMUNISTS



This picture was taken during the demonstration of thousands of English workers in front of the Bow Street police court in London demanding that the British government release the leaders of the Communist Party and Young Communist League of Great Britain, that are now on trial charged with sedition.

CHANG ADMITS DEFEAT; FENG TAKES PEKING

Form Anglo-U. S. Bloc to Aid Imperialism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, China, Nov. 13.—Supporters of Chang Tso-lin the open tool of foreign imperialism, who has been using imperialist backing to suppress the national liberation movement as far south as his troops could penetrate from their Manchurian base, have fled the capital as it was seized by the soldiery of General Feng Yu-hsiang.

Some members of the cabinet have resigned and Feng is the acknowledged master of the situation in the ancient capital where the diplomats of the imperialist powers are meeting to decide or so they imagine what concessions they shall grant or withhold from China on the issue of autonomy.

Chang Admits Defeat.

Chang Tso-lin admits defeat in the battles that have taken place to the south in the region of Huochow, in northern Kiangsu province, where the statement issued by Chang admits 2,000 of his troops were killed.

Meanwhile that the provisional president, old Tuan Chi-jui, is held under guard of Feng's troops who disarmed his bodyguard of Chang's mercenaries, the committee on Herin measures appointed by the international customs conference now being held here, met today after a week's adjournment to discuss possible coordination of the American, Japanese and Chinese proposals.

Anglo-American Bloc.

Reports from America say that President Coolidge and Sir Esme Howard, British ambassador, will Secretary of State Kellogg, recently held a long conference upon the question of China, and formed an alliance

(Continued on page 2)

Chicago Typo Members to Discuss New Scale on Sunday Afternoon

Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 has issued a call for a special meeting to take place at the Brickla yers' Hall, Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, corner Monroe and Peoria streets, to discuss the report of the newspaper scale committee.

Continue Arrests in Spain.

BARCELONA, Spain, Nov. 13. Arrests by the police of individuals whom it is claimed were involved in the plot against the directorate continue to be made throut Spain. It is reported the conspirators had planned to revive the defunct military junta and proclaim a republic.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

CHANG'S TROOPS ARE DRIVEN NORTH; FENG SEIZES THE CAPITAL



Chang Tso-lin's headquarters at Mukden, Manchuria, admits in a communique that Chang lost 2,000 killed in battles with forces of the central provinces commanded by Wu Pei-fu and the Chekiang governor Sun, near the city of Haochow in northern Kiangsu province. Meanwhile, General Feng Yu-hsiang, whose alignment with the forces of the Kuomintang and the national liberation movement has won him the sympathy of all who wish to see China free, has seized Peking from the west and Chang's supporters have fled the capital.

Moscow Court Nips Hopes of Bourgeois Wealth in Bank Clerk

MOSCOW, Nov. 13.—When Joan Zhlvetovsky, a clerk in a government bank, thought that he would enrich himself while in government employ by selling cotton on commission for the American firm of Turver, Steel and company, he reckoned without the Moscow authorities. The Moscow provincial court has sentenced him to two years in prison and loss of citizenship for three additional years. It is thus that the budding Falls at the Soviet union are ably handled.

MEXICAN WORKERS JOIN PROTEST AT HUNGARIAN TERROR'S RAKOSI TRIAL

By A. G. GARDUNO.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Nov. 13.—The Vera Cruz Communist workers in the Eighth Anniversary of the Russian revolution, held a gigantic celebration, making strong protests at the same time, against the bloody Horthy regime of Hungary for its attempt to railroad Rakosi and Welnberger to the gallows. The formal protest was transmitted to the Hungarian consul general's local secretary.

I. W. W. FINANCE AND PRISONERS ARE DISCUSSED

Per Capita to Vary; Pledge Aid to Ford

The 17th general convention of the Industrial Workers of the World was devoted yesterday almost all day to a discussion of the organization's finances and means of supporting the central headquarters, including the press.

As the sliding scale of dues and initiation fees has been previously adopted, a further motion was carried to provide that per capita tax from the industrial unions should be fifteen per cent of the dues actually collected from the members, thus making the industrial unions with one dollar dues pay 15 cents while those retaining 50c cent dues pay only seven cents per capita.

Quarterly Assessment.

In addition the need of the central organization for tours funds with which to work, was provided for by the authorization of a quarterly assessment of one dollar. It is expected by this means to aid the press and discharge other obligations—preventing the discontinuance proposed of the Industrial Pioneer.

In the discussion it was pointed out that at present the general organizer is kept at the headquarters continu-

(Continued on page 2)

Seven Coal Diggers Trapped by Cave-In in Missouri Mine

THENTON, Mo., Nov. 13.—Seven coal miners were trapped 200 feet beneath the earth's surface in the Trenton mine today, by a cave-in, the cause of which is undetermined.

All men are believed to be safe, and officials of the mine believe there is enough good air to sustain the men until a rescue party cunnels in from a lateral channel. A large force of miners put to work digging for the main shaft, should reach the entombed men by 9 o'clock tonight, it was said.

IMPERIALIST POWERS WANT TO FORCE HUGE LOAN ON CHINESE

TOKIO, Nov. 13.—Observers who have been watching for the joker in the offer of the imperialist powers of "autonomy" to China have at last uncovered the scheme of the American and other imperialist interests.

The plain distress evident in the diplomats' demeanor at the news that General Feng had seized Peking, was accompanied by the suggestion that the tariff conference should move to some other place, preferably Tokio, draw up a "liberal" tariff conceselon which would allow a group of international bankers to underwrite a consortium loan of $500,000,000 to fund China's debts and provide a "new administration" to "unite" China.

Apparently the new administration is to be opposed to the nationalist movement

BEN GOLD DELIVERS SMASHING BLOW AT KAUFMAN IN FURRIERS' CONVENTION; DEFENDS T. U. E. L.

By WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 13.—The delegates forgot about lunch time at the special convention of the Furriers' Union here, while Ben Gold in a two hour speech of defense of the New York joint board delivered a heavy bombardment against the Kaufman machine.

Gold's speech was a smashing indictment of the yellow socialist bureaucracy when he said,—"If to restore the will and fighting spirit of the membership, if to sweep out corruption and gangsterism, if to organize the unorganized, if to build up the power of the union—if these are crimes against the constitution, you may find me guilty, but the furriers in the shops will never condemn me for it."

Delegates Applaud.

As Gold closed, the delegates rose amid prolonged cheering for the magnificent demonstration of the left wing's program and ability. Never was a bureaucratic machine under so severe a bombardment.

Gold's speech followed the report of a handpicked committee on the supplementary report, justifying the action of the international officials against the New York joint board, ordered after days of sidetracking to avoid a fight. Gold spoke for the board, which was ostensibly on trial before the convention, but never for a moment did the delegates feel that the board was being tried.

The yellow socialist bureaucracy, the "socialist" Daily Forward, the sycophantes and whole pack of corrupt officialdom were on trial, with the left wing's spokesman as the accuser.

Tells of Four-Year Struggle.

The delegates listened in reverential silence as the story was unfolded of viciousness, sluggers, and corruption. Gold was unsparing in words, but fell like shrapnel among the bureaucrats and vice-presidents seated on the dias.

He pictured the story of the last four years' war on the joint board and particularly the last period in the fight against the left wing. Gold referred to the Kaufman regime as a "fascist dictatorship employing Bolshevist methods, maintaining terrorism and a gin system known only in the days of czarism under the Romanoffs working in alliance with the bosses and the district attorney, turning every local union into a bloody battlefield."

Gold spared neither Kaufman's machine nor the Forward, whom he charged with supplying ammunition to manufacturers in their war against the union. He brought in Meyer London, sitting in the convention in silence and not during yet to address the gathering, serving instead as wire puller for the discredited Kaufman machine.

T. U. E. L. Saved Union.

Gold exposed the "welfare club" organization of gangsters and tools of Kaufman. Coming to the charges against the Trade Union Educational League, he did not for a moment disavow the organization and membership in the T. U. E. L., without which the union would have been ruined today.

"The T. U. E. L. left wingers are a factor in the labor movement, standing for the interests of the rank and file and the building up of a powerful union to fight the bosses."

Proud of Party Membership.

Nor did Gold deny affiliation with other Communists in the Workers (Communist) Party. "I declare proudly my membership in a revolutionary, disciplined party, which fights for the workers against all enemies. Kaufman, instead of fighting for the workers, paralyzed the union, destroyed the self-confidence of the workers, placed the union under the control of the manufacturers."

Gold told how Kaufman went to the district attorney—the servant of the capitalist class and enemy of the workers—to destroy the left wing movement. And failing in all measures to overcome the left wing's pow-

(Continued on page 2)

'DEGENERATE' HURLED AT CHIEF KLUXER

Politics Excuse of Sadist's Lawyers

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Nov. 13.—"Political persecution" was the defense flung at the heads of the prosecution in the closing arguments of his lawyers in the trial of ku klux dregon, D. C. Stephenson, Earl Gantry and Earl Klinck, on charges of murder growing out of the death of Miss Madge Oberholtzer.

The charge, voiced by Attorney Floyd Christian, came on the heels of a demand by the state that death in the electric chair be degreed for "Stephenson, the degenerate; Klinck, the Gorilla, and Gentry, the confederate."

Praises Pervert.

"They are trying to wash their dirty politics thru the suicide of Miss Madge Oberholtzer," Christian said in sounding the keynote of his speech. It's a mud-slinging contest with Stephenson as the target because of the power (meaning the klan) he built up thru untiring efforts to succeed."

An attack upon the death-bed statement of Miss Oberholtzer around which the state built its case also featured Christian's speech.

"Granting for the sake of argument that all the charges of injuries contained in this statement are true," he said, "We find one that slipped by the state. She charges that Stephenson bit her tongue. Who can explain how this could have occurred without cooperation on her part?"

Earlier in the day, Charles E. Cox, former judge and special counsel for the state, had concluded his speech.

Minnesota Lands to Be Thrown Open to Homesteaders

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Restoration to the republic domain of approximately 1,050 acres of public land in Minnesota was ordered by the interior department.

The several tracts are situated in Aitkin, Cass, and Crow Wing counties and will be thrown open to homestead entry under the public land laws, beginning December 7.

TWO SPECIAL ARTICLES
By
H. M. WICKS
on International Politics

TUESDAY, NOV. 17:
"THE CRISIS IN OIL"
Lays bare the facts regarding British and American conflict that is approaching breaking point in the Near East.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18:
"The Economic and Political Significance of the Italian Debt Agreement"

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COKE REGION MINERS FACE ARMED BOSSES

Private Army Tries to Enforce Wage Cut

By A. JAKIRA.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MARIANNA, Pa., Nov. 18.—Over 600 men are out on strike here refusing to accept the 1917 scale which the coal operators are trying to put into effect in place of the 1923 scale which is in force now.

Marianna, a quiet little mining town in ordinary times, has now virtually been turned into a military camp by the coal company. The Pittsburgh Sun, a capitalist sheet, on Nov. 6, reporting on the situation in Marianna, writes:

"No disorder has marked the resumption on the old scale. However, Sheriff Otto Luellen of Washington county has his office ready to cope with any situation that may arise."

The mines were surrounded by an iron fence so that the scabs may be protected. Armed guards were stationed at strategic points. Four powerful searchlights were placed on the roofs of the company buildings so that every move of the striking miners can be watched day and night.

To show that the sheriff is ready to cope with any situation that may arise a number of shots were fired on Tuesday night, Nov. 10 by the armed hirelings of the company. Fortunately no one was wounded or killed.

Attempt to Get Scabs Fails.

Several attempts were made by the Bethlehem Mines corporation, which owns the mines and the coke ovens here, to import scabs. Special arrangements were made to have the trains carrying the scabs stop inside the gates under the protection of the iron fences.

But apparently the imported scabs are leaving the grounds as fast as they arrive. They apparently do not like the protection given them by the armed deputy sheriffs. At the time these lines are written not more than a dozen scabs, or rats as they are usually called here, remain on the job. There is no resumption on the old scale.

The mines are completely shut down. The coke ovens remain closed. The miners stand united as one man against the attempts of the operators to turn the wage scale eight years back.

Evicts Miners from Company Houses.

Most of the miners live in company houses. Seven of these miners were ordered to "move." The company did not dare to order wholesale evictions but picked out the seven most active men, including the five officers of the local union.

The situation in the coke region is getting more and more serious. The strike wave is spreading, the company is preparing armed forces to cope with "any situation that may arise." This situation exists not only in Marianna but in numerous other places in the coke region.

What is needed now is concerted action on the part of the miners both of the soft coal and the anthracite regions. The time is opportune now for the United Mine Workers of District No. 5 to start an energetic campaign to organize the unorganized fields.

Time Opportune for Union.

The time is opportune now for the union to start an energetic campaign to arouse public sentiment against the outrageous attempts of the coal operators to force a reduction in wages at a time when the cost of living is climbing mountain high.

It is up to the progressive miners everywhere to push their union into action against the united forces of the coal operators and against the use of armed guards against the striking miners.

Record New Earthquakes.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 13.—Two earthquake shocks of great severity were recorded this morning on the seismograph at Regis College according to Father A. W. Forestall.

The first shock at 5:13 reached its maximum at 6:18 while the second registering at 7:15 was of one and one-half hour duration. The distance could not be estimated and it is believed the shock was not on this

AMERICAN WARSHIPS WILL DECIDE WHO WINS TACNA-ARICA PLEBISCITE

ARICA, Chile, Nov. 13.—Gen. Pershing's "plebiscite commission" has now definitely indicated that it remains faithful only to American imperialism, by postponing the Tacna-Arica plebiscite until May 30, 1926. This long postponement, which has taken Latin America completely by surprise, still further aggravates the Tacna-Arica crisis and is opposed by Chileans and Peruvians alike.

Warships to Decide Controversy.

It is pointed out on all sides that the delay can serve only one purpose: to prolong the period of American domination in the disputed area. Besides General Pershing and his aides, the military might of the United States is represented in the persons of the officers and men from the cruiser Rochester, whose domineering attitude on the streets of Arica would indicate that not Chile or Peru, but the United States, is the chief interested party in the disposition of Tacna and Arica. The Rochester is anchored in Arica harbor and will remain there until after the plebiscite—presuming that the plebiscite is to be held at all.

Registration of the voters has not been started, despite the fact that Gen. Pershing has been on the scene for months. Hints are thrown out that "the characteristic American efficiency is interfered with" by difficulties created due to the expected arrival of 4,000 Tacna-Arica voters from Callao, and also the 8,000 Chilean voters already here.

"Too much importance is being given the sentimental aspect of Tacna and Arica," said Augustin Edwards in an interview recently, "and very little is being said regarding the economic importance, which to my mind is paramount."

Nitrates Not Sentiment.

What Senor Edwards refers to is the nearby nitrate region, for which Arica is the principal port. Nitrates, not sentiment, are the principal concern in the Tacna-Arica matter. The nitrate fields are controlled by American companies, which accounts for the extraordinary interest of the United States government in the dispute.

The commission headed by Gen Pershing was appointed by President Coolidge, after Chile and Peru had been practically obliged to come to him with their differences. Coolidge declared at the time that there could be no appeal from his award. These facts, together with the great United States military show at Arica and the postponement of the plebiscite just announced, indicate clearly that whatever the result of the vote may be, the purpose of American imperialism is to establish the dominance and arbitral authority of the United States government in South America, as it has already been established in Central America.

Ex-President Alessandri, who is known as the tool of the American nitrate interests in Chile, is now in Arica.

Italian Comrades to Hear Jay Lovestone on Reorganization

All Italian Workers (Communist) Party members in Chicago, Pullman and Cicero are urged to attend the open party, which is being given under the initiative of the 19th Ward Italian Branch at which Comrade Jay Lovestone, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, will explain the bolshevization and reorganization of the party.

The tea party will take place at 2024 West Harrison street, in the basement, at 8 o'clock tonight. The English speaking comrades are also invited to attend.

Ukrainian and Russian Workers Arrange Play and Dance for Sunday

The Russian and Ukrainian branches of the Workers (Communist) Party are giving a four-act play, "Bez Viny Vinovatye" and dance at the Emmet Memorial Hall, 2177 Ogden Ave., cor. Taylor St., tomorrow afternoon and evening.

The program starts at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and after the four-act play there will be dancing to music played by a union orchestra.

Radio Around the Earth.

MANILA, Nov. 13.—Lieut. Roberts of Fort McKinley, near Manila reported today that by using a short wave length he had several wireless chats with Wickford, Essex county, England; Capetown, South Africa, and Baltimore, U. S. A. He said it was the first direct two-way communication between the Philippines and the eastern part of the United States.

MITCHELL TRIAL IS FARCE; COURT ORDERS 'MILITARY DISCIPLINE'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Officers with drawn swords and soldiers with sidearms were very much in evidence at the court martial of Col. William Mitchell, as they stalked thru the court room ordering "No smiling, no laughing, no applause."

"This is no vaudeville show," declared the court martial head, Major General Robert L. Howze, when he declared "military discipline" to be in effect.

Painleve to Take Up Question of Debts with Britain and U. S.

PARIS, Nov. 13 — Semi-official sources today confirmed the report that Premier Painleve contemplates the resumption of negotiations for the settlement of her debts to the United States and Great Britain.

I. W. W. Finance and Prisoners Discussed

(Continued from page 11)

ally doing office work of technical nature, and meanwhile no one is in the field where organization may be ripe and waiting.

The convention has pledged its best efforts to secure the release of the class war prisoners, and in the case of Richard Ford, now facing a hostile California court on a charge of murder arising from the Wheatland hop pickers strike of many years ago, the convention declared that Ford had given his life to the organization and it would pledge every support it could render to attain his acquittal.

Gold Blasts Kaufman Machine Rule

(Continued from page 11)

er, Kaufman employed murderous Nesko tactics.

Kaufman, egged on by the yellow Forward, went further and turned the fight upon the left wingers into a war upon Communism. Zaromba and the Russian revolution, but still unravelling Kaufman followed the footsteps of Sigman with the suspensions of the left wingers Kershenbaum, Gold and others. But the membership time and again demonstrated its contempt for the international officials, so much so that the latter never dared debate issues before the members.

The violations of the constitution, which the machine uses to justify the suspensions, Gold declared as mere pretexts. Kaufman made two constitutions, one for officials, another for the rank and file.

Not a Personal Fights.

Gold closed by pointing out that the fight was not a personal one of Gold against Kaufman, it was a struggle between two sets of policies. The tactics of Kaufmanism represented the tactics of the bureaucrats thruout the labor movement. The left wing policy stood for giving power to the rank and file, for amalgamation, for new life and spirit in the union. The session adjourned amid applause as Gold's speech struck home.

The afternoon session opened with the left wing Delegate Mendler speaking on the situation in Local 5, telling in greater detail his experiences and those of other victims of Kaufman's sluggers. He was followed by Schachtman, secretary of the New York Joint board, who opened an hour's speech with a telling attack upon the sham of constitutional arguments advanced by the machine.

Schachtman Speaks

"Every tyrant in history has fallen back upon constitution to support their own crimes against the exploited." He replied to the international report, exposing again the ruinous policies of the yellow socialist bureaucracy.

The report brought in by the majority of Kaufman's handpicked committee, recommended the upholding of the general executive board and the finding of the New York joint board guilty on six counts. No evidence was heard despite thirty delegates being ready to go before the committee.

The minority report of left wing Delegate Schneider, moved to reject the report and condemn the international officials.

The left wingers and other joint board delegates will continue the attack on the report tomorrow. The officials are holding off for final speeches. The convention is likely to continue until early next week

Mine Owners at Old Game

(Continued from page 11)

which flavor the miners, even those who are nominally republican, to reject the coal operator candidate, can be developed to support for a labor party but it will have to be done against the united opposition of the democratic, republican and Lewis-Cappellini machine.

The existence of such a situation as prevails here has no other parallel than Russia under the czars. The largest city in a great industrial district in which 158,000 miners are on strike is torn, not by class but by religious warfare. The capitalists have maneuvered to divide the workers on religious lines, the strike and the issues involved in it, have been pushed far into the background.

Operators Can't Lose.

In the struggle between klan and anti-klan forces the coal operators have nothing to lose. They probably would choose Jermyn to rule Scranton if they had complete freedom of choice but if McHugh wins, either by court decision or by open warfare, the coal operators are assured that no "reds" with their gospel of the class struggle, will be tolerated.

In Scranton are to be seen two very interesting and instructive things.

(1) The proof that the "peaceful" processes of American democracy" under pressure of hatreds generated by the conflicting elements in American capitalist democracy automatically produce conditions approximating civil war between large sections of the population.

(2) That in spite of its essential weaknesses, American capitalism is still strong and cunning enuf to turn class issues into channels comparatively harmless for itself but filled with danger for great masses of workers.

WORKERS' SCHOOL OPENS AT CHICAGO ON MONDAY WITH CLASS IN CAPITAL

Beginning Monday evening, Nov. 16, the courses offered by the Chicago Workers' School will begin. All who have not registered as yet should do so at once, by sending in their names and the enrollment fee of $1 for a semester to the school secretary, Oliver Carlson, 18, South Lincoln street.

Members can also register directly at classes on opening night.

All classes, unless otherwise specified, will be held at 19 South Lincoln street, at 8 o'clock at night.

Capital, Vol. 1, meets every Monday evening. Earl Browder, instructor.

Imperialism, meets every Tuesday evening. Manuel Gomez, instructor.

American Social and Labor History, Wednesday evening. William F. Dunne, instructor.

Elements of Communism, Thursday evening (8 o'clock). H. M. Wicks, instructor.

Public Speaking, Thursday evening (8:30 o'clock). H. M. Wicks, instructor.

Elements of Communism, Friday evening, Max Bedacht, instructor.

History of the International revolutionary Youth Movement, Sunday morning, at 10:30. John Williamson, instructor.

All students registering for elementary and intermediate English classes must attend a general meeting of all English students which will be held, Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, at 19 South Lincoln street, where they will be assigned to the classes to which they belong.

Intermediate classes will meet on Tuesday and Friday evenings and Wednesday evening and Sunday morning. The elementary class will meet on Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Y. W. L. class on Aims and Purposes of Y. W. L. will meet every Wednesday evening. Max Schachtman, instructor.

School Board Plans New Teachers' Pension Bill

Frank S Richelmer, school attorney, has been instructed by the board of education to prepare a bill which will automatically retire teachers at the age of 70

Labor Must Not Bite on Football Hero Bait of Ruling Class Politicians

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, several millions of football crazed fans will jam hundreds of stadiums over the country to witness the recognized first place college sport of the United States.

Sunday morning's newspapers will be filled with the news accounts of the games played and the pictures of new gridiron heroes, or of stars that still manage to shine. The football luminary takes his place with the champion prize fighter and the successful baseball player. They constitute the trio of heroic gods that the American masses are supposed to worship. Together they fill the calendar—summer, fall, winter and spring.

• • •

In the center of the limelight of the football idol worshippers stands Harold E. ("Red") Grange. His qualifications are that he is fleet of foot, and that he is quick and sure in kicking an inflated piece of pigskin, thus helping to pile up the scores and win games for the University of Illinois that he attends. Because of all this, the newspapers rave about him, jam an untold amount of printed froth into the minds of their readers, receptive or not, until these readers are forced to admit, in self defense, that "Red" Grange is one of greatest human creatures of all time. One of the results is that Grange receives an offer of $40,000 to appear in three games; the American readiness to capitalize in dollars anyone caught in the ever-shifting glare of publicity.

• • •

But there is another interesting phase of this cross section of American life. Some of the Grange idolators are circulating petitions to get names to have his name placed on the ballot as a candidate for congressman-at-large in next year's elections. It is not because Grange, able to kick and run, is also able to help guide the political destiny of the land, that he is singled out. He is chosen because the publicity he has received has made him known practically to every household in the state; the publicity every capitalist candidate for office seeks, because it helps him get the votes and resulting victory on election day. Scratch this effort to send "Red" Grange to Washington and you will find a willy old party politician scheming to build up his political machine.

• • • •

The case of "Red" Grange going into politics is not new It is an old game in American politics. It is only one phase of the perversion of sports under capitalism and the hoodwinking of the workers and farmers, who constitute the overwhelming mass of the voters. An athlete possesses no special political qualifications. Instead the development of muscle usually proceeds to the detriment of the brain. "Babe" Ruth gets his nickname, not because of his size. Physically he is big, as all baseball fans know. But mentally he is considered but a child. Walter Steffens, the "famous" Chicago University quarterback, when sent to the Chicago city council, proved a nonentity, voting as the political bosses directed him. This, of course, qualified him for election as a capitalist judge. Similar cases could be recorded without number.

• • • •

Sports and athletics are not deprecated in Soviet Russia. But instead of lifting a few athletes into the limelight, the masses are drawn into health-giving exercises. Workers and peasants in the Soviet Union are not foolish enough to elect an athlete, because he can run or jump, to some political office. He will have to show in addition that he is able to direct and enhance the building of the workers' political power that challenges the rule of capitalism.

• • •

Let the workers and farmers of Illinois remember this as the political bosses try to lure them into support of the football "hero" of the day. The pigskin pet of the parasites who are able to give their children a higher education, while the children of labor are sent into industry, must not become an election day idol of any considerable number of those who toil. Those who suffer under capitalist exploitation must not only build their own class strength politically, but must also pick their own standard bearers from their own ranks. Such working class fighters will never receive favorable mention from the profit press, tho they might have been in their youth the best athletes in all the world.

SOUTH SIDE SECTION ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE COMMITTEE MEETS MONDAY

That the organization of the first branch of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League among American Negroes, which took place recently at the Metropolitan Community Center, 3118 Giles Ave., is to be followed up by immediate activities for building and extending the influence of the organization is evident from the energetic way in which the provisional executive committee is going about its task.

A session of the committee has been called for next Monday night at seven o'clock, when plans for further mass meetings on the south side of Chicago will be discussed. The committee consists of W. B. Anderson, Oliver Crosswaite, A. A. Torrence, H. V. Phillips and Lovett Fort-Whiteman.

The new South Side Branch, which will be affiliated with the Chicago section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, already has more than 40 members.

Italian Debt to Come Up in Congress

(Continued from page 11)

money involved in the debt.

The agreement to help the bloody terror of Mussolini remain in power was reached on the basis of this country cancelling 75 per cent of the total debt and interest thereon. The entire amount of the principal of $2,042,000,000 is to be paid and in addition about $1,000,000,000 in interest, but even at that name the cancellation is two-thirds of the total debt.

Exceedingly Liberal.

The terms are the most liberal granted any government thus far as special efforts were made to aid Mussolini maintain his power because the House of Morgan considers him an ideal tool. He has no use as plebs whatsoever to butler about and is just a brazen prostitute for sale to anyone with the most money. So long as Mussolini has the money there is no fear of the bracazi draped being lured away by others.

Already the House of Morgan has agreed to a loan to Italy of $100,000,000 and an additional $100,000,000 to be invested in Italian municipal securities.

DRUSE INVADE AND CAPTURE FRENCH BAS

Sweep Into Lebano Taking Supplies

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BEIRUT, Syria, Nov. 13.—In whirlwind flanking movement Dru tribesmen swooping down from t Hermon mountain range cut thru t French lines and captured the i portant base of supplies recent established at Hasbeiya, half way b tween Damascus and Saida. I mediately the natives were equipp with captured arms and ammuniti and joined in the fight against t invading French.

This town is important strategica and was formerly the headquarters American and British missions. T missionaries have fled into the ran of the French with what loot th could carry away. Lone known petty thieves and addicts of the mo depraved practices to be relieved the christian missionaries infesti the place, won the instant acclaim the natives

Important Victory.

This capture of Hasbeiya is esp cially significant as it lies on the Druses have crossed the Herm mountain range and overran Leban which is not a part of Syria, but like Syria, under French mandat Mandates have falsely claim Lebanon for themselves, but t majority of the natives despise the as they are considered agents of F cian imperialism and symbolize t frightfulness that holds the popu tion in subjection.

The consolidated Druse and Syri forces under Bakri, the former me ber of the Syrian government, a concentrating forces on cutting t Jerusalem railroad which is used the French for troop movemen Fierce fighting is going on with t French posts endangered.

More French Troops.

Eight hundred more French troo embarked here today to go to t add of the forces combating Bakri a many transports are reported on t Mediterranean headed for Syria.

On the Damascus-Haifa line Syri forces hold many strategic poin The battle started yesterday betwe Damascus and Homs is still ragi but the details of the fighting are n known here. The silence indicat French reverses as they are alwa prompt in reporting alleged gains.

Chang Admits His Defeat as Feng Takes Peking, Chin

(Continued from page 1).

nfess that items which it be not the Hsiao Lien Chi Chinese Japan influence upon China by making st greater concessions herself to Chi ese liberation sentiment, can bre the Anglo-American accord by m ing it futile in effect.

The details of the accord are las ing, but Chinese understand fully th it is aimed at making promises "autonomy" without really granting and at the same time to work for t interest of the alliance against oth imperialist interests, which are d finitely Japanese in this instance.

Turkey Dance Given by Y. W. L. Br.

A novel feature of the dance whi Branch No. 3, of the Young Worke League is giving at the South Sid Community House on Nov. 21st is the giving away of a 15 lb. turke

Advertisements have been placed some of the Negro papers and it expected that many of the Ne workers who were lost in touch wi the revolutionary movement thi the recent American Negro Labo Congress will attend the dance In addition to the dancing there wi be entertainment. Good dance-mus has been provided for. All proceed will go towards saving The DAIL WORKER and building up th Young Worker. Tickets are 50c a dancing wardrobe.

Pope Manufactures 3 More Cardinal

ROME, Nov. 13 — The pope will cre ate three more cardinals at the secr consistory to be held December f as an incentive to many of the pap agents to do better work in raisi money to pay his holiness' huge payroll. The three who are slated f elevation to the cardinalate are t still papal nuncio at Paris (despar brother of the secretary of state the vatican, and Archbishop O'Do bell of Ireland

NOTICE!

ALL WITNESSES to the riot at Wheatland, Calif., of August 3, 1913, or anyone knowing the whereabouts of any such witness or witnesses will please get in touch with Lee Tulin, Box 574, San Francisco, Calif., immediately. IMPORTANT!

Performance and Dance

Given by the Russian and Ukrainian Branches of the Workers Party

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, at Emmet Memorial Hall, 2177 Ogden Ave., Cor. Taylor St.

"BEZ VINY VINOVATYE"

In 4 Acts

will be presented by the Russian-Ukrainian Players.

BEGINNING AT 4 P. M.

DANCING

AFTER THE PERFORMANCE

Music by a Union Orchestra.

Tickets in advance 50 cents, at the door 65 cents

CAPITAL CITY CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

Volfe and Tallentire Tell of Russia

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—The eighth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia was celebrated here in the Playhouse with workers for the Workers (Communist) Party, the Young Workers League and the Juniors, besides a musical program and tableau representing the conditions of the workers in four countries— England, France, Germany and China—as contrasted with the favorable conditions in the Soviet Union.

Eulogizes Frunze.

The Playhouse was filled to capacity, over three hundred being present, and the first speaker, Comrade Bigman of San Francisco, who was chairman, opened the meeting with a review of the life and eulogy of Comrade Frunze, late commissar of war of the Soviet Union. After paying silent tribute to his memory the audience sang the International and the musical program began, which was well-liked by the audience.

Helen Gorewitz, the youngest member of the Y. W. L. in this city, recited two revolutionary poems, and Sophie Jackerman, secretary of the Y. W. L., outlined the aims and objects of the league and appealed to the boys and girls present to join it and help fight for Communism.

Tallentire Speaks.

Norman Tallentire, district organizer, reviewed the struggle between Soviet Russia and the capitalist world in a very able address. Then he dealt with the importance of maintaining The DAILY WORKER in order to defeat the working class in their present struggles and lead them to new and more effective struggles. His appeal for a collection brot a response of $50.

Russia Stabilized.

Bertram D. Wolfe, of New York, spoke and dealt with the progress of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. He showed the gradual growth of power and the technical improvements since 1917, declaring that Russia, of all countries in Europe, was stabilized and the other European governments were in a state of chaos. His remarks were well received by the audience and frequent applause interspersed his effective portrayal of the rise of the proletariat to complete power in Russia.

Unveiling of Dublin Memorial Cross Scene Rebuked by Republicans

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DUBLIN, Ireland, Nov. 13.—Enraged at the brazen efforts of the British agents who unveiled a memorial cross to the Irish war dead at 11 o'clock here today in commemoration of armistice day, republican sympathizers threw smoke bombs into the demonstration causing considerable confusion and quick dispersal of the crowd after a mere pretense at conducting the exercises.

All thinking elements, not lashed by Britain, are deeply disgusted that such a performance should be attempted, inasmuch as the Irish condemned the war and its British associations.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor if you give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

WORKERS' MASS PICKETING WINS STRIKE; OFFICIALS WHO OPPOSED STRIKERS TRY TO TAKE CREDIT

(By a Werker Correspondent.)

Now that the 19-week strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America against the International Tailoring Co. and the J. L. Taylor Co., a subsidiary of the International Tailoring Co., has been won, the officials of the Amalgamated are parading about as the they were responsible for the victory. At the strike meeting that was held they would pat each other on the back and say "stand behind the officials, for they won the strike."

Let us see whether it was the militancy of the workers themselves or the actions of the officials that won the strike.

Company Does Not Sign Contract.

When the contract which the union had made with the bosses expired on May 1, 1925, a number of the bosses signed up. The bosses of the International Tailoring Co. and the J. L. Taylor Co. refused to sign up a renewal of the old contract. They did not flatly refuse, but found excuse after excuse to drag out the question of the renewal of the contract.

In the meantime, the bosses of the international got in touch with the scabby United Garment Workers of America, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, signed a contract with them and then notified the members of the Amalgamated that they no longer could employ them as a contract had been signed with the heads of the United Garment Workers' Union and not with the Amalgamated.

Officials Try Bulldozing Members.

In face of this lockout, the officials of the Amalgamated were forced to follow the steps that had been outlined by members of the shop to strike on May 1, which would have tied up the plant in the very midst of the busy season and thus forced the company to renew the contract. The officials have long since forgotten the use of the strike weapon and when we insisted on a strike they balked us along telling us that an "agreement would be signed the next week," the next day "that a conference was being held that day," etc., until the bosses had locked us out.

The members of the Amalgamated working in the shop, declared a strike on June 27, 1925, and the officials were forced to sanction it. Members of the Amalgamated that had been working in other shops, but were out of work at the time, realizing that this strike was not only a strike of the workers in the International Tailoring Co., but a strike of the entire Amalgamated against the wage-slashing and open shop drive of the employers, joined the strikers in the picketing of the plant.

Opposed Mass Picketing

This did not suit the officials. They did not want to see mass picketing. They elected and hired "committees" that would take care of the strike. In order to discourage mass picketing on the part of the strikers and those who were aiding the strikers, the officials had joint meetings of various shops called, where they told the workers that they should not go down on the picket line as "committees" were handling the affair and that their picketing of the plant might destroy whatever "good" work the "committees" would be able to do.

Their appeals were unheeded and mass picketing continued. The objections of the officials became stronger and it was only after the mass picketing of the New York plant by the New York Left-Wing Committee of Action, following which over 50 of those in the shops in key positions, quit working, turning out the struck work, walked out, adding to the victory of the workers who had organized the mass picketing, did these officials silenced their slimy tongues.

Left Wing Violates Injunction.

The injunction which the bosses had taken out in New York forbidding the strikers to go within two blocks of the struck plant, was violated and shattered not by any official action or organization work of the officials, but by the left wing, whom the Hillman machine kept out of the strike meeting, after they had hopelessly shattered the injunction that J. L. Beiss, president of the International Tailoring and J. L. Taylor companies, had hoped would gain the bosses an important victory in the fight against the amalgamated.

"Readjustments" Promised.

When signing the contracts with the bosses on May 1, 1925, the officials promised the employers that if conditions necessitated a change in rate of production or wages, that each plant, that found itself unable to meet its competition, could appeal to the union and that a "readjustment" conference would be held and attempts would be made to "readjust" the conditions in the plant.

The bosses are now taking advantage of that promise, which they know the union officials will break their necks to keep, and are appealing for a "readjustment" conference.

Shall We Lose Victory?

The strike of the workers of the International Tailoring company was a strike against wage cuts. The the bosses were forced to grant the demands of the workers following the mass demonstrations in front of their plants that were so tied up, that they were unable to fill the smallest portion of the orders that they had on hand, yet in these "readjustment" conferences of the union heads and the bosses, this victory of the workers will be negated by the granting of wage cuts and the sacrificing of other conditions which the strikers won, not only for themselves but also for other shops.

There is but one course open to those of us who are in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and that is we must take advantage of this victory which we have won and agitate ourselves against wage cuts and "readjustments" that the bosses will attempt in their efforts to make us return to the standards of 1910.

We have learned from this strike that we can fight, and that our officials cannot fight and don't want to fight, and that it's up to us who have won the fight, to protect our interests.

WORKERS IN BIG BIZ CITADEL WILL HEAR OF COAL MINERS' STRIKE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13—Pat Toohey, member of the national executive committee of the Young Workers League and recently released from jail in the anthracite coal region for his participation in the anthracite miners' strike, will speak here Monday evening, December 7, at the Workmen's Circle Hall, 1337 Seventh Ave., N. W.

Circulars are being printed and will be distributed to all union meetings in the city in an effort to get as many workers to this meeting as possible so that they may learn the condition of the miners in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal fields.

PURCELL URGES UNITY TO KEEP EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Workers Must Unite to Fight Bosses

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Albert A. Purcell, noted British trade union leader, who is to speak at the two meetings at Central Opera House and the New Star Casino on Tuesday, Nov. 17 points out the fact that the issue of the eight-hour day is vitally bound up with the question of international trade union unity. In a statement released today by the trade union committee for organizing the Purcell meetings, Mr. Purcell reviews the situation in various countries of the world, and points out the necessity for trade union unity if the eight-hour day is to be maintained. His comment is in part as follows:

"What is the situation as regards the hours of labor thruout the world today? In Germany, as a result of the Dawes plan, the eight-hours day is dead; the normal working day is nine to ten hours and more. In France the legal recognition of the eight-hour day is little better than a mockery. In Czecho-Slovakia the trade unions complain that the employers evade the eight-hour day 'by a skillful system of overtime' and so all over Europe. We need no reminding, I hope, of the long hours worked in India, China, and other eastern countries. Here in England the argument of longer hours on the continent is being openly used by the employers, notably in mining and engineering as a pretext for lengthening the working day.

Russia Has 8-Hour Day

"On the other hand, there is one country in the world where the eight-hour day (and the six-hour day in certain trades) is a reality — workers' Russia. If we are serious in our will to maintain the 8-hour day then surely unity with the Russian trade unions is worth while for that object alone. Indeed, it is more than just worth while; it is essential.

"Taken all round, then, the 8-hour day is a fine international rallying cry for the workers of the world. What we want is a world-wide agitation; but for that to succeed we surely must have international unity."

Committee Mets Sunday.

The next conference of the trade union committee before the big Purcell meetings will be held on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15, at 3 p. m., at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. Fifth St., Industrial trade unions are sending delegates to this conference.

Standard Oil Company Has Little Fellow Beat

OMAHA, Nov. 13.—Rumblings of another gas war in Omaha, which has driven the price to as low as ten cents a gallon during the last eight months, were heard today as the price cutting companies boosted their price 2½ cents, while the Standard Oil Co. remains unchanged at 14 cents.

Close observers believe the Standard Oil Co. has eventually got the smaller companies in a "corner" and now is going to force them out of business.

In Hopeless Discord

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 President Coolidge's Muscle Shoals commission, which he appointed a year ago to advise on a method of disposition of this vast property, is in "hopeless discord," Russell Bower, American farm bureau representative on the commission, reported to the president.

CONNECTICUT DISTRICT ARRANGES FOR REORGANIZATION MEETINGS

The following meetings have been arranged in the Connecticut district by the District Executive Committee:

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Monday, November 16.
NAUGATUCK, R. I.—Thursday, November 19.
WATERBURY, CONN.—Friday, November 20.
TORRINGTON, CONN.—Saturday, November 21.
HARTFORD, CONN.—Wednesday, November 25.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Thursday, November 26.
NEW LONDON, CONN.—Monday, November 30.

These meetings are being held for reorganization purposes and it is extremely important that the membership in the respective cities named above attend these meetings.

FIVE BIG NORTHWESTERN RAILROADS SHOW LARGE PROFITS FOR SEPTEMBER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.— Reports filed by the five big northwestern roads—the St. Paul, Soo, Chicago & Northwestern, Northern Pacific and the Great Northern—with the interstate commerce commission for September show an increase in revenue and net earnings —camouflage for profits.

These roads had a gross revenue of $60,252,016, an increase of 9.5 per cent.

Profits Run High.

Net revenues, or profits, totaled $16,585,855.

As far as the profits of the individual roads are concerned, the Soo read showed a gain of 87.5 per cent, the Great Northern 40.7 per cent; the Northern Pacific 35.5 per cent; the Chicago & Northwestern 15.4 and the St. Paul 13.3 per cent.

All the roads showed a decrease in their maintenance appenditures, with the exception of the St. Paul for the first eight months of 1925, over the same period last year.

Why Rate Increases?

It will be remembered that the interstate commerce commission has granted many of these roads permission to raise commutars' rates, especially to the Chicago & Northwestern, which was given the right to boost feres 20 per cent before. The Chicago & Northwestern pleaded that the road was losing heavily and that it needed this increase in order to be able to make expenses and in the face of the profit that was being realized on the road, the interstate commerce commission granted the increase.

WIDOW CHARGES NAVAL OFFICERS URGED PERJURY

Shows Up Tricks of Wilbur Agents

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—A new sensation was sprung in today's session of the court martial trial of Col. William Mitchell, charged with violating the rules of military discipline for criticising his superior officials. Mrs. Zachary Landsdowne, widow of the commander of the ill-fated Shenandoah, the dirigible that was sent on a political tour of the state fairs by the government, and collapsed in a storm with heavy loss of life, was on the stand most of the morning.

She dropped a bombshell into the camp when she accused high navy officials of trying to induce her to give false testimony at the naval court of inquiry into the Shenendoah disaster in which her husband lost his life.

Advocated Perjury.

The naval officers tried to get her to commit perjury before the board of inquiry, and one of them, Capt. John Foley, was judge advocate of the board of inquiry, Mrs. Landsdowne testified on Mrs. George W. Steele, Jr., wife of the commandant at Lakehurst, visited her and gave her a letter from Capt. Foley asking her to testify about the attitude of her husband toward the flight of the Shenendoah.

The other officer who called was Capt. Walter E. Ellyson, aid to secretary of the navy, Wilbur, who tried to persuade her not to blame Wilbur and the political aspirations of the Coolidge administration for the ill fated flight over county fairs so that the farmers of the middle west could be made to realize something of the naval program of the government.

The case is being intently watched by agents of airplane manufacturers as well as those who represent the steel trust, manufacturing armour plate for battleships.

Former Senator Clark's Estate Is $47,763,508

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 13.—Inventory and appraisement of the estate of the late Senator W. A. Clark, filed in district court here, fixes the total value at $47,763,508

GENNA GUNMEN GET FOURTEEN YEARS IN JAIL

Police "Shake-up" Is Still-Born

Albert Anselmi and John Scalise the two Genna men, who were tried for the murder of two Chicago police men and during whose trial charges were made that over 300 Chicago policemen were on the payroll of the Genna gang of bootleggers, have been found guilty and sentenced to 14 years in jail by the jurors, who sat at the trial.

Verdict Compromise

The verdict came after many hours of battling in which the various technical points raised by the defense attorneys as to the right of citizens to resist arrest were raised. A number of the jurors stood out for acquittal, others demanded a verdict of guilty of manslaughter and others demanded the death penalty. The verdict is looked upon as a compromise.

The incident which threatened to expose the whole police force as part of the Genna machinery in selling booze in Cook county has been glossed over by the police and the state prosecutors.

Police Had "Evidence."

During a tilt between the attorney for the Genna gunmen and the chief of police, it was brought out that the police had taken the payroll list for three months during a raid, they had staged on the Italian-American Club headquarters on West Taylor street, within a few hours of the Genna murder. The attorney showed that if the police want to "clean up" they had more evidence then he had.

When the chief of police attempted to "whitewash" the raiders and himself by stating that the raid was in search of gallons of moonshine and shotguns, the attorney wanted to know why they ripped off wall-paper, coverings of chairs and wrecked a table and showed the the list he had was one that the raiding squad had overlooked in their eagarness to destroy "evidence" that might show the "efficient" servants of "law and order" as employes of one of the worst gang in the city.

Shakeups Never Come.

The shakeups promised by the police department and lauded by the capitalist press have not taken place as yet. A few patrolman who received the "ten-spots" may be effected, but it is doubtful if the big guns will ever be called to account for their $100-a-month "salaries" from the Gennas.

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Costumers Strike at Metropolitan Opera; Picket Line Strong

By A Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The Metropolitan Opera House in New York is being picketed this week by members of Local No. 38 of the Ladies' Tailors Costume and Alteration Workers' Union, on strike against the Metropolitan Opera Co.

Many of the strikers have worked for the company as many as 15 years, being specialized mechanics in the theatrical costume trade. Their union is striking as a result of the opera company's failure to come to an agreement with them.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

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THE FRAMEWORK OF RUSSIA

THE STRUCTURE OF SOVIET RUSSIA
by
Wilfrid R. Humphries
The author was a Y. M. C. A. worker in Soviet Russia and gives his impressions of the economic and political organization of the new Workers' State.
Paper 10 Cents

CONSTITUTION OF SOVIET RUSSIA
Here is the frame-work of the government that prepares the way for a new social order.
Paper 10 Cents

MARRIAGE LAWS OF SOVIET RUSSIA
The Soviet marital code is an innovation in laws that is of great historic moment.
Paper 10 Cents

COMMUNISM AND THE FAMILY
by
Alexandra Kollontai
Alexandra Kollontai is a woman who played a very prominent role in the Russian revolution. She here treats of the problems of family life under the soviets and in the future.
Paper 15 Cents

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Island Paper Company in Hands of Receiver

MADISON, Wisc., Nov. 13. — The Island Paper Co., Menasha, Wisc., one of the largest paper companies in the state, has gone into the hands of a receiver.

Expedition to the Urals.

MOSCOW, Nov. 13.—An expedition to the Ural Mountains has been organized with the aim of investigating living conditions of the workers at the end of the 18th and commencement of the 19th century.

More than 350 hitherto uninvestigated factory documents have been discovered which are of enormous interest to historians. Many relics of the past have also been found. For instance, the expedition has made a collection of headgear of the commencement of the 19th century, a collection of implements of punishment, some old cut-glass, and pictures painted by chattel slave artists.

BUILDING A NEW SOCIETY

Industrial Revival in Soviet Russia
by
A. A. Heller
To workers interested in the development of Soviet Russia there is much of great interest in this book.
Here is in detail, for the first time, the practical result of the "NEP" (New Economic Policy), introduced by Lenin in the spring of 1921.
To those who would learn of the first years on the road that led to today's successes, this book will prove of real value.
Cloth, $1.00



Reconstruction in Soviet Russia
by
Paxton Hibben
The author has proved a real friend of Soviet Russia—a friendship born of a thorough study of its people, customs and government in the many months he has spent there.
This brief booklet is a recent lecture delivered in New York—helping in its brevity many essential facts so useful for one who would learn of the world's first workers' government.
For the busy worker—to give to others who may be interested—it is a valuable little arsenal of facts.
Paper, 15 Cents

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Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 8, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Seventy-Five Per Cent Cancellation

When Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announced on Thursday that the Italian debt agreement was the most liberal that had been granted any debtor nation, his language was too reserved. The terms of the settlement amount to a 75% cancellation, counting interest, of the entire amount due his country.

Just as we predicted, the House of Morgan secures domination of Italy and stands back of the Mussolini tyranny. On the field of international politics it means that Italy, like France, is to be an ally of this country in its world-wide struggle against Great Britain.

Thru this agreement the taxpayers of the United States make up the difference between what Italy was originally supposed to pay and what she will pay. The Italian debt was floated by money, obtained from the sale of liberty bonds during the world war. These bonds are supposed to draw interest of four per cent guaranteed by the United States government. Italy has sixty-two years in which to pay her debt, now reduced to 25% of the original, but during those 62 years the American government will have to pay *seventy-five per cent more to the holders of liberty bonds than is collected from Italy.* That is the theory of the thing. In practice these bonds will be beaten down on the exchanges to such a degree that the small holders will unload them and Morgan will buy them and collect the interest from the government. Hence, altho the terms to Italy seem, in the words of Mellon, "most liberal," the House of Morgan will lose nothing. It is the taxpayers who will bear the burden. Thus the debt burden is removed from the Italy of Mussolini and placed upon the United States. A larger part than formerly of the surplus derived from the exploitation of labor will flow into the hands of Morgan. In the last analysis it means that the workers of the United States who fought the war will be compelled to slave still harder in order that Morgan's investments in Italy may be secured and that Mussolini may obtain the credits necessary to enable him to continue crushing the working class of that country. It also means that ere long American industries will face a slowing down of production as commodities produced by the Morganized industries of Italy enter the world market in huge quantities.

Practical results for imperialism are already realized. While the terms are so easy that Italy only needs to pay $5,000,000 per year for the next five years, the House of Morgan, according to Wall Street advices in the capitalist press, is preparing to float a $100,000,000 loan to the Italian government, and at least $50,000,000 worth of industrial bonds to shortly follow. So, by paying the mere bagatelle of $5,000,000, Italy gets from Morgan the sum of $150,000,000 or thirty times the sum paid.

When bank capital penetrates a nation the object is not to realize the principal invested, but to obtain interest and profits *forever*. Already Wall Street dominates the Italian government and with the debt settlement now realized the complete domination of American finance capital over all Italian industry will soon also be realized.

The political reflex of the settlement in Italy was instantaneous. No sooner had advices that the settlement was a greed upon reached Rome than the most fierce suppression was resumed and new laws are being enacted that extend the power of Mussolini to the point of absolutism.

The settlement embraces a period of 62 years. To the revolutionist this is ironic, for the working class of both the United States and Italy—and the rest of the world—will write *finis* to the rule of the Mussolinis and Morgans long before that time has expired.

Berry Heard From

George L. Berry, dress parade major, and head of his personally conducted International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, is perfectly at home among the yokels of the fundamentalist belt. From his native hearth in Tennessee he delivered a public harrangue at Morristown, on Armistice Day. This army officer and fascist, who did not fight, paid lip service to those privates who served as cannon fodder and died on soil that he feared to tread. Amidst the piffle with which he regaled the fundamentalists, the major didn't forget to revile his mondog against the vanguard of the labor movement that has exposed him so thoroly that even Tammany's candidates issue special letters to disassociate themselves from him. Said Berry:

> "There is no wealth in the mere accumulation of moneys. Wealth is in one's ability to contribute to and enlighten a happy civilization. It would (sic) seem to me this is fundamental and is representative of the real antidote to autocracy and will do much to stifle the growth of Communism."

Berry's recommendation for dealing with Communists is "to apply the same remedy as it applied to the deserter in time of war."

In fact Berry wants the government to treat rebels against its despotism in the same way as he treats opponents of his autocracy in the Pressmen's Union. The difference being that the government would at one fell stroke murder the Communists, instead of trying to deprive them of a means of livelihood by filling their places with union scabs as does the major.

The statement of Berry that mere accumulation of money is not wealth, can be taken for what it is worth by those who know Berry's history. The members of local unions whose treasuries he has pilfaged are the best judges of Berry's attitude toward this question. If wealth is in one's ability to "contribute to enlighten a happy civilization," Berry would be a bedraggled pauper. His contribution to anything except devising new methods of betraying the working class, being absolutely *nil*.

It is laughable to hear this capitalist hockey talk of antidotes to autocracy. He fears Communism because he knows the growing influence of Communists in the American labor movement means the end of his regime, when he will have to depend for pay upon the capitalist class that he serves, instead of bludgeoning dues out of pressmen who are so unfortunate as to find themselves under his despotism.

The graduates of the Ann Arbor naval academy must receive training in phish and fancy perjury, if the testimony of Mrs. Landsdowne, widow, of the late commander of the wrecked Shenandoah, is correct.

PROGRESSIVE MINERS DEMAND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF WITH A SIX-HOUR DAY, FIVE-DAY WEEK

The following is the eleventh of a series of twelve articles on the great anthracite strike, now going on for two and a half months, involving 158,000 miners. The present article deals with the program of the Progressive Miners' Committee, of which Alex Reid, author of the articles, is the secretary.

• • • •

By ALEX REID,
(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

ARTICLE XI.

We come now to the balance of the progressive miners' program, every point of which was, at one time or other, one of the major demands of the United Mine Workers of America.

At the miners' convention in Cleveland in 1919, John L. Lewis said: "Recognizing that unemployment is a constant threat and menace to the security, happiness and prosperity of the miners of the United States, which unemployment is created by the over-development of the mining industry, we recommend and declare for a six-hour day, five-day week and recommend that the full power and influence of the United Mine Workers be used to attain that end."

Offered in "Good Faith."

Since the convention, Farrington, president of the Illinois miners has alternately indorsed and repudiated that policy and at Peoria, in the Illinois Miners' convention in 1924, William Green, now the president of the American Federation of Labor, said, "I have always felt that our proposal for a shorter work day in the coal mines of the country offered at least a partial solution of this unemployment problem." And again Green stated, "Our proposition for a shorter work day is offered in good faith as a partial solution of this problem of unemployment."

But this is all changed now. John L. Lewis has reached the presidency of the United Mine Workers escaped Green dines in Wall Street. No more do they mention the six-hour day or five-day week, but on the contrary, their gang aids in jailing, prosecuting, and prosecuting any worker that mentions it.

The Farrington gang, and the Cappellini fakers are appealing from the union any and all, that fight for these policies, but the progressive miners still have the six-hour day and five-day week high up on their program, and will carry their program to victory in spite of all the Greens, Lewises, Farringtons, Cappellinis, and Fishs in America.

It is very interesting to see how the Lewis machine have tried to smother this program and substitute their pet remedy for unemployment.

Squeeze Out 200,000.

They propose regular unemployment for fifty per cent of the miners at the expense of total unemployment to the remaining fifty per cent. Lewis states, "There are over two hundred thousand too many miners in the industry."

His remedy is to squeeze out this two hundred thousand. He does not state where that two hundred thousand will receive employment. He does not state that every industry in America has its surplus labor supply, that workers from all industries are walking the streets seeking employment and none to be found.

He does not make any mention of too many officers, with their padded expenses, but we know there have been none of the upper strata of labor squeezed out, and nothing has been said in that connection.

Equalize Work.

The progressive miners deny that a squeezing out of coal diggers is necessary to the stabilization of the industry. Every miner is a part of the industry. Every miner is entitled to a living from the industry, they have grown up in it, and know no other, and is fitted for no other division of the available labor in the mines, and to receive that, we demand the six hour day and five-day week.

We further demand a minimum wage for the workers in the mine. Why? The mine workers many times—as shown by the coal commission's report are prevented from work thru no fault of their own, because of falls of roof, breakdown of machinery, gas in working places, lack of material and cars, etc., and have to return home many days from the mine without earning a penny.

No Excuse for Most Lost Time.

The miners know that most of this lost time is preventable and proper management would eliminate over 75 per cent of lost time with proper efficiency management. Seventy-five per cent of falls would be eliminated if proper material was delivered and used in time.

There is no excuse for gas being the cause of unemployment, but as long as the operators have nothing to pay for this loss of time and the miner is the only victim, nothing will be done to remedy it.

The miners know what it means to them. It is one of the greatest menaces to existence, and the progressive miners will fight on for a minimum day in spite of the coal companies and Lewis' opposition.

Unemployment Benefits.

The progressive miners demand unemployment benefits. We hold the industry can, and must take care of its employees during shut downs, or during the time that men are prevented from work thru the failure of the operators to furnish us working places.

The coal commission pointed out "That the miners' wages were reduced thru lack of being furnished another working place when their place was finished," and every miner knows that he does not average more than fifty per cent time thruout the year. We have the right to live, and our life is dependent on the right to work. We demand that work, or unemployment benefits be paid us, until work is furnished us.

Relief in Many Countries.

The official figures that I quoted in my former articles dealing with the enormous profits of the coal owners show that unemployment benefits can be paid by the industry. We are not alone in this demand. Many governments have officially recognized the right to work, to live, and where work was not supplied that unemployment benefits be paid.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and various countries of Europe, particularly Great Britain, have enacted laws which furnish unemployment relief to the workers.

The progressive miners have made a fight to have unemployment relief measures made a part of the miners' program, and introduced the subject matter to the tri-diatriet convention of the hard coal miners, but the Lewis-Cappellini machine barkened to the voice of Wall Street and the miners' demand was temporarily shelved.

The fight of the progressives is hard and meets the combined opposition of Wall Street and the reactionary labor leaders, but their program is becoming understood, and when explained to the miners and a little better known thruout the anthracite, and bituminous as well, all the Wall Streets and reactionary labor leaders in America, will not be able to prevent the incorporation of our demands in the official program and a finish fight for their victory.

We realize that as long as private ownership of the mining industry prevails, we will have the same i that is going on now, hence our desire to eliminate private ownership. Nationalization of the mines was also put forward as part of our program and I will discuss this in my next article

NEW YORK-BOUND TRAIN CRASHES INTO EXPRESS ON WAY TO WASHINGTON

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Train No. 6 of the Pennsylvania railroad, bound from St. Louis to New York, crashed into the rear end of the Washington express, during heavy fog two miles east of Monhauth Junction, N. J., killing a number of passengers and critically injuring more than a dozen.

The heavy locomotive of Train No. 6 crashed into the rear sleeper of the Washington express and trapped those in the car. The Pullman behind that was also wrecked. Only four of the 19 in the last car escaped injury. A number of casualties resulted in the car ahead.

Rescue parties were immediately organized in Newark, Jersey City, Trenton and New Brunswick and the injured that were first taken from the wreck were rushed to Trenton and New Brunswick.

"As We See It"
Monday, Nov. 16

Beginning next week, "As We See It," the column edited by T. J. O'Flaherty, will again appear in The DAILY WORKER as one of its regular features.

This bright, analytical comment on the events of the day—graced with the keen wit of the well-known writer, is the very best reason to induce your friends to

SUBSCRIBE!

WORKERS' SCHOOL TO CELEBRATE OPENING OF BROWER LIBRARY

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The Workers School will celebrate the opening of the Brower Memorial Library with an entertainment and dance on Thanksgiving Eve, Thursday, Nov. 25th, at the school headquarters, 108 East 14th Street.

An elaborate and interesting program has been prepared for the event, and students and friends of the Workers' School have been eagerly awaiting. Made possible by the generosity of relatives and friends of Comrade Charles Brower, an active member of Local Brownsville who died over a year ago, the Brower Memorial Library has already acquired several hundred books, hundreds of pamphlets, files of revolutionary papers and magazines, and promises to become a reading and study center for militant workers of New York.

None should miss the opening on Thanksgiving Eve. Admission is only 35 cents—and much fun is in store for those who attend. Tickets can be obtained at the office of the school. Get them now!

SHOP NUCLEI IN ILLINOIS COAL MINES HAVE BEGUN TO FUNCTION

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 13.—Within a month's existence on a shop nuclei basis the party units at Springfield, Ill., have enrolled six new members and thereby aided materially in increasing the organized militant forces amongst the miners in that locality.

Party shop nuclei are functioning in five different mines, the Devroux mine, the Old West mine, the Old North mine, the Woodside mine, the Sangamon Mine No. 2. The party fractions function in the local unions endeavoring to give real organized expression to the fight against the policy of rule or ruin pursued by Frank Farrington and his lackeys.

During the sharp clashes when the high handed actions of Farrington resulted in the election from office to which they were duly elected of Sub-District President Freeman Thompson and Secretary J. J. Watt, one of our party members held the office of checkweighman at one of the Springfield mines. He at several instances had difficulties in finding just where he lined in and always take a stand squarely on the front ranks of the progressive miners. Before the subsequent elections the party fraction decided that he could not attain run for the office, at least not until he had become clear as to what party policies imply in the every-day activities amongst organized workers. He did not become a candidate but he as non-candidate stood and showing himself a better fighter.

The Miners' Educational League is functioning within the Springfield subdistrict and there is no intention on their part to give up the fight for the right of progressive elements holding office within the Union. The party shop nuclei members are taking live interest in the League, however, the tendency toward limiting the educational league to delegates from the various locals and local union progressive groups is strong. The league must be built up as a genuine mass organization in which every adherent becomes an active member.

The Progressive Southern Illinois coal fields the party is rapidly becoming reorganized on a shop nuclei basis. West Frankfort when completed, will have six such units, Christopher, two, Zeigler already has two functioning nuclei, while one or two are being organized in several of the other small coal cities.

In the Southern Illinois steel center, in Granite City and Madison shop nuclei are being organized. One is being established in each one of the steel mills and one of the big foundries composed of a number of live party members. With common laborers being paid 55½ cents per hour for a ten-hour work day and conditions of slave driving almost equal to any steel center there are plenty of activities for these nuclei to engage in.

The party membership being quite scattered in St. Louis, Mo., the first steps taken towards reorganization have been the division of the city into two sections within which the language branch lines will disappear. There are immediate possibility of organization of a shop nucleus in a large clothing factory.

In East St. Louis, Ill., steps are being taken toward the formation of a shop nucleus in the packinghouse

Extend State Reservation.

MOSCOW, Nov. 12. The territory of the Penza state reservation has been extended by the inclusion of three new sections with a total area of 817 desiatains consisting of pine forests and marshes.

Extremely rare and valuable plants are found in these sections. Thus, in the Arbanes reservation are growing 19 species of the third pre-glacial varieties of vegetation which are rapidly disappearing. The rarest among these is the Alraian anemnoia.

A scientific expedition is being organized to explore the fisheries of the lakes and rivers of this region

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS' CLASS TO START FRIDAY WITH ENGDAHL, DUNNE AND CARLSON AS TEACHER

A class for worker correspondents is being organized by the distr agitprop in Chicago. The first meeting will be held on Friday, November 1925, 8 p. m., at The DAILY WORKER office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

This worker correspondents' class is primarily a practical course wh will result in getting the comrades from the shops and factories to write shop experiences and stories. The course will be conducted in such a fashion that worker correspondents are trained and make contributions while they learn. The members of the class will write articles and stories on conditions in their shops; these stories will be used in the columns of The DAILY WORKER; and other party papers. There will be discussion and criticism of these stories by the workers' correspondents and the instructors.

The class for workers' correspondents will be conducted by Comrades Wm. F. Dunne, J. Louis Engdahl, editors of The DAILY WORKER; and Oliver Carlson, circuit lecturer for the Workers' School in the Chicago district. Comrade Dunne's pamphlet on the training and use of workers' correspondents will be used as one of the texts.

Special letters on this class have been sent to nearly 100 workers in the shops and factories of Chica and Pullman, asking them to j the correspondents' class. Any co rade, however, who wishes to j this class may do so by registeri at the District Party Office, 19 So Lincoln street, or by coming to t first meeting on Friday, Nov. 20, The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W Washington Blvd.



HEAVY BLOWS STRUCK FOR LABOR PRES

Three heavy blows were struck The DAILY WORKER today with receipt of remittances from three away cities—$83.30 from San Fr cisco, Cal.; $71.00 from Buffalo, N. Finnish branch of the Workera Par and $62.25 from Hanna, Wyo., w Finnish comrades are always on job.

The total amount, however, is le than $7000, not one-thirtieth of w must be raised within the next weeks

Today's list is as follows:

Walter Kraft, Chicago, Ill.	$ 2
Arthur Klemman, Berea, N. Y.	
Cleveland, O., and Philadelphia, Pa., W. P. meetings	1
San Francisco, Cal., Soviet celebration	83
Polish Br., W. P., Neffs, Ohio, collected by Mary Hornik and K. Obrachta	14
Michael Kalipka, Detroit, Mich	5
Hanna, Wyo., U. W. stamps and	
Soviet celebration	62
English Br., W. P., Detroit, Mich.	7
Grand Rapids, Mich. Soviet celebration	7
G. Tuchelski, Detroit, Mich.	10
F. L. V. Blazina, Raukin, Pa.	2
Lithuanian Br. 15, W. P., Elizabeth, N. J.	5
Finnish Br., W. P., Buffalo, N. Y.	71
John Kaulia, Detroit, Mich.	2
So. Slavic Women Workers Club "Svijeglo," Kansas City, Kan.	10
Today's total	$ 290
Previously reported	18,284
Total to date	$18,575

Milwaukee Notes

Local Milwaukee, Wis., Workers (Communist) Party, District No. 8, has made rapid headway in the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei. Section membership meetings have been held with the results that four shop nuclei have been organized. They are:

1. Allis Chalmers nucleus, automobile plant; 22 members. 2. Seaman Body shop nucleus (automobile body makers); 8 members. 3. Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul Railroad shops, 8 members. 4. International Harvester Co., 8 members.

This is an average of 12 members per shop. The character of the nuclei and the sizes indicate real possibilities for growth and work.

Comrade Karl Mikolachky, subdistrict organizer, declares that the party will put fullest energies toward developing the shop nuclei. They have elected the necessary officers and have gotten down to work.

The total membership in Milwaukee in the former English and Language branches was only 150. This means that nearly one-third of the membership is already organized in to functioning nuclei organizations.

There are good prospects that virtually the total membership will remain in the party either in the shop or street nuclei, nearly 70 per cent of members attended the various section meetings which is a very high average.

The street nuclei are now being subdivided into smaller units. Some of the members will be placed perhaps in shop nuclei and efforts will be made to develop street nuclei into shop nuclei organizations.

LAST MINUTE CHECKS HELP TO RESCUE DAILY WORKER

Last minute remittances to tide The DAILY WORKER over the press bad crisis brought in $312.85 more, rushed in from WORKERS PART branches.

A check for $32.00 came from Lithuanian Br. 96 of Helen, W. Va., inclo ing $5.00 from Street Nucleus 2 of Chicago Section 3. Three other chec contained proceeds from the Soviet celebration greetings, including a part payment of $150.00 from Cleveland, O.; a partial payment of $95.00 fro Philadelphia, Pa.; and $35.85 from Maynard, Mass.

With the $18,575.69 received earlier, the total amount to date is the brot to $18,888.54.

AID THE REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE BY SAVING THE DAILY WORKER



HERE'S MY DONATION.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

The Movement for World Trade Union Unity

By TOM BELL.

This is the fifth instalment of a series of articles dealing with the question of World Trade Union Unity. This instalment deals with the Red International of Labor Unions and International Trade Union Unity. Following instalments will deal with the American Federation of Labor and Unity, the Development of Trade Union Unity, and What to do for Trade Union Unity.

The Red International of Labor Unions and World Trade Union Unity.

Since its formation, the R. I. L. U. has consistently combatted the treacherous reformistic leadership of Amsterdam, because it is this leadership that is responsible for the split in the trade union movement of the world. As long ago as November, 1922, the R. I. L. U., at its Second World Congress, expressed its viewpoint on the necessity of trade union unity in a thesis in which the following paragraph is contained:

"If the workers will not succeed in attacking capitalism by the united front, they will not only suffer new defeats, not only greater misery and slavery will await them, but they will even lose their organizations and remain completely disarmed."

This serves to prove that the slogan of world trade union unity is no mere diabolical plot on the part of the R. I. L. U. or the Communist International, but that this policy and this slogan flow from the fundamental conception of the R. I. L. U. as to the role of the revolutionary trade unions and adherents of the R. I. L. U. in every country.

With the growth of the revolutionary minorities within the trade unions affiliated with Amsterdam, the bureaucracies proved that they were willing even to smash the trade unions rather than allow them to fall into the hands of revolutionary leadership. The splitting of the trade union movement by the reformists has been carried so far in France and Czecho-Slovakia that the trade union movement was cleft in twain in order that the reformists could maintain their positions of leadership. These desperate measures were taken by the social-democratic leadership in order to maintain their position of close alliance with the capitalists that they had maintained thruout the period of the world war. The role of these labor leaders has been correctly stated time and again by the R. I. L. U. as that of the last bulwark of capitalism.

The capitalist offensive upon the standard of living and the organizations of the working class beginning in 1920 found its greatest allies in the leaders of Amsterdam, since they sabotaged every effort of the organized workers to defend themselves against this vicious attack and it was precisely owing to the success of this attack by the international capitalist class upon the working class that the R. I. L. U. issued the slogan of the unity of the world trade union movement in order to successfully combat this attack of the capitalists upon the standard of living and the trade unions of the working class.

At the Third World Congress of the R. I. L. U., July, 1924, the following appears in a resolution regarding the question of international trade union unity:

"Never for a moment stopping its determined fight against all manifestations of reformism within the international labor movement, mercilessly revealing all its treacherous substance, untiringly explaining this to all workers who do not understand yet the role of reformism as a brake to the struggle of the proletariat for emancipation, the Third Congress, in the interests of a united leadership in the struggle of the workers against the economic offensive of capital and fascist reaction, considers it the most pressing task of its activity to develop a widespread campaign among the working masses in favor of the unity of the international labor union movement."

From that time on, the R. I. L. U. has not allowed this question merely to be a question of resolutions, but at the Vienna Congress of the Amsterdam International, when the British delegation led by A. A. Purcell raised the question by admittance of the Russian trade unions into the Amsterdam International, the Central Council of the Russian trade unions telegraphed to Vienna an offer of negotiations to heal the split in the international trade union movement. At the Vienna Congress the usual kind of hypocritical resolution was passed in order to soothe the British delegation. This resolution admitted the possibility of the entry of the Russian trade unions into the Amsterdam International, but had reservations which said that this entry would be "on the basis of the existing statutes of the Amsterdam International" and that "the dignity of the Amsterdam International should be observed."

At the Sixth All-Russian Trade Union Congress there was present a delegation representing the Council of the British Trade Union Congress. At this congress, these leaders re-affirmed their desire for trade union unity. Negotiations carried on during the congress between the British delegation and the Central Council of the Russian trade unions resulted in a resolution being passed by the All-Russian Trade Union Congress calling for the formation of an Anglo-Russian Unity Committee which would work for a closer alliance between the trade unions of Russia and Great Britain and also for the unity of the world trade union movement.

The significance of this step lies in the fact that the British trade unions form the basis of the Amsterdam International and the Russian trade unions form the basis of the R. I. L. U., and as such the traitorous leadership of the Amsterdam can only fight against the convocation of a congress for the unifying of the trade union movement at the expense of a split with the British trade unions—in other words, a split with their main support in the European labor movement.

Is unity of the trade union movement possible? The two trade union internationals, the Red International of Labor Unions and the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions are separated by a deep gulf of principle and practice. On the one hand, the Amsterdamers have proven themselves to be agents of capitalism working within the labor movement, defenders of capitalism who stand for unity with the capitalist class. On the other hand, the R. I. L. U. stands for uncompromising warfare against capitalism. Amsterdam has unity with the capitalists to preserve capitalism, by sabotaging every struggle of the working class against capitalism, while the R. I. L. U. works to destroy capitalism.

In face of these fundamental differences, why is it that the R. I. L. U. issues the slogan of trade union unity? The objective of the Communists is to win the masses from the reformists for revolutionary struggle against capitalism and the unity of the trade unions will create a broader field in which the Communists will work for winning the masses to the revolutionary banner. The menace of the Dawes plan, fascism, imperialist war and the capitalist offensive on the workers' standard of living can only be combatted by a united front of all workers. For these reasons the R. I. L. U. has issued the slogan and taken practical steps towards effecting world trade union unity.

Bolshevism Against Spilts in Trade Unions.

The struggle for unity in the trade union movement flows logically from the Bolshevik attitude towards the trade unions during the entire history of the Bolshevik Party. The Bolsheviks fought to preserve trade union unity not only when they were in the majority but also when they were in the minority in the trade unions. Prior to the November revolution, when the mensheviks were in the majority in the trade unions, the Bolsheviks combatted all splitting tendencies, considering it one of their major tasks if the proletarian revolution was to be successful, to win the majority of the organized workers to the support of their policy. When the Bolsheviks won a majority in the trade unions, they likewise fought against all splits.

The Communist International and the R. I. L. U fought consistently against those misguided Communists who have from time to time raised the slogan of "Split the trade unions." The kernel of Linin's teaching on Communist work in the trade unions lies precisely in the necessity of preserving unity, fighting all secessionism and dual unionism, and working within the trade unions to win the majority for the revolutionary struggle. Unity of the trade unions is a Bolshevik method of winning the masses.

The passionate earnestness with which Lenin combatted all splitting of the trade unions in his pamphlet, "Left Wing Communism—An Infantile Sickness," shows the importance given to trade union unity by Lenin. Further, his statement that those Communists who leave the trade unions give aid to the reformist bureaucrats by so doing, adds additional emphasis to Lenin's view on the necessity of trade union unity. Lozovsky, in his pamphlet, "The Role of the Trade Unions in the Russian Revolution," states that the revolution is impossible outside of or against the will of the trade unions.

Since its organization the R. I. L. U. has raised the question of trade union unity on an international scale and in various countries has fought the Amsterdamers and their disruption of the trade union movement. An example of his occurred in 1921 when the R. I. L. U. offered as the price of unity of the French trade union movement the liquidation of the revolutionary fraction in the trade unions. This the Amsterdamers rejected, with the result that the trade unions of France were split in two. It is clear, therefore, that to the Communists trade union unity is not only necessary to preserve the standard of living and conditions of work of the working class, but is also a prerequisite for the winning of the masses for the world revolution.

Conditions for Unity.

But, it will be objected, must not the Communists impose conditions upon the Amsterdamers in order to prevent Amsterdam swallowing the Communist trade unions in the event of Amsterdam having a majority if unity is affected? It will be said that the R. I. L. U. should insist that the unified trade union international must fight against the Dawes plan, against the capitalist offensive and against imperialist war.

To put up these conditions is tantamount to rendering unity impossible, because the Amsterdamers will utterly refuse to break their alliance with capitalism. Therefore the R. I. L. U. makes only one demand: The convening of a congress representative of all trade union workers, whether belonging to Amsterdam, the R. I. L. U., or neither, in order to found a united trade union international. The R. I. L. U. wants unity of the working class irrespective of whether Amsterdam has the majority and will lead the new trade union international or not, knowing that unity of the working class will lay the basis for a struggle against capitalism and create a broader field in which to carry on the ideological struggle to win the workers for Communism.

Amsterdam's Objections.

On the contrary, the Amsterdamers impose conditions because they are opposed to unity of the working class and want unity with the capitalist class. For this reason the issuance of the slogan of world trade union unity by the R. I. L. U. precipitated a campaign of vilification against the unity proposals. The most virulent campaign was led by the German trade union bureaucrats and the leaders of the German social-democratic party against the R. I. L. U. unity proposals. In the Berlin Vorwarts, the reformists expressed their real opposition to world trade union unity when they demanded: Will this world congress demanded by the R. I. L. U. be formed by proportional representation? Will the new trade union international allow national autonomy for the trade unions? Will the new trade union international be inde-

(Continued on page 7)

The Movement for World Trade Union Unity

(Continued from page 2)

pendent of all political parties? Will the new international be used only to better working conditions or for world revolution? And, as a last refuge, they sought to defend their alliance with the capitalists by saying that to break with the capitalists will mean that no more wage agreements could be made with the bosses, and that all co-operation with the labor bureau of the league of nations would be broken.

Lozovsky Replies.

To this the R. I. L. U. replied, thru Lozovsky in his speech at the Sixth All-Russian Trade Union Congress, that the R. I. L. U. proposed that the labor organizations be represented at the unity congress in proportion to their numbers and the R. I. L. U. would combat any attempt of the Amsterdamers to limit the representation to trade union bureaucrats appointed by the officialdoms. What the R. I. L. U. desired was the election of delegates representing the workers in the shops and factories who really desire trade union unity. On the question of national autonomy, he pointed out that under the guise of national autonomy the Amsterdamers had committed the blackest crimes against the working class, since national autonomy had been utilized to break strikes in every country thru international scabbing. Thus British and French coal was used in 1922 against the coal miners of the United States on strike, and, vice versa, United States coal had been used against the miners of Great Britain and France to break their strikes. The new international would really be a co-ordinating center to bring international unity into the struggles of the workers against the capitalists.

With an innocent air, these Amsterdamers pretend that "their" trade unions are independent of all political parties, but in those countries in which they are not the backbone of the social-democratic and labor parties and act as the handmaidens of capitalism, they are altogether dependent on the capitalist parties, as in the United States. But what the Communists are advocating is international trade union unity and have already declared that even though they are in the minority at the world congress, they will remain in the international, obey its discipline, and lay their program before the workers and let the working class decide whose program and tactics are right—the R. I. L. U. and the method of the class struggle, or Amsterdam and co-operation with the capitalists at the expense of the workers.

Amsterdam Wants Unity with Bosses.

The opposition of the Amsterdamers to the trade unions mobilizing the working class for the abolition of the wage system is expressed in their demand that the trade unions shall be used only to better working conditions and not for the overthrow of capitalism, but under the leadership of the Amsterdamers the trade unions have done neither one nor the other. Not only have these leaders sabotaged the struggles of the workers to preserve their standard of living and working conditions, but they have also prevented the seizure of power by the working class, as, for instance, in Central Europe in the years 1918-19 and in Italy in 1920.

That the Amsterdam leaders stoop to the futile argument that to break with the capitalists will mean that no wage agreements can be made with the bosses shows that they are desperately fighting against world trade union unity in order to preserve their unity with the capitalists. They conveniently overlook the vast difference between wage agreements forced on the bosses by the struggles of the workers and the voluntary entry of Amsterdam leaders into capitalist governments to stifle working class revolt, and sabotage of even the most elementary struggles of the working class. They desperately fight against unity since they know that world trade union unity will lay the basis for a fight against capitalism which they will be forced to oppose to defend capitalism, and thus expose themselves to the mass of the organized workers. To preserve their social standing, the alliance with the capitalist class is absolutely necessary for these leaders and they will betray every working class action to preserve it.

At the Scarborough meeting of the British Trades Union Congress the British trade unions definitely placed themselves in line with the Russian trade unions on the question of international trade union unity. Up until that time the British leaders had held the idea that the entry of the Russian unions into the Amsterdam International would secure the unity desired. But the bitter antagonism of the right wing Amsterdam leaders (Jouhaux, Merrheim, Oudegeest, etc.) against having anything to do with the movement for unity or the Russian unions, has disillusioned the British unionists regarding the possibility of securing the co-operation of Amsterdam in securing trade union unity.

Today the British unions support the program of the Russian unions on the unity question: To secure world trade union unity by an all-inclusive international federation of trade unions. This can be achieved thru an international congress of representatives of the workers from the factories, shops, mines and unions irrespective of whether they belong to Amsterdam, the R. I. L. U. or neither of them.

The Anglo-Russian Unity Committee, composed of official representatives of the British and Russian Unions is the center of the world movement for unity. The Norwegian Federation of Labor has gone on record for affiliation to the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee.

The reactionary trade union officials denounce this movement for unity, the capitalists and their press are bitterly attacking it. The agents of the bosses in the trade union movement are mobilized to maintain the divisions in the ranks of the trade unions to prevent a united resistence of the workers against the attacks of capital. Those who stand for unity are for the interests of the workers. Those who oppose unity are aiding the capitalists.

CHICAGO WORKERS' SCHOOL

Outline for Study Class in "Capital" Volume I.

Course to run thru three semesters of eight weeks each.

Instructor—Earl Browder.

Course covers Parts I, II, and III of Volume I, beginning at page 41 and concluding at page 331.

"Commodities and Money," "The Transformation of Money into Capital" and "The Production of Absolute Surplus Value" are the three basic subjects dealt with during the course.

All students entering this course must give satisfactory evidence that they have obtained a fair grasp of the elements of Communism and Marxian economics. The course will include outside reading and the preparation of written papers for each lesson besides the regular work in the class itself.

* * *

Outline for first semester, Nov. 15 to January 15.

Part I. Chapters 1, 2, and 3; pages 41 to 146.

First Week: Organization of class. Chapter 1, section 1. Pages 41-45. Commodities: The two factors of a commodity. Use value and value. The substance of value and the magnitude of value.

Second Week: Sections 2 and 3 (to sub-head 3) pages 48-63. Two-fold character of labor in commodities. Form of value or exchange value. Relative and equivalent forms. Relative form of value. Its nature and import. Quantitative determination of it.

Third Week: Section 3 (to conclusion of section) pages 64-81. The equivalent form of value. Elementary form of value as a whole. Expanded form of value. The expanded relative form. The particular equivalent form. General form of value. The altered character. Interdependent development of relative and equivalent forms. Transition from general to money form. The money form.

Fourth Week: Section 4. Pages 81-96. The Fetishism of commodities.

Fifth Week: Chapter II. Pages 96-106. Exchange.

Sixth Week: Chapter III to Section 2. Pages 106-116. Money. The measure of values.

Seventh Week: Section 2 to subsection c. Pages 116-139. The medium of circulation. Metamorphosis of commodities. The currency of money.

Eighth Week: Section 2 to conclusion of section. Pages 140-146. Coins and symbols of value. Review of semester work.

Outside and Supplementary: Assignment and recommendations to be made by Instructor. Marx's Critique of Political Economy to page 162 should be studied as a earlier elaboration of material covered during this semester. His Poverty of Philosophy can also be used occasionally.

Herman Cahn's Capital Today should be referred to, since the examples given are more up-to-date and American in terminology.

Young Workers Class for Correspondents Meets on Saturday

A NEW YORK, Nov. 13.— The first meeting of the correspondence course of the Young Workers' League in New York will take place Saturday, Nov. 14, at 4 p. m., at 105 E. 14th St. This will be a very interesting class as the instructor is the same one who will teach the party training course, Comrade Joe Freeman. It is important that this course be given at present as we will soon have to begin issuing factory papers, wall papers and more, our comrades will have to make the Young Worker a real young workers' paper by writing for it. Make sure to be on time.

Some Impressions from the Donetz Basin

(Continued from page 6)

by the workers in other countries and as a consequence they are ready and willing, when necessary, to make still more sacrifices in safeguarding their hard won gains and in extending a helping hand to the international working class.

The question before the British miners is, "How can we benefit from a knowledge of the past and present experiences of the Russian miners?"

LET us remember first of all that advantages similar to those enjoyed by the Russian miners are only possible after the last remnants of capitalism and exploitation have been destroyed and the proletariat have captured power. In the midst of the present crisis in Britain we have many elements, even in our own ranks that would gladly help us to forget this fundamental truth. Those elements led by Hodges and other leaders who aim at bettering the conditions of the miners by persuading the government and the coal owners to reorganize the coal industry along more scientific lines are simply aiming at perfecting the machine that is already responsible for our present deplorable conditions. Instinctively we know that the application of science to industry has meant greater profits for the owners, but more dangers and more degrading conditions for miners. Further improvements in this direction will inevitably mean more ruthless exploitation and weakening of our powers of resistance.

The message coming to us from the experiences of the Russian miners is not that we shall endeavor to patch up a decaying system. Our task lies in emulating the Russian workers and peasants in our struggle for power only after that has been gained, can we hope to apply science to industry in a manner beneficial to the producer.

IN the present crisis our duty is clear. Let us take a different stand on the principles of no longer hours and a living wage for the miners, and above all, let us make the necessary preparations to insure that our fight will be a class fight round definite class issues. Only by acting in this manner will we be able to show our appreciation. Lip service to these achievements is so much humbug, unless we are prepared first of all to follow the example set—

In our present crisis we must forsake, once and for all, the paths of class collaboration that have so often brought defeat. Let us present our demands and struggle determinedly for their attainment, refusing to countenance all attempts at side tracking. By this means and only by this means will we pay our tributes and earn the esteem of the Russian working class and their achievements.

Russian Labor's Tasks Twenty Years Ago

(Continued from page 1)

where possible, be preserved.

One wave is followed by another. The capital follows the provinces. The Border States are followed by the heart of Russia, the proletariat by the town petty bourgeoisie, the town by the village. The defeat of the reactionary government is unavoidable in the face of its widely divergent tasks. Upon our preparations for the spring 1906 depends to a great extent the issue of the first phase of the great Russian revolution.

Movie Trust Freezes Out Competition

By WM. F. KRUSE

THE federal trade commission has spent many months of testimony-taking to find out whether there is such a thing as a "movie trust." That such a trust exits is certain to the dwindling army of "independent" producers and exhibitors; that such a trust must sooner or later come into being is clear to any one who understands the laws of capitalist development. The movies have entered the stage of big business. "Famous Players" earned a profit last year of $5-350,000, more than a million increase over 1924. "Metro-Goldwyn" reported net profits of almost half a million for a three months period ending Nov. 30.

The little fellows are squirming. The Motion Picture Theatres Owners Association is complaining. The independent producers and distributors are yelling for help to Will Hays—the trust's own umpire whose chief reason for existence is his political pull with the political representatives of other big trusts.

One of the latest of these appeals is made by Murray M. Garsson, one of the most solid of the "independents," who has turned out some first class pictures. This letter states, in part:

"The unfair methods of the big companies (the motion picture trusts) are more throttling to competition today than ever before in the history of the industry, with the possible exception of the old General Film Co. As the situation exits, unless an independent producer sells his product to one of the Big Three, he is shut out of the opportunity of having his picture gross a revenue sufficient to cover the cost of production.

"This is occasioned, first, by the fact that the exhibitors are coerced into accepting block bookings of the product of the Big Three to an extent which leaves them with absolutely no open time for independent pictures of merit; second, thru their owner ship of theaters throout the country independent producers are frozen out of an opportunity to dispose of their production. And unless the exhibitor is given some relief of this ruinous menace, the Big Three will, in a short time, drive every independent motion picture exhibitor out of business, as well as the independent producers."

Trust Admits Charges.

On the other hand the representatives of the trust are becoming more and more frank in admitting the existence of their control of the industry. In the "1925 Film Year Book," Richard W. Saunders, comptroller for Famous Players, and formerly cashier of the National Bank of Commerce in New York City, states bluntly:

"The greatest progress, in my opinion, has been along the following lines: . . .

"2 . . . The strengthening of certain corporations by amalgamation, and the elimination of certain weaker companies will in the end strengthen the industry . . .

"4 . . . The greatly improved attitude of the banking and financial world towards the industry . . . the conservative bank has issued in its magazine an account of the 'stabilization' of the industry . . .

"6. . . . The benefits of production on a reasonably large scale enabling the exhibitor to contract for a good part of his product at one time, are now recognized, and the dangers minimized. For that reason, combines on the part of exhibitors for purchasing pictures, if they transgress the reasonable price return to producers, are likely to do the industry a great deal of harm.

"7. . . . The number of new companies being organized for picture production would seem to be out of proportion. A great number are bound to fail and this brings about a reaction against the industry on the part of financial backers . . .

"10. Among the numerous other benefits to the industry in 1924, which be mentioned the advertising, which has gained in beauty and drawing power; the improvement in trade papers, which are more realm and judicial in their treatment of pertinent subjects; and in general thruout the industry, there has been an arrangement of the whole to the parts, an adjustment of each to suit the needs of another, that cannot but be of great permanent value . . .

"To sum up, the industry during 1924, gained tremendously in STABILITY."

What a Movie Trust Will Do

The first effect of trust control of any industry is the standardization of method and product. Already this is very evident in the film field where more and more pictures are cut to the pattern of the "program picture." The "improved attitude" of the banks marks the film as another playground for our dominant finance capital group, and already we see the effect in reduced production budgets. The "conservative bank" article mentioned pointedly that many pictures costing $100,000 made more profit than those costing $200,000 or more—and the bank wants profit. A third immediate effect of the trustification of an industry is its closer integration with other trustified industries thru interlocking directorates with banks and/or corporations. Thus far the movie game has been run by a coterie of speculaty capitalists who became wealthy on the film and who got and had most of their money in movies and theaters only. That golden age is over, now comes the period of "amalgamation" and "elimination," of a "calm and judicial" trade press, of trust control.

The next stage will be workers' control and toward that end labor organizations are beginning the producing and showing of labor films in their own interests financial and ideological. A list of labor films can be obtained from the International Workers' Aid, 19 S. Lincoln St. Chicago, Ill.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1925.

Russian Labor's Tasks in 1906 - By V. I. Lenin

The following article by Comrade Lenin appeared for the first time in the Molodaja Rossija (Young Russia) of 4th January 1906. Ed.

* * *

WHEREIN consists the peculiarity of the situation of the great Russian revolution? It consists in the fact that the further events have completely exposed with all its hollowness of the Czar's Manifesto of 17th October. The constitutional illusions have been destroyed. Dissolution prevails all along the line. Despotism has been completely restured, it has even been "deepened" by the dictatorial rights of Eastern satrapism, beginning with Dubassov* right down to the lower police authorities.

Civil war is raging. The political strike, as such, is beginning to exhaust itself, it is beginning to be left behind as a obsolete form of the movement in the past. In St. Petersburg, for example, the exhausted and enfeebled workers were not able to carry thru the December strike. On the other hand the movement, although it is stifled for the present by the reaction, has doubtless reached a much higher stage.

The heroic Moscow proletariat showed that it is possible to conduct an active struggle, and drew along with it a mass of such sections of the population who have hitherto been politically indifferent, if not reactionary. The Moscow events, however, represent one of the most definite forms of the "tendency" which revealed itself in all the corners of Russia. The new form of action was confronted with tasks of such a gigantic character that they of course could not be solved at one stroke. These tasks are now, however, clearly confronting the entire people, the movement is being raised to a higher level, it is becoming stretched and consolidated. The revolution can no longer be deprived of these achievements.

Dubassov's cannons revolutionized enormous masses of fresh people. The new farce of the Duma encountered far greater hostility in the ranks of the advanced fighters and an incomparably greater scepticism in the ranks of the bourgeoisie than did the old Bulygin Duma.

What is the situation now? We will look the facts straight in the face. A new task now confronts us of assimilating and analysing the lessons of recent forms of struggle, a work of preparing and organizing the forces in the chief centers of the movement.

It would be of great advantage to the government to suppress, as hitherto, the scattered and isolated actions of the proletariat. The government would very much like to provoke the workers in St. Petersburg to immediate struggle under most disadvantageous conditions for the latter. The workers, however, will not respond to this provocation and will succeed in pursuing their own course of independent preparation for the further action which will extend over the whole country.

Forces are to hand for such an action: they are growing more quickly than we. Only a limited portion of these forces were drawn into the stream of the December events. The movement has not by a long way revealed its entire breadth and depth.

Let us cast a glance at the moderate bourgeois and ultra-reactionary press. Nobody, not even the Novoye Vremya (The New Times, organ of the reactionary nobility. Ed.) places any belief in the boastings of the government that it will immediately nip any new action in the bud. Nobody doubts that the enormous inflammable material—the peasantry—will really blaze up next spring. Nobody believes that the government will or can honestly convene the Duma under the old system of repressions, of bureaucracy, of deprivation of rights, etc.

Not irresponsible acts of revolutionaries, which in such a situation are a hundred times more dangerous than the decisive action, but obvious facts, which are even recognized by opponents of the revolution, go to prove that the "victory" of the government in Moscow has rendered its position more desperate than it was before October.

The peasants' revolt is growing. The financial collapse is approaching. The gold currency is losing its value. The deficit of half a milliard rubles cannot be made good even with all the help of the reactionary bourgeoisie of Europe who are hastening to the aid of despotism. All those troops who are ready to fight against the revolution have been called up, but the "pacification of the Caucasus and Siberia" is farther off than ever. The ferment in the army and in the fleet, which found clear expression after the 17th October, will of course not be stifled by the employment of force against the fighters for freedom thruout all Russia. The return of the war prisoners and the return of the Manchurian army will only increase the ferment. The mobilization of fresh divisions of troops against the enemy at home only entails fresh dangers to despotism. The crisis has not only not been solved, on the contrary, it has only been extended by the Moscow "victory."

The socialist labor party must be clear regarding its tasks. Down with the constitutional illusions! The "lessons" of the two great revolutionary months (November and December) must "be collected." Everywhere where it is necessary we must show how to go over into illegality. The enormous tasks of the new action must be faced more definitely, the preparations for the same must be carried out with more perseverance and more systematically, the forces of the proletariat, exhausted by the strikes, must,

(Continued on page 7)

* Admiral Dubassov, general governor of Moscow, who suppressed the Moscow revolt in December 1905.

THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION OF 1905

WE are now in the days preceding the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Russian revolution of 1905.

The day set apart by the Communist International is Dec. 20th. On this day great mass meetings and demonstrations will be held in all parts of the world. In the Union of Soviet Republics the anniversary celebrations will be held in the humblest hamlets as well as in the greatest cities.

This anniversary must receive a fitting observance from great masses of American workers and farmers. In order to better acquaint labor in this country with the 1905 Russian revolution, the forerunner of the Bolshevik triumph of November, 1917, The DAILY WORKER will publish from time to time special articles on the 1905 struggle for power, while in December a special issue will be devoted to this historic event. Read these articles and pass them out among other workers.

The Growing March Against Tyranny



Organization Meetings | # Workers (Communist) Party | Resolutions Social Affairs

Weinstone to Debate with Socialists at the Church Forum Sunday

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—The Church of All Nations will be the battleground of warring points of view on the subject: "Resolved that the Soviet form of government is applicable to western civilization," this Sunday evening at 8:30, when a representative of the socialist party and one from the socialist labor party will debate with William W. Weinstone, spokesman for the Workers (Communist) Party on this subject. The Church of All Nations runs a forum on New York's East Side at 9 Second Ave. As this is the heart of a working man's district, the socialist party, the socialist labor party and the Workers (Communist) Party are expected to be well represented in the audience that night. Admission is free and Workers Party members and sympathizers should be there early to be sure to gain admission and get all the best seats. No clue has as yet been given as to whom the socialist party and the socialist labor party will send, but assurance has been received that each of the parties will be represented by a good speaker.

As this is the first time in a long time that the socialist party has been compelled to go on record as to what its attitude is toward the Soviet form of government, not for "oriental peoples" but for our own precious "western civilization," there is a special interest attached to this discussion. The socialist labor party also has been "up in the air" on the question of the applicability of the Soviet form of government to the United States and may be expected to declare that nothing but industrial unions will be accepted by them. Thus, the whole question of the political significance of industrial unionism will also be examined during the discussion.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

YOUNG PIONEERS BEGIN DRIVE TO REORGANIZE INTO SCHOOL NUCLEI

By CLARENCE MILLER

Along with the reorganization of the party and league our Pioneers are also in the process of reorganizing on the basis of the school. They, like the party, cannot become a real Bolshevik Pioneer organization without changing their present form of organization. Just like the party and league cannot become Bolshevik organizations without making every shop their stronghold, so the Pioneers must make every school their stronghold.

Ideological Preparation.

At present the entire district of our Pioneers are undergoing an ideological preparation for reorganization. In every group there is going on a series of discussions on "What is a Bolshevik (Pioneer)," "How did the Russian Bolsheviks act to bring about the Russian revolution," "What does a Bolshevik do to make his organization a Bolshevik organization" The functioning of the organization," "What will the Pioneers have to do to make their organization a real Bolshevik organization?". These discussion take place at the group meetings, at City Central Committee meetings, at District Executive Committee meetings. A special city membership meeting was held Saturday, Nov. 14, where the problem of reorganization was discussed. The discussions of the District Executive Committee and City Central Committee are such as to prepare the more active members to take the initiative in the discussions.

The District Convention

This ideological campaign in our groups will culminate with the district convention to be held during the week-end of Thanksgiving. The agenda drawn up by the Pioneer District Executive Committee and City Central Committee jointly, is rather elaborate. It contains among other points a discussion on reorganization and bolshevization, school struggle and school work, child labor and the struggle against it, opposition organizations (Boy Scouts) etc. All of these topics will be introduced by a member of their district Executive Committee or City Central Committee.

Plans are being made to have as many as possible out-of-town comrades be present at this convention. This convention will lay down the practical steps to be taken in the reorganization which is to follow shortly after the convention.

Recruit Members During Education Week.

Along with reorganization we are starting a membership drive. During education week a lot of propaganda will have to be carried on to counteract the concentrated propaganda of all capitalist institutions that are being mobilized by the American legion in conjunction with the board of education. We must utilize this for gaining new members. Our Pioneers will have to show whether they are really Bolsheviks by working hard during this week to get in new members. The party and league have been mobilized for this purpose also. During this week we expect to get at least 200 new members. The juniors will also participate in the Young Workers League mass meeting and in the distribution of leaflets. Special arrangements have been made for distributions in the schools.

Other Activities.

The question of building the Young Comrade is also being considered. We will try to raise money and sell subs for the Young Comrade. We are also going to issue "wallpapers" in every section. The comrades who will edit these papers will have to attend class once or twice a month in which the question of editing these bulletins will be discussed. The comrades will then begin to contribute more to the Young Comrade. A training course for the Juniors has been decided upon. It is to start a week after the convention. American History, Fundamentals of Communism and organization work will be taken up.

A plan has also been drawn up on the formation of parents' councils during national education week. The party and league ought to get in on this and help make a success of it.

For Our Sceptics.

There are always comrades, who have what one might consider, a paternal attitude towards our children's movement. They do not consider the children capable of doing things. They will say that the above plan is good for adults but not for children. To them I want to say, come down to our meetings and judge for yourself. See the Pioneers respond to their program of work and you will agree that they are worthy comrades in the struggle, in spite of their youth.

DISTRICT EIGHT CIRCUIT SCHOOL STARTS IN GARY, NOT MILWAUKEE, MONDAY

Announcement of the circuit classes as mentioned in the Friday issue of The DAILY WORKER said that the course would begin in Milwaukee on Monday evening, Nov. 15. This was an error.

Classes will be as follows:
Gary, Ind., on Monday evening.
South Bend, Ind., on Tuesday evening.
Waukegan, Ill., on Wednesday evening.
Milwaukee, Wis., on Thursday evening.

Comrade Oliver Carlson is the instructor. The course will be in the "Elements of Communism" and will continue for eight weeks.

French Tire Firms Fail Due to High Raw Rubber Prices

PARIS, Nov. 13—Several smaller French automobile tire firms have failed and large firms are finding it difficult to make both ends meet, due to increasing rubber prices caused by the British monopoly of the rubber output.

Some Impressions From the Donetz Basin

By G. ALLISON.

AT the present time the coal industry is faced with an international crisis. An abundance of evidence has been produced from authoritative sources to prove that production is far in excess of consumption. Every coal producing country has shown a productive capacity equal to pre-war days, and this fact, together with the shrinkage of consumption, due to more extensive utilization of oil and other means of motive power, has intensified competition and spread ruin and chaos in the industry.

The effects of all this on the miners in the various countries is disastrous. In Germany the introduction of a longer working day and the low wages prevailing has provided the coal owners of other countries such as Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia and the neighboring countries with an opportunity of attacking the existing standards. In America and Canada, sweeping wage reductions have taken place and assisted by the existence of large armies of unemployed, the owners are now making attempts to smash the trade unions.

IN Britain the normal effects of the crisis have been intensified by the political boycott of the U. S. S. R. and the operation of the Dawes plan. The industry has plunged into one of the most distressing periods in its whole history. Already there are no fewer than 160,000 unemployed miners, and a large percentage of the remainder are working part time. The coal owners making the most of this situation, are attacking the already low standards in the various districts, through partial reductions, etc., and further, the coal owners are developing a new offensive whereby they hope to re-introduce the eight-hour day.

In view of this situation it will be very instructive to compare the conditions prevailing in the mine fields of a highly intensified center of imperialism, like Great Britain and the workers' republic of Soviet Russia. For the purpose of contrast we can take productivity, wages, hours and general conditions prevailing in Great Britain, with those prevailing in the Donets Basin, which district is typical of the other mine fields in the U. S. S. R. In doing so, however, we must be mindful of the different circumstances that have prevailed in the two countries during and since the war.

In Britain, for example, the mines were unmolested during the war. Since 1918 the industry has had sufficient time and opportunity to stabilise, and in addition, there has always been ready access to an abundance of the necessary modern machinery and up-to-date equipment.

IN the Donetz Basin, however, the industry was practically ruined as the result of the civil war and the well organized sabotage of the mines by the counter revolutionary forces, assisted by Britain and the other imperialist powers. The work of the reactionary forces could be traced in the willfull destruction of both the transport system and the mines. The systematic blowing up of bridges and the smashing of mining plants, done by the enemies of Soviet Russia during the civil war, are known to everyone, and instilled to the tremendous tasks presented to the revolutionary forces after their final victory. Peace has only prevailed three years and even after open hostilities have ceased, reconstruction has been retarded by the systematic boycott of the U. S. S. R. by all the imperialist powers.

Nevertheless, despite the obvious differences in opportunities, it is a fact that the mining industry in Britain has failed to provide for the most elementary needs of the miners. Unemployment, as we have seen, is widespread, wages at the lowest ebb, the situation every way becoming worse and the only cure the owners can suggest is cheaper production thru the medium of longer working hours. On the other hand in Donetz Basin there is undeniable evidence of gradual improvement. Tremendous difficulties have been overcome, enterprise abounds everywhere and slowly but surely the economic and social conditions of the miners is being improved.

Organization of Industry.

IN order to prove the assertions made in the last paragraph and to understand the factors responsible, it is necessary to deal with he various aspects of the mining industry in the two countries.

The first outstanding feature to be met with is the difference in the organization of the industry. Repeated inquiries in Britain have shown that the industry is owned and controlled by very many separate companies, and most of these companies are interlinked thru their directorates with the banks, railways, engineering and ship building industries. While it is true that this form of structure tends to rednce petty competition, it is also true that it is responsible for much needless waste of energy, transportation, etc. And in addition, it enables the coal owners to manipulate prices and camouflage real profits. Moreover, the coal mining industry in Britain is asked to yield profit on shares capital which in some cases has been nearly donbled out of the profits made during the war and the years following. Finally, in the Donetz Basin going, the coal indnstry in Britain must pay roughly a shilling per ton in the form of royalties to the landowners, whereas in the Donetz Basin no such royalties are being carried out. Communal restaurants, communal houses and ordinary family homes are being erected. Those already finished are mansions compared with the hovels into which the miners of pre-war days were herded by capitalism.

The cultural side of life is being tended to by the erection of schools, proletarian theatres, clubs, and libraries. All of these developments taking place amongst the ruins of the old system are a real manifestation of the creative power of the freed proletariat. The harmonious method in which the Communist Party, the trade unions and the administrative machinery of the country work together for the common good is a sure sign that the working class are conscious of the power they wield and that they are determined in spite of all external opposition, in working out their own complete emancipation.

The Role of the Trade Unions.

HERE again it is necessary to have a clear understanding of the fundamental differences between the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and the Russian Miners' Union before we can hope to appreciate their different functions.

It is understood everywhere that the British working class were the pioneers for the world trade union movement, and that the miners' organization is one of the strongest sections in Britain. The mining industry, by its peculiar position with other industries, its exceptionail free from craft and sectional barriers, and this fact has tended towards making the M. F. G. B. a powerful organization. During its life it has engaged in several heroic struggles against the employers and enjoyed a reputation as one of the foremost sections of the organized labor ties, employers' insurance, etc. In the Don Bas nine per cent of the total cost of production is set aside for social insurance, cultural funds, miners' rest homes and other medinma for betterng the lives of the miners. And it is still more interesting to note that despite the lack of machinery, low production, etc., the Don Bas hewer works a six-hour day, 18 days per month, and has one month's holiday with full pay every year. When sick or injured he receives full wages and all medical treatment free.

There's still room for another contrast being drawn. The British miner knows only too well that overproduction means unemployment for many, lower wages for all, a miserable existence and no guarantee against absolute starvation for himself and his dependents. The demand for coal in Russia depends to a large extent upon the homa markets and has frequently been restricted due to the backward state of the other industries and particularly the metal industry. In fact, only a short time ago the coal production of the Donetz Basin exceeded the normal demand and it is interesting to note how the problem was dealt with. In the words of an official report, "The restriction of output was carried out not by a reduction in the number of miners, but by allowing them longer leaves."

Wages.

NOMINALLY, the average wage of a miner in Donetz Basin is approximately 50 per cent less than the present wage of a British miner. This, on the face of it, looks exceedingly bad. But again there are other factors to be considered. Here in Russia the miners pay no house rent. Coal and light are also free and in addition the first essentials in the food list, namely, bread, meat, milk, eggs, etc., are on an average less than half of the British prices.

It would be a mistake, however, to say that the Don Bas miners enjoy ideal conditions or that they are satisfied with their lot. Housing conditions are very bad. Those dwelling places erected during the old regime are symbolic of the rate at which the Russian miners were exploited by British, French and Belgian capital and held in subjection by despotic czarism. But it is in this respect that the visitor meets the most inspiring feature. In almost every village housing schemes are being carried out, communal restaurants, communal houses and ordinary family homes are being erected. Those already finished are mansions compared with the hovels into which the miners of pre-war days were herded by capitalism.

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Repeatedly the miners support given to the Independent working class educational movement in some districts, the miners' unions and the federations can boast of no other activities on the educational and cultural field that definitely equips its membership for the every day struggle or improves their social conditions.

Politically it has been content with affiliation to the national labor party and has almost invariably acquiesed in the policy of its reactionary leadership. Finally, the present standards, accompanied as they are by the threat of fresh attacks from the employers, are sufficient proof that the M. F. G. B. has failed to improve or even protect the economic interests of its members.

Let us compare this with the role of the Russian union, which it may be mentioned, has only been able to maintain a permanent existence and assume a mass character since political and economic power passed into the hands of the proletariat.

Naturally, the prime function is to promote the economic and social interests of its membership; but the elimination of capitalism and all forms of oppression and the subsequent elimination of class antagonisms and class interests has led to a complete change in the character of that task. The Russian union works in the closest possible collaboration with the managerial authorities in the industry. It playa a real part in the control of industry and is directly concerned in increasing the productivity of the mines, simply because every advance made and every improvement effected is directly reflected in better houses, higher wages, and more comforts for the miners. With regard to safety regulations, the union, in conjunction with the management, ensures that the lives of the miners are not unduly exposed to the dangers of their occupation. Regulations safeguarding the miner from gas and bad air, statutes insuring the safety of the traffic and traveling ways and guaranteeing an adequate supply of all kinds of timber have been worked out jointly. And the trade union pit committees insure that they are carried out to the letter. One example will be sufficient to show the significance of the unions in this respect. In mines that are considered to be very dangerous the committee insists that water and compressed air are led into all the working faces and that traps are provided in all main roadways to prevent the spread of any explosion that may occur, and in the event of an accumulation of gas in any particular section of the mine, the men affected can go home without losing any part of their wages for that day.

This, however, is only one aspect of the activities of the Russian Miners' Union. As great or even greater achievements fail to be recorded in the sphere of social work. In this respect the union has taken upon itself the practical work of raising the social and cultural standards of its membership.

SCHOOLS for the elimination of illiteracy, political and technical schools for the more advanced, libraries, sports organizations, etc., have been promoted by the unions and controlled in conjunction with the state department. Not only in the centers has this been done, but in every other part of the mine field. Similar privileges are provided for the children, the youth and the women folk, and all section of the union have access to the youngest take full advantage of the facilities now provided for them.

Still another function of the union which cannot be omitted is that of safeguarding the health of its individual members. Mansions in the Caucasus and the Crimea, previously the property of the very richest of the old Russian aristocracy have been converted into rest homes. Rest homes not reserved for the higher officials or the sick and the maimed, but for all the miners. Here, after a years' work in the mine they are provided with all possible comforts during their months vacation.

Consequently we see that in every respect the miners' union plays a real part in the political, economic and social life of Donetz Basin, compared with which the activities of the British unions are meager and insignificant.

THIS fact is reflected in the unbounded enthusiasm of the ordinary worker. The Don Bas miners realize full that they are now controllers of their own destinies. They are confident that thru the combined strength of the proletarian army of the U. S. S. R. and in defiance of all the designs of international imperialism, their conditions of living will be permanently improved and their economic security guaranteed. Above all, the miners of Don Bas are proud that their revolution has made them the pioneers for the international working class movement, inspired by the fact that their deeds are closely followed

(Continued on page 7)

What's Going On in Wall Street

By Earl R. Browder

Profits Going Up; Wages Going Down; How to Change It.

WHEN the small panic occurred in Wall Street the other day, few workers realized that the goings-on there had an intimate relationship with themselves, with their wages and working conditions, and with all the struggles now going on within all their organizations. Let us see if we cannot trace the forces at work extending from those dramatic ups and downs of the stock exchauge, right down thru industry to the pay envelope and to the struggles within the labor organizations.

"Prosperity" Caused the Panic.

PROFITS are increasing with unbelievable rapidity. This is the basis for the great boom in security prices with industrial securities increasing in price every day for twenty days on Wall Street, up until November 10, when the little panic occurred. This "prosperity" was also the cause of the panic.

Every time the rate of profits increase a dollar, it is the tendency of security prices to increase from five to ten dollars. Earnings (as they are jokingly called) and prospective earnings are "capitalized"; that is, the market value is advanced to make the percentage of return "normal." Thereafter, super-human efforts must be exerted to keep profits at the new high level and prepare for new advances—otherwise the new "capitalization" the new but fictitious wealth, would vanish. But in the eager grasping for this "new wealth" created on paper, in the expectation that the increased exploitation of labor will make it real, the speculators on Wall Street overdo the thing a little. This is the natural tendency of speculation, and it also gives the opportunity to shear the "sheep" of petty speculators.

It was this last fact which operated to produce the small panic the other day. The increased "values" of the industrial securities had exceeded for a time the base in visible profits. The sudden decline was then precipitated by the mechanism of the stock market; the Boston branch of the federal reserve bank raised its rediscount rate, tightening up the available credits; some items were given thru the newspapers, which published a flood of "financial comment" from the money markets of the world, predicting a break in the New York market; the news of the new backward Russian troubles came in the failure of several agrarian banks in Nebraska. Conditions were ripe for shearing the sheep. The sheep were therefore, sheared.

The security market will not go very low. Already, the day after the shearing, it started to recover. There is such a tremendous mass of profits squeezed out of industry this year that capitalism would be in a fine system if it did not breed a lot of new paper wealth. The market will stay high.

The Golden Flood of Industry.

IT will be interesting to take just a little glance at the flow of "earnings" that is at the bottom of Wall Street's feverish activities.

The United States Steel corporation increased its "earnings" steadily thruout 1925. The first quarter it earned $2.93 per share of common stock; the second quarter it earned $3.06 per share; and the third quarter $3.44. This is an increase of more than 17 per cent. Production is increasing steadily, being now well over 80 per cent of the tremendous capacity developed during the war, and promises to continue upward. Conditions for big profits in the future are "favorable."

Railroads are enjoying the era of greatest prosperity known. Just a few examples: The Pennsylvania railroad earned in September, $11,380,479, which is an increase over last year of almost 35 per cent. The B. & O. railroad showed a rich gain. The Western Maryland railroad gained more than 500 per cent.

Eight leading oil companies report profits for the third quarter of 1925 which are two and one-half times as great as the same period last year.

Agricultural machinery manufacturers report an increase of business of ill per cent over last year, the greatest increase being in the profitable export trade.

Anaconda Copper, which produces one-fourth of the world's supply of that metal, earned its fixed dividend of $6.50 per share in the first six months of the year. Everything it earns in the last six months, with business on the upgrade, is velvet."

And so the story goes in almost all the principal fields of industry.

How About the Workers?

WITH all this "prosperity," how fares the worker? The answer may be given in one sentence taken from the Magazine of Wall Street (September, 26, 1925):

"Today there is a movement toward wage cutting and several of the basic industries have been affected."

This particular issue of the Magazine of Wall Street could be read with interest and profit by every active unionization of the industry. Until that industrial pace-setter, the United States Steel corporation, disregarding the possibility, deflates wages, the tendency towards wage cutting will not have received its full impetus."

Is that clear enough for you, union men and workers? It is the fear of the workers that the Trade Union Educational League, the fear of the Communists, that has kept the great corporations from further reducing your wages as high as they are. This is what the capitalists say when they are talking to one another in their official organ, the Magazine of Wall St.

It is not without some meaning that this same magazine asks "labor leaders" to contribute to its columns —provided they are "leaders" who expel Communists. It is not so very long ago that the president of the Machinists' Union, Wm. H. Johnston, who is now busy trying to expel Communists from the union, was writing articles for this "open shop" advocate, this organ of wage cutters, the Magazine of Wall Street.

Kill Foster and You Can Cut Wages.

AND while this organ of Wall Street explains that wages must be cut, it warns that it will be impossible to make a real job of it, impossible to cut right down to the bone as they wish, until Foster has been defeated. "The figure of Foster," says the Magazine of Wall Street, "still casts a sinister shadow." Foster and the left wing are "sinister" to the enemies of the working class.

Fear of Reds Opens Wage Cuts.

IF it were not these wage cuts become universal?

The Magazine of Wall Street kindly gives us an answer. Speaking as a capitalist to capitalists, the writer explains that "the capitalist class can [illegible] will be possible to slash wages right down to the bone. But while Foster is a power, to attack the workers, to cut wages, "especially if accompanied by rising costs of living, would play into the hands of Foster and his following." That is what the Magazine of Wall Street says. The capitalists' fear of Foster protects the workers. Then What Should the Workers Do?

WHAT shall we do? This is the eternal question of the workers everywhere, faced as they are with seemingly insoluble problems. From all the forgoing a few things to do are clearly indicated.

Profits are climbing higher and higher. The higher they go, the more intense becomes the drive to cut wages down. These facts are clear. They should dispose forever of that sickly school of pseudo-economics of Brookwood, of Spencer Miller and the so-called Workers' Education Bureau, of the A F of L official family, of the B & O plan sharks—the "economists" shades of Adam Smith and Karl Marx protect us!—who propose to "increase production in order thereby to get more wages." That poisonous theory of class collaboration has already half-wrecked the labor movement, and if not destroyed, will itself destroy the power of the working class to protect its smallest interests, not to speak of the interests of the workers' revolution.

By studying the enemy, we learn how to fight him. And by studying the Magazine of Wall Street it is possible to learn quite a few things about how to carry on the struggle that now faces the workers. A few simple conclusions present themselves from the facts cited above, which are good guides to action on our part.

Any union man who supports the officials, such as Johnston of the Machinists' Union, who are trying to expell the Communists, is thereby giving support to the enemies of the working class, support to wage cuts, support to capitalism.

Those who support the left wing, the Trade Union Educational League, who become what the Magazine of Wall Street calls "Foster's followers," help to throw fear into the hearts of the steel kings, the Wall Street magnates, and all the enemies of the working class.

Support for the left wing is support for the struggle of the working class, for higher wages, for stronger unions, for the organization of the unorganized, for a strong party of the workers, for the emancipation of the proletariat from wage slavery, for the workers' government.

Which way will you go, workers? With the Magazine of Wall Street and towards slavery, or with the left wing towards victory for the whole working class?

MARY - -

By MINA ESKENAZI.

Written for the Juniors.

I.

Mary had a little frame,
A little heart,
A little brain.
Mary had a little mind but not a friend had she.

II.

Mary had some gnarled hands,
Some twisted limbs,
Some skinny hands,
Mary had a grimy face
Yet plenty wash had she.

III.

And everywhere where Mary went
Her twisted hands,
Her wrinkled face,
All of Mary dry and bent
Bad luck was sure to go.

IV.

It followed her in life some day.
Than every day.
Then all that day
It stood near her at wash
Oi weh!
Swinging her to and fro

V

The only time when Mary laughed
Or Mary grinned.
Or Mary cried,
The only time that Mary liked
Was a plain, sunny day.

VI.

"My wash is sure to dry today,
Dry today,
Dry today,
My wash is sure to dry today,"
Was all our Mary spoke.

VII.

And every cloud that Mary saw,
Mary feared,
So Mary quired
Any cloud that Mary saw
Was sure to spoil her day

VIII.

And every rain wonld make her wurse,
Her pain outburst,
Would make her curse
A day of rain would make her swear.
A God who had no sense

IX.

So from her cradle till today,
Just till today,
Our Mary knew no hour of play
And from her cradle
Until her grave.
She'll have no holiday

X.

On Sunday tho to mass she went
Her dues she paid,
Forgot her rent,
So Monday was a moving day,
Her pain was then immense.

XI.

Mary knew no politics,
She never heard of polemics,
Her priest she cursed quite every-day,
On rainy day,
On sunny day,
More on collection day

XII

Mary knew of Xmas day,
From windows nice.
And great display.
Mary knew of Xmas day,
By other people's say

XIII

She cried her eyes out all that day.
But could not pray
In any way;
So she sat in bed on Xmas day
Her gnarled joints to rest

XIV.

Mary with her little frame
And little head,
And little brain,
Mary lonesome just the same
On Xmas cries her best

Wages and Profits in the Railroad Industry

By MORD WILGUS.

PART II.

Profits in the Railroad Industry.

IN order to arrive at the actual rate of profit and the total profits for any given year, it is imperative to know exactly how much capital—not watered capital but real cold capital—has been put into the enterprise. The railroad magnates claim that 22,000,000,000 dollars have been "invested." Astronomical figures of that kind may be necessary when one studies the celestial bodies but certainly when dealing in cold cash, it is a horse of another color. What do they mean by 22 billion dollars "invested"? Have these capitalists forgotten the enormous grants of 155,273,560 acres of public lands which they bribed the congress and the state legislatures to "vote" them? Have these captains of industry lost their memory about the extension of state credit to them—a direct violation of the constitution—enabling them to build the roads with the state's money as in the case of the Union Pacific which received 123,213,000 in government bonds? And have the railroad kings lost sight of the fact that whatever original "investments" were made have been repaid in interest and dividends many times over?

THE imagination is staggered when confronted by the unheard of corruption, bribery and trickery which marked the construction of the railroads. The M'Cormacks, the Macys, the Mortons, the Pullmans, whose descendants today are looked upon as "honest" and "respectable" millionaires, were directly involved in enormous embezzlements of public property.

The records of this gentry as given in detail by Gustavus Myers in his work "History of American Fortunes," are unparalleled for shameless corruption, so far as we can make out, in all history. It makes the old Roman aristocracy look like pikers in comparison.

Let us take one example. The Northern Pacific railroad was granted 200 feet of public land on each side of its tracks along the entire road in 1864. As the road was in the process of construction, numerous villages and towns grew up alongside without the slightest protest by the railroad officials. Naturally this caused the value of the land to increase many times. Suddenly in 1877, the railroad brings suit to eject all the so-called trespassers and the supreme court, faithful to the interests of the capitalists, upholds its contention. The result was that the towns and cities had to pay millions of dollars in tribute to the railroad magnates or be summarily evicted. What was this but trickery by the railroad owners to enrich themselves at the expense of the public?

ANOTHER important fact to remember is that practically all of the railroad stock now outstanding represents no capital at all. The method of financing railroad construction consisted of a public offering of bonds with stock generally given away free. According to the U. S. department of commerce, the "stock," both common and perferred, of the railroad for the year 1932 was valued at over $9,000,000,000. For this imaginary "investment" the investors received for the year 1932, $276,721,615—all velvet on fictions or watered stock. To give the reader an idea of what an enormous tribute the capitalists are forcing from the public—that is to say the working classes—we will give the dividends as paid year by year, starting with 1908:

Year	Dividends Declared
June 30, 1908	$329,062,261
1909	272,043,493
1910	351,202,272
1911	403,417,353
1912	347,354,133
1913	327,957,396
1914	380,339,400
1915	264,267,107
1916	266,818,188
Total	$2,944,371,599
Dec. 31, 1916	311,876,409
1917	325,600,752
1918	279,929,286
1919	281,569,422
1920	276,348,254
1921	403,990,775
1922	275,721,615
Grand total	$5,098,408,112

THUS in the space of fifteen years the tribute paid to the capitalists is well over five billion dollars. It is a tribute because there is no pretense here of any investment even in the capitalist sense of the word. It is legalized robbery enforced by a government pledged to uphold and perpetuate this fraud at the expense of the overwhelming mass of the population—the working class. Marx pointed out long ago that besides the "honest" profit of enterprise, fraud may also be employed by the capitalists. In the case of the railroad industry in the U. S. this fraud has been carried to its highest possible development with the aid and connivance of the government at Washington.

WE now come to the fixed charges on the railroads in the form of interest on the funded debt. From the years 1891 to 1922, the yearly interest charges for all Class I roads have been between $221,500,000 and $538,594,000. The total runs into billions and if original investments only be considered, they have been fully repaid many times.

Let us now place the wages and profits side by side and observe the great discrepancy between them. We will take the figures for the year 1922 as those of 1923 are not available:

Total Wages Paid by Roads (1922) $2,672,157,000.

Total Profits Distributed by Roads (1922)

Interest	$538,594,000
Dividends	275,721,000
Profits	$814,315,000

THUS over 23% of the gross earnings of the roads after deducting depreciation, replacements, rents, taxes, etc., and excluding profits from coal mines, etc.) was allocated to the pockets of the capitolists. Are we to seek further for the reason why a majority of the railroad workers are paid below the minimum subsistence wage? Are we to stand agasp and wonder why men working day in and day out in the glare of the sun keeping the road beds of the country in working order are paid below $25 per week for their ardous toil? Are we to be amazed at the "inability" of the roads to pay its workers a living wage when over eight hundred million dollars and more each year are allocated to the coupon cutters of Fifth and Park avenues and their counterparts all over the country?

Criticism.

IT will not do if pondering over these facts we grow excited and lose our heads. Indignation alone will never bring capitalism to heel. It is necessary to direct our discontent in the channels of militant organization; in awakening the masses of the railroad workers to their proletarian duty. To accomplish this objective we must intensify our propaganda among the oppressed and low-paid railroad workers first. The propaganda must not deal exclusively with abstractions as in the past but must present to railroad workers actual facts and conditions in the industry. The watered stock, the enormous totals in dividends and interest paid out must be shown not only for the roads as a whole but for the individual roads in particular in order to arouse the interest of the workers on the individual roads more effectively. All around wage increases of 25% to be demanded at once!

THERE exist nominally sixteen standard railroad unions. But outside of the big 4 they are weak both in organization and numbers. Hence our immediate task is to get the workers into the unions. "Into the unions" must be made a national slogan wherever railroaders congregate. Coupled with this, propaganda urging the amalgamation of all the sixteen railroad unions into one powerful industrial organization must be intensified. The fraud underlying the company unions and the B. & O. plans must be systematically exposed. And within the unions, agitation for a labor party to defend and extend the political power of the workers in their struggle against capitalism must be initiated on a major scale.



Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.84 5-16; cable 4.84 11-16. France, franc, demand 4.06½; cable 4.07. Belgium, franc, demand 4.53; cable 4.53½. Italy, lira, demand 4.01⅝; cable 4.05. Sweden, krone, demand 24.72; cable 26.75. Norway, krone, demand 20.18; cable 20.20. Denmark, krone, demand 24.73; cable 24.75. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai trade, 78.75

Imperialism and the American Negro

THE following resolution on the question of imperialism was one of the resolutions passed at the American Negro Labor Congress, which held its sessions recently in Chicago in which the congress analyzes the urge of the imperialist powers to dominate the darker races and shows that the enslavement of the darker races can only be combatted by organized action and for that purpose the congress declares itself in favor of the convening of a world race congress at which the question of combatting imperialism will be the main issue:

"Imperialism is the enslavement of the entire world by capitalist nations or groups of capitalist nations, bringing under their oppressive rule the 1,100,000,000 darker colored peoples in Asia, Africa, the Philippines, Mexico, Haiti, Porto Rico, Central and North America.

Imperialist Domination.

"From the colonies and semi-colonial regions, the imperialist nations secure immense supplies of raw materials produced at a lower labor cost by reason of the inferior social, economic and political status forced upon the darker-skinned peoples.

"In these regions also the imperialist nations find markets for the output of their factories.

"Here also they conscript recruits for the armies with which the imperialist nations wage war on one an other, on Soviet Russia, on the colonial peoples themselves and on the working class.

Debauch Labor Aristocracy.

"By force, bribery and debauchery the imperialist powers maintain division among the darker-skinned peoples, and the proceeds of the robbery practiced upon them, are able in turn to bribe and debauch certain upper sections of the working class in the imperialist nations.

"Without the profits from the conquest and sweating of the darker-skinned peoples, the great imperialist nations cannot maintain themselves.

Life and Death Struggle.

"For these reasons the complete liberation of all the darker-skinned peoples of Africa, Asia, America and South America from the rule of world imperialism is of life and death importance to the whole working and farming classes—colored and white—in the imperialist nations, their colonies and spheres of influence.

"We call attention of the American Negro masses to the recent announcement of the entry of American imperialism on an immense scale in the $1ndred000000 Liberian project of the Firestone Rubber company, into the African continent—hitherto the exclusive field of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Holland—and in an imperialist industry monopolized by Great Britain.

"We declare that this new rivalry arising over the question as to whether British or American imperialism shall have the power to oppress and rob millions of our race, means an added menace of imperialist war in which our race, unless awake to its danger, will be conscripted by both sets of imperialists and slaughtered by the millions.

Break Chains of Bondage.

"But there is encouraging evidence that our race, and the natives of India, China, Egypt and Morocco, are moving to break their chains of bloody bondage.

"In China, beginning with a strike of textile workers in Shanghai, the liberation movement has swept to the farthest corners of the nation, based itself upon the workers and farmers, developed a definitely anti-imperialist and a firm working class character.

"All of the Chinese masses are uniting against the imperialist robbers of America, Great Britain, Japan and France.

"In China, only Soviet Russia appears as a friend and ally of the Chinese people.

Look to Soviet Union.

"Only in the Soviet union have the darker peoples attained to full social, economic and political equality. But the workers' and peasants' government of Soviet Russia, because it aids as equals and because it aids all the oppressed darker races to their struggles for freedom from imperialism's yoke, is attacked on all sides by the imperialists, while the darker races of Africa, India, China and elsewhere are learning to look upon Soviet Russia as their best friend and ally.

"By the fury of the attacks we are enabled to understand the importance to the imperialist governments of the continued enslavement of the darker skinned colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

"In India, where British imperialism has perpetrated the most horrible atrocities upon the masses, where mass murders like those at Amritsar are the order of the day, where workers and farmers, unable to pay the extortionate taxes, are slaughtered with machine guns and airplane bombs, where the workers slave 12 and 14 hours per day for a wage of $10 to $12 per month, and where more than 800 out of every thousand children in Bombay die before they are one year old, 150,000 textile workers are now on strike, altho defeated in 1924.

"In Egypt, a strong national liberation movement exists and the leaders have been murdered and the masses drowned in blood time and time again.

Moroccan Struggle.

"In Morocco, the combined efforts of France and Spain, aided by an American airplane squadron, have been unable to crush the heroic Riffs and to end their struggle for national liberation.

"In the Philippines can be seen the beginnings of a national liberation movement whose advance guard has been murdered and imprisoned by the Wall Street dictatorship headed by the militarist, General Leonard Wood.

"In Haiti, the American marines have suppressed every semblance of political liberty and more than 3,000 Haitians have paid with their lives for continuing the struggle for freedom.

"In Panama, American troops have broken the strike of tenants, jailing and shooting workers.

"In Mexico, the Calles government thru the intrigue of imperialists and their tools, including some misled workers, of American and Mexican labor, has been brot under the thumb of Wall Street.

"In Brazil, American army officers train the national army and foment war between Brazil and Argentine.

"General Pershing imposes the will of American imperialism upon Chile and Peru.

"All thru South America the millions of Wall Street debauch the native governments while the natural resources pass into the hands of Wall Street's agents backed by gunboats and marines.

Cruelest Mockery of Freedom."

"In the United States, the Negro masses are given the cruelest mockery of freedom. Their social status is that of a colonial people. In the southern states our race is subjected to lynching, accompanied by bestial tortures, victimized by vicious peonage and contract labor systems, denied the franchise, segregated, deprived of anything but the most poor educational opportunities, discriminated against and oppressed in every conceivable manner.

"In the north we are denied entrance to many unions, murdered in race-wars fomented by real estate agencies and capitalist enterprises bent upon fanning race hatred and further dividing the Negro and white workers, discriminating against the Negro workers in wages and conditions of labor.

"Our grievances and our cause are those of our race brothers in Africa and the darker-skinned peoples in the colonies of world imperialism.

"Our oppression, our cause and our enemies are the same as those of hundreds of millions of workers and farmers in Asia and Africa.

"This congress declares for unity of the masses of our race in America with the masses of Africa and Asia.

"In the world struggle against imperialism, we, Negro workers are to occupy an important place.

Gained Valuable Experience.

"Cursed tho we are with intolerable oppression, we have, thru our struggles with the rulers of the most advanced capitalist country in the world, gained valuable experience in the fields of industry, politics and organization, experience that has been denied members of our race in most other lands. In the light of the lessons we have learned from the terrible struggle we have been forced to wage, it is not too much to say that from our ranks will come the leadership of our race in its fight for liberation from imperialist oppression.

"It is with the full knowledge of our responsibilities to our race that we hail the rising liberation movements in Africa and Asia, that we welcome the long-delayed recognition of the necessity for solidarity of all oppressed, black, white and brown, as shown by the French workers in support of the Rifian struggle, the sympathetic attitude of the British workers to the Chinese and Indian independence movements, the growing unity of the working class and colonial peoples against their common enemy.

United Effort Needed.

"The white workers cannot free themselves without the aid of its dark-skinned people, and we cannot liberate ourselves unless they join with us in an assault of the world fortress of imperialism.

"We hail the workers' and farmers' government of Soviet Russia as the first to bring into being full social, political and economic equality for all peoples, white and dark-skinned. We call upon the members of our race to recognize this signal accomplishment of the first workers' and peasants' government as the sign manual of what the future holds for the toiling masses of the whole world when the workers and farmers follow its example and imperialism has been driven from the face of the earth.

"As a first step in connecting the struggles of our race in America with its world-wide struggle against imperialism, this congress of Negro workers and farmers instructs the national executive committee to convene a world congress of our race.

World Race Congress.

"It further instructs the American Negro delegates to this world congress to lay the foundation for a world organization of the workers and farmers of our race and to make this organization a leader and fighter in the liberation movements of all the darker-skinned peoples in the colonies of imperialism everywhere.

"Welcome Soviet Russia—the friend and ally of the oppressed of all races!

"Welcome to all who join with us in the fight for emancipation from imperialist slavery!"

Condemns Segregation.

The American Negro Labor Congress in the following resolution condemns the segregation of Negro workers and demands that the sale and renting of houses be taken out of the hands of private real estate concerns and placed in the hands of public agencies that will rent and sell to workers regardless of their race or color:

"The American Negro Labor Congress declares itself unalterably opposed to the segregation of our people in separate residence districts.

We declare the discriminuation against Negroes in regard to which part of a city they may live in and which part they may not live in, is a political question and must be dealt with just as we deal with discrimination in voting. The time has come when the living accomodations of the public cannot be left to the private control of a few wealthy parasites who decide where the colored man may live and where he may not live, or whether he can have a house to live in at all.

Demand Protective Legislation.

"We demand legislation by which all tenements, apartment houses and homes to let, shall be subject to the claim of the first comer, regardless of race or color or the will of the landlord.

"It is common knowledge that Negroes are customarily charged rent at a rate of twenty per cent to one hundred per cent higher than is charged for the same apartments rented to white people. We demand legislation for a fixed rental for all places to be let, with heavy penalties and damages whenever a landlord charges higher rents for one race than would be charged another race for similar accomodations.

"We declare that any Negro real estate agent who conspires in charging more rent to his own people than would be paid by whites, is a renegade and a traitor to his own people.

Public Renting of Houses.

"In advocating the foregoing measures of relief, we do not regard them as being permanently effective. This congress advocates taking the whole housing question out of the hands of private individuals, and advocates the taking over of all rented residences by the public, to be rented without discrimination of color to the people at a fixed low rental. We further advocate that the housing shortage in the cities and towns be relieved by the local government building modern apartment houses to be rented on the above basis.

Score "Company Houses."

"It is also a custom of large employers of colored and white labor, such as mine operators and mill owners, to house their employees in 'company homes' and thereby to control the lives of the workers being able to throw them out of house and home whenever the bosses please and whenever there is a disagreement about wages or working conditions, we demand any legal measure that may be necessary to prevent any employer of industrial labor owning or controlling the homes rented to his employees.

"Pending legislative relief, and during the present period when the Negro's rights are ignored by governmental agencies, we call upon the residents of all Negro communities to organize colored tenants' unions so as to be able in an organized way to refuse to pay exorbitant rents, or to consent to live in inferior buildings or segregated districts."

Demand Ousting of Trust Friends in U. S. Trade Commission

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13. — Demands are being made here for the removal of three members of the federal trade commission for their refusal to prosecute the gigantic bread trust that has now been formed.

It is charged that the committee at first passed the buck to Atty. Gen. Sargent, and that the attorney general just as promptly passed it back telling the commission that it had full powers to act.

Following Sargent's refusal to investigate the case, the board by a vote of three to two decided to dismiss proceedings against the $100,000,000 bread trust.

It is also pointed out that of the 55,000,000 loaves of bread produced in the country, the bread trust, controlling 157 bakeshops, produced 31,000,000 loaves thus controlling 56 per cent of the bread production in the United States.

The three men, Van Fleet, Hunt and Humphrey, hit by the charges, are the men that Cal Coolidge appointed for those jobs, so that big business would be able to carry on its mergers with fewer obstructions from governmental bodies. It should be remembered that the campaign pledge that Coolidge was elected on was more business in government and less government in business.

McAndrew Rating Plan for Teachers Aims at Further Subordination

The new rating plan for teachers submitted by Superintendent of Schools William McAndrew to the Principles' Club aims to whip teachers into line with the new system of larger classrooms for each teacher, and conformity to McAndrew speed shop rule. The teachers disciplinarian abilities will supercede all other requirements. The plan applies to all teachers in the elementary, junior and senior high and continuation schools. Its purpose is to provide a basis for ridding the school system of those teachers considered "undesirable."

...LY WORKER Raises
...e Standard for a Workers'
...and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against Imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow!
Have Your Union Join In Demand for His Release!

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Unify the Party!

Resolution Adopted by the Political Committee of the Central Executive Committee in Regard to the Party Situation and for Unification of the Party's Forces.

THE political Committee of the Central Executive Committee has discussed fundamentally the question of liquidating the remnants of factionalism existing in the party, after the national convention.

The following resolution embodies the views of the party situation as agreed upon by the political committee. This resolution has been concurred in by the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers (Communist) League.

The adoption of this resolution by the political committee, expressing the co-operation of comrades in former separate groups in the party and laying the basis for a unified leadership is of the greatest significance to the whole party. The resolution should be carefully studied by all members and leading committees of the party, and energetic work begun for the unification of all the forces in the party on the basis of this resolution.

The Central Executive Committee will, in the near future, arrange meetings of the District Executive Committees in the party centers and also membership meetings, which will be addressed by Comrades Cannon and Ruthenberg for the purpose of clarifying the situation and securing the support of all comrades who are prepared to follow the lines laid down in the resolution. The District Executive Committees of the party are requested not to take action in voting on the resolution until these meetings are arranged. Other party units should at once begin the discussion and express their viewpoint in regard to this unity resolution.

The Political Committee is of the opinion that the party will welcome the political committee's taking the leadership in bringing our party together for a unified fight to extend the party leadership among the masses and to draw them into revolutionary class struggle.

* * * *

Resolution on the Party Situation.

1. The beginning of the process of bolshevizing our party has created a very critical situation for the party. Certain right wing elements are opposing the reorganization of the party and this attitude finds encouragement in the attack made by Lore and his followers against the Communist International and the party. Elements oustide of the party, counting on this situation, are encouraging those opposing the bolshevization to leave the party and to make a stand against the Communist International. The party for more than a year has been engaged in an inner factional struggle over the question of the correct line of policy and leadership of the party. The remnants of factionalism carried over from the pre-convention period have not yet been liquidated. This factional struggle while an expression of the growth of Communist understanding within the party, has seriously affected the party work among the broad masses of industrial workers and exploited farmers, so that there has been an actual falling off of the effectiveness of the party in mobilizing these masses for the class struggle against the capitalists. The policy followed by a section of the former majority under the leadership of Comrade Foster objectively leads away from the Communist International and thus provides a rallying point for the right wing of the party. This policy, if not changed, will do great harm to the party.

2. That section of the former majority which supported the policy of Comrades Cannon, Dunne and others was right in making an energetic and determined struggle against the policies of Comrade Foster. In openly combatting the policy of Comrade Foster they gave a warning to the party as to the direction in which this policy was leading. The struggle within the former majority group over the question of the relation of the party, and the party leaders to the Communist International has resulted in a definite and open split in the former majority group. This process is not, however, completed. Many comrades who at first followed the policy sponsored by Comrade Foster since the convention, are beginning to change their course. Continuous efforts must be made to clarify the situation in order to assist these comrades to completely adopt the platform of the Communist International and Central Executive Committee.

* * * *

THE BASIS OF UNIFIED LEADERSHIP.

3. The former differences on political questions have been settled by the decisions of the Parity Commission and the national convention of the party. There is therefore no longer any reason for political groupings in the party on the basis of former differences. The decision of the party convention, the decision of the Communist International, delivered to the convention, and the events since the convention have broken down the old divisions and created new ones. The party leadership must reflect all these decisions and events and must be based upon them. It must represent a unification of all those who follow and fight for the political line of the Communist International. The party situation requires the unification of all groups within the party which stand for the line of the Communist International and for the unity of the party. The remnants of the factional struggle within the party must be quickly liquidated and the whole party drawn into the work among the masses. At the present time, when the opposition to bolshevization and reorganization is developing, when Lore and Salutsky are renewing and intensifying their attacks on the Communist International, when the socialists are gleefully speaking of the "disintegration" of the Communist movement in America, it becomes obligatory to effect the unification of the party. It would be an error to maintain old factional groupings or to form new ones. This would weaken the struggle for unity and Bolshevization and would abjectively strengthen the tendencies which are mobilizing to resist it. Under these conditions the interests of the party imperatively demand the unification of all members of the party who are for the Com-

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CAPITALISTS IN ANTHRACITE COAL REGIONS FAVOR LONG STRIKE TO WEAKEN THE MINE WORKERS' UNION

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

ARTICLE III.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 15.—John L. Lewis has had a conference with Governor Pinchot and the mining oamps—Tamaqua, Mahanoy, Glendower and the score or more of other mining towns to the north and west of Pottsville—are buzzing with rumors. Little knots of miners stand around ...e guesses as to what their officials and the coal operator ... their sleeves. Most of them want and expect a quick settl... do the smaller business men.

But among the officials of the Reading railroad, which is the dominant capitalist group in this vicinity, and from the spokesmen of the branches of the big packing companies like Swift and Armour, and other individuals whose interests lie with the big capitalists, comes a different note.

They say that the operators would be foolish to settle now if they have to give any concessions whatever in the union as the longer the strike lasts the weaker the union is getting. According to these people the union must be smashed. More than that, they make the claim that most of the miners are willing to leave the union and go back to work the non union the operators open up their mines.

A road building contractor who has been employing a number of miners since the strike, and who talked free by on a truly yesterday, said: "These anthracite miners will not fight like the bituminous men. These fellows are not going to live in tents for months and exist on strike relief and charity. They want to work and they are sick of this strike right now. This fellow Lewis and his gang of thugs are all that would keep them out of the mines if the operators open up."

There is just enough truth in the above statement to make it sound plausible and the hungerson of the coal barons derive much consolation from repeating it, or similar statements, early and often in places where it will do the most good or harm as the case may be.

There is no question that the least conscious elements among the strikers are tired of the strike. It could not be otherwise, with the demand for the check-off put in the forefront in a district where a closed shop already is in force and with the mands for increased wages and better working conditions given secondary consideration.

Nor are the strikers in receipt of any official information from their leaders. They have to depend upon the capitalist press for their news of conferences and negotiations. It is not surprising if under these conditions there is a certain amount of distrust and discontent.

One of the most discouraging things in connection with this strike is consequence of the class collaboration tactics of the union officials is the pathetic confidence displayed by large numbers of the strikers in the business men and the local and state officials. A statement by Pinchot arouses a great wave of optimism; the rumor that the chamber of commerce is to call a conference raises an early and favorable settlement; the complaint of some coal mmers' league about high prices produces a great wave of enthusiasm. The miners for the most part do not see themselves as workers in a class struggle; they are fighting the battle of "the American public." Their officials have told them this and they believe it.

Still more dangerous to the union is other opinion heard even among miners which is an echo of the official press propaganda to the effect that "The operators are suffer-

(Continued on page 2)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

CHANG TSO-LIN has ordered his mercenary troops back to Manchuria, which means that the pound sterling of the British capitalists and the dollars of Wall Street are not able a holster up his waning power in China. Chang is now the favorite son of those imperialists who want to keep that great country divided so that they can gobble it up at their leisure. Feng, so-called "christian general," with the support of the Soviet government and the Chinese masses, aims to unite the republic and rid the claws of the imperialists. Soviet diplomacy has recorded great victories in the Orient. The old and oily liars of the lunch powers met more than their match in the workers' representatives from Moscow. We don't say that this victory can be entirely accounted for by attributing it to superior brains on the part of the Soviet diplomats. It is more a matter of honesty on one side and the usual treachery that goes with capitalist diplomacy on the other.

* * *

THE French are busy murdering the Druse tribesmen in Syria and it is not surprising to see a great campaign of horror against this barbarity in the British press. It takes England to cop the booby prize for hypocrisy. Not so long ago General Dyer massacred a square full of Hindus because they did not immediately disperse at his command. The inhuman butcher was afterwards honored by the government that now arches many eyebrows in indignation over the acts of the imperialist butchers of France. What a fine collection of crooks are our capitalist rulers are!

* * *

IF any of you ever attended grand opera you might have noticed considerable applause occasionally for no apparent reason, other than that the star, if male, finished the operation of telling the prima donna that he liked the dimple in her cheek. While the operatic warrior is recuperating for the next step, applause helps out to keep the audience from going to sleep. This is where the claquers come in. They are paid for their services. It's hard work but making a living under capitalism is the main order of business and is no snap.

* * *

NOW it happens that in the city of Chicago, Samuel Insull, besides having a monopoly on the kind of an operatic workers commit suicide with, also controls grand opera. Something possessed of a "civic spirit" thinks that claquers are entirely out of place in opera. He therefore, to use a slang phrase, gives them the gate. Any star employing claquers the future will fade from Sam's pocketbook just as expeditiously as an outsider, who never received the job of his glory would, pass from the musicians sphere after smoking a cigarette. In the future, wage slaves will attend opera may be able to take it up in peace.

* * *

WRITING for a western labor paper of his experience in Soviet Russia, Powers Hapgood, member of the United Mine Workers of America, and relative of Norman Hapgood well-known journalist, declares the Russia has made tremendous progress under Communist leadership. He mixed with officials as well as rank and filers is there free speech in Russia? Hapgood says there is, with a vengeance. Some of the workers kick and some don't. Those who admit that Russia is yet no land of milk and honey, say that it's their country anyhow, they own it, and

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68 Negroes Charter Hotel Workers' Union

CHICAGO—(FP)—Sixty-eight charter members constitute the Chicago Colored Waiters Local 444, Hotel & Restaurant Employes Intl alliance. The Negro unionists are employed chiefly in cabarets, south side restaurants and a few in downtown hotels.

RED INTERNATIONAL AND MEXICAN TRADE UNIONS TO DISCUSS WORLD UNITY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 15.—The executive committee of the Red International of Labor Unions after receiving a report from the representatives the Mexican Trade Union Federation and the workers attaché to the Mexican embassy in Moscow, adopted a resolution in which it welcomes the establishment of direct contact between the Red International of Labor Unions and the Mexican Trede Union Federation, "Crom" (Confederacion Regional Obrara Mexicana) and accepting the invitation made thru Martinez to send a delegation of the Red International of Labor Unions to the coming Mexican Trade Union Congress. The executive committee decided to inform the Mexican Trades Union Congress in written form of the point of view of the Red International Labor Union upon the establishment of international trade union unity.

LEE PERFORMS FOR BOSSES IN RICHMOND

Ku Klux Mayor Aids Scabby Bill

By H. J. POWELL.

(Worker Correspondent.)

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 15.—W. G. Lee, national president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and a notorious labor lieutenant of capitalism was the guest of "honor" (?) at a luncheon given by the local Ladies Auxiliary B. R. T.

"Scabby Bill" peddled the usual labor fakers' propaganda: Live up to the promises made your employers by the brotherhood.

This creature, who obviously considers the B. R. T. his personal property, said that if any of the members opposed the policies of the B. R. T. (formulated by him in the bosses interests, he being only interested in preserving his job as a capitalist flunkey) B. J. P.) they ought to join on those quick acting organizations which strike first and talk it over afterwards."

A Motley Crew.

A fitting gang was on hand to receive this traitor. Gov. E. Lee Trinkle, Mayor Bright of Richmond, a real bird of the petty shopkeepers, in general and the "Koo koos" in particular. Last, but by no means least, C. S. Lake, (assistant to the president of the C. & O. railway. Lake, spokesman for the railroad officials present, lauded Lee's "work," speaking of him as "one of America's truly great men."

An appropriate finishing touch was given to this meeting by the presence of H. A. Rist, as chairman. This individual, formerly engaged in making an honest living as a railroad worker, now carries out the delectable task of attempting to instil capitalist poison into the brains of work ers' children under the guise of director of a "Boys' Club," supported and dominated by the local branch of that segregation of labor-hating morons known as the Rotary club.

In the rank and file of the B. R. T. want their organization to be something more than a dues-paying machine, they must drop their ultra-radic ideology, build up a left wing, oust Lee and his gang and place control where it belongs—not in the hands of any group of individuals, in the membership itself.

Rob Cradle and Grave to Pile Up Wealth of Those Who Never Work

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—Capitalist papers are making much of the fact that grandmother Graves, 93, and a resident of west Texas, is one of the most competent cotton pickers in the south. Not to be outdone, Alabama boasts of a boy of 5 who is said to be a cracker jack in filling the bag. The cradle and the grave are robbed that wealth may pile up for the idle rich.

Prosperity of Cal Overlooked Miners' Families in Ohio

COLUMBUS, O.—(FP)—Ohio trade unionists are urged to rush clothing and supplies to the miner families of Hocking Valley and Pomeroy. Shoes for women and children are particularly in demand.

KAUFMAN'S TRICKS, INCLUDING FAKE TELEGRAM FROM WORKERS PARTY, FAILS TO SAVE MACHINE

By WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—The reactionary Morris Kaufman machine in the Furriers' International Union special convention is crawling before the power of the left wing and progressive bloc. Kaufman has employed every trick to retain a standing, including the use of a sham telegram to divide the opposition.

Kaufman succeeded Friday in his maneuvers to some extent by withdrawing the machine's report against the New York joint board, and putting thru a compromise motion, but the left wing progressives rallied their forces and defeated the machine in the Saturday session.

Counter Maneuver.

The last two days' sessions were one continuous round of excitement. The Kaufman machine was desperate in the face of the left wing progressive bloc, which rules the New York Joint Board and whose dominant influence controls the Furriers' convention, changing their tactics from one of war to one of peace in carrying out a game of diplomacy, to which weakness the Kaufman machine reacted in the last minute effort to divide the progressive forces by withdrawing the report condemning the New York board and making a peace proposal, justifying the International for "upholding the constitution" but exonerating the Joint Board from those violations which were alleged grounds for war against it by the machine.

Several of the "progressive" bloc, winick and Wolf among others, voted with the machine for this compromise, and others, among them Sorkin, abstained from voting, enabling the proposal to carry by 37 to 28, with eleven abstaining.

The telegram purported to have been sent by the Workers (Communist) Party to William W. Weinstone, who is reporting the convention for The DAILY WORKER. It was alleged to advise the left wing regarding the new general executive board, whom

(Continued on page 2)

RUSSIAN WORKERS TO RECEIVE 10 TO 20 PCT. INCREASE IN WAGES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

Moscow, Nov. 16—In consequence of the general betterment of the economic situation of the Soviet union, wages in almost all branches of industry will be increased by from 10 to 20 per cent. This will come into force with the new collective agreements which are at present being negotiated. Today the collective agreement of the wood workers gave them an increase of 12 per cent in wages and the agreement of the building workers an increase of 15 per cent.

Refuse to Postpone Miners' Convention

By A Worker Correspondent

DOWELL, Ill., Nov. 15 Local miners balked efforts of the Farrington machine to postpone the district convention by voting against the resolution when it came up at this week's meeting of Local 3783, Union Mine Workers of America.

THE GOAL OF EDUCATION WEEK



Human automatons whose slogan is: "The greatest stupidity of the greatest number."

The Constitution and American Education Week

Today marks the beginning of "Educational Week." Each day of this week is observed in the schools, churches and other institutions for the purpose of emphasizing some particular delusion employed by the capitalist class to hold the workers in ignorance and fear. For each day of this week there have been planned thousands of new assaults upon the minds of the workers and their children by the slimy crew of pen prostitutes whose mission it is to try to make the working class believe the thoughts the ruling class wants us to believe. To express our deep resentment and utter contempt for everything revered by the capitalist class and its government we rip asunder the veil of lies and expose the class character of the governmental propaganda during this week. The first day being "Constitution Day" we expose some facts regarding that document.

* * *

By H. M. WICKS.

IT is appropriate that the first day of educational week be for the purpose of emphasizing the illusions of the capitalist class should be devoted to the United States constitution. It is the cloak beneath which the ruling class of this country perpetrates every brutality upon the working class. It is the bulwark of class rule. Within its confines permanent benefit for the working class can ever be realized. It is more frequently referred to in patriotic eulogy than any other document and it is less understood. Most people who revere know nothing about it. To know the facts about the constitution and its purposes is to hold it in contempt as one of the foulest pieces of designed despotism ever concocted.

It is utilized by the capitalist class for every reactionary legislative, military or judicial act against the workers. Injunctions aimed to crush organized labor are prepared by expert constitutional lawyers. Child

(Continued on page 6)

TWO SPECIAL ARTICLES

By H. M. WICKS

on International Politics

TUESDAY, NOV. 17:

"THE CRISIS IN OIL"

Lays bare the facts regarding British and American conflict that is approaching breaking point in the Near East.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18:

"The Economic and Political Significance of the Italian Debt Agreement"

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

FRENCH MOVE BACK BEFORE REBEL FIRE

Battle Is Raging Near Damascus

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BEIRUT, Syria, Nov. 18. — Druse tribesmen and Syrians launched a concerted offensive under cover of darkness last night, to evade the bombs from the French planes, and succeeded in routing the French forces, driving them back toward Damascus and today the battle is raging near that city, with the lines so close together that in many places hand to hand fighting ensues. Airplanes are helpless, as they fear dropping of bombs will kill their own forces.

In this sort of close fighting one rebel is superior to three Frenchmen, because of their amazing physical strength.

Rebels Hold Town.

Already Dashey, Hezba and other villages between Damascus and Sidon are in the hands of the rebels, the French forces having retreated before the fire.

As soon as the rebels approach a town or village the population endeavors to join their ranks in the struggle against the imperialist butchers.

Near-Death Helps Miners to Observe Noted "Peace" Day

(By R. M., Worker Correspondent)

WHEELING, W. Va. (By mail.)—Evidently none of the capitalists in northern West Virginia deemed an anniversary of sufficient importance to cease operations and give their slaves a holiday for services rendered during the last world war. All the plants, mines, etc., were in full operation.

Nothing of any consequence took place to commemorate the event. Even though the Kept press did its best to print sentimental articles about the significance of the day, the workers are too wise any more to swallow this. No sirs took it seriously.

However, an event occurred down at Moundsville, W. Va., just 12 miles below here, which every Britisher commemorated the day that was supposed to have brought peace to the world. A Greek miner at a 1000 seam mine, the Fleet Street Coal Mine, was seriously injured under a heavy fall of stone. The perfectly safe conditions of the scab mines are asserting themselves as usual at the workers' expense.

Gold Dust Twins Did the Work; Resulting in $987,224 Profits

The world renowned Gold Dust Twins are gold miners for the benefit of their stockholders. For the year ended Aug. 31, 1925, they turned over a profit of $987,224, representing toll on the dishwashing of a nation. This means a return of $3.73 a share or about 15% on the no-par common stock valued at about $25 a share.

Coal Barons Like Long Strike

(Continued from page 1)

on, more than the miners in this strike." There is evident a distinct tendency in some sections to speak more bitterly of the union officials than of the operators and this is the best proof possible of the disastrous effect of the open working class attitude adopted by the union officialdom. The strikers are confused, they are not sure who they might be working, the officials never lose an opportunity to create discord between the miners and other members of the class struggle. On the contrary, their every act and utterance in the anthracite field is a negation of the class struggle. Even in the strike meetings, which have been held here, been "public" meetings attended by business men and local officials as well as miners. It is the old story of a "community" undertaking which under the pressure of the big capitalists and their propaganda machine becomes a plaintive protest causing endless bickering and dissension among the workers themselves.

All thru the anthracite fields the Red Cross, the Salvation Army and the Y. M. C. A. are conducting financial and membership drives. The union officials support these drives because they are "American". In a recent picture show last night, a union official delivered a four-minute speech in behalf of the Red Cross. The Y. M. C. A. records an increase of 350 members in a three-day drive in this little city of 20,000. This support of every one of these leech-like organizations of American capitalism is supposed to result in building up favorable "public sentiment."

So far this sentiment is not influential to the miners but this condition is due to the fact that the business men still think that the miners will win.

But the local hubbitry is getting nervous. Business is not good. The local sheet has the following comment.

> It is time for pressure to be exerted by municipalities thruout the anthracite region to bring the mining suspension to an end. We would suggest action by councils and school boards, by civic and fraternal organizations, and by the unanimous action of business men. None of these things will have the immediate effect of bringing the suspension to an end, but if all act in conjunction, WITHOUT TAKING SIDES TO AN EXTENT THAT WILL ANTAGONIZE, weight of this concerted action will be no small factor in restoring prosperity and happiness to our region. (Emphasis mine, W. F. D.)

The business element does not want to take sides as yet, but as the strike continues, the miners find that their middle class "friends" in spite of the negation of the class struggle by the officialdom, are becoming more and more critical of the union and the strikers.

The churches are beginning to demand "peace" and a cessation of the "anthracitian" warfare, and in Pottsville there are 14 churches large enough to have their pictures in the Saturday edition of The Pottsville Republican with about a dozen more of lesser importance.

The churches have the check-off if the union doesn't. When the clerics need dough they solicit the miners. Those who are recklessly inclined give the parson an order on the coal company and the operators obligingly check the donation off the miners' pay.

As has been said, this is an American strike in an American community altho the miners are mostly of foreign birth and descent.

Tricks Fail to Save Kaufman Machine

(Continued from page 1)

to work for and the attitude to be adopted toward the Sorkin progressive group.

Kaufman in Demagogic Speech.

Kaufman, who closed the debate on the report after an entire day's discussion in which the left wing continued its bombardment of the reactionary policies, delivered a demagogic speech and ended with the "exposure" of the alleged telegram.

Ben Gold of the left wing opposed the introduction of the substitute motion, well understanding the trick of the Kaufman machine and lost by only one vote, 34 to 35.

After the vote the machine rushed for adjournment, refusing to recognize Gold's motion proposing an interpretation of Kaufman's motion and declaring for co-operation with the New York Joint Board, but the chairman ruled Gold's motion out arbitrarily.

"Socialist" London on Platform.

Meyer London, who has been advisor to the machine, and who sits next to President Kaufman, was challenged to leave his place and go take his proper place in the audience, but the Kaufman machine, which brought up the Communists as the "controlling body" refused to yield to the change of socialist interference.

As soon as the substitute proposal carried, London changed his attitude of "impartial interest" and threatened with clenched fist to strike left wing delegates. The Kaufman machine felt it had carried off the victory for the day and when the ground it lost during Thursday's battle, when the lefts came out with flying colors in the exposure of the rottenness and reaction of the machine.

Saturday's session cut short this victory. The progressives who voted with the machine on the shirt protocol, and thereby abstained, realized their untenable position before the membership of New York, who would regard this as a betrayal and they returned to give war to reverse entirely the action of Friday night.

The progressives introduced a resolution declaring that the New York board had created out corruption, fought against suspensions and the reign of terror and had built up the union. The resolution instructed the incoming executive board to cooperate fully with the New York board.

Kaufman's machine which, in its dread of overthrowal, had built a Chinese wall of constitutional regulations making it impossible to get any change without an overwhelming majority or even unanimous approval, fell back upon every loophole to get out of the situation.

The lefts and progressives stood their ground. The appeal was not accepted despite parliamentary procedure. Gold, who led the fight was blocked by sheer high-handedness of the chairman who refused absolutely to recognize him, but wished only to force a vote on a motion to reconsider, which would require a two-third majority.

The lefts and progressives argued that the action Friday was illegal on the ground that the substitute was introduced as a resolution after Thursday's resolution could be introduced and which would require unanimous consent which it did not receive because of the left wing delegate Schneider's objections.

The convention will adjourn Monday night. Sunday's session is devoted to committee meetings all day.

UNION OFFICIALS USE THUGS ON SHOP WORKERS

Amalgamated Members Attacked at Meeting

Members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, representative of various shops, who were holding a conference to discuss means of resisting wage cuts now being carried out under the guise of "readjustments," were set upon Sunday morning by gangsters of the A. C. W. officialdom in the Biltmore Hall, Division and Hoyna streets, and after a terrific battle, in which many were badly beaten, those who remained in the hall were arrested by the police who opportunely could not get hands on any of the gangsters.

The meeting had not started and only some 50 workers, mostly women, were waiting the arrival of others, when about eight gangsters in a close group, [illegible] of Local 39, an old hand at this business, entered with drawn revolvers and lined the workers up along the wall in true bandit style.

But the union gangsters were not after the few pennies in the pockets of the workers, instead, they proceeded to attempt to beat them up with blackjacks, one by one. This, of course, led to battle, the workers fighting with chairs and every available weapon, altho mostly being unarmed, the gangsters' weapons were too much for them. Yet the ball became a fierce battleground, screams, smashing furniture and windows mingled with blows right and left and the turmoil of struggle continued for about 20 minutes.

Not did the gangsters get away unscathed, chairs were used with telling effect by the workers who fought bravely and well with impromptu weapons against blackjacks, knuck, and revolvers.

[illegible] to [illegible]

The police, who were blind to the gangsters, arrived on the scene with three or four wagons rounded up the victims of the attack, waiting for the injured to finish first aid treatment being given by a doctor in the building, and carried all workers they could lay hands on off to the Humboldt station at Oakley and North avenue.

Fascists in Chicago.

The Italian fascists, who have just smashed the bonafide trade unions in Italy, made an American appearance in Chicago a month ago when a number of reactionary black-shirts attended a dance at the Auditorium Hotel. They had been with the anti-labor dictator Mussolini when he seized the city of Rome in 1922. From an address by M. Laura it became evident that there is an organized fascist movement in Illinois of which Laura is president.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

WAR VETERANS HEAD DENOUNCES SENTENCE IMPOSED ON GITLOW

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov 15—In a statement to the press today Emil Holmes, national president World War Veterans, protests the sending to prison of Ben Gitlow, Communist, of New York and recent candidate for mayor. Mr. Holmes said:

"According to a law recently enacted by the fascisti of Italy it is a crime punishable by deportation or prison to be a Member of an Odd Fellow. Today we have seen Ben Gitlow of New York and recently a candidate for mayor of that city sent to prison for a long term because he is a Communist. This similarity of tactics by the Al. Smith-Tammany Hall organization seems sufficient cause to ask if they stand for a fascist dictatorship in America.

Mr. Gitlow was not sent to prison for crime as we usually understand that word. He is only guilty of being a candidate for office and for being an outspoken opponent of the present administration. Like the Italian Odd Fellow over in Italy he had a different conception of what was right and wrong than the people in political power and the result here in New York City. U. S. A. is a term in prison. Veterans' organizations should write and wire protests of this American dictatorship to their members of both houses of congress as well as to President Coolidge."

Polish Politicals Go on a Hunger-Strike

MOSCOW, Nov. 15. In the Lublin prison, so-called castle a hunger strike broke out, as a protest on the part of 53 political prisoners against the thrashing of their comrades which occurred one of the last days. At the same time news come about a hunger-strike of protest by 20 political prisoners in the Kobrin prison (near Brest Litovsk).

Textile Workers Fight Multiple Loom System

Cannery Bosses Organized.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15. Cannery workers should note what their employers are doing in National Canned Foods Week, another one of America's advertising weeks. The canning bosses claim $75,000,000 invested in the industry and say they are well organized. The meat packers are heavily interested and the American Can Co., a monopoly in its field and branch of the steel trust, is co-operating closely with the canners. Canneries have spread to almost every state. Cannery workers everywhere are low paid and without union organization to face these powerful business combines.

Charge Political Prisoners Poisoned.

WARSAW, Nov. 15. The population of the Polish town Vladimir Volinski has been flung into great excitement by the news that the political prisoner Waldemar Kraft has been poisoned in the prison hospital where he lay seriously ill. The doctors report states that a jug of milk containing a strong dose of strychnine was given to the prisoner.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

Bloody Job of American Butchers in Morocco Must Arouse World's Workers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, Vincent Sheean, the special correspondent of the North American Newspaper Alliance with the Riff armies in North Africa, appears in the list of apologists for the American aviator-adventurers who have been bombing defenseless villages, and murdering helpless old men, women and children.

Sheean claims these mercenaries, picked up in Paris, didn't know the kind of butchery they were doing; that they were attacking fortified cities. It must take a peculiarly twisted capitalist newspaper mind to pass thus on this mentally diseased viewpoint of a sordid business. Yet Sheean convicts not only himself, but the American "Hessian" aviators, thru his own reports.

• • • •

This is the story of Shehuan, a little Arab city of 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, nestling between two mountains. The city is famous in Morocco for the peaceful and religious character of its inhabitants. Until 1920 they had been under the heel of Spanish occupation. Later they had been won for the cause that Abd-el-Krim champions.

"But," in the admission of Sheean, "it (Sheshuan) has never had, and has not now, any other military significance," except that it is a telephone center for the Riffians. The population is non-combatant—"women, children, old men, Jews, holy men and scribes." Yes, there was also a hospital, "the only fairly decent center for the treatment of wounded in the entire kingdom of Abd-el-Krim."

Add to this the fact that the city has no garrison and as Sheean admits, "the total number of Riffians never exceeds 15 or 20 at one time." The head of the city is an aged, infirm native who never leaves his bed; while next to him in authority is an invalid, Caid Haddu, 60 years old.

• • • •

To attack this unprotected city was the bloody work allotted to the "brave and courageous American," looking for adventure in this colonial war of French imperialism. In discussing the motives of these ugly spawn of an American parasite class—it is claimed they all have independent incomes—the Riffian leader, Abd-el-Krim, said:

> "You say they are young fliers looking for adventure. If they want adventure, why don't they volunteer to work the guillotine for the French? There's just as much adventure working the guillotine or hanging condemned prisoners, as in dropping bombs on defenseless villages."

• • • •

Then Sheean, who spent some time in Sheshuan, continues the revolting story:

> "On their first day they (the Americans—Major Pollock, Captain Mustain, Captain Bullen and Lieutenant Ferran—remember their names) killed two women, one Jew and one young man. In the first raid which I experienced there, they killed three women and one child.
>
> "When I left Sheshuan, after 10 days spent there with malarial fever, the American raids killed quite a few people—I have heard the number estimated at 150 to 200. The dead were exclusively non-combatants. . . It so happened that these raids never came when Riff troops were in Sheshuan."

• • • •

Then Sheean tells of meeting these American butchers of men and women and children in the Hotel Cecil in Tangiers. They had again bombarded Sheshuan that morning, "flying exceedingly low and releasing more than 30 bombs over the city," then proceeding to Tetuan for lunch with the Spanish officers, and later to the "international zone" in Tangier for dinner. Sheean makes this comment:

> "If they flew low enough to see the water play in the fountain in the public square—Captain Mustain did fly that low—they flew low enough to do enormous damage.
>
> "While they were tranquilly lunching in Tetuan as the guests of the Spanish. . . little Arab children were wandering tearfully thru the ruins of their houses, looking for their dead mothers. . . Abd-el-Krim's few officials were no doubt grimly superintending the removal of the mangled remains of women, children and peaceable old men."

• • • •

It is upon such butchers as these that the American ruling class depends when it seeks officers for its "state cossacks," as in the Pennsylvania coal fields, or "leaders" for the state militia and federal troops when they are sent into strike zones. These murder scenes in Morocco may be transplanted to this country at any time, as they have been duplicated in past great industrial struggles.

That is a moderate picture of imperialism going about its bloody work. It is driven by one of imperialism's chief apologists—the prostituted news writer. Yet it gives an inkling of why the peaceful men of Sheshuan have joined the fighting columns of Abd-el-Krim, why North Africa and the Near East flames against the profit rule of France, Spain, England, the United States and other capitalist lands. When American workers feel blood upon the hands of their exploiters in this country, gripping at their throats in the effort to crush and keep them in submission, they must know it is the same murder hand of profiteers that scatters death in Africa, Asia, South America and everywhere else that discontent offers resistance. Out of this common agency grows the adamant solidarity of the industrial workers and poor farmers of the great capitalist countries with the oppressed peoples in the colonies and the subject nations. It is the solidarity that will finally trimmph and bring the new day into the world.

Dutch Cabinet Falls

THE HAGUE, Nov. 15. The cabinet in Holland has fallen following the resignation of four catholic ministers. When it was decided to withdraw the Dutch legation from the Vatican. The catholic ministers resigned the early part of the week, which eventually brot about the downfall of the present cabinet.

Mine Striker Killed by Train.

BUFFALO, N. Y., (FP) Nov. 15. A man bearing a United Mine Workers' Union card with the name of Jacob Mesko, was found dead beside New York Central tracks. The young man was apparently killed by a train and must have been a striking anthracite miner from Scranton, Pa., judging from cards in his pocket.

Build the DAILY WORKER

Dry Dock Moves to Open Shop Paradise

NEW ORLEANS (FP) Attracted by New Orleans by the possibility of cheap docile labor the Todd Engineering Dry Dock & Ship Repair Co. of New York will locate here with a payroll of 1,400 men.

KLAN LEADER CONVICTED OF SLAYING GIRL

Jury Gives Life Sentence to Grand Dragon

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Nov. 18—[illegible] C. Stephenson, grand dragon of the ku klux klan, chief adviser to Governor Jackson, and proved to be a degenerate of the lowest type (a typical klansman) was convicted here last night of the murder of Miss Madge Oberholtzer. The conviction carries a sentence of life imprisonment.

The jury was out five and a half hours and when the gong sounded indicating it had reached a decision the courtroom was immediately filled. Stephenson and his two companions, Earl Ilentry and Earl Klinck were brought in. The verdict saved the life of Stephenson, finding him guilty of second degree murder and freeing the other two defendants.

Revolting Crime.

The crime for which Stephenson was convicted was one of the most revolting in criminal annals. Less than a week after he met the girl whom he eventually murdered, he kidnaped her, seduced her, bruised her body with sadistic assault and every repulsive manner satisfied his perverted lust. The girl, to escape the fiendish torture, tried to end her life by swallowing poison. Stephenson and his companions held her prisoner in a garage for several days, then when they thought she was in a dying condition brought her to her home. She recovered from the effects of the poison, but died from infected wounds as the result of Stephenson's teeth bites upon various parts of her body.

Famous As Klixer.

Stephenson was the most prominent member of the ku klux klan in Indiana and Ohio and played an important part in the election of Governor Ed. Jackson of that state. He organized the klan in both states which he dominated as the "grand dragon."

Thru control of the other degenerates of his type who make up the membership of the ku klux klan, the monster openly boasted that Indiana he was the law. He maintained an establishment of nightly debauches of the most outrageous character were held. The profligacy of the klan leaders became common knowledge, but in spite of having reduced many of the native women in the vicinity of their operations, he and his gang were free from prosecution, owing to the influence of the hooded order. It was only after the foul murder of Miss Oberholtzer that action was reluctantly taken again him.

The second degree murder verdict is unquestionably due to klan influence. Had there been one possible loophole there would have been a conviction, but the evidence was overwhelming that some sort of verdict of guilty was the only solution.

Leers at Jury.

When the verdict was read Stephenson leered at the jury and made a move toward them. It was learned that a dozen bail-bonds were taken out by friends of Klinck and Hentry, but never was there any doubt as to Stephenson's guilt.

People here are of the opinion that the ku klux governor, Jackson, will find an excuse to pardon the degenerate before very long.

Papal Agents to Resign from Cabinet If Dutch Legation Leaves Rom

THE HAGUE, Nov. 15.—Holland faced a cabinet crisis in the resignation of four catholic ministers from Premier Colijn's cabinet, following the adoption by the second chamber of an amendment to the budget calling for the withdrawal of the Dutch legation at the vatican.

How Much Profit Did Your Boss Take from You?

DEAUVILLE, France, Nov. 15. Now that the Americans have returned home the Casino is counting its profits. The annual statement shows that the total made 32,323,164 francs for the Casino, approximately two million dollars. This is an increase of 4,913,158 over last year's profits.

Veto Naval Construction.

TOKIO, Nov. 15. Japan's parliament defeated the cabinet's attempt to obtain a huge appropriation for naval construction.

I. L. D. SECRETARIES

Please send in your orders for bundles of the LABOR DEFENDER, which will be off the press before the end of this month. We are applying for second class mailing rights. To secure this privilege we must be able to present the post-office officials with orders totalling the minimum number of copies which entitles a publication to second class mail.

Rush your order at once by wire or special delivery to the Business Manager, LABOR DEFENDER, 23 South Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill. Bundle rates are seven cents per copy.

LEWIS BETRAYS MINERS' DEMAND FOR NATIONALIZATION; IGNORES THE DEMAND FOR A LABOR PARTY

The following is the last of a series of articles by Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, telling of the strike of the anthracite miners and the relation of their struggle to the class struggle as a whole. The present article is a telling indictment of the administration of John L. Lewis, whose very words are used to illustrate his treachery. Reid, a miner for 29 years and thoroly acquainted with the subject, handles it in the most able manner.

By ALEX REID
Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee.

ARTICLE XII.

We come now to the progressive miners' demand for nationalization of mines with workers' control.

It is only a matter of five years ago, that the miners in their international convention indorsed the membership's demand for nationalization of mines with workers' control, and elected a committee to gather data in connection with the same, and to prepare a bill to be introduced in congress, for nationalization of the mines and further pledged themselves to launch a drive thruout the country for support.

No one at that convention will ever forget the scene of wild enthusiasm, as John L. Lewis, then acting vice-president, in Hayes' place, supported by Bill Green, Frank Farrington, and the delegates unanimously, thundered forth to the expectant determined coal diggers that:

"We declare for the nationalization and democratic management of all the coal mines in the United States."

The scene at that time in the convention was inspiring. John Lewis was playing to the gallery. He knew the miners were fighting for nationalization, and the demonstration for that program was unmistakable and unanimous.

Contrast that statement with Lewis' position now on nationalization, as shown in his book recently published, entitled The Miners' Fight for American Standards.

"We propose to allow natural economic laws free play in the production and distribution of coal. Real co-operation between the men and ownership can be attained all the more so because, they have a common interest of resisting the onslaughts of the irresponsible elements which dominate the industry in regions where labor is virtually enslaved."

Repudiation of nationalization is now the policy of the Lewis machine. The progressive miners demand nationalization of mines and in the present anthracite strike made it a part of their program. They, the progressive miners, have resented the most bitter opposition from the Lewis machine, a part of which is set so far as to go into the capitalist courts in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and aid in the railroading of progressive miners to prison.

Whom Do You Mean?

We ask Lewis, who are those elements that dominate the industry and born virtually enslaved us? And who are those with whom we have a common interest?

Any man of average intelligence knows the miners are enslaved thruout the whole of the country, and the enslaving force is the same everywhere—the coal owners of the nation. The miners are in a state of semi-starvation thruout America, union and non-union fields alike, and no man is more responsible for this situation than Lewis himself with his class collaboration machine.

A common interest. With whom have we a common interest? Such bunk, as virtually enslaved miners having a common interest with the multimillionaire mine owners is ridiculous.

This common interest-class collaboration policy of Lewis' has resulted in the wrecking of the union and decreasing the miners' wages thruout America, Nova Scotia, Alberta, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming, all the states in the southwest, and most of them in the east are today working under deeper, direct or indirect as a result of this "common interest" policy.

A Common Enslavement.

When this policy was breaking up the union and further reducing the virtually enslaved miners John L. Lewis stood by and refused to call a national strike and protect the enslaved, thereby aiding the common interests in the enslavement.

Nationalization of the mines is a partial solution to the situation in the mining industry of this country, and will go a long way towards remedying the evils which we have enumerated here. The present strike is not dealing with fundamental causes, and its settlement will settle practically nothing.

Private Ownership's Result.

The same conditions will prevail after its settlement, and continue as far as the mines are privately owned and operated for private interests. Other strikes of the same character will follow, with the same suffering, chaos, starvation and despair.

The progressive miners will continue to fight for nationalization with workers' control, and will continue to field the Lewites until victory is achieved.

The miners at that convention and at many more since and before that convention, where they discussed nationalization of the mines, pointed out the fact that nationalization was a political question, and that it was necessary for them to use their power to establish a political party in the furtherance of nationalization.

Officials Opposed Labor Party.

Accordingly, the miners have introduced resolutions at practically all their conventions endorsing, and demanding the formation of a labor party, and instructing their officials to work for that party.

The officials of the union instead of working for a labor party, have never lost an opportunity to work against it, and in the last election we saw John L. Lewis, acting as campaign committeeman for Coolidge on the Republican party, while Farrington worked for the republican party in Illinois, and Green for the Wall Street candidate, Davis, on the democratic ticket.

Cappellini Turns His Coat.

The progressive miners have continuously worked for a labor party, and in the last tri-district convention were successful in having a resolution adopted indorsing the labor party. However, we find Cappellini president of District 1, of the United Mine Workers in Scranton, a few days ago at a meeting of the so-called constitutional educational league repudiating a labor party and all in connection with it.

The mine workers will continue to fight for a labor party, composed of labor unions and like organizations of workers, on a program of immediate concrete demands, and will eventually march to victory in spite of all the republicans, democrats, Greens, Lewises, Farringtons, and Jalls in America.

SCRANTON BUSINESSMEN HOT AFTER ANTHRACITE 'PEACE'—AND PROFITS

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 15.—Altho efforts at Governor Pinchot to bring about a conference between the two factions in the anthracite coal strike have apparently not yet met with immediate success, business men in the hard coal regions today continued to work for peace between the miners and operators.

A committee was instructed to do all in their power to end the strike following a meeting here of thirty representatives of business men. The strike is seriously affected business in the anthracite region, according to merchants.

FRENCH "CIVILIZATION" IN DAMASCUS



The upper scene shows how French imperialism is exerting her "civilizing" force on ancient Damascus. These ruins are the remains of buildings that were in the Moslem section. The lower picture shows a French officer and Senegalese troops behind a street barricade set up by the French to harass the natives that still remain in the city.

DICK FORD WILL FACE TRIAL FOR MURDER DEC. 1

Hostile Judge Busick to Try Case

CHICAGO (FP)—The [illegible] Ford, the Wizard of Light [illegible] Ford, will be tried for murder in the latter part of December, it was announced here. The present strike is not dealing with fundamental causes, and its settlement will settle practically nothing.

SYRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY GREETS AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

[illegible] Communist Party [illegible] Negro Labor Congress which recently held [illegible] in Chicago, [illegible] Communist Party [illegible] headquarters in Damascus which was [illegible] of French troops on the Moslem section of the city [illegible] of Syrians were [illegible] by the French.

The Syrian workers, who are leading the struggle against imperialism in their country, [illegible] the necessity of a [illegible] united front of all workers of the world without distinction of race or color.

"Your success which will surely [illegible] to a world organization of Negro and hundreds of thousands of Negro workers will play a great historic role in the emancipation movement of all the workers from capitalist exploitation.

"For the annihilation of race and colonial slaves from the yoke of imperialism and capitalism!

"Long live the united front of the workers of all colors!

"Long live the Peasants' International and Krestintern, the world organization of the peasants for emancipation!"

"Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria."

Even Proportional Representation Is Little Aid to S. P.

CLEVELAND—(FP)—Proportional representation failed to prove the open sesame to the city council so far as Cleveland's progressive labor candidates were concerned. Five progressives failed to get any nearer the council than under the old system.

In Dayton Willard Springer, Socialist, received 3,053 votes for council, but failing of election.

Thomas Devine, Toledo Socialist, placed third in the majority contest.

Child Labor Laws Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—Chile and the Irish Free State have ratified several of the child labor draft conventions of the International labor conference the U. S. department of labor, children's bureau, reports. Chile is the first Latin-American country to ratify. The conventions provide, among other things, that no child under 14 shall enter industry and that no child under 16 shall do industrial work at night.

Hebrew Printers Get a Record Wage Scale

NEW YORK—(FP)—Two weeks vacation with pay and wage increases, feature the gains by the newspaper branch of Hebrew-American Typographical Union No. 83, affiliated with the International Typographical Union. The wage increases are spread over five years, with a dollar now, and an annual increase of $1.50 a week for the four years thereafter, bringing the weekly rate finally to $72.

Hours remain six for day work and four and a half for nights. The Hebrew-American printers enjoy shorter work days than any printers in America. They have jurisdiction over the New York Jewish papers composing rooms.

West New York Police Arrest Strike Pickets

WEST NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—In connection with the strike in the thirty-first Silk Mills of West New York a number of arrests have been made recently in spite of the fact that the strike proceedings have been peaceful thruout.

Yesterday two pickets were arrested and Judge Miles issued a statement saying that no picketing could be allowed anywhere near the plant.

A Weisbord, the organizer of the united front committee of textile workers, was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. From these facts it seems that the textile bosses of West New York are using considerable pressure in order to defeat the strikers.

News has come to this office that strike-breakers are being hired for much reduced wages and with all sorts of attractions offered them in order to move them to West New York.

Only Organization of Labor Can Aid Bakers

NEW YORK—(FP)—"Investigation and conversational action will not help the Bakery workers any in their fight for better conditions. Only a thorough organization of the bread trust factories and a powerful union will bring betterment to the bakery workers," says the Free Volre, of the Amalgamated Food Workers union.

A minimum wage of $30 per week for the lowest paid workers in bakeries is demanded in New York and New Jersey. Proportionate wages for more skilled workers and strict observance of the 8-hour day are other demands.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER

U. S. Sailors Proved They Also Resented Jailing of Workers

By ART SHIELDS.

NEW YORK, (FP)—The story [illegible] Sacco and Vanzetti [illegible] Tom Mooney and Billings [illegible] Ruthenberg and a host of [illegible] and a chilling effect [illegible] Passaic Association gave the [illegible] Pan-Am Bill Haight, an [illegible] of the Australian Seamen's Union, now visiting New York.

Besides wars in Sydney when the fleet [illegible] he says the Trades and Labor Council [illegible] participate in all of the greetings and gala affairs to the British battleship men [illegible] of Uncle Sam's jailings of [illegible] the effect of a huge [illegible] of [illegible] So much so that several sailors got up on union platforms and protested that they likewise resented the persecution of labor in their home land.

It was hard on the sailors but hard too on Australian Rabbitry when worker deserters stepped away from [illegible] in line on the dazzling floor. So newspapers came out plainly with appeals for dancing partners for the sailors and they let it be understood between the lines that they were not particular as to the kind of girls—the main thing was the sex.

But it wasn't much of a success. Adding force to the movement and perhaps furnishing the major reason with the more conservative sections of labor was the general resentment against the warlike gestures involved in the sending of the fleet.

Australian Seamen Stand Firm Against the Pound Wage Cut

SYDNEY, Australia (FP)—Although every effort has been made by the shipowners to get crews for the idle British vessels in Australian ports, the ships still remain idle. Only in isolated cases are men going back to work, and those resuming are more than counter-balanced by the crews of other vessels going on strike. Only a mere handful of men have resumed work since the strike started about two months ago, and the total now out on strike number over 6,000.

Though no settlement of the dispute has been reached, it is understood that business interests in Australia are willing to find enough money to meet the demands of the seamen for the journey back to Britain so that the vessels can be taken away from Australia. The men are not likely to accept this offer unless they get a guarantee there will be no victimization when they reach Britain.

St. Louis Tailors Steadily Winning

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—The strike of St. Louis union tailors for the 44-hour week is approaching victory. The strike originally involved 800 workers. Settlements have reduced the number to 80.

MARSHAL PETAIN CITES AMERICAN MERCENARIES FOR 'DILIGENT SERVICE'

(Special to The Daily Worker)

RABAT, Morocco, Nov. 15.—Marshal Petain cited the American mercenaries in Morocco massacring the Riffens, who are fighting the imperialist domination of France for their "bravery" and "diligent performances of duty."

"The airmen," Marshal Petain wrote, "daily executed difficult and hazardous missions. In six weeks they executed more than 350 errands of this nature and dropped more than forty tons of projectiles."

SEAMEN'S LAW TARGET OF THE SHIP OWNERS

Don't Want It, Even If Ineffective

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Repeal of all the essential clauses of the La Follette seamen's act except the one removing the threat of imprisonment when in a safe harbor, is proposed by the organized shipowners of the United States and endorsed by the U. S. chamber of commerce, who will hold a joint conference in Washington Nov. 16-17 to frame a bill.

Andrew Furuseth, president Intl. Seamen's Union of America and author of the seamen's act, describes the coming conference as one designed to destroy the American merchant marine in order to build up the British merchant marine. This, he adds, has been the object partially attained by the U. S. shipping board under admiral Palmer and his predecessors.

Among the chief points which the shipowners would repeal are: Requirement that 65 percent of the deck crew be skilled seamen; that the crew undergo the instruction in which the orders are given by the officers; that payment of wages, amounting to half the sum due, shall be made by the master at the seamen on demand in any safe port thereby enabling the seamen to quit the vessel); that firemen shall not be compelled to go on deck in stormy weather on the great lakes to work, that crews shall not be taken out on the great lakes after the close of safe navigation.

Shoe Manufacturers Assail Workers' Union

NEW YORK, Nov. 15. The American Shoe Workers' Protective Union, including many shoe workers of many of the largest shops of the city, is facing a severe struggle with the shoe bosses.

The argument between the union and the shoe manufacturers' board of trade expired on November 1, instead of making demands for better wages and better conditions for the workers, the leaders of the union allowed the manufacturers to take the offensive. The manufacturers proceeded to demand the right of "hire and fire," the right to select employees of their own choosing during slack periods, the elimination of certain legal holidays from the old agreement and the right to interfere in the organizational matters of the union. The leaders of the American union put forward a meek demand for a return to the old conditions, but the shoe workers would not tolerate such weakness. They demanded the immediate repudiation of the manufacturers' terms and all insisted upon their own demands.

A sentiment is spreading thruout the trade for the amalgamation of the American union and the progressive union, for a 15 per cent increase in wages thruout the trade; for full pay for all holidays; for non-interference by the manufacturers in the internal affairs of the union.

The shoe workers are fully aroused and are determined to secure their demands.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

SOVIET RUSSIA'S EXPERTS GO TO STUDY INDUSTRY

Delegates Will Visit Various Countries

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 15.—Soviet Russia is preparing to send a commission representing the various state manufacturing trusts to Germany, France, Czecho-Slovakia, Great Britain, Canada and the United States to study industrial development in those countries and make arrangements for purchases of machinery by Soviet Russia.

The commissions will leave Soviet Russia the moment their passports are granted by the various countries where they intend to visit. The delegations total between 150 to 200 experts, the largest ever sent by Russia, who have had long years of experience in the lines of manufacture they intend to study.

Doubt is raised as to whether a delegation will be able to visit the United States since the refusal of Secretary of State Kellogg to permit the scientist, Abraham Joffe, to enter the United States at the request of the Rockefeller Institute.

To Inspect Plants.

Instead of buying machinery from specifications this extensive tour has been proposed in order to inspect plants in operation to get ideas as to the latest foreign methods of manufacture. Oil, rubber, steel, cotton, food, sugar, wool, coal, electricity and metallurgy industries.

The commission is anxious to visit the United States, not only for the purpose of discussing possible terms for purchasing equipment but to obtain new ideas from personal study of the manufacturing plants," said a member of the delegation. "Russia is now in a position where virtually all the industrial establishments are worn out and must be re-equipped entirely. This task, which is stupendous, has just been undertaken by the government.

Need New Machines.

"With new machinery of the latest types we want to remodel the plants and erect new ones embodying the latest methods of manufacture used in the countries we purpose visiting. These methods and the machinery will be used in Russia for many years. Consequently the work of the commission is of the greatest importance. However, the giving of a certain amount of credit now means the installation of the manufacturers' machinery and continued orders in the future whenever the machines are worn out, in whole or in part, or additional machines are needed. American manufacturers should also realize that while American banks refuse to extend them credit to do business in Russia, the same American banks extend credit to German banks, which in turn finance German manufacturers doing business on a long-term credit basis here."

Consolidation of the Railroads Is Demanded

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 15.—Enforced consolidation of all railroads in the United States into one system "under such supervision and control of the interstate commerce commission as that body now exercises over the several lines," was requested in a resolution before the annual convention of the National Grange here.

The resolution was introduced by A. S. Goss, master of the Washington State Grange, who declared that "competition no longer governs the making of rates or establishing of service."

MUSSOLINI RELEASES FASCIST CRIMINALS UNDER GUISE OF AMNESTY FOR JAILED WORKERS

ROME, Nov. 15.—The recent splurge in the American and European press about the release of 15,000 prisoners from Italian jails, which was heralded by many of the "liberals" as a change of heart of the fascist dictator, Mussolini, and an end to the fascist reprisals on the workers, is given the lie by the following facts and figures gathered by the Italian section of the Inter-

[illegible] Aid.

In the [illegible] of Italy the following [illegible] were released:

15 Piemonte, [illegible] 79; Lombardia, 160; Veneto, 83; [illegible] Giuli, 46; Ven. Trid., 18; Liguria, [illegible] 1; Emilia, 150; Toscana, 340; [illegible] 73; Umbria, 47; Lazio, 18; [illegible] 27; Campania, 30; Puglia [illegible] 4; Basilicata, 4; Calabria, 39; Sicilia [illegible] Sardegna, 8; making a total [illegible]

[illegible] prisoners, [illegible] ners only 1,606 were workers, who had been put to prison under some pretext because of their opposition to the fascist dictatorship. All the others amnestied were fascist thieves, incendiaries and murderers, that had been given light sentences. Very few of the amnestied workers reached their homes as fascist bands laid in wait for them, rearrested them and [illegible]

POLISH SECRET POLICE BRUTALLY RAID WORKERS' SECTION IN VILNA

VILNA, Nov. 15.—The working class quarters were surrounded by the military and 600 workers were arrested in the mass arrests at Vilna. The majority of the prisoners consists of Jewish and White Russian workers. The Polish secret police declare that the arrested men are members of the Communist Party of west White Russia, in actual fact, however, many of the arrested are members of the Jewish association "Poale Zion" and still others are absolutely partyless.

The Jewish co-operatives were literally plundered. Many Jewish and White Russian teachers and writers, including many who have absolutely nothing to do with Communism, are amongst the arrested. The prisoners have been badly maltreated.

Arrest Trade Unionists.

In Grodno, all the leading trade unionists have been arrested. The Jewish members of parliament have raised the matter in parliament and have demanded an immediate legal inquiry into the happenings.

All the Vilna newspapers which published news of the arrests have been confiscated.

According to the latest reports in the neighborhood of Vilna mass arrests have taken place amongst the peasantry also, in the district of Malcherostwitz alone over 80 peasants have been arrested. Several schools in Vilna and the neighborhood have been closed down as the teachers are under arrest.

Government Provocations.

From the district of Augustowo comes a report that the police agents have been provoking the peasantry by calling for the formation of guerilla bands after which all who fell in any way for the provocation are arrested and brutally maltreated in the police stations.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

N. Y. WORKERS SCHOOL OFFERS MANY CLASSES

No More Than 25 Pupils to One Class

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The general opening of the courses in politics, economics, sociology, history, etc., at the New York Workers' School, takes place the last week in November.

On Monday, November 23, will begin: Workers' Correspondence, Instructor, Joseph Freeman; Marxian Economics, Instructor, J. Mindel; History of the American Working Class, Instructor, Anton Bimba; History of Revolutions, Instructor, Paul Keller; A Course in Elementary Public Speaking, Instructor to be announced; A Course in Composition, Instructor to be announced.

A course in composition is intended as a preparatory course for the workers' correspondence course and will also deal with the problems of union men, party secretaries, etc., who have to write minutes, communications, simple publicity, and the like.

On Tuesday, November 24, will begin: Modern Literature, Instructor, Eli Jacobson; Marxism-Leninism, Instructor, Bert Wolfe; Party History and Problems, Instructor, William W. Weinstone; Intermediate English, Instructor, Senia Ginsburg; Contemporary Drama, Instructor to be announced.

On Wednesday, November 25, will begin: Two Courses in Trade Union Work, Instructor, Bert Miller; an additional course in Marxism-Leninism, Instructor, Bert Wolfe; The Fundamentals of Communism, Instructor, D. Benjamin; Intermediate English, Instructor, Pauline Rogers; Advanced English, Instructor, Eli Jacobson. (Note: The Wednesday courses in Communism, Trade Unionism and Marxism-Leninism, are part of two party training courses.)

On Thursday, November 26, will begin: American Economic and Political History, instructor, Alex. Trachtenberg; The Fundamentals of Leninism (shop nucleus training course), Instructor, Jack Stachel; Fundamentals of Communism, Instructor, Geo. Siskind, Russian Language, Instructor, Chramoff.

On Friday, November 27, will begin: Public Speaking, instructor, Carl Brodsky; The Living Revolution, (the reflection of the Russian revolution in Russian literature), Instructor, M. J. Olgin; The Fundamentals of Leninism (shop nucleus training course), Instructor, Jack Stachel; Materialistic Philosophy of Life, Instructor, D. Kvitko.

On Saturday, November 28, Research Course, Instructor, Alexander Trachtenberg.

Various additional courses will be given if registration warrants. Those who find that a course they wish to take is given on a night when they cannot take it, should communicate at once wit hthe school as various registrations have been received for these same courses for other nights of the week and if sufficient registrations are received before opening day additional courses will be started to accomodate those who desire to be given on other nights.

The fee for the party training courses and elementary English is $4.00 for three months. The fee for all other courses is $2.50 for three months. As many of these courses are likely to be overcrowded and as registration will be limited to 25 for each class, those desiring to take the courses should register at once.

A CORRECTION.

By mistake, the WORKER CORRESPONDENT news story this week about conditions in the Rakiba and Thompson restaurants was credited to Jean Perrides instead of to S. Keller, who sent in the article.

A good book on Communism will make you a better Communist.

PARTY ORGANIZATION

With Introduction by

JAY LOVESTONE.

A most valuable pamphlet on the composition of the American Communist movement containing:

The letter of the Communist International on reorganization; the shop nuclei; the constitution—indexed and with charts.

A Communist should not be without it.

15 Cents.

The Daily Worker Pub. Co.
1113 W Washington Boulevard,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Unify the Party!

(Continued from page 1)

minst International, and their united struggle for the party and the Communist International.

* * *

THE PARTY'S IMMEDIATE TASKS.

THE basis for the unification of the party is a common energetic struggle to carry out the following main tasks of the party:

A. ENERGETIC support of the bolshevization of the party thru (1) carrying thru the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei and street nuclei (international branches) in the shortest possible time, (2) the organization and mobilization of the membership for work in the trade unions thru a campaign to have all the members of the party become members of the trade unions and the systematic organization of active trade union fractions (3) an energetic struggle against the right wing and opportunistic deviations and as part of this struggle, the development of a systematic Marxist-Leninist education to raise the theoretical level of the party, (4) the Central Executive Committee will subject its policies and actions in all fields to constant review and criticism. This prerequisite to bolshevization has not been practiced by the party up till now.

OUR TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES.

B. The trade union policy of the party must be fundamentally revised and our work in this field reorientated accordingly to the line laid down by the Communist International and the Profintern. Vacillating tactics which oscillate between opportunism and leftism must be replaced by sure and confident Leninist tactics which combine firm principle with the greatest flexibility and adaptibility to concrete problems. The trade union work of the party must be unified with the general political work of the party. We must make the aim of our trade union work the revolutionizing of the trade unions and the drawing of the organized workers into the struggle against the capitalists as a class. The building of a firm and centralized structure of party trade union fractions must be carried on with greater energy and a clear distinction must be made between the party fractions and the general left wing movement. The party must assist the organization of the left wing in the trade unions on a broad basis and aim to combine all the progressive and opposition elements into a bloc. The official name of such a bloc is of secondary importance. The party must not hesitate at the measures necessary to prevent the narrowing down of the organized left wing movement to the Communists and their close sympathizers.

THE LABOR PARTY CAMPAIGN.

C. The struggle for a labor party must be again brought to the forefront of the party work and for this purpose the party must develop a program for 1926 election which will again mobilize the whole party for a systematic campaign to achieve this purpose. The campaign for the defense of the Soviet Union against imperialism, among the Negro workers, work among the women, must be connected with the campaign for a labor party and must serve to create the sentiment for an aid in the actual establishment of a labor party.

WORK AMONG THE MASSES.

D. The great task before the Workers (Communist) Party at the present time is to unite the party and mobilize all its forces for work in the class struggle. The energy of the party members must be thrown into mass work in all fields. Actively among the masses is a prerequisite to bolshevization must be drilled into the consciousness of every party member. The party must fight with all its power and with every necessary strategy against the attempt to isolate it and throw its energy back upon itself. The party must also conduct a resolute struggle against the tendency to construe "party work" only in the sense of inner party work as well as against the tendency to make an artificial separation between mass work and inner party work.

UNITE IN SUPPORT OF THIS PROGRAM.

4. The policy of the Central Executive Committee is to draw the entire party into the work of carrying out the decisions of the national convention and to give every member of the party the opportunity to work for the party, make it a real force among the masses, to draw the whole party into constructive work for the upbuilding of the party and wipe out all factional lines. All comrades who accept this platform must be given full and complete opportunity to participate in party work and responsibility, according to their ability and without any discrimination.

5. The Central Executive Committee welcomes the stand in favor of unity and the progress already made by the Young Workers' (Communist) League towards the liquidation of factionalism and the unification of forces. The National Executive Committee of the league now joins in the adoption of the resolution of the Central Executive Committee of the party as the basis for the continued work and for the complete unification of the league.

6. The Central Executive Committee calls upon all units of the party and the Young Workers' League to seriously study and consider this resolution and to adopt it as their platform. The adoption of this resolution on the party situation by the Central Executive Committee, the District Executive Committee, City Central Committee, and in the shop nuclei and branches should be the signal for the wiping out of all factional lines and united work of all supporters of the Communist International for the upbuilding of the party.

(SIGNED) Max Bedacht,
James P. Cannon,
William F. Dunne,
Jay Lovestone,
C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary,
Workers (Communist) Party,
National Executive Committee,
Young Workers (Communist) League.

CONNECTICUT DISTRICT ARRANGES FOR REORGANIZATION MEETINGS

The following meetings have been arranged in the Connecticut district by the District Executive Committee:

NAUGATUCK, R. I.—Thursday, November 19.
WATERBURY, CONN.—Friday, November 20.
TORRINGTON, CONN.—Saturday, November 21.
HARTFORD, CONN.—Wednesday, November 25.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Thursday, November 26.

Binghamton Celebrates Eighth Anniversary of Soviet Revolution

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Hundreds of workers gathered at the Lithuanian Hall to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution.

Comrade Schapp of Chicago, was the main speaker. He pointed out the preparations of the capitalists for a new offensive against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the necessity of the workers to show a greater international solidarity in order to fight for the defense of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The Red Army Funeral Song was sung by the Ukraine Children's Chorus of Binghamton in honor of Comrade Mikhail Frunze, Soviet Russia's war minister, who recently died.

Other revolutionary songs were rendered by the Lithuanian and Ukrainian chorus.

A collection amounting to $45 was taken for The DAILY WORKER.

* * *

Hartford Celebrates for Russia.
(By Worker Correspondent)

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 15—With Bertram Wolfe, head of the New York Workers School, as the principal speaker, and with Sam Darcy speaking for the Young Workers League of America, workers of Hartford filled the hall of the Labor Lyceum this week in celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution.

Discussion centered around the Dawes plan and the Locarno Pact followed by a unanimous resolution demanding the recognition of Soviet Russia to be sent to Washington, D. C.

Street Nucleus Two in Section Three, Chicago, Makes Excellent Start

Street Nucleus No. 2, Section 3, Chicago, held its first meeting last Tuesday. This nucleus has made a good beginning already.

The secretary, Comrade Verna Gassman, reported on the section 3 committee meeting. After a short discussion on dues, International Labor Defense work in mining workers' school the election of The DAILY WORKER Ell was taken up. Altho every member had already contributed to The DAILY WORKER Ell, some more than once, the comrades donated at this meeting and also pledged contributions. A collection of $5.00 was taken up.

Our nucleus has chosen a correspondent, who is to write up the activities of the nucleus, as well as other news for The DAILY WORKER.

One new member joined the nucleus at this meeting.

The much feared language difficulties proved to be no handicap at all. Even at the first meeting, Comrades discussed many questions in Bilgerdish.

The new member and Sis, to The DAILY WORKER at his first meeting, is a good start for our nucleus.

Minneapolis Busy with Reorganizing

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—Seven street nuclei and one shop nucleus will be formed immediately in Minneapolis as the result of the recent reorganization meeting for the Workers Party. What it is hoped to accomplish by the new nuclei was explained by H. Skoglund, while Mary Tenhunen of Superior, Wis., was present to translate his message to Finnish members.

Moscow Textile Union Pledge Assistance to Reichenberg Strikers

MOSCOW, Nov. 15.—The central committee of the Textile Workers' Union, has sent a telegram to the Red Union of Textile Workers in Reichenberg expressing solidarity and sympathy with the strike in north Bohemia. The Reichenberg union sent a similar telegram of greetings to the conference of the textile workers which took place Moscow.

Class in Capital Begins Tonight

IN the Workers' School class in Capital, which begins Monday night, November 16, 8 p. m., at 19 So. Lincoln St., the method of study will be as follows:

Previous to each meeting of the class (which is every Monday night), a definite portion of Marx's first volume will be assigned the students for special study. On the basis of the sections assigned, a list of questions will be presented. Each student must present to the class a paper, written in his own words, answering these questions. The class will then spend its sessions discussing the papers, and preparing for the next lession.

The first lesson consists of Chapter 1, Section 1, of the first volume of "Capital," pages 41 to 48. The questions to be answered are:

1. What is the form of wealth in capitalist society?
2. What is a commodity?
3. What are the two factors of a commodity?
4. Distinguish between use-value and exchange value.
5. How can quantities of such different commodities as corn and iron be placed in a relation of equality?
6. What part does use-value play in the exchange of commodities?
7. What is the common characteristic or property of all commodities?
8. What is the substance that finds its expression in the exchange relations of commodities?
9. In what manner is the value of a commodity related to the labor power used in its production?
10. Has every use-value also an exchange value? And has every exchange-value also a use-value

SECTION SIX (CHICAGO) SHOP NUCLEI REORGANIZATION MEETING IS ATTENDED BY NEARLY 300 COMRADES

By MARTIN ABERN.

Nearly 300 party members from the Northwest English, Irving Park English, Northwest Jewish, Karl Marx Socialist, Russian, Lettish, Ukrainian No. 1, Jefferson Park Slovak and Polish N. S., assembled at the Section 6, Local Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party, reorganization meeting on Thursday, November 12, 1925, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

This was a magnificent turnout and was more than all the previous four section meetings combined, both in numbers and percentage of members represented in the old branches. The percentage was approximately 80 per cent and there is every indication that many absent comrades will come into the shop and street nuclei very soon. The both English, Jewish and Russian branches did especially well in attendance.

In Section 6 a number of shop nuclei were organized as follows:

Cooperative Restaurant, 3 members; potential shop nucleus in another restaurant: in the ..... food nucleus, 3 members; in the ..... clothing shop, potential nucleus; the ..... clothing factory, 3 members, Chicago, Northwestern railroad shops (pre-lously organized, 2 added, now 8 members

From the character of the shops and factories where shop and potential shop nuclei were formed, there is no doubt that other members are working there. The Section 4 reorganization meeting will reveal those. Shop Nuclei in other Sections Formed

A number of potential and actual shop nuclei were found at Thursday's meeting to belong to other sections These are as follows: In Section 1 In ..... Co., potential nucleus; in ..... Clothing Co., 4 members, in the ..... department store, 2 members

In Section 4 the ..... food industry, potential nucleus; the ..... Clothing Co., potential nucleus. Shop nucleus, making the potential for 6 members; the ..... Machine Co., potential nucleus; shop nucleus, made up of group of comrades working close together, 5 members; the ..... Clothing Co., potential nucleus, the ..... picture frame company, potential nucleus; ..... Electric Co., 7 members; the ..... Clothing Co., 3 members. Nucleus No. 5 Clothing Co. added one new 4 members.

In Section 5, the ..... Studio Co., potential nucleus.

If another member is found to be working at the shops of the potential shop nuclei as is likely, these will make up the "regular" shop nuclei, otherwise comrades will be also asked to function with these units.

Ten street nuclei having a total of 70 members were formed. Party members either working by themselves, in other sections or living in other sections, will be transferred to shop or street nuclei in other sections.

It is interesting and significant to note that the vast majority of our membership are working in shops, mills, and factory by themselves. Many are in comparatively small shops and factories, but large numbers are in factories employing thousands of workers. The smallness of our party no doubt accounts in part for the above situation. A task before our Communists working alone in factories will be to develop and carry on agitation which will result in drawing in new members in the shop into the party and thus into the shop nuclei.

Nuclei Secretaries Meet Monday to Organize Section.

The attendance at the meeting was excellent; similar was the enthusiasm and interest displayed in the organization. It was not possible on Thursday to complete all the technical details of shop and street nuclei organization. These will be completed at a special meeting of the temporarily appointed secretaries of the shop nuclei and street nuclei of section six. Special letters have been sent to the provisional secretaries to attend the organizational section six committee meeting to be held tonight, Monday, November 16, 1925, 6 p. m., at the district party office, 19 S. Lincoln St. Secretaries are urged to come to the office, immediately from work in order that the meeting may be opened promptly at 6 p. m.

Of the comrades who were present 117 were members of labor unions, as follows: Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 21; International Ladies' Garment Workers, 14; Typographers, 7; Food Industry, 7; I. W. W., 5; Window Washers, 1; United Wall Paper Trades, 1; News Writers, 1; Machinists, 14; Office Workers, 5; Railroad Clerks, 1; Patternmakers, 1; Boot and Shoe Workers, 1; Moldres, 1; Bakers, 1; Sheet Metal Workers, 2; Barbers, 5; Janitors, 2; Painters, 7; Bricklayers, 1; Laborers, 1; Cement Workers, 1; Newspaper Drivers, 1; International Pressmen, 1; Butchers, 1; Electrical Workers, 1, Watchmakers, 1, Bank Employes, 1; Chicago Industrial Arts, is expected to bring out the membership as well as the section six meeting. It will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1925, 7 p. m., at Roosevelt Hall, 2437 West Roosevelt road.

Rail Unions Figure 1926 Elections Will Aid Them This Year

CLEVELAND (FP) Railway labor chiefs, meeting here, decided to push the battle for the Howell-Barkley rail labor bill in the December session of congress. Success appears possible as the coming session will consider all measures solely with an eye to the 1926 elections. Railway labor's million votes loom large.

St. Louis Building Trades Council Gets Locals Affiliation

ST LOUIS (FP) Large numbers of building trades unions are reaffiliating with the building trades council. Several unions withdrew a year ago, following the expulsion of the painters' district council from the state federation of labor. The painters' district council was expelled for refusing to withdraw from the Associated Employers, a company union.

Section Four

Mid-City Industrial Area)

Attention!

The section membership meeting of Section No. 4, which takes in the following branches: Armenian, Armenian Indspendent, Greek, Douglas Park English, Douglas Park Jewish, Spanish, Shop Nucleus No. 7, Shop Nucleus No. 8, Shop Nucleus No. 5 (Daily Worker), Czecho-Slovak Branches No. 1, No. 3, Brookfield, North Berwyn, Czecho-Slovak Cicero Men and Women, Italian branches: 11th Ward, 19th Ward, 31st Ward and Tarra Cotta (now in the 31st Ward, Italian Cicero, Cicero English, Cicero Lithuanian No. 74, Lithuanian No. 77 and No. 2, South Slav No. 1, Bulgarian, will be held Wednesday, November 18, 7:30 p. m., at ROOSEVELT HALL, 3437 West Roosevelt Road.

Every member of the Workers (Communist) Party, attached to any one of the above-named units, in the Workers (Communist) Party, must attend this meeting, if he or she wishes to retain membership

Registration of all members will take place there. Comrades will be assigned either to shop or street nuclei.

It is of the utmost importance to the successful reorganization of the party on the city of Chicago that every member belonging to Section No. 4 attend this meeting.

Comrades! Be on time at the meeting.

Even Jail Guards in Union Drive in Colo.

DENVER (FP)—Organization among Denver workers is taking a leap forward with new activity among the shoe reporters, teachers and jail guards. The Yellow Front shops are now ripe, union with the formation of a Denver local of shoe repairers. The jail guards have joined the City Employes union and a teachers local is under way with the staff of the Denver Labor college as the nucleus from which to penetrate the public school system.

Important for Milwaukee, Wis.

Next Thursday, November 19, the party school will begin at Miller's Hall, 802 State Street, 3rd floor.

All the comrades who are willing to attend the school should be present on time. School will start at 8 p. m. sharp.

Comrade Oliver Carlson, from Chicago, will be in charge of the school. Every comrade that signed the application should be present.

SAFETY PACE FOR LABOR PRESS SET BY ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS; THIS AMOUNT MUST COME DAILY!

To meet The DAILY WORKER'S difficult financial emergency, just $1,000 came in Saturday, most of which represented proceeds from Soviet anniversary celebration meetings. If $9,200 more can be raised with similar speed, the paper's immediate safety is assured. This means, however, that there are less than two weeks left to accomplish the tremendous task.

And it means as well that an additional $10,000 is necessary before the end of the year to insure publication for 1926. To date, not quite half of the quota of $40,000 has been reached.

$19,965.36: this is the sum total to date, with the following as Saturday's list of militant helpers:

S. S. Reichenthal, Los Angeles	$1.50
V. Hindquist, Gary, Ind	1.50
Ukrainian Br., W. P., Buffalo, N. Y.	10.00
Paul Boddenbusch, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Collection in DAILY WORKER building, Chicago, Ill.	17.65
Hungarian Br., W. P., Martins Ferry, O.	5.00
Jack Jacobson, Martins Ferry, O.	3.00
Sam Damimick, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	7.50
Ukrainian Br., W. P., Boston, Mass	1.00
English Br., W. P., Drake, N. Dak.	1.00
I. H. Rasnick, New York	10.00
San Francisco, Cal., Isale of Lenin's cake)	13.75
Marvin Marks, Albany, Ind.	2.50
International Br., W. P., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	11.25
Johnston City, Ill., South Slavic Br., W. P.	7.25
Dr. Neff, Philadelphia, Pa	25.00
Thomas Davies, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
Dr. Meyerson, Philadelphia, (collected)	7.00
Armenian and Greek banquet, Street Nucleus 1, District 2, Boston, Mass	10.00
Chicago	10.00
Boston, Mass. (Soviet celebration)	78.25
Muskegon, Mich. (Soviet celebration)	10.87
Rockury, Mass., Jewish Br., W. P.	5.00
Richmond, W. Va., Workers Party	50.00
Chisholm, Minn., Finnish Br., W. P.	18.80
Baltimore, Md., (Soviet celebration)	60.00
Washington, D. C. and Hartford, Conn., meetings	21.40
Cleveland, O. (additional payment from meeting	200.00
New York (partial payment, Soviet celebration)	500.00
Today's Total	$1,076.82
Previously reported	$18,888.54
Total to date	$19,965.36

ACT NOW!

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

HERE'S MY DONATION:

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

RAL LABOR CIL INVITED URCELL MEET

York Demonstra- n Tuesday Night

YORK, Nov. 15.—The trade committee which a organizing rcell meetings that will be held day evening., Nov. 17, at the Cen- Opera House and New Star Cas- has sent the following letter to ew York City Central Trades and e Council calling on the council nd representatives to these meet- on world trade union unity:

Central Trades and Labor Council, 287 Broadway,
City.

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"When the news came to this city the proposed visit of Albert A. Purcell, labor member of the British parliament, president of the international federation of Trade Unions, and official representative of the British labor congress to the American Federation

Labor convention, a number of radio stations of this city organized themselves into the trade union committee to organize the Purcell meetings. This comittee now includes twelve representing over 100,000 organized workers of the city of New York. It is arranging for a gigantic reception for Mr. Purcell at two big mass meetings at the Central Opera House and the New Star Casino to be held on Tuesday evening, November

Invite Council Representative.

"Considering the fact that this is the final visit of Mr. Purcell the representative of the trade union movement

England to this city, before his departure for England, it appears to our committee that it would be altogether fitting and proper for your central body to offer some evidence of working class ahilarity toward the British workers, in their struggle against British imperialism. We therefore take this opportunity to invite you to send official representative to one or the other of the mass meetings which have been arranged.

Need for Unity.

"The message of world trade union unity which Mr. Purcell brings to this country is one of vital importance to the American labor movement. The threat of another world war, the maintenance of the eight-hour day, the fight against the wage cuts, the campaign against the open shop, all these are vitally involved in the question of world trade union unity. Failure on the part of the central body to send official representatives of the organized labor movement of this city to participate in respect of such outstanding importance cannot be looked upon by the workers of this city without concern. We hope that your representative will be present at one or the other of the meetings mentioned and that we may have the opportunity of meeting personally Mr. Purcell, the representative of the British trade unions."

FOR RENT:

URNISHED ROOM by comrade. Telephone Keystone 8539.

LOS ANGELES TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION DEMANDS RELEASE OF WHITNEY AND OTHER SYNDICALISM LAW VICTIMS

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 15.—At its last meeting the conservative Los Angales Typographical Union No. 174 passed the following resolution by unanimous vote condemning the imprisonment of Anita Whitney, convicted under the California state syndicalism law, and demanding that she be immediately released as well as the other victims of that law and also demands the repeal of criminel syndicalism laws:

"Whereas, The United States supreme court has decided that it has no jurisdictin in a case recently before it, in which the so-called 'syndicallem' law enacted by the legislature of the state of California was involved, this decision, in effect, confirming the conviction of a number of persons, including Miss Anlia Whitney of Alameda county, who, unless pardoned by the governor, must serve terms in prison; and,

Menace to Workers.

"Whereas, The so-called 'syndicalism' law is a menace to each and every man and women in California, regardless of his or her status in society, who attempts to exercise to the fullest extent the right of free speech; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174, in regular meeting assembled, this 25th day of October, 1925, that it joine with all other organizations—civic, labor and religious—that have condemned this vicious measure, and hereby endorses the petition to be presented to the governor to pardon all persons convicted of violating the so-called 'syndicalism' law, and further respectfully petitions that he recommend to the state legislature the repeal of this unjust statute."

Allied Printing Trades Concur.

The resolution unanimously adopted by the Typos was also concurred in by the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council.

The following excerpts are from a resolution adopted by the Central Labor Council condemning the decision of the United States supreme court in the Anita Whitney case, a veiled attack upon free speech, as well as the right of the individuals to exercise the right of affiliating with organizations, which if followed out by interests opposee to trade unions and if allowed to pass without the exerting of every effort to counteract the effect of such decisions, will be used against the trade union movement, and be it further

Demands Pardon.

"Resolved, That the Los Angeles Central Labor Council join in the effort of civic organizations, labor unions, newspapers and individuals that are making efforts to induce Governor Friend W. Richardson to issue a pardon to Miss Whitney before she begins to serve the sentence of from one to fourteen years for merely expressing her opinion on matters before the people at the time, and that this council instruct its proper officers to lend all aid and assistance to those who are exerting their efforts to secure the pardon of Miss Whitney at the earliest possible moment."

Your Union Meeting

THIRD MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
30	Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30, P. M.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 311 W. Monroe St.
164	Boot and Shoe, 1839 Milwaukee Av
588	Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd.
438	Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
17745	Cleaners & Dyers, 113 S. Ashland
1307	Glove Workers, 1710 N. Winchester
2508	Carpenters, 1840 Ahermen Ave., Executive Board.
20	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
707	Carpenters, 4053 Cortland Rd.
20	Carpenters, 2708 W. 38th St.
80	Carpenters, 4208 W. Madison St.
1809	Carpenters, 2042 W. North Ave., Executive Board.
418	Carpenters, S. C., 505 S. State St.
418	Carpenters, S. C., 1640 W. Division
448	Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Wau-
1387	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
14	Carpenters, Millwrights, Building, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
713	Electricians, 178 S. Throop St.
304	Engineers (Locomotive) 7832 S. Union Ave., 1:30 p. m.
400	Engineers, 4443 S. Halsted Street
651	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
846	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
198	Firemen and Oilers, 2421 Roosevelt Rd., 8:30 p. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m.
331	Firemen and Enginemen, 84th and Ashland Ave.
888	Firemen and Enginemen, Madison and Sacramento.
18	Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester Ave.
78	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
68	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St.
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
374	Longshoremen, Tug, 335 N. Clark
265	Machinists, 76th St. and Dobson Blvd.
337	Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St.
378	Maintenance of Way, 1543 W. 103d Street
725	Maintenance of Way, 202 W. 47th Street
27	Painters, 175 W. Washington St.
823	Plumbers, 535 N. Clinton Ave.
101	Painters, 3318 W. North Ave.
147	Painters, 18 W. Lake St.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
285	Painters, 225 E. 115th St.
275	Painters 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
2054	Railway Clerks, 1222 N. 43rd St.
51	Sheet Metal Workers, 1528 N. Halsted St.
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark Street
5	Tailors, 180 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
721	Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Ave.
758	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 p. m.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Krunken-Unterstuttungs Verein Fortschritt

Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday, Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Avenue.

Secretary.

Juicy Plums Handed Out to Ward-Heelers by Office-Holders

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 15.—Politics and jobs with fat fees go hand in hand in the state of Illinois as one can easily see by the following figures taken from Attorney General Oscar E. Carlstrom's report.

Leslie P. Vniz who served for years as private secretary at the Union Hotel headquarters of the republican machine, was appointed an appraiser in the estate of Josiah H. Fahrney and for signing his name on the dotted line he was paid a fee of $1,151.62.

Hands Out Nice Plums.

Dan Cederwell was third assistant superintendent of streets until the Dever administration took over the city hall. For "reporting" under Mr. Carlstrom, he was paid a fee of $252.62 in March, and $1,279.42 in August.

John Kjelhulder served several terms as alderman of the old Twenty-third ward and later was head of the prohibition staff in Chicago. He was paid $9434.8 in five months.

W. Finucane,is a brother of the late political leader of the southwest side. He was paid a fee of $511.26 in April, $21.82 in July and $47.62 in August.

Page Coolidge Cabinet!

W. L. Miller and N. J. Harrington were prominent politicians, were known to be recipients of large fees and Miller was paid $322.30 in one case last January and $1,376.68 in another in the same month.

Harrington's fees totaled $4,029.01 in six months.

Mitchell Trial Ends in Row as Court Bars Some Vital Evidence

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15. The military trial of Col. William Mitchell broke up in a row this afternoon when defense counsel refused to proceed with their case until the war department has complied with their requests for hundreds of official documents.

The Mitchell defense was brot to a standstill when Colonel Sherman Moreland, judge advocate, objected to testimony of defense witnesses based on secret copies of official records. When the court sustained the objection, Representative Frank R. Reid announced:

"Until these records are produced by the war department the defense will have no further testimony to offer."

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

COMPANY TOWNS NOT WHAT THEY ARE SAID TO BE

Feudal Paradise Made of Sunny South

By ART SHIELDS.

NEW YORK—(FP)— Alluring descriptions of the company housing which southern textile mills furnish are broadcasted in literature that the Dixie industrialists are scattering through northern textile centers for attracting skilled labor and investors. But after sifting away the rosy phrases of the press agent the hard fact remains that in company housing and in company-owned villages. Any textile workers who follow the job to southern mills may expect to find their new homes, landlords and even the civil government as well combined in the same corporation.

A sample of this literature is put out by the Florida Textile Corporation which advertises a coming company city of 10,000 souls at Daytona Beach, Fla. All this population will be housed in the company city, presumably with a company mayor, and its working population will make men's clothing, overalls, jumpers, shirts, mattresses, children's playsuits and automobile covers.

Industrial Georgia, a new blue bearded volume of the cotton manufacturing south fourth southern textile manufacturing state, says that 90 percent of the Georgia mills own their own villages and that 48 percent own their own schools, with a smaller, ratio supplying the general stores for their communities.

The manufacturers' literature would have us believe that this company system is benevelent but in their appeal to investors and to northern mill owners we read of low wages, lack of labor legislation and child labor. Highest wages for boys under 14½ in the cotton mills in 1922 are given as $5 to $10 a week, with lowest wages at $3 a week. For girls the figures were $5 to $9 and $3 a week.

Average weekly pay for cotinnmills in Georgia is listed as follows: laborers, $8; finishers, $9.75; sewers $9.25; examiners, $9.50; knitters, $13.80; loopers, $15; spinners, $12.18; hoarders, $12.80; dyers, $12.26; carders, $12.80; firemen, $9; engineers, $18; machinists, $24.60; electricians, $35; foremen, $38; superintends, $45 a week.

An open-shop, low-wage, company-housing, feudal paradise for employers.

Cotton Workers Force Bosses to Increase Wages After Strike

JOHN OWENS.
(Worker Correspondent)

RIPLEY, Cal., Nov. 15.—I am picking cotton on a large ranch or hacienda south of Ripley, California. Negroes, Mexicans and Chinese labor are employed here. It is the custom in California to pay off Mexicans, Chinese and Japanese against poor Negroes and poor whites.

Poor Wages.

We were being paid $1.80 per hundred pounds for picking cotton. The cotton here is much lighter in weight than cotton grown in the South. This is desert country; the air is warm and lacks moisture, and quickly dries out the cotton.

At $1.80 per hundred pounds a good picker could possibly make scant wages (from $2.50 to $3 per day is considered wages here for a day of nine to ten hours; ordinary pickers could hardly make board. There was much muttering and dissatisfaction, but no concerted action. I immediately explained to the workers the advantages of mass action. I enjoyed their confidences to a considerable degree because I was actually one of them, doing the same work, and receiving the same fare.

Strike 100% Effective.

I called a strike. They struck to a man and called their women out of the field. The strike was one hundred per cent perfect. Previous to this a few individuals has asked the planter for more money and had been discharged. We forced the boss to accede to our demands for a raise in price to $2.00 per hundred pounds.

Class interest is the tie that binds. Mass action is the "open sesame" to liberty for the wage slave. May the day be not far distant when black, brown, yellow and white the exploited of every land, join hands around the globe, from the rising to the setting sun, and shake forever from their manacled wrists the shackles of slavery.

Truck Kills and Wounds Students.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 15. Two killed out of the 37 Harrison, O., high school students injured when a truck ran over an embankment into a creek near Westwood, O.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY MAKES GAINS IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN BERLIN WHILE SOCIALISTS LOSE

By KARL REEVE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Germany.—(By Mail.)—The official returns of the Berlin municipal elections show that the Communist Party of Germany remarkably increased its strength, while tha other large parties, including the social-democratic party, lost ground.

Communist Vote Increases.

The vote for the Communist Party was more than were cast for the Communist Party in the presidentiel election in April, 1925, when Ernst Thaelmann received 351,743 votes.

The petty bourgeoisie bloc comprising the socialists, the democratic party, and the central party, which last April combined on the candidacy of Marx lost 432,279 votes. The three parties polled a total of 1,272,209 for Marx in the presidential elections, where as in the municipal elections on October 25, their combined vote was only 839,930, with the socialists polling 604,704, the democrats 171,561, and the centriets 62,265 votes.

Hindenburg Bloc Loses Votes.

The Hindenburg monarchist bloc received 229,161 less votes in the municipal election than in the presidential election. In April, Hindenburg, supported by the German national, the peoples, the Veelkische, the Wirtschafts and the German social parties, received 869,078 votes in Berlin. The combined votes of these parties, together with the Gemeinschaftsbund, which alse supported Hindenburg, total only 639,917 in the recent election.

When the vote in the recent election is compared to the vote cast in Berlin at the Reichstag elections of December 7, 1924, the gain of the Communists is also emphasized. At tho the total vote cast in the municipal election was 18 per cent less than in the 1924 Reichstag Slection, the vote for the Communist Party was only 7.3 per cent less than in the Reichstag election.

Losses of Bourgeois Parties.

The vote for the socialists on the other hand was 12.66 per cent less in the recent election than a year ago. The vote for the German national party was 30 per cent less, for the democrats 30.66 per cent less, the central 50 per cent less, and the Volks party 25.24 per cent less.

In other words, the Communist Party, altho receiving a smaller actual number of votes than in the December, 1924, Reichstag elections, when a greater total vote was polled, was affected by the falling off in the total vote this year less than any outher large party of Germany and was the only party that increased its vote over that cast in the April presidential election.

Navy Yard Wages Not to Go Up; Capitalist Gov't. Snubs Unions

WASHINGTON—(FP)— Employes of the Washington navy yard are deeply disappointed in the report of the local wage board to secretary Wilbur. They asked for an increase of 10c an hour. For machinists, who now get 82c the local board recommends no change. Raises of from 2 to 10c for small groups of employes are recommended. The gardeners at the yard win the 10c raise.

N. F. Alfas, president of Distrlct 44 of the Intl. Assn. of Machipists, spokesman for navy yard workers, said the local report makes more difficult the fight he will conduct before the general wage board, beginning Nov. 20. For New York yard employes entitled to $1 an hour, the board there recommended only that their Nic be raised to 9uc an hour.

Rail Telegraphers Still Holding Out

WASHINGTON — (FP) — Twelve hundred railroad telegraphers and towermen on the Atlantic Coast Line are standing firm in their strike, and shipments of freight are almost solidly tied up, according to reports from points along the system.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

COL. FORBES AND JOHN THOMPSON, MILLIONAIRE, APPEAL FOR REVERSAL

Col. Charles R. Forbes, former veteran's Bureau head, and John W. Thompson, millionaire Chicago and St. Louis contractor, both convicted of defrauding the veteran's bureau of many thousands and were sentenced to two years in jail and given a $10,000 fine are now before Federal Judges Evan A. Evans, George T. Page and A. B. Anderson seeking a reversal of the sentence and fine on a writ of error.

"Might Is Right," Says Von Tirpitz in Blast Against Locarno Pacts

BERLIN, Nov. 15. — Admiral von Tirpitz today made his first public utterance since the election of Marshall Von Hindenburg, in a sensational front page leader in Der Deutsche Tag, he vigorously attacks the Locarno pact and warns the German people against the danger of making treaties safeguarded only by mental reservations.

The admiral add: that the Locarno agreements dictate a decidedly anti-Russian policy. He dismisses the utility of the arbitration treaties saying "Might goes before right always."

SUPER-TRUSTS IN U. S. SHOW TERND OF DEVELOPMENT

67 Firms Have Seven Billion Capital

By LELAND OLDS.

The overwhadowing importance of the supercorporations in American industrial life is shown in the capital stock tax returns to the U. S. commissioner of internal revenue. The report covers 326,100 corporations in 1921 with common stock of $56,607,363,000 and preferred stock of $13,633,115,000 par value, a total of $70,230,477,000. The fair value of this enormous capitelisation, according to treasury experts, was $75,465,825,000.

The 67 largest corporations each reporting more than $90,000,000 capital stock, had a combined capitalization of $7,583,420,000 at par with a fair value according to treasury experts of $12,383,197,00. Thus 1 5000 of all the corporations of the country have one sixth of the total capital stock value. The average capital stock of these 67 giants was ever $130,000,000.

There were 864 corpvrations each with a capital stock of more than $10,000,000. These were the basis of $22,274,000,000 of the total stock at par and $30,827,000,000 of the total fair value. Although only 1 400 of all the corporations, this group represented nearly one-third of the capital stock at par and over two-fifths of the capital stock rated at its fair value.

The best of smaller corporations are survivals of a previous industrial order in which comoetition of theusands of independent business men was the rule. They will probably continue to appear in industrial statistics, allowed to survive to give the impression that the old order still exists. But the supertrust is the real order of the day and belonge in an entirely different category. It represents the development of state capitalism.

Negro Children Upset Wealthy Snob Circle

CLEVELAND—(FP)—In Shaker Heights, Cleveland's millionaire suburb, Negroes, Jews and other "undesirables" are barred under restrictions which will be maintained until after 2,000 A. D.

But 20 little colored children are clamoring for admission to the Heights' million dollar schools and the entire village has been thrown into an uproar hardly compatible with the dignity of bankers, brokers, corporation lawyers and other members of the high bourgeoisie. The Shaker Heights board of education has a contract with a small neighboring village to educate its children at so much a head in the Shaker schools. And now Negroes are settling in the neighboring village and demanding their rights under the terms of the contract. The courts have ordered that the colored children be admitted.

Worker Correspondence will make The DAILY WORKER a better paper —send in a story about your shop.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



5108

LADIES' HOUSE DRESS

5108. Cut in 7 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. 38 inch size requires 5¾ yards of 36-inch material with ¾ yard of contrasting if made as illustrated. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1¾ yard. Price 12c.



5222

LADIES' DRESS

5222. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make as illustrated for a 38 inch size requires 3½ yards of 40 inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting for collar and collar. Price 12c.



5217

5059

CHILD'S DRESS

5217. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size requires 1½ yard of 32 inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting for yoke and cuff portions. Price 12 cents.

GIRLS' APRON

5054. Cut in 5 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. If made of one material a 10 year size will require 1⅜ yard of 36 inch material. Price 12c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates of containing 400 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, the same point, for the more illustrating 20 of the various stuple stitches), all valuable hints to the home

THE FRAMEWORK OF RUSSIA

THE STRUCTURE OF SOVIET RUSSIA
by
Wilfrid R. Humphries
The author was a Y. M. C. A. worker in Soviet Russia and gives his impressions of the economic and political organization of the new Workers' State.
Paper 10 Cents

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Here in the frame-work of the government that prepares the way for a new social order.
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COMMUNISM AND THE FAMILY
by
Alexandra Kollontai
Alexandra Kollontai is a woman who played a very prominent role in the Russian revolution. She here treats of the problems of family life under the soviets and in the future.
Paper 15 Cents

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BUILDING A NEW SOCIETY

Industrial Revival in Soviet Russia
by
A. A. Heller



Reconstruction in Soviet Russia
by
Paxten Hibben

To workers interested in the development of Soviet Russia there is much of great interest in this book.

Here is in detail, for the first time, the practical result of the "NEP" (New Economic Policy), introduced by Lenin in the spring of 1921.

To those who would learn of the first years on the road that led to today's successes, this book will prove of real value.

The author has proved a real friend of Soviet Russia—a friendship born of a thoro study of its people, customs and government in the many months he has spent there.

This error booklet is a recent lecture delivered in New York—holding in its brevity many essential facts as useful for one who would learn of the world's first workers' government.

For the busy worker—to give to others who may be interested—it is a valuable little arsenal of facts.

Cloth, $1.00 DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY 1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD. Chicago, Ill. Paper, 15 Cents

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE .....Editors
NORITZ J. LOEB .....Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 24, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

War Fable Explodes

When Sir Phillip Gibbs sat down to pen his story "*Now It Can Be Told,*" he did not tell all. He could not, within the confines of one volume or one hundred. Bit by bit there is coming to light the secret details of the late war. The motives that impelled the nations into the mighty struggle are now matters of recorded history. The economic struggles, the frantic building of armaments, the diplomatic intrigues and the final grim impact of the armies, are known.

But in addition to the deadly roar of cannon, the inferno of liquid fire, the bursting of shells, the whirring of bullets, the poison gas, the airplane projectiles, there were propaganda bombardments against the home population that were relied upon effectively to crush opposition within. The most extravagant fiction, the most appalling bare-faced lies were told about the ferociousness of the enemy. It was a period wherein the most vile, the lowest and meanest criminals, half idiots and perjurers rose to places of eminence. Whole staffs of propagandists were hired to concoct tales of frightfulness. In the United States we had as chief liar George Creel, a cheap Denver, Colorado, scribbler, who attained previous eminence when he became the kept man of an actress, Miss Blanche Bates, who took pity on him and married him. No dope fiend ever dreamed more ghastly tales than Mr. Creel put forth as authentic fact.

Those who believe all the calumny of the prostituted publicity agents of Wall Street and religiously repeated and amplified it were patriots. Those who doubted and dared voice their opinions were pro-German spies and traitors.

One particularly obnoxious tale, on the face of it a lie, dealt with the German armies shipping back bodies of their war dead to place them in vats, boil them down so that fat for fertilizer and munitions might be obtained from them.

Now comes the confession of the real story by the Creel of England, one Brig.-Gen. John V. Chartiers, who bore the euphonious title: *chief of the intelligence service at the British army.*

The story was invented because England was worried over the attitude of the Chinese during the war. Some foul piece of designed mendacity had to be concocted in order to arouse the Chinese against the central powers. Chartiers was entrusted with the task. For a time he was puzzled. But one day his spies sent him photographs of two cars, enroute from the German lines to the German interior. One of them contained dead horses, labelled "cadaver," the other dead soldiers who were returned for burial. The astute Chartiers simply transferred the label "cadaver" from the dead horse car to the one containing human corpses, making photos of this falsification and sending it to China, to influence the inhabitants who have a superstitious reverence for their ancestors and dead people generally.

Chartiers, himself, at a recent banquet in New York, recited this contemptible infamy as a joke.

The workers of all countries who were hounded to prison for daring to doubt the outrageous lies do not consider it a joke. The speech will be useful for us in the next war, when other Creels and other Chartiers spew forth their venom.

Missionary Defense of Zankov

A slimy christian missionary calling himself B. N. Furnajieff, writing in a stupid religious weekly called *Christian Work* airs his views on Bulgaria in a recent issue. This apostle of ignorance and superstition polluting the minds of Bulgarian people with the old stone-bulls. Yet this is the country whose government boasts that it will not recognize Russia because its government is not democratic, in spite of the known fact that the Soviet system is a thousand times more democratic than our own much vaunted system.

The third division is the gem of the whole thing. That is the United States supreme court. Nine judges, appointed for life by the president of the United States, have the power to declare illegal any law that may be able to get over the barriers existing in the two other divisions. When, for reasons of political expediency and in response to popular clamor, both house pass a law and the president signs it, the supreme court can with impunity declare it unconstitutional. From its decision there is absolutely no appeal.

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Perhaps the socialist apologists of democracy and constitutional methods of achieving the liberation of the working class will explain to us how long they expect to wait to achieve anything worth while by constitutional means. The whole thing becomes still more absurd when one considers the fact that the so-called elected representatives are, almost totally, selected by sets of equals politicians and that the mass of people who vote for them have absolutely no choice in their nomination.

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Most people point to the bill of rights as a guarantee for the exercise of free speech, etc. But everyone knows with what viciousness every semblance of free speech is stifled if it endangers the ruling class. The present situation in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania gives the lie to the free speech illusion. The miners here do not even enjoy the nominal free speech which exists elsewhere. As to the masses having an equal opportunity with the ruling class to express their views, the present consideration will dispel any such notion. The capitalist class controls the powerful press and utterances of workers professing against their miserable conditions are distorted in the most shameful manner in its columns. The best and most centrally located public auditoriums are closed to the workers. We are prohibited to exercise our nominal right of free speech in dingy halls available in obscure neighborhoods and at exhorbitant prices.

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The same thing applies to article 4, which guarantees the "right of the people" to be secure in their persons and homes from unreasonable search and seizure. How many times, within our own experience, have wholesale raids been made upon workers' homes throout the country, without the slightest pretext of legality? Not merely do the police, the courts, and if necessary, the army, invade and terrorize the homes of the workers, but let the workers dare utilize their alleged right to defend themselves against the vandals of the capitalist class and they are mercilessly crushed. The ruling class may appeal to the constitution when their own interests are endangered, but let the worker, defending his home, shoot down the uniformed thugs of capitalism and he soon learns that the inviolability of the home clause in the "basic document of our republic" is not meant for him.

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On the day set aside by the capitalist government to dwell upon the virtues of the constitution we expose it to the workers as the basic document upon which rests the government that functions exclusively as the instrument of oppression in the hands of the capitalist class in order to keep the working class in subjection. Furthermore that governmental power can never be wrested from the hands of the capitalist class within the confines of the constitution.

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The outstanding characteristic of the opportunism of the yellow socialists is that they ignore the nature of the capitalist state (governmentt). Their aims are confined to the limits set by the ruling class. That is one reason why they must remain impotent in the class struggle.

The Constitution and American Education Week

(Continued from page 1)

labor is perpetrated in all its ghastly forme because the constitution upholds it. Bullets in the backs of unarmed women and children and soldiers in national guard uniforms burn them alive because the constitution protects them. Upon the authority of that document the outstanding figures in the vanguard of the labor movement are jailed for expressions of opinion. There is no nefarious conspiracy against labor that does not rest upon the constitution for its justification.

Liberal Dacaption.

One of the functions of the liberals in preserving capitalism is always to hark back to the constitution; to insist upon its provisions for the exercise of "pure democracy," being perverted. As Lenin so well says, the very concept of anything being "pure" is a bourgeois delusion, an unscientific term that has nothing whatsoever to do with dialectics. Under class rule there can be no such thing as impartial democratic privileges for all. When considering democracy we must view it as the democracy of a class—today either as proletarian democracy or capitalist democracy.

Not only liberals, but socialists (who are nonetheless also suffering from the illusion of bourgeois democracy and actually proclaim the possibility of a gradual growth into socialism within the confines of the constitution.

Far from upholding any semblance of democracy the one impelling motive of those who created the constitution was a hostile distrust of the ability of the people within the thirteen colonies to govern themselves. It was so constructed that the government was organized upon the principle of a system of checks and balances that would prevent the "mob" effectively achieving any benefits thru legal channels. Provision was made for a triplrate form of government, comprising the legislative, executive and judicial

How It Works.

In the first offershop of the government two houses of congress were created known as the lower house and the upper house. The house of representatives is supposed to be composed of one representative for each 30,000 population within the states, while the senate is created on the basis of two senators from each state regardless of population Bills originating in the house must pass the senate before they can be referred to the executive (president), and become law. Here is the first check. The senate can override the house.

The next division is the executive. The president must sign all bills, and if, for any reason, he does not desire to accept them he simply vetoes them and sends them back to the house of senate (depending upon their origin) and after the objections are considered the bill may again be acted upon, but cannot become a law unless a two-thirds majority of both houses vote for it. Thus 33 senators, representing 16% states and a total population of 8,302,572, can prevent legislation favored by representatives of the other 100,000,000 population of the country. In other words representatives in the senate of less than one-tenth of the population can defeat the desires of representatives of the other nine-tenths. Yet this is the country whose government boasts that it will not recognize Russia because its government is not democratic, in spite of the known fact that the Soviet system is a thousand times more democratic than our own much vaunted system.

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AS WEE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

slimiest grunches is made in earth production is theirs. They point to this fact, and also to the lowering of the standard of living in other countries where capitalism rules from cellar to garret.

* * *

THE mayor of Rock Island, Illinois, got terribly excited last week when he discovered that a Communist group exists in that city. The mayor heard that they were connected with Moscow. He promised to rid the city of them or die in the attempt. We do not know what kind of spirited refreshment this executive imbibes, but it he reads the papers he might know that Soviet Russia has 62 millions in various countries engaged in industrial efficiency methods, in order to apply any improvements they notice to Soviet industry. If they hit Rock Island, it is quite likely that the babbitarian mayor will be on the receiving line with his hand extended right palm up.

* * *

POLAND'S cabinet has resigned. That government changes cabinets in a year oftener than the average citizen changes his underwear. The latest fizzling was related to the deplorable condition of the Polish zloty. There was something in a name from the moment Grabski, former premier was baptized. His finger-itch for everything that is not his, he wanted to use the funds of the Bank of Poland to bolster up the ex change. That functionary refused. Perhaps he is to some other polish trust's group. Those of you who remember how sunny Poland was to Soviet Russia, can take the next dizzy bell who says the Bolshevik govern ment is a failure, to look around him and see what he can see. Practically every capitalist government is on the rope has time for nothing else but passing the hat. Soviet Russia is not playing the role of beggar.

* * *

LAST but not least, a few words about The DAILY WORKER. Our paper is not perfect by any means, but it is the only daily workers' paper published in this country in the English language, and its deficiencies will be gradually corrected provided it lives. Communists criticize themselves as well as others in spite of all our shortcomings. The DAILY WORKER is first in line when it comes to defending the workers against the common enemy and is ever pointing the way towards the goal of all classconscious workers—the overthrow of capitalism.

* * *

THE DAILY WORKER is up against it. We know that every wage earning comrade in the labor movement and outside of it will chortle with glee when they read our tale of woe. Those who bandy last have the longest. The salvation of The DAILY WORKER is in the hands of its readers. If the workers are convinced that it is serving a useful purpose they will not let it die. We are of the opinion that they will not. We are convinced that they will answer the premature chortles of the enemies of labor by coming to the rescue of their paper.

AMALGAMATED MEMBERS GIVE OFFICIALS COLD SHOULDER AT CHICAGO VICTORY CELEBRATION

On Friday night, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Chicago, called a general mass meeting for the celebration of the victory in the strike against the International Tailoring Co. and also to consider the recommendation of the joint board to levy a tax of $25 on each member as a reserve fund.

About 2,500 members were present. The stage was decorated with flowers and the officials tried their utmost to have holiday spirit prevail to prepare the members' minds to accept this proposition. It was an artificial atmosphere.

The officials of Chicago and New York, including President Sidney Hillman, were the speakers of the evening. Yet none was received with any great enthusiasm. Manager Sam Levin opened the meeting.

Levin Deplores Strike.

Speaking of the strike and the cooperation he received from the Chicago membership, Levin deplored the fact that the union had a strike, saying that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is a powerful organization needing no defense, with the losses but thru negotiation for the past six years. It had thus that it had succeeded in convincing the employers that labor is a part of the industry and that "We did not strike against ourselves in on the employers, such a conflict."

Later on he stated the union had to be prepared for war in order to have peace and the preparation for war is money.

Tries to Discredit Strikers.

Sidney Bloxman, assistant manager of Chicago Joint Board followed. He also spoke about the strike in Chicago and the work done in New York giving very little credit to either the strikers or the membership as a whole for the victory. He tried to imply that money, and not the membership, won the strike.

Bloxman also spoke upon the matter of the levy of $25, and pointed out that "These funds and, disrupters who ask where the money goes to ought to have the answer by this time."

William A Cunneen, attorney for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers addressed the meeting. His speech was pretty much contrary to the speeches of Hillman and Levin for he pointed out that it was the solidarity of the membership and the iron will of the strikers which were the major factor that brot about the victory. His speech was received with enthusiasm.

Steamroller Motion Thru

Levin then came forth with the proposal that the joint board was to continue to function for one year that a tax of $25 be levied on each member for reserve fund.

Immediately from a distant corner someone moved its adoption. One of the members in the center of the hall got up and in a loud tone stated that the proposal was not to be discussed at this meeting but that it was to be voted upon. Levin then called for the ayes and nays and the motion was carried.

Strong Arm Squads Busy

But this did not end the matter. The organized group which was there 15 strongarm men who did not fall in their "duty." Meyerson, an active member of Local 39, who had devoted himself to the strike, on many occasions during the meeting and evening, who as shop chairman was instrumental in bringing down his shop for the mass picketing, is one who has been severely beaten and then left lying in the hallway unconscious. He was brought to the hospital by the strong-arm gang.

With Berson was B Goldstein, also of Local 39 who also came from the sides, and they were not struck with naked fists. Realizing did no good there were small clubs in the hands of men tried to run back into the hall but the gang had locked the door. They tried to catch a street car passing, but blows were showered upon them. One of the victims received large wounds on his head. Another face was bruised and bleeding.

Women were screaming and shouting to stop the carnage. The unnumbered victims rushed onto the street and were nearly struck by an automobile, which however, was checked by the quick action of the escaping members. Many more were beaten whose names were not ascertained. One member got a beating from the gang because he was saving money for the one trying to make an assessment.

Russian Directs Gang

The end of the skirmish found Sidney Bloxman on the scene directing the gang to scatter and see to it that anything bear anything or know anything about the incident.

INTERNATIONAL ORACLE, LIKE ANCIENT DELPHI, AMBIGUOUS AS USUAL

SOFIA, Nov. 15.— The report of the league of nations commission, investigating the recent Greco-Bulgarian frontier incident, will be most cautious, according to unofficial forecasts here.

The commission will report that the Greek invasion of Bulgarian soil and the attempt to occupy Petrich was unwarranted, it is stated, but it will state that it is impossible to state which side fired the first shot in the original incident.

Klan Head After Bribes.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 15.—Harry McNamara, ex-klan titan, grantor and collector of prohibition who conducted a number of tedeum aids here, was arrested on charge of accepting a $250 bribe from a federal defendant. McNamara's arrest came after several of the federal law defendants had appealed to police for assistance, alleging that "special federal agent" demanded $250 for their arrest and endeavored to procure money from them by a "frame-up" plot.

To "Punish" Anti-Fascists.

ROME, Nov. 15. Premier Mussolini's bill for the punishment of anti-fascist Italians there abroad was approved by the cabinet. It is understood that the bill would exact the extradition of such Italians and provide for confiscation of their property in Italy.

To Erect New Schools

The Chicago board of education announced that it will have three elementary and two junior high schools erected before the 1926 to relieve congestion in the public schools.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against Imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow! Have Your Union Join in Demand for His Release!

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Fight Against Wage Cuts! Down with Gangster Rule!

The National Committee of the Trade Union Educational League has issued a statement concerning the meaning of the reign of terror against the members begun by the officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The statement points out the means the workers should adopt to struggle against this preparation for a surrender of their shop conditions. It reads as follows:

• • • •

A STATEMENT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, BY THE TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

WORKERS in the men's clothing industry are faced with the necessity of a serious struggle against wage-cuts. And at this very moment, a murderous assault has been delivered against militant and progressive members of the union, who are proposing a struggle against the employers to defeat the wage-cuts. This assault has come, not from the employers, but has been delivered by officials and agents of the high officials of the union itself.

Members of the A. C. W. of A. were slugged and beaten up at the general membership meeting of the union in Chicago on Friday, November 13. The same thing happened in New York City on the same night, at the meeting of the Pantsmakers' Local, which is engaged in a struggle with the bosses.

These assaults at regular meetings of the union were followed on Sunday by a raid upon a private gathering of progressive members from various shops, which had met at Biltmore Hall, Chicago, to discuss ways and means of fighting against wage-cuts, where gangsters entered with guns in their hands, lined the members against the wall, and then proceeded to beat them up and to wreck the hall.

Many workers were seriously injured by the murderous assaults; several were severely beaten over the head with blunt instruments; one man is reported to be losing an eye as the result of the terrific beating administered.

This disgraceful reign of terror occurred during the presence in Chicago of President Sidney Hillman. If it was not carried out under his orders, he surely knew at least what was going on. It must have had his consent. It can hardly be passed aside as the result of some local quarrel. It has every appearance of being a definite national, official policy of the administration of the union.

Workers! We call to your attention that it was exactly this same kind of tactics that were used by Morris Kaufman of the Furriers' Union two years ago, when the workers in that industry wanted a struggle against the employers.

It was this kind of tactics that were used by Morris Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, when the workers wanted to fight against the loss of their conditions and Sigman wanted to hand their interests over to the governor's commission.

It is exactly the kind of tactics used by union officials everywhere when they are preparing to surrender to the employers. In order to carry out the surrender, they first prepare the ground by hugging and beating those whom they fear will demand a fight against the employers.

The officials cannot escape the responsibility for these assaults. Those who committed them are hired by the officials, and one of the thugs was himself a business agent. Their names are known, and will be furnished upon demand to any committee properly authorized by the union. They cannot escape, either, from the meaning of these assaults, meaning that they are only be a preparation for putting over more wage cuts on the already suffering workers in the clothing industry.

Workers in the men's clothing industry, such events as these in your union require an immediate protest and action to remove such conditions.

Demand the struggle against all wage-cuts!

Demand the cessation of thuggery against the members!

Demand the punishment by the union of those who committed these assaults!

Demand the removal of all officials who are implicated in these pogroms!

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

D. C. Stephenson, former grand dragon of the Indiana ku klux klan, was found guilty of the death of a young girl and sentenced to life imprisonment. He raped the girl prior to her death. This makes the ex-head of the ku klux klan found guilty of a crime having its origin in sexual irreligarity. Yet the K. K. K. was organized to protect American womanhood from the assaults of unworthy races who evidently are not acquainted with the fine art of seduction as practiced by the saddle and gaiter evangelists who infest the ku klux klan.

• • •

THIS man Stephenson was once a great power in Indiana politics. Governors have votes and the grand dragon had the morons eating out of his hand. During the last international convention of the United Mine Workers of America, held in Indianapolis, I was reporting the session for THE DAILY WORKER. A meeting of the ku klux klan was announced for the purpose of stating the klan's position toward the miners' union. I attended that meeting in the company of a native-born American of English descent and a Jewish writer, whether born here or not, I do not know. The Jew and myself were out of luck, as I have had it passed as a native of Belfast and his Hebrew companion had a nice little beard that looked for all the world like the one worn by miniature editions of Jesus. The ku klux klan hate

(Continued on page 2)

TERRORISM IN A. C. W. PART OF CAMPAIGN

See Effort to Stop Fight on Cuts

The members of the Amsigamstod Clothing Workers' Union whose meeting at the Biltmore Hall at Division St. and Hoyne Ave., was raided by gangsters of the Hillman machine on Sunday morning, end who were arrested by the police after the unionists and gangsters had engaged in a battle royal when the gangsters tried to beat up the workers, were released by the police shortly after arrest, when the police were convinced that the gangsters and not the workers were the aggressors.

Talk among the members shows their conviction that the slugging, beginning both here and in New York on the same day, Friday, and in Chicago at a meeting where Hillman spoke, is the start of a war of gangsterism to terrorize the membership's initiative and prevent any resistance to the wage cuts being put over under the pleasanter name of "readjustments."

Also in New York.

Last Friday's meeting of the Amalgamated membership in New York was also a scene of official disruption with workers slugged by gangsters.

In New York the trial of the officials' gangster, who beat up Isadore Amerlanch at a union meeting in the Forward Hall on Friday, took place in Essex Market court.

At the trial the lawyer for the A. C. W. Bushel, tried to make a charge against the beaten up union member and asked the judge to set the gangster free!

Evidence Too Strong

The beaten up member, however, had strong evidences on his person, such as black eyes and bruised face, and the judge realized that the union but was the victim and the gangster the aggressor.

The judge fined the gangster $10 and set the victim of his attack free. Attention is called to the fact that the gangster is a member of the control committee of the Pantsmakers' Union.

SEAT ANOTHER I.W.W. DELEGATE AT CONVENTION

Cascaden Visits Meet; Discuss Anarchists.

The 17th general convention of the Industrial Workers of the World has enlarged itself by seating an alternate to the designated delegate along with the latter, Schultes of the Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union, being seated with Roger Francezon, the regular delegate, thus making twelve delegates in all.

International relations entered the convention yesterday morning when a letter from Mancano, editor of the I. W. W. paper in the Italian language, Il Proletario, was read, stating that a meeting of 22 Italian I. W. W. in the east proposed to the convention that the I. W. W. affiliate to the Berlin International Workingmen's Association known as the anarchist international, providing, however, that the anarchist international would expel from it the emergency program split from the I. W. W. which recently affiliated to the Berlin group.

Berlin Not Popular.

Discussion of the letter was not at all favorable to such action, but was put off by a rule that the convention entertain no motions from individuals.

Gordon Cascaden an "old timer" in the I. W. W. and a delegate in 1921 to the first congress of the Red International from the Lumber Workers Industrial Union of Canada, whose credentials were

PARLIAMENT IN SESSION; IRAK QUESTION IS UP

Locarno Pacts to Be Ratified

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 16—Parliament reassembled today after a three months' recess, to take up discussions of vital international affairs. The principal problem to be discussed is the question of the extension of the British mandate over Irak. (Mesopotamia) which expires soon. Colonial Secretary Amery will propose that the house of commons approve Great Britain's extending its mandate over Irak for a period of 25 years. The present mandate was of only four years' duration.

The question of Mosul oil is involved in this mandate and becomes of great significance in view of the recent withdrawal of the American trust, Standard Oil, from the Mosul group because Britain promised Germany twenty per cent of the production of this area.

Locarno Comes Up.

Altho a separate order, the ratification of the Locarno pacts cannot be separated in the field of international diplomacy from the mandate for Irak because it was thru the Locarno pact which provided for Germany's entrance into the league of nations that the oil deal was made as a bribe to Germany for her support in the league council, where she will receive a permanent seat and vote in the interest of Britain.

It is not expected that there will be any serious difficulty in ratifying the pacts, the some opposition will be encountered from the laborites of the Clyde.

Lady Astor was present, waiting for the doors of parliament to open so she could get a prominent seat well up in front in order to continue her favorite pastime, basking in the limelight. People are speculating on the attitude of this American born matron when the break comes between Britain and the United States.

To Pardon Criminals.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 15.—Governor "Ma" Ferguson, who is threatened by impeachment for "mismanaging" state funds, is laying plans to pardon 100 criminals in Texas jails on Thanksgiving Day.

Abandon Hope for Miners.

CALGARY, Alberta, Nov. 15—Hope has been abandoned for three miners entombed by an explosion in a new prospect coal shaft at Kirkpatrick.

AS WEE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

the Jews, Jesus is their visible means of support . . .

THE meeting got under way and the local klegale introduced a lecturer he went by some weird name who told of his exploits in a New Jersey city, which was infested by Jewish jawbreakers, Irish policemen and Roman catholic priests. He cleaned them out after a hard tussle and was then looking for more worlds to conquer . . .

NEEDLESS to say the name was Imperial Priests, policemen and pawnbrokers will be waging stone and cannon this side of Communism. After the lecturer finished, the local klegale read a letter from this same Stephenson, who is now west-need of life imprisonment. It was addressed to the members of the klan in the United Mine workers' Union. The letter was to be distributed to cooperate with the employers and to take a determined attitude against strikes, and to form mine committees for the prevention of strikes. Stephenson was at that time a large mine owner . . .

WITH the aid of the K. K. K. machine Stephenson was able to dominate politics. He amassed wealth. He built himself a yacht that was reported to have cost $250,000. His home in Indianapolis was a palace and his cellar would make the teeth of the driest prohibition agent water. It was stocked with the rarest of wines and the choicest of liquors. Stephenson was an ardent prohibitionist a need for law and order and a determined crusader for the sanctity of the home. But alas, poor Stephenson! Perhaps the devil tempted him once too often. Perhaps the pegs of Barney were one of his spells around him. Whatever the trouble was, this hundred per cent American tired of the pleasant paths of seduction and wandered into more dangerous fields. He is in the toils. But it anybody thinks that his present condition will convince a kluxer that their former dragon is not beloved of the lord, they simply don't know the first thing about the mechanism of a moron's mind . . .

THE Chicago klan held an organization meeting recently in a hall near Kedzie and North avenue. An "allen" found his way in by invitation. The local organizer—who gets three dollars per head for every new member—made an eloquent speech and then called for applications. During his speech he praised the mothers of the race to the skies and deprecated anybody who would take any steps without consulting his mother. When he called for joiners all those present in the hot sheet order arose except the unfortunate "allen." The klegale asked him why he refused to join. He answered: "After listening to your eulogy of the mothers of the race, I have been convinced that I should not make application to join even your noble order without my mother's consent" . . .

THE klegale's eyes filled with tears and his voice trembled with emotion as he patted the "allen" on the back and said, "Oh my, I wish there were millions like you." "So do I," murmured the alien fervently. Everybody else in the hall who was not already enrolled paid ten dollars for the privilege of mouthing some idiotic phrases, scattering dust in the eyes of the open air, cursing the pope, the Jews and the Negroes. This is the klan and former grand dragon Stephenson is a worthy representative of it . . .

IF a tree-born Italian subject takes the liberty of calling Premier Mussolini a dunihell, he may receive thirty months in prison. This is the latest move of the gentleman whose debt mission received so much consideration a few days ago at the hands of our republican administration. The latest move is to clamp down the alleged attempt to assassinate the assassin, was nothing else but a dodge to cover up the murder of the socialist deputy Matteotti by Mussolini's ruffhouts. With the loan which Mussolini expects to get from the House of Morgan, backed by the United States government, the fascist chief will be able to maintain his power for some time to come . . .

THE American government refuses recognition to Soviet Russia because ninety per cent of the population have imposed a dictatorship on about the ten per cent that formerly owned the country and all its wealth. But towards Italy where the dictatorship is of the many by the few, our government extends the hand of friendship filled with dollars. After all it is not a question of dictatorship that prevents our capitalist government from recognizing the workers' and peasants' government. It is the kind of dictatorship.

Victimize Foreign-Born Workers

(Continued from page 1)

the trustees are dead and the third, with the $25,000 still in his possession, and for which no accounting is made, is a bartender at the Moose club.

The miners wander ocassionally in and when they will get their money back but no one has the temerity to put the question in view of the known consequences of such an act.

The surviving "trustee" continues to dispense liquor to the patrons of the Moose club, drives a big car and is a highly respected citizen whose support is much sought after by ambitious politicians around election time.

Tho 26 churches of Mahanoy City have been mentioned. They are of various denominations but the catholic church is dominant. Its influence is everywhere but the ku klux klan has its followers as well. So dominant is the religious atmosphere and activity that it overshadows the class issues to a large extent. It is in this little valley where the crime is on as many buildings that the reaction of workers against the mulcts and aims of its followers which brings them to sympathy with the deranre of the equally vicious klan can be understood.

Cross and Double Cross.

A Russian miner whose sympathies are with the left wing told me that "My two buddies are klansmen and I don't see so much bad in their fight on catholic church. Priest fool you every-thing he hear 'bout miner."

As in Scranton, the lack of all working class education in the ranks and the suppression of all class issues in time of peace and strike by the union officialdom seems to be preparing in the whole anthracite territory a religious war in which all further divide the workers.

FURRIERS' LOCAL FINDS OUT WAY TO GET RESULTS

Gives Left Wingers a Free Hand

The left wing furriers of Local 15 are pleased at the success they have with aiding the union when the business agent, Millstein, is out of the way.

This worthy, while absent at the convention allowed the left wingers to do a good job with the Lewitz shop on the south side, where the workers had been working overtime for no extra pay for some three years.

Millstein could never get around to the Lewitz shop, and even when the matter was supposed to be placed in his hands, he was much too busy playing the politico. And then, besides, Mr. Lewitz is the uncle of the labor editor of the Forward. So why should one reactionary bother another one?

But the left wingers took advantage of Millstein's absence to do something. And what they did was this. They made Mr. Lewitz pay $350 back pay for the overtime he had made the workers put in, and the shop is all in good shape now, thanks both to the left wingers of Local 15 and the absence of Business Agent Millstein.

EXBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 15. Weavers at Wamsutuck Mills are striking against the introduction of the multiple loom system. The employers tried to increase the number of looms operated from six to eight per worker.

'LET THE MINERS BREAK THEIR OWN STRIKE,' IS VIEW OF CAL COOLIDGE

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 16—It is not at all a secret, in fact it is being the boast of the Coolidge administration that it has no reason for interfering in the anthracite coal strike so long as the miners' union scabs on itself by mining bituminous coal.

A nationally known press service in the capital sent out papers in sending out the following frank admission of thus and given to the operators by the union in the following words:

"With the bituminous mines working full blast, and thus fore stalling anything approaching a national fuel crisis, President Coolidge and his advisers this year determined to be spectators instead of principals."

ENGLISH MARINE UNION SUPPORTS UNITY MOVEMENT

Workers Greet Purcell Meet in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Albert A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of the Trade Unions in behalf the fellow-ter pressure from British workers, assured president of the Amalgamated Marine Workers of England, in regard to the campaign for world trade unity unity.

Strive for Unity.

"I am of the opinion after the seven weeks' experience of international trade unionism in the war, that there is still a certain percentage of Monday international war prejudice still rampant in the international trade union movement," Purcell said, "and efforts are to be pressed and published daily orators with the object of trying to influence the workers internationally, and that the opposite is the attitude in international unionism of the rank and file. Whilst such conduct is allowed to continue international trade union unity will not be difficult, but almost impossible to obtain. The move of the British Trades Union Congress to try and deal with this great problem must commend itself to every genuine trade unionist no matter what his nationality may be.

"The British trade union movement is the parent of the great international movement, and it must be allowed itself to be put out of the house by one or two very naughty and rebellious grant children. Since 1918 it has done its duty to its offspring both loyally and generously, and all that it is asking is for unity, loyalty and comradeship in return. I, therefore, wish your effort every success, and will certainly do my bit to bring about international unity amongst all countries."

Escaped Youth Leader Describes Zankov Terror

MOSCOW, Nov. 15. After his escape from the persecutions of the Zankov police, Comrade Russin, the secretary of the central committee of the Young Communist League of Bulgaria, has arrived in Moscow. On the question about the terror and the spirit of the Annasses, he said the following:

"The first period of the most bloody terror which humanity has known has not yet ended. Zankov prepares a new bloody campaign and we know that our arrested comrades are threatened by death without trial. Zankov said in parliament that the terror must root out the Communist movement completely. Zankov will continue to maintain the atmosphere of murder, because the situation of the working class and the peasantry is terrible. The wages are ridiculously small, the prices terribly high and almost in all workers' families the perpetuations had robbed them of one of their dead earners."

Padlock Elks' Club.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16. The New York headquarters of the Elks' Club, Lodge No. 1, consented to a "peace padlock" for six months

DELEGATES TO C. F. OF L. FIGHT SAKLATVALA BAN

Fight Non-Concurrence After Delay

(Continued from page 1)

Subsequent to the barring of Saklatvala, the resolution of protest was introduced in the Chicago Federation of Labor signed by delegate Andrew Overmund, the speeches made by many delegates supporting the resolution at that time showed that they clearly perceived the dangers to the working class in the collaboration of Mr. Joynson Hicks, the representative of British imperialism, and Secretary Kellogg representing American imperialism.

To them proof had been furnished that, despite the gathering war clouds on the world horizon, in opposing the interests of the workers, the various national capitalist groups are quite capable of acting unitedly.

A Workers' Representative

Saklatvala, an avowed Communist had announced the purpose of his coming to United States as one of making propaganda for the interest of his class and these delegates accepted the proposal of referring the resolution of protest to the executive board with the understanding it would be sure of being endorsed. On per haps it ramped and reincubated.

After several weeks' delay, the executive board, however, recommended nonconcurrence.

Last Sunday, Anton Johannsen, delegate of Carpenters' Local No. 1367 protested this action, stating that he did not want to become a party to joint designs of the representatives of the British and American imperialism, that the issue involved was primarily one of free speech which the Chicago Federation of Labor must at all times fight for.

Delegate McCabe, of Painters' Local No. 147, joined his protest together with delegate Walz of Structural Iron Workers No. 1 and others who all stated that they had been led to believe that the intention in proposing to refer the resolution to the executive board would mean favorable action with perhaps some changes in phraseology.

The same also spoke stating that international working class solidarity demands that the Chicago Federation of Labor puts itself on record opposed to the high-handed exclusion of Secretary Kellogg and the endeavors of Wall Street to unite world capitalism against the working class and its representatives.

Delegate McVey, of the Lathers' Union, while trying to defend the executive board still believed the action had been unwise and even admitted that Chicago Federation of labor was going backward, particularly on the labor party issue.

Some of the members of the executive board spoke, others failed to their support. For instance Delegate Flora and Ben Ferls who made no effort whatever to defend the board action but merely indulged in attacks on Communists.

Peak of Reaction

The peak of reaction, however, was reached in the speech made by President Fitzpatrick. From start to finish it made against the Communists, with no explanations of why Chicago Federation of Labor should become a tool of world imperialism by rejecting the protest resolution against the barring of the British working class representative, Saklatvala.

"Good Communists," said Fitzpatrick, "while bringing resolutions here seemingly for the workers are using this hall and this audience for their propaganda and are using all means to destroy us."

This is the stuff usually peddled by labor fakers from the very highest down to the petty officials who run trade unions and that criticism of them or their wrong policies is an attack upon the unions.

What They Do.

The Communist Party and its members in trade unions or in delegate bodies has definitely declared its intention to fight relentlessly against all the so-called trade union leaders who by their actions collaborate with the bosses and directly oppose the interests of the rank and file members of the unions.

President Fitzpatrick by his stand against this protest resolution has once more taken a step against international working class solidarity.

Can't Fool Them Forever

The sentiment in the Chicago Federation of Labor clearly demonstrated that it is becoming increasingly difficult to fool the workers by the statements that a good proposal coming from the Communists thereby becomes a bad proposal.

It is precisely the complete failure of the present trade union leadership to voice the needs of the organized workers, to bring forward a militant program for the strengthening of their ranks for more effective fight against capitalism and the growing exploitation which necessarily that the Communists stand up and fight against this failure and propose the measures which are needed. The measures which will not only serve as a means to gain temporary relief, but will increasingly strengthen the working class and, lead it to ever greater struggle.

Democratic Differences Must Help Build Labor's Class Political Action

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, new political alignments are threatened in the democratic party as a result of renewed efforts by Tammany Hall in New York City to fasten its grip nationally upon the party organization and win the 1928 convention. It is the duty of the workers and farmers to take every possible advantage of the divisions that may arise to break new masses of labor away from this political wing of Wall Street and to win them for independent political action.

* * * *

Tammany Hall is in a dominant position in the democratic party thru its recent overwhelming victory in New York City. Tammany's recognized leader, Al Smith, presidential timber, was not slow to act. He immediately sent his newly elected mayor, "Jimmy" Walker, on a holiday into "the Solid South." The reception and entertainment provided at Atlanta, Georgia, under official democratic auspices, was beyond expectations. John S. Cohen, the democratic national committeeman, did the honors successfully, adding to the occasion with an editorial in his own "Atlanta Constitution," one of the chief capitalist newspapers of the South. The editorial states the Tammany hopes when it urges southern democrats to turn their backs on the radical democrats of the west and throw in their lot with the conservative democrats of the north and east.

This is an ambitious program. The Tammany Hall outfit, with its following in New England, the Taggart machine in Indiana, and the Brennan organization in Illinois, present a wet, Catholic front, while the southern democracy is dry and pro-klan. These would look like insurmountable differences. But evidently some basis of operation has been found. No doubt the common conservatism of the democrats in both sections, aided by the industrialization of the south, with a resultant influx of foreign-born. It is certainly to the interests of Tammany Hall's ambitions to straddle both the liquor and religious issues nationally, thus overcoming this obstacle. What it may do locally is an entirely different story.

* * * *

This north-east-south coalition leaves the "radical west" out in the cold. The triumph of the former in a national convention must mean the splitting away of elements in the west; workers and farmers who have struggled to develop their independent political power on various occasions in the past. This is the west that helped build the agricultural bloc in congress, but some of the states, like Colorado and Montana, have a considerable industrial population, workers who have fought militant struggles. This is also true of Washington and California.

It is not an accident that William Bouck, president of the Western Progressive Farmers of the State of Washington, for instance, is now planning a tour of Montana. Evidently Montana has had its fill of Senator Walsh, chairman of last year's democratic national convention in Madison Square Garden, in New York City. The same for Senator Wheeler, who tried to break up the farmer-labor movement in Montana as part of his duties as vice-presidential candidate on the LaFollette ticket. But the Montana farmer-labor movement proved stronger than the LaFollette-Wheeler combination. The Ford myth has also evaporated in the west, another aid toward the clearing of the political skies. Thus a farmer-labor conference has been held in Oklahoma, while others are planned for Arkansas and Texas.

* * * *

Even the north-east-south alliance of democrats cannot prove a stable proposition. Tammany Hall, Taggart, Brennan build their power on the foreign-born vote and middle class support thru a pretense to "radicalism." Al Smith and Hylan in New York, like Mayor Dever, of Chicago, always parade as "progressives," even as "friends of labor." The alliance with the former slave-holding aristocracy of the south must unmask this double-dealing aggregation that has its Wall Street connections just as surely as the republican party, only in lesser degree.

New political alignments are pending. Class conscious workers and farmers must see to it that every possible advantage is taken of all developments to build for independent political action of the oppressed thru the formation of a labor party, and the alliance of the growing bloc of exploited farmers with it.

Oregon Senator Wants Ship Board to Protect Pacific Coast Swindle

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Senator McNary of Oregon, registered a vigorous protest to President Coolidge today against abolishing the shipping board. McNary, speaking for the shipyard owners of Portland and the Pacific coast wants to retain the present regional members because he thinks one-man control might work to the disadvantage of the Pacific coast.

The great difference between the two speeches and meetings became a topic of common observation.

Professor Harry Dana, who attended both meetings, remarked that Purcell had twice as many people who had paid times the enthusiasm as a Henderson elite gathering.

"The working class everywhere should be bound together by such ties of solidarity and common interest that any section of it in any part of the world moving forward should have the complete support of our class as a whole," declared Purcell. "This action has now to Russia, and equally to China and India." This declaration brought a storm of applause swelled only by the demonstrations given the speaker when he closed a similar appeal to the workers of this country to join the ranks of the world movement and to stand by Soviet Russia.

Sylvester McBride chairman for both Henderson and Purcell closed the meeting with a fine tribute to Purcell and his mission here.

Purcell asked the workers of Boston to aid in the sending of a labor delegation to Russia.

Fear Lynching.

CENTERVILLE, Md., Nov. 16. An extra guard was thrown around the Centerville jail to prevent threatened attempts to lynch Joshua Tiller, 25, Negro, charged with criminal assault upon a four-year-old white girl.

Railroad Employe Dies.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 16.—Frank O. Tiffany, 64, Wabash railroad employe on trains between Chicago and Detroit, who was taken ill on his run two weeks ago, is dead at the railway employes' hospital here. Tiffany suffered a heart attack

King Tut in Cold-Box.

CAIRO, Nov. 16.—Untold wealth has been found in the coffin of King Tutankhamen. An official communique announces that even the coffin itself is of pure gold.

BOSTON LABOR JAMS HALL AT PURCELL MEET

Trades Unionists Want World Unity

(Continued from page 1)

Arthur Henderson, was jammed to the doors on Sunday by workers mostly trade unionists, who cheered Albert A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, the best ovation of his American tour. The great difference between the two speeches and meetings became a topic of common observation.

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SOCIETY DAME DRUNK; TAKES SHOE POLISH

Capitalist Morality a It Is

One of the society ladies from t South, a Mrs. Florence Manley Has of Birmingham, Ala., died in Chicag yesterday in a local hospital, aft swallowing a quantity of liquid sh polish. The lady, escorted by a bea elor, John Cashin, connected wi the Pullmen Couch Co., had rep ered at the Plaza Hotel. It is charge under the husband's name as "M and Mrs. Walter Hood."

The pair had proceeded to the Pla Hotel, after an alleged drinking part in Cashin's rooms at the Ambassa or Hotel. The gentleman said h had criticized the lady for "drinkin too much" and thereupon "to sen her home" if she did not stop it.

Another Party.

It seems that Cashin spent a time in a continuous round of partie After the "party" at his rooms, h took the lady about midnight to th Plaza where they had a secon "party" there after that hour he la for the fashionable Drake Hot where he was scheduled for "party" with the members of th Olympia Fields Golf Club.

At three o'clock in the morning th gentleman telephoned to the Plaza t learn how his drinking companion o the early evening was holding up u der the strain, when he was informe she was dying.

The gentleman arrived at the hot and was arrested. The lady with $1 00 worth of jewelry was taken to th hospital where she died.

Family Noncommittal.

Mr. Walter Hood, the husband fro Birmingham, Ala., arrived in Chicag Hood is attorney for various corpor tions, including the Alabama Powe company, and is wealthy. His rel tives had nothing to say other tha the couple "seemed to be getting a all right."

Cashin said he was a friend of th family and that he registered wit Mrs. Hood, as matter of "convenience so he could visit her without inte ference. The explanation was supe flous.

It is only the few instances of th sort that come to light that enable the working class to get a glimp of the dissolute lives of the parasit bourgeoisie.

Worker Escapes Burnin to Death When Tank o Molten Glass Explode

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16.—One ma narrowly escaped death and $300,00 damage was caused thru the breakin of a tank of molten glass at the fa tory of the Technical Glass Co. Fire followed the blast and destroye the plant. A. L. Andrews, an electr cian, was burned but not fatally

Druse Rebels Capture Another Syrian Tow

BEIRUT, Syria, Nov. 15. Rebel Druses have captured the village Merdejoyoun in a fierce battle wi Senagalese soldiers of the French fo ces, word arrived today. It is feare that the inhabitants of Syria Mo than almost French soldiers are r ready in Syria and thousands a pouring in every week in the despe ate drive against the national stru gle for freedom.

Federal Embargo to Create Flower Tru

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16. Many o nomists of the federal department culture are considering an embargo the importation of narcissus bulbs after Ja 1, 1926, attended a hearing before th federal horticultural board of the d partment of agriculture as voted strenuous objection to the decree.

Burglars Rob Safe.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 16. While a workmen were engaged all night removing a barber shop to a new l cation, burglars entered a meat ma ket next door in the heart of the D ville district today, removed the sa from the front office to a rear roo and battered it to pieces escapin with $1,000.

Fellows Dodges Pease.

ASHLAND, N. H. Nov. 16.—"Bel Fellows, escaped Tennessee convict breaks through a cordon of two company of national guardsmen, led by Gov John G. Winant, sheriff deputies an posses of citizens after the searchlef tore the mountains and the woods of Meredith.

Discover Leprosy Case.

BRENT France, Nov. 16. Tw cases of leprosy were discovered here Marlene Dippel and a male from the vessel "New Caledonia" victims of the disease have been is lated by the authorities. Every pr caution was being taken to prev further outbreaks.

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
(R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose Is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions Into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

ED INTERNATIONAL LAUDS FRENCH SECTION FOR STRIKE AGAINST WAR IN NORTHERN AFRICA AND SYRIA

MOSCOW, Nov. 16.—The following telegram sent by the executive bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions to the French C. G. T. U. praises the French workers for their strike against the wars in Morocco and Syria and bitterly condemns the strikebreaking role of the C. G. T. of France, a section of the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions:

"The executive bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions sends warmest greetings to all French workers who took part in the protest strike against the wars in Morocco and in Syria. This protest strike was an earnest warning to the ruling class of France and in all other countries. It means that the year 1911 has gone forever. With the aid of the Communist Party and the unitarian trade unions the broad masses of the French proletariat have grasped the significance of the military adventurings of the third republic. On the 13th October they declared this publicly in ringing tones. This protest strike which met with the bitter resistance of all bourgeois sections, represents great progress in the French working class movement.

Unmask Bourgeois "Democracy."

"During this strike the bourgeois democracy showed its real national christ face and gave those workers who still believed in the left bloc and the bourgeois democracy a necessary and inevitable lesson. The socialist part and the reformist C. G. T. played a particularly disgusting role in the strike. They acted as open unashamed strikebreakers. It is difficult to say whether the fascists or the reformists have altered most shamefully their attitude upon the [illegible] workers. It is however clear that the Communist Party and the unitarian trade unions were faced with a united front of the bourgeoisie from the anarchist Leon Daudet to the reformist Leon Jouhaux. Strikebreaking is always sound and shameful archery. The strikebreaking line is and carried on their business in the dark, pocketing their 30 pieces of silver the while, they did not dare to do their work openly and tried to take a principle out of their strikebreaking.

Reformists Play Strikebreakers.

"But the French reformists under the leadership of Leon Jouhaux, the vice-president of the Amsterdam International there altered all this. They offered themselves publicly as strikebreakers and sabotaged the strike also by side with the police and fascists. In their descent, the reformists have sunk to the level of strikebreakers and play their role openly. Despite the wild campaign of calumny carried on by the bourgeois fascist and reformist press, despite the organized efforts to break the strike, hundreds of thousands of workers have had the courage to defy the bourgeois fascists-reformist line and to bring their protest and scorn into the faces of their enemies.

"Let the French bourgeoisie rage, let the French reformists discredit themselves completely, but from it about you, nothing can hide the fact that it was the Communist Party and the unitarian unions alone which carried on a political struggle against the robber colonial war, and that honest workers in the reformist organizations took part in the strike, despite the direct orders of their leaders.

Workers Did Duty.

"The French section of the Red International of Labor Unions has done its duty in accordance with the principles of the International. And the C. G. T. has also acted according to the principles of its international before strikebreaking.

"It would be interesting to learn the opinions of the International Federations of Trade Union in Amsterdam upon the attitude of its French section to the wars in Morocco and Syria.

"Long live the heroic strikers!

"Down with the strikebreakers!"

OHIO MINE LOCALS IN SUPPORT OF STRIKERS IN THE ANTHRACITE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEFFS, O., Nov. 16.—The United Mine Workers' Locals No. 1840 of Shantyside, Ohio, and No. 2526 of Neffs, Ohio, have passed a resolution in support of the anthracite strikers and against the intervention of either the federal or state government. Financial support was also pledged. These locals have 500 members and 300 members respectively.

I. W. W. COMBINES SMALL UNIONS IN RECRUITING BODY

Change to Go Upon a Referendum Ballot

The 12th general convention of the Industrial Workers of the World has, in the opinion of many members, taken a backward step toward the old "united locals" and away from the industrial form of organization, in the adoption of a resolution turning the smaller industrial unions into what is called a "general recruiting union."

This action was taken despite a strong sentiment existing in the convention itself against "mass unionism" as was shown by the argument upon another resolution of similar tendency but less definite, which aimed to abolish the office of branch secretary in favor of the setting up of joint secretaryships, such secretaries to be credentialed direct from general headquarters.

Vote Down Joint Secretary Proposal.

The resolution proposing this joint secretary provision, was voted down by the delegates. In the debate upon it most of the delegates stated that it would tend to create a sort of mass unionism and take the attention off the creation of industrial unionism and would, in effect, make the I. W. W. a sort of political organization. Some held it would disrupt the industrial unions entirely.

In spite this clear view of the tendency against industrial unionism came the form the direction of joint secretarial proposal, the delegates, nevertheless failed to realize the same tendency when they adopted a resolution from the direction of the proposal for recruiting unions.

The counter proposal before the convention was for the establishment of local industrial unions direct to the general headquarters, and, of course, the beating of the small industrial unions as at present in a department under the supervision of the general headquarters.

The Recruiting Union Proposal.

The model on as adopted by the convention, subject to referendum, stands as follows:

"All industrial unions now in the department of the small industrial unions shall be merged together into one recruiting union, which shall be known as the general recruiting union of the I. W. W.

"2. The recruiting union shall be composed of existing locals of industrial branches and members at large.

"3. Industrial union branches shall consist of fifty or more members enrolled in any particular industry, in a certain locality.

"4. General recruiting union branches shall consist of seven or more members in any certain locality employed in those industries not under the jurisdiction of a chartered industrial union.

"5. Members at large shall be those members who are now or who in the future shall cease to become members of the I. W. W. and who live in the vicinity of a chartered industrial union branch or a G. E. B. branch.

"6. The members of the G. E. B. shall elect their own secretary-treasurer and except as otherwise stated, shall have the same rights as any chartered industrial union.

"7. The G. E. B. shall elect their own member to the G. E. B. of the I. W. W.

"8. Membership records shall be kept in the G. E. B. headquarters as usual, and according to industries that the exact membership in all industries shall be known at all times.

"9. Whenever a degree of organization of seven or more branches and at least 3,000 members attained in any industry, a convention shall be called and they shall be issued an industrial union charter."

Red Internationalist Viewpoint.

The above proposal originated in the conference of small industrial unions held November 1, where against it and the alternate proposal of local industrial unions, Harrison George, took the point of view of the Red International of Labor Unions.

This views holds that in the industrial where the I. W. W. is really a propaganda group among workers already organized, which I. W. W. unions and the workers with the revolutionary left wing of the unions organized around the Trade Union Educational League, carrying on the work of the workers by constructive work in and for the existing union, while simultaneously leading them on to militant unionism and to the goal of proletarian revolution.

This view did not contend that the small industrial unions should be liquidated [illegible] but did at regular times their members gave up their I. W. W. cards but that, as people's minds began to change, they should become conscious factors in uniting the workers in existing industrial unions where the unions, which antagonized the whole labor movement and should, instead, seek the realistic road to the [illegible] organizing on the job in the industry, completely organized and revolutionary in action.

Would Injure Industrial Union.

The recruiting union, it was pointed out in the small industrial union convention, would tend not only to hold up the industrial unions but would, as a pirate upon the real industrial unions, it would have no genuine economic base in industry and would have only members into it who actually belonged in functioning industrial union branches.

This view, however, had no spokesman among the delegates of the present general convention.

Russian Woodworkers Send 500 Roubles to Strikers in Jugoslavia

MOSCOW, Nov. 16.—The Russian Woodworkers' Union has decided to send 500 roubles to the striking woodworkers in Jugo-Slavia.

NEW YORK UNITED TEXTILE UNION PROTESTS POLICE INTERFERENCE IN HILLCREST SILK MILL STRIKE

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Knitted Garment Workers' Union, Local 55, United Textile Workers, of New York City protests the interference of the police in the strike of the Hillcrest silk mill workers and the fining of Weisbord, organizer of the United Front Textile Committees of West New York, in the following resolution addressed to the mayor of the city of West New York, N. J.:

"Dear Sir:

"The following resolution has been passed by this organization:

"Whereas we have been informed that two pickets, textile workers of the Hillcrest Silk Mills of West New York have been arrested for picketing the Hillcrest Silk Mills, thus denying the right of labor to peacefully picket a plant on strike, and

"Whereas we have been further informed that violence has been used by the police of West New York against the workers and against the organizer of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers, and

"Whereas Brother Weisbord, the organizer of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers of West New York has been arrested on a trumped-up charge of disorderly conduct in connection with the activity in the strike, be it

"Resolved by Local 55 of the United Textile Workers that we protest against these actions against organized labor, and be it further

"Resolved that copies of these resolutions be sent to the press and to the mayor of West New York."

1917 WAGE CUT SCALE FOLLOWS STARVATION CURE

But Militant Miners Follow T. U. E. L.

By TOM RAY

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 16. With conditions growing worse in the Pittsburgh district, the Pittsburgh Coal company has announced up to 3 mines under the 1917 scale the Bellevue at Farmington and the one known as "No. 10" at Library, Pa., which is the largest coal mine owned in this district.

Reports are current that some [illegible] to be [illegible] the [illegible] of the U. M. W. of A. [illegible] have also been [illegible] to accept the [illegible] [illegible] the Smith administration and the [illegible] of the Lewis machine, [illegible] the 1917 scale movement, led by the renegades E. S. McCullough and Wm. Hadaje.

If correct, the miners have made a good fight, but which we consider seriously was made too long after the [illegible] starvation. Many miners have become discouraged over the long pull by victory.

With the possible of the A. F. of L. convention and nothing done on behalf of the miners by the most unscrupulous fakers in all history, the proceedings of that convention proves conclusively that there is no hope under their rule for the workers of America.

William Green says we are not an industrial nation and that the time is no opportune for any changes in the A. F. of L. The Lewis-Brophy gang are tearing the guts out of the U. M. W. of A. the backbone of the A. F. of L. and nearly every other union suffering the attack of the capitalist class.

But the militant minority goes forward, the small in numbers, under the leadership of Foster which will come out of the struggle stronger, along with his fatter brothers who have to be wheeled around Atlantic City's swell hotels by colored workers [illegible] the [illegible] sum or 20 cents an hour.

Given the miners [illegible] the leadership of the T. U. E. L. for their [illegible] needs, while they have nothing but contempt for you and your kind, who serve the bosses while the miners live in despair.

ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED IS U. L. C. SLOGAN

Maintenance and Power Workers Organize

By PATRICK J. McLELLAN

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 16.—A well attended mass meeting of building maintenance and power plant workers was held at Labor Temple, at which Chester W. Bixby of the United Labor Council of Greater New York; J. P. Congress of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, Thomas Hicker (formerly of the Australian Transport Workers and J. O. Bentall, were the principle speakers. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Amalgamated Public Service Workers' Union, which announces that other meetings will follow in various sections of the city.

Plans have been laid to organized the unorganized workers who constitute the big majority of the workers in the industry and amalgamate the existing unions in the industry into one industrial union, covering all workers in light heat and power plants throughout New York City.

In addition to the mass meetings in different sections of the city special educational meetings for the members of the union will be held every two weeks at the union headquarters at 156 East 81 St., the office for the drive is open daily at 350 East 81 St. Announcement for the second mass meeting will be made in a few days.

Attempt to Unionize Negro Laundry Workers

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A campaign to organize the Negro laundry workers into the union has started in Harlem, where thousands of Negro workers work 10 to 12 and 12 hours a day for a small wage.

The trade union committee for organizing Negro workers, as a first step in its campaign to unionize the laundry has started to agitate for the union in the fraternal societies and churches. It is also using a moving picture film to bring home to the Negro workers the necessity of organization.

The laundry bosses have taken away the Saturday half-holiday that the laundry workers at one time enjoyed in Harlem, which the union promises to restore.

The committee plans to organize the Negro teamsters and chauffeurs in Harlem and also the painters that decorate and redecorate homes and stores, after the drive on the laundry workers.

Machine and Speed Up Disemploys Workers and Lowers the Wage

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 16.—That the advances of machinery and the speed-up systems are putting workers in the unemployed army while working those remaining on the job at life-wrecking speed, is shown by the testimony of employers of non-union shops in this city.

Seven hundred men in a nut and bolt factory are doing as much work as 1,250 men did in 1920. Other losses report the same trend. Wages, however, are about the same or less than five years ago.

PAINTERS AMONG THE FEW UNIONS GETTING RAISE

And Then Living Costs Are Going Up Too

By LELAND OLDS.

Union painters have continued to advance their wages since 1925, according to the report of the U. S. department of labor on union wages and hours, in 13 of the 40 cities covered by the report union rates for painters May 1, 1925, were materially higher than in 1924. In not a single city did the Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers take a cut.

Extending the comparison back to 1920 we find the painter's minimum hourly rate raised in 27 of the 40 cities while 4 cities show lower wages than in 1920. Some of the increases were considerable including a gain of 31¾c per hour in Pittsburgh and 20c in Cincinnati. In general the union has materially improved the living standards of its members the last 5 years.

Painters have the 44-hour week or better in every city except Richmond where 48 hours is still the rule. They lead the other crafts with a 40-hour week in Boston, Newark, New York, Portland, Scranton and Seattle. Since 1913 hours have been reduced in 19 cities.

Chicago tops the list in painter wages with a minimum of $1.50 an hour. Pittsburgh follows with $1.43¾ and New York with $1.313. Chicago has a gain of 20c over 1920 and 13¾c over 1913. Pittsburgh 25c and 16¾. The lowest painter rate is 55c in Charleston, S. C.

Minimum hourly rate for union painters in 15 cities in 1913, 1920 and 1925 were:

	1913	1920	1925
Baltimore	50-62½	$1.00	$1.00
Boston	.50	1.00	1.10
Chicago	.50	1.30	1.50
Cleveland	.50	1.125	1.25
Denver	.50	1.00	1.175
Detroit	.45	1.00	1.125
Kansas City	.50	1.00	1.25
Los Angeles	.50	.75	1.00
Minneapolis	.50	1.00	1.00
New Orleans	.50	.75	.85
New York	.50	1.125	1.313
Philadelphia	1.00	1.00	1.00
St. Louis	.50	1.00	1.00
San Francisco	.62½	1.00	1.011
Seattle	.62½	1.00	1.125

Union painters scored increases since 1924 in Baltimore, Birmingham, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Seattle and Washington. The rates of pay are materially below the average in Atlanta, Charleston, Salt Lake, Jackson ville, Manchester, N. H., Richmond and St. Paul. All except the last are either in the south or in low wage textile centers in the north and the rates are 50c or less per hour.

The average of the 40 cities was 84 cents May 1, 1925, compared with $1.02 in 1924, 87c in 1920 and 67c in 1913. The 5 per cent rise in 1925 over 1924, 11.6% over 1920 and 10.1% over 1913.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

The Two French Trade Union Congresses

Report by Comrade Lozovsky to the Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions.

THE present state of the French trade union movement is due to the general economic and political conditions in France as a whole. The outstanding feature of the present situation are the sharpening of the financial crisis and the political struggle in consequence of the colonial war. A general drive to the right is going on.

All in all French industry is making ends meet; there is no unemployment to speak of, the stream of foreign workers, now amounting to nearly three millions, flows on, allowing the industrials to extend and cut down industry as the need arises without complications. On the other hand, however, this immigration of foreigners is reducing wages and lowering the economic standards of the French working class and this is a question that is beginning to play a big role in the French workers' struggle to better their position and is now attracting serious attention.

WHAT are the basic features in France's position today? The most surprising thing is that there is not that confidence there was in her after-war prosperity. The masses are in a rather anxious frame of mind, lack faith in the government, and there is a feeling that the issues wars, the little colonial disputes in Morocco, Syria, and elsewhere, may possibly drag France into bigger conflicts and so directly affect the existence of the masses. Such a feeling of disquiet is making for an ideological crisis inside the right wing of the Labor movement, both socialist and trade union.

The French socialist party and the French General Confederation of Labor form the organic basis of the "left block" which is at the moment conducting a war which has never been popular while the reformists of the socialist fraternity are supporting the government in this war. This official support of the French government's war policy is abhorent to the masses and as a result some interesting phenomena have lately made their appearance in the French labor movement. Numerous congresses of workers and peasants have been held in France during the past three months, meeting in the Paris district, in Bordeaux, in the north and in the south.

THESE congresses have been representative of wide sections of the workers, including not only workers under the influence of the unitary and socialist unions, but non-party workers as well. It is difficult to state exactly how many workers were represented, but there was one thing these congresses did do and that was to attract fresh strata of the workers to participation in political life who had never hitherto taken any active part therein.

This series of congresses amply proves that there is a decidedly forward move taking place in the French labor movement, set going by the sharpening of the struggle of ideas going on inside the reformist organizations. Left socialist tendencies have appeared within the socialist parties, while a left wing opposition has been formed in the reformist Confederation of Labor, and which despite its unformed character, does reflect the dissatisfaction with the policy of the reformist trade union leaders to be seen in working class circles.

Coreation of Forces in the Trade Union Movement.

OUT of the twelve million workers and employees in France only one million are in the ranks of the two confederations of labor. In other words, only one-tenth of the workers of France are in any way organized in unions. The old historical traditions of the French labor movement are to blame for this state of affairs, there never having been big organizations or a trade union movement counting its members by the million. This is to be explained by the specific structure of the unions, their peculiar line of policy and by the fact that they have preferably organized only the active sections of the working class. The broad non-party masses with their passive attitude to political questions still continue on the whole to hold aloof from the trade union movement.

As far as membership goes, both confederations had much about the same number at their last congresses. For some few months prior to its congress our Unitary Confederation was by far the stronger, but before their congress the reformists did their utmost to get all reformist elements over to their side and on the eve of the congress the National Teachers' Union with 70,000 members joined the reformist Confederation of Labor, an event which had a great political effect.

IT must be noted that generally speaking our Unitary Confederation is steadily growing and becoming increasingly working class in character, whereas the reformist C. G. T. is falling increased by the enrolment of the civil service elements and clerks. The more C. G. T. moves to the right the more it attracts the conservative and reactionary elements in the labor movement.

The Unitary C. G. T. has some 500,000 members and the reformist about 800,000 at the same number. During the past year C. G. T. U. has not grown to any great extent numerically for many reasons: firstly, because our tactic is not to cause a break away of either individuals or whole organizations desirous of joining our Confederation of Labor from the reformist trade union movement. We advise them instead, to stick to the reformist confederation and carry out our tactics inside.

Again, the slow numerical growth of the C. G. T. U. is in a certain measures due to the fact that the French trade unions provide nothing in the way of strike or sickness benefits. The slow development of the C. G. T. U. is, however, compensated for by the growth of the left wing inside the reformist confederation.

The Two Congresses.

BOTH congresses were opened on the same day. And thereby hangs a tale. It was decided to hold the congress of the C. G. T. confederation of Labor in Bordeaux. But when the reformist Confederation of Labor announced that its congress would be held in Paris in September our comrades resolved to transfer their congress to Paris likewise hold it in September in order to have both congresses sitting simultaneously for the purpose of establishing contact and setting up a united front.

Thereupon the arrangements committee of the reformist confederation, fearful lest August 25th the latter's congress date so as not to have the other congress meeting alongside theirs. Determined to have both congresses sitting at the same time, the C. G. T. U. again altered its congress date. This put the reformists in a very awkward position since they would have had to change their congress date again, which would have shown that they were clearly afraid of the Unitary Confederation, so they decided to open their congress on the date originally fixed in spite of the fact that the C. G. T. U. was going to meet in congress on the same day.

THUS both congresses were opened in Paris on August 25th in different parts of the town. Our comrades had previously proposed to the reformists that the two congresses be held in the same building but in different halls so as to have a sort of fraternization, as it were, but the reformists declined to consider the proposal.

A general idea of the two congresses is to be gained from the reports of a correspondent of the bourgeois moderate paper, "Le Temps," who attended both. This is what he says:

"The Congress of the Unitary Confederation of Labor gives one the impression of a pre-war congress of the General Confederation of Labor. There are the same proletarian persons, the same speeches about revolution, the same talk of the overthrow of capitalism, exactly as if nothing had changed. With the reformist congress it was quite different. There it was to be seen that statesmen were in session, men for whom the interests of the community play a very great role."

This opinion of the bourgeois writer on such a reactionary paper sufficiently characterises the fundamental features of the two congresses.

THE first act of the C. G. T. U. congress was to invite the other congress proposing that a joint session be held to go into the question of unity, failing which it was proposed that a mixed commission be appointed for this purpose. It was further proposed that the reformists should hear a delegation from the unitary congress.

This proposal caused an uproar at the reformist congress and a battle began around the question of whether the delegation ought to be heard or not. Although the leaders were most decidedly against any such thing, the congress majority was in favor of giving the delegation a hearing.

This was made known to the C. G. T. U. congress our comrades in proof of the ardent French temperament, rose as one man and sang the International. They thought that since the reformists had decided to give them a hearing the majority were in favor of unity. But it is one thing to listen to a delegation and quite a different thing to adopt them.

* * *

THIS letter of the C. G. T. U. to the reformists was the start of a struggle of ideas at the congress of the reformist Confederation of Labor. The question of unity was not on their agenda as a separate question, but all the same out of the six days' proceedings three days were devoted to this burning question.

Unity can be left out of an agenda, but to pass the question over in silence is impossible.

All efforts to "unite" are [illegible] front in France have failed, in so far as its consolidation has had to depend on the reading [illegible] in the formal movement of unity, in a sense, however, to say that the attempts to establish the united front have produced no result as far as the masses are concerned.

THE workers' congresses, the creation of the central committee of action, the opening of the way, the struggle against the [illegible] plans, they have all led to unity of the Communist Party and the Unitary Confederation a [illegible] point for the dissident elements in the reformist movement.

What was the essence of the opposition at the [illegible] congress? When the votes were taken it came to count the [illegible] were found [illegible] represented [illegible] votes. However, they cover possessed [illegible] questions he [illegible] of unity. How ever, they cover possessed [illegible] questions he [illegible] a [illegible] opposition. The way it was [illegible] [illegible] by the leaders, [illegible] of conventional wire pulling and all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Organization Meetings | # Workers (Communist) Party | Resolutions Social Affairs

Pittsburgh Youth to Hold Anti-Education Week Demonstrations

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — The Young Workers League has arranged a series of meetings here to show up the boss character of American Education Week. The meetings are as follows:

805 James street, Speakers: Joseph Nor. 19, 8 p. m.—In. Soc. Lyceum, Solnitsky and Frieda Tryhar.

Nor. 22, 8 p. m.—Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller street. Speakers: Frieda Tryhar, Solnitsky and others.

Nov. 22, 8 p. m.—Finnish Hall, Monessen. Speaker: George Papcun.

Nov. 19, 7:30 p. m.—Home Theater, Daisy town. Speaker: George Papcun.

All workers are urged to attend these meetings.

Phila Juniors Protest Against Education Week

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 16.—working class children of Philadelphia will protest against American Education Week at the mass meeting and concert to be held at 521 York Ave., near 5th and Spring Garden St., on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 21 1926 at 4 p. m. All workers' children must attend this meeting. The meeting is held under the auspices of the Junior section of the Y. W. L. of Philadelphia.

An attractive program has been prepared by the Juniors.

Young Workers League as well as Junior speakers will address the meeting.

All workers must send their children to this meeting. Admission free.

A good book on Communism will make you a better Communist.

What Is Bolshevization?

By HERTZ BOURGIN.

Bolshevize your ranks!

Such is the mandate of the Communist International to the Workers Party, of America.

Bolshevization has thus been definitely placed on the agenda of our party. And the reorganization of the Workers Party on a shop nuclei basis is, practically, the first step toward the realization of the Comintern's mandate.

Bolshevization of the party means, of course, the inoculation of its membership with Bolshevism. And a question arises:

Is there our Workers Party a Communist one? Are not Communists Bolsheviki?

We come thus to the question: What is Bolshevism? Who is, by right, a Bolshevik?

There is a confusion in the minds of the general public as to the meaning of Bolshevism. And not only of the general public. There is enough of confusion in our ranks, too.

Many a comrade considers the essence of Bolshevism as devotion to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This is, truly, a wrong conception of Bolshevism. That devotion to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is an inseparable attribute of a Bolshevik, nobody will deny. But an attribute is not the substance of a thing. The substance of Bolshevism had existed prior to the very formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Besides, one may be a devoted friend of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, not necessarily sharing the doctrines of Bolshevism.

There are other comrades, who locate the essence of Bolshevism in the centralized form of a Bolshevist party mechanism and in strict party discipline. We have here a case of mistaking the outward, the indispensable form of a Bolshevist organization for the very soul of Bolshevism.

Still other comrades define Bolshevism as a capability of application, of past revolutionary experiences to present conditions, that even this capability is hardly satisfactory. Capability can be required from a leader, not from each and every Bolshevik. It is, in general, impossible to inculcate somebody with capabilities. They are inborn, not acquired by conviction or revolutionary ardor. Besides, the lack of this or that capability in the appreciation of a situation As a human being, the most illustrious Bolshevik has his limitations, and is not, consequently, immune against errors in the application of past revolutionary experience to a new situation

What are really the essential traits of a Bolshevik?

It goes without saying that a Bolshevik adheres to Marxian teachings and acts accordingly. Unlike the mensheviks, who contents himself with talking revolution, thus strikes, etc., a Bolshevik strives to materialize these precepts of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

In the second place a Bolshevik is always with the masses, participating in their everyday struggles. The Bolsheviki ultimately triumphed in Russia, altho not being in a majority, solely because of their close contact with the masses. The tremendous influence exhibited by the British Communists at Scarborough was gained by having had penetrated the workers' organizations.

Thirdly, a Bolshevik while penetrating the thick of the masses, does not, nevertheless, lend himself down to their standard. On the contrary, he goes to the masses with the purpose to elevate them up to his own revolutionary standard. While participating in the daily struggles of the working class, he does not fail to impress into them revolutionary issues.

Far and this is another characteristic of a Bolshevik a Bolshevik should not confine himself in terms of the revolutionary evolution. He does not let him self to be swayed from his path of activity by any non-objectivism of hour and for the slogan of a united front party. The importance of drawing the Negro workers, the most exploited of the working class, into the ranks of the revolutionary movement was emphasized and the American Negro Labor Congress cited as an example of a beginning towards this.

Against Loriism.

In closing Comrade Shatzar spoke of the bolshevization of the party pointing out that with the beginning of the movement rejoice at the ideological struggle within the party and, think that the party has become weak, but that quite to the contrary. It has grown stronger, having parted elements led by Lore and his followers of the right wing.

Sylvia Seletsch spoke for the Junior groups of Milwaukee, and pointed out that Leninism still lives today stronger than ever before in the power of movement to overthrow the capitalist system and called upon the workers to send their children to the Junior groups

Comrade Edwards, in speaking for the Young Workers League related his experiences in Soviet Russia and the wonderful achievement of Russian workers in building up their army, and their industries and administering them for the benefit of the toiling masses.

The Russian-Ukrainian choir sang revolutionary songs and the Funeral March in honor of Comrade Frunze, the former Red Army commander, and other revolutionary fighters who died in the struggle.

LaFollette movement and the S. P. for the purpose of a united front party.

MILWAUKEE CELEBRATES THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF BOLSHEVIK VICTORY

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 16.—An enthusiastic meeting of several hundred workers celebrated the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution in Milwaukee last Sunday evening. The audience was thoroly proletarian in character and viewed the celebration as an inspiration for the struggle against American imperialism. The program was opened by the singing of the International by the Freiheit Singing Society, which has developed into one of the best choirs in the city.

Comrade I. S. Shklar, speaking for the day, brought out the significance of the Russian revolution, pointing out that the Russian revolution stands today as a monument to the correctness of the Communist principles and the bankruptcy of socialdemocracy.

Plechanov and Lenin.

In 1905 Plechanov stated that the Russian workers should not take up arms but Comrade Lenin, in the face of reaction and temporary defeat, set out to draw the essential lessons of this revolution, pointing out that the Soviets were born from the revolutionary struggles and will become the historic form of proletarian class power." Comrade Shklar then led up to the 1917 revolution, when the Bolsheviks mobilized their forces and struggle the death blow not only to tsarism but also to the rule of the land owners and capitalism

The speaker further outlined the development of Soviet Russia in the past eight years and spoke of the tremendous strides on the economic field and in the socialization of the industries and agriculture

Trade Union Unity.

He also spoke of the revolutionary situation in England, Europe and the colonial countries, citing the movement for world trade union unity, and other manifestations of growing class consciousness of the workers of the world. The speaker pointed out the necessity of the American workers to rally to the support of the struggle against imperialism. The party in Wisconsin must carry on a fight against the treacherous middle class

Comrade Edwards, in speaking for the Young Workers League related his experiences in Soviet Russia and the wonderful achievement of Russian workers in building up their army, and their industries and administering them for the benefit of the toiling masses.

The Russian-Ukrainian choir sang revolutionary songs and the Funeral March in honor of Comrade Frunze, the former Red Army commander, and other revolutionary fighters who died in the struggle.

SECOND ISSUE OF 'LIVING' NEWSPAPER OUT SAT., NOV. 21

The second issue of the living newspaper "published" by the worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out next Saturday, Nov. 21, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. The first issue met with enthusiastic approval of the Russian workers of the city. Many new worker correspondents joined the Chicago group of the Novy Mir. About twenty authors will participate in the second issue. Admission is only 15 cents. If you understand the Russian language, come over. If not, tell some Russian friend about it.

Ukrainian and Polish Workers Hold Eighth Anniversary Meeting

The Ukrainian and Polish workers of Chicago held an enthusiastic celebration of the 8th anniversary of the Russian revolution at the Ukrainian Workers' Hall, at 1352 West Chicago avenue.

Comrade Kowalski, who spoke in Polish outlined the situation of the Communist movement thruout the world in general and in Poland in particular. He described how the Pilsudski government tortures Ukrainian, Russian and Polish class conscious workers.

He then appealed to the assembled workers to be more active in the party and carry on educational work among the masses. He also urged Workers (Communist) Party to join forces who were not members of the the organization

He was followed by Comrade Wargan, who spoke in Ukrainian

Following the talks by the two comrades a small play was presented called "A Picture From Life". The play depicted a scene in a Polish prison and acted mostly of all workers

NEWARK GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING MARKS PROGRESS IN REORGANIZATION OF PARTY

NEWARK, N. J. Nov. 16. The first general membership meeting of the Newark District to consider the problem of reorganization and bolshevization, was held on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at the Labor Lyceum, 504 So. 11th St., Newark. Ben Wells was invited to address the meeting on bolshevization and reorganization and explain the plans of the Central Executive Committee in these matters.

The packed house gave the present party situation and the steps most urgently necessary for the bolshevization of the party. Its dwelt particularly on the changes in function, structure and ideology necessary before the party would be ready on the road to and become a Bolshevik party, as described in the last theses within the party as a bolshevization crisis and pointed out that it had not yet been achieved. Agitated by the recently changed objective and lost its centers.

The structural differences and the difference in function between the old territorial branches and the new shop nuclei were then taken up in detail and all the problems of specific industries and categories of workers, of housewives and professionals, of foreign born workers and needle trades, etc., were gone into.

Misunderstood Work.

The general discussion revealed that the City Central Committee of Newark had entirely misunderstood the nature of reorganization and had planned to reorganize the whole district based on the international branch, the only change would therefore have been the partial removal of federation lines, but the territorial basis would have been kept. Comrade Wells explained this matter in detail and showed that the big factories in and around Newark made it an ideal industrial region for shop nuclei formation.

Organizational Activity.

In the name of the District Executive Committee of District No. 2, Comrade Wolfe described the plans now being worked out by the activities of the Newark section by creating a subdistrict there, by the District Executive Committee's paying more attention to the subcommittee by sending special comrades from time to time, and drawing in comrades from Newark to observe the higher work in New York City.

The next general membership meeting of Newark will take place some time in December. A more complete mobilization of the membership will be sought for and registrations will be taken and shop nuclei and working area sections will be formed at that meeting. When that meeting is called, it is imperative that every member of the party in Newark there are about 2000 be present if they do not want to run the danger of losing their party membership and being lost to the party. Special plans were suggested for a more complete mobilization at that meeting.

Hundreds Turned Away at New York American Education Week Meet

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 16.—The meeting arranged here by the Young Workers League against American Education Week was a great success on Sunday, Nov. 22 at 1347 Boston Road, Bronx, N. Y. There will be prominent speakers to address the meeting and all workers are invited

Juniors of Los Angeles Plan Excellent Concert

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16 What promises to be one of the most interesting entertainments of the year in Los Angeles, is a concert arranged by the Junior Section of the Young Workers League of Los Angeles. The first performance will take place on Saturday Nov 21st 2:30 p. m at the Cooperative Center Brooklyn & Mott Sts. This will be especially for Juniors and their friends. Admission will be free

On Sunday night, Nov. 22nd, 8:15 p. m in the same hall, adults will pay 25 cents admission. The program is worth many times that amount. More than 50 Juniors will participate. "Six Scenes," a skillfully "Dramatic" presentation in two acts, "A Day in a Factory" operetta, and "The Rose Bush," a play are some of the outstanding numbers.

The Juniors reflect in their concert the struggles against the capitalist system and system of America, which they are carrying on daily.

In the precious concerts the Juniors of Los Angeles have set a record for unusual merit

Karakhan Returns to China.

MOSCOW, Nov 16. L. Karakhan, the Soviet ambassador to China, has left for Peking after a stay of two months in Moscow.

HORTHY HANGMEN BRUTALLY BEAT AND TORTURE ARRESTED WORKERS

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Nov. 16.—(I. R. A.)—In contradiction to affirmations of the Hungarian government that in the police prisons Budapest no prisoners had been maltreated or tortured, the organ of Hungarian social-democrats, Nepszava, reports on October 7 under the title "The prisoners were seriously maltreated and tortured," the following about the fate of the arrested Communists, left socialists and Comrade Rakosi:

Give Lie to Horthy.

"For days the police has stated in a progressive like manner that not one of the suspected Communist prisoners had been maltreated, and that they were treated excellently. In contrast to this we have received reliable information that the officials of the state police who are working in the Budapest police presidium have not changed their character. The majority of the arrested have been tortured, beaten, trodden upon in the most revolting and inhuman fashion. The arrest engineer Josef Weiss was beaten mercilessly. If the lawyer of Josef Weiss would be allowed to enter the prison and speak with his client, he would see in his face the traces of the cruel beating. He would then see on the forehead of the secretary of the Vagi-group, Josef Mitterer, a long swollen bruise. One can explain away with any paragraph of the penal code why the neck of the arrested Bela Mahler is covered with the traces of strangling. Also the arrested Josef Papa was very seriously maltreated. These maltreatments were led by the notorious detective Kenyl who threw him to the floor, trod upon him, and, standing on his stomach, turned himself round on his heel. The arrested Nicolaus Petri was locked on his ears for six times. The arrested George Toth 18 charged with nothing but being the brother of the arrested socialist woman, Hamann When he protested against this treatment he was taken to a special cell and returned the next morning to his former cell in a terribly beaten state. on his cheeks and hands there were traces of terrible blows.

"Stefan Fritsch, the son of a wellto do factory owner, was terribly beaten, so there was not the least suspicion against him. Paul Vandor was beaten on his face and body. His screams were heard by a number of other prisoners. Ludwig Stommel washed off traces of blood in the prison toilet. In a similar way the prisoners, Stern, Gorgics, Zeiherl, Josef Winkler and Paul Juhasz were treated. The arrested Lucacs was hanged up by his feet and terribly beaten by the detectives. A brother of the arrested socialist woman, Hamann, who is seriously ill and suffers from asthma and a kidney, was taken to the police station out of bed, brutally treated, only because he refused to give information about the role played by his sister.

What British Mission Saw.

And after all these doubtlessly very exact and reliable there is a finale. The prisoners were driven together in one room and were confronted with a society, led by the vice-police-president, Hevesy. They declared this was the British mission. The gentlemen entered the room and before the open door stood detectives and policemen. Clubs, sticks and rubber clubs the prisoners knew already. The vice police-president pointed to the prisoners, with a great move and said 'None of you has been maltreated, isn't it so? None of you has been beaten, isn't it so? If anything has happened to anybody, he should say so now.'

"None of the arrested moved. With a fixed glance they looked at the door where the detectives and policemen were standing. The society looked for a moment at the sad figures and then left them with a kind goodbye to these witnesses the police refers now and asks them to state that the prisoners have not been maltreated."

Bourgeois Paper Confirms Story.

The bourgeois organ Vilag also confirms that the prisoners are being tortured. The minister of the interior is suing the paper for libel

OAKLAND UNIONS DEMAND REPEAL OF C. S. GAG LA

Building Trades A Only Whitney Pardo

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov 16.—Oakland Central Labor Council Carpenters' Local No. 982 h unanimously passed a resolution serting their support of Anita W ney, who faces prison as a result the recent decision of the U. S. supreme court, under a verdict ba on the California "criminal syndi law."

The resolution cites the reason this support as recognition of the v vices of Miss Whitney in fighting the workers in industrial disputes e leader spitefully in the interest her immediate and unconditional d tion demands of the state legislat that it speedily repeal the crim syndicalist law.

The Building Trades Council pas the same resolution, with the exc tion that it cut out the demand repeal of the law, thus making t action only a personal appeal for M Whitney.

The complete resolution has b adopted by Viking Lodge No. 59 Good Templars, also.

Arrest Four Hundred Workers and Peasant in Dalmatian Rai

BELGRADE, (IRA) Nov. 16.—four hundred workers and peasants in Dalmatia were placed u arrest and accused of membership the Communist Party, which is il in Jugo-Slavia. Forty persons will tried for high treason and for infri ment of the law on the safety the state, according to which m tership in organizations hostile to state is punished with twenty ye of hard labor or with death.

The arrests took place a few d before the convening of the Jo Slavian King in Dalmatia.

Biedenkapp to Speak in Yorkville, Nov. 1

YORKVILLE, O., Nov. 16.—Fred Biedenkapp will speak at a m meeting here on Sunday even Nov. 28, at 8 o'clock at the Min Hall.

FROM THE 3RD THRU 4TH CONVENTION

By C. E. Ruthenberg.

A review of the developments in the Workers (Communist) Party thru its second and third stage, and a summary of the various problems encountered from the first difficulties to the fourth convention.

10 CENTS.

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

Schedule of Courses at New York Workers' Scho

The Workers' School aims to prepare working men and women for more capable activity on behalf of their class in the unions, the Workers Party and other proletarian organizations. While workers of every description are admitted to most of the courses, the school is not "non-partisan." Its curriculum is based on the assumption that Marx and Lenin in their works and deeds have given the proletariat a science of understanding, organization and action which directs it along its march towards power and emancipation. To turn out "Marxist-Leninists" for leadership in the working class movement—that is the fundamental aim of the school.

All courses mentioned below are open to any worker qualified to take them, with the exception of courses marked "selected students only." Additional courses will be offered later where there is sufficient demand for them. The Workers' School will also undertake to establish branch schools in each important quarter of the city and in nearby cities where a course in the fundamentals of Communism and a course in English will be the basic courses offered.

The following courses are for selected members of the Workers Party only:

Party Training Course.

This course is for party functionaries, active trade unionists and leading party workers generally. To gain admission members must prove activity and sufficient previous preparation to qualify them for taking the course. Those in doubt about eligibility can confer with the director of the Workers' School. The training course will be given in three parts, each for a period of six months. It is limited to one night so that the most active workers can attend. It will consist of two groups of 25 workers each as follows:

Group I.—First three months. Marxism and Party History and Problems. Second three months, Leninism and Work in the Trade Unions.

Group II.—First three months, Marxism and Our Work in the Trade Union. Second three months, Leninism and Party History and Problems. Fee for the course: $4.00 every three months.

Marxism-Leninism — Instructor, Bertram D. Wolfe. Two three-months, once a week courses. Tuesday or Wednesday evening.

Party History and Problems—Instructor, Wm. W. Weinstone., Three months, once a week Tuesday evening.

Our Work in the Trade Unions—Instructor, Bert Miller. Three months, once a week Wednesday evening.

Group I. Begins November 17 at 7:30 to 10:30 p. m.

Group II. Begins November 18, at 6:30 to 9:30 p. m.

Shop Nuclei Training Course.

The Workers' School will train one worker of each shop nucleus, preferably the organizer, to lend political discussions. It will be given in the form of a course in the "Fundamentals of Leninism" in which the theory and practice of Leninism in their concrete application to the American party in general and the needs and problems of the shop nucleus in particular. The course in the several school will both deal with the matter taught in every shop nucleus and the manner of teaching it or leading the discussion. The shop nucleus will select the comrade to take the training course, exact attendance from him and pay his fee.

Shop Nucleus Training Courses—Begins November 18, instructor, Jack Stachel. Two courses given every other week for a period of six months. One will take this course on alternate Wednesday evenings, the other group on alternate Friday evenings. Fee $2.50 every three months, paid by the shop nucleus.

Party Training Course.

The party training course consists of three courses: Party and Labor Problem, Party History and Problems

One Work in the Trade Unions. Brief outline of each course is given below.

Marxism and Leninism.

Part I. Marxism. This course will deal with the origin and the philosophical and economic aspects of Marxism. How Marx out of utopian socialism, metaphysical materialism and Hegelian dialectics welded a scientific basis for socialism, his participation in the revolution of 1848 and his less some he derived therefrom, his activities in the first international and his conflicts with the anarchists and Lassallean social-democrats, the fundamental economic concepts of Marxism leading up to the accumulation of capital as a basis for understanding monopoly and imperialism, the revisionist attacks on, and distortion of Marxism, and finally, a study of "Lenin as a Marxist," in which the roots of present day Communist theory and practice will be shown to be imbedded in Marxism—these are the basic elements of the course.

Part II. Leninism. Following directly from the study of "Lenin as a Marxist" in Part I, and from the study of capitalist accumulation. Part II will begin with a study of the economics and politics of the era of trusts, the export of capital, imperialism, and the polemic with Kautsky concerning "super-imperialism." This will be followed by a study of class divisions and class struggles in the imperialist epoch: the colonial peoples, the peasantry and the petty-bourgeoisie, and then a detailed study of the problem of the dictatorship of labor, opportunism, revisionism, and the break of Lenin with the Second International. The proletarian revolution, its basis in objective and subjective conditions, the relation between workers and bourgeois revolutions, the revolution as a problem of strategy, Luxemburgism and Trotskyism will also be taken up and after consideration of the Russian revolution and the Communist International as "products" of bolshevism, the final subject will be "A Party of Lenin."

Party History and Problems

The aim of this course is purely political: to orientate leading comrades for a solution of future problems thru a study of present and past ones.

This course will seek to familiarize the membership with the origins of the Communist movement; its socialist background; the left wing struggles in the socialist movement, which are the roots of the ideology prevailing in the American movement. It will deal with the various groupings which existed within the movement; their contributions toward the movement and how they affect party attitude today; the ideological struggles and the causes for them, such as, the split in the left wing, the struggle between the C. P. and C. L. P.—the C. P. and F. U. P., the Workers' Council group and the Communist Party and struggles to date treating these questions from the Marxist-Leninist standpoint. The course will aim to show the development of the party toward a Bolshevist Party and will deal with the obstacles leading toward it and how to overcome them.

In each period of the party history, the problems will be taken up and discussed from the viewpoint of the Communist International. Effort will be made to relate the Communist International viewpoint at the various congresses with the party attitude toward such problems as the party organizational structure and the federation, the legal and illegal organization; the united front and labor party; trade union work; agrarian and negro work and imperialism. No one can understand the lack of bolshevization of our party without a knowledge of the party history and problems.

Our Work in the Trade Unions.

(1.) The American trade union movement, its growth and structure (2) Organization of the unorganized the difficulties involved and the methods to be employed. (3) Amalgamation, why it is necessary, the difficulties involved, campaigns and methods employed. (4) Shop committees, need for the shop committee, its functions and its growth in industry. Class collaboration. What it is? Manifestations in all Americanism in the Marxist-Leninist movement. How to fight it. (6) Strategy a round table discussion led by some of our leading trade unists, whose names will be announced later. (7) The labor party. Wage price negotiations, agreements under Trade Union, formerly slanogan for the I. L. G. W. U. and the Amalgamated and how to fight it. (8) Study of local issues and conditions affecting labor—(a) Politics in the American labor movement since The Great War—reaction and reformism—the place of the struggle and the methods employed. (10.) The world trade union movement (12.) Our program of activity in the trade union movement

IT'S OURS," SAY USSIAN WORKERS F THEIR SHOP

earing Finds Out Why Soviets Stick

By SCOTT NEARING

VLADIKAVKAZ, Caucasus—(FP)—ero has been some difference of inion as to whether the soviet re- ublic is stable. Many of these opin- ns came from Vienna or Helsingfors. here were written in Moscow.

Let me answer the question from e circumference of the soviet re- ublic—Vladikavkaz, a city in the aucasus, more than a thousand miles om the soviet capital. Workers in adikavkaz and peasants of the coun- ryside had an excellent chance in oose between the forces of Denikine, Wrangel and the other "whites" ho were mimicking the soviet govern- ent from the south—and the "reds" ho finally defeated the white armies. Vladikavkaz still bears many signs the conflict. More than one build- g stands roofless and yawning. long the railroad are the wrecks of ndreds of burned freight cars. The ment wall surrounding the railroad ops is loopholed every few feet. It as behind this wall that the workers ught their battles.

Workers and peasants with whom talked all preferred the "red" army the white. First, because it was ll disciplined. The white soldiers ndered and burned indiscriminate- .

Second, because the landlords and pitalists came with the whites. hile the army symbolized work- class control of the factories and re land for the peasants.

Peasants in the neighborhood of adikavkaz have nearly twice as uch land as before the revolution. Workers have not gained so much. hey are earning only as good a liv- g as in prewar days. But the fac- ries and shops are "ours." They y this with pride as they show you out, introducing you to foremen and perintendents who only a short time o were workers at the bench, and ho are trained like the other work- en and are "comrade" to all. They ke you into the 12 reading rooms altered through the railroad shops d into the splendidly equipped orkers club.

Cooperatives abound in Vladikavkaz inkeries, clothing stores and e like. Again they are "ours" with phrase of contempt for the private ores along the same street.

Living quarters have been redis- ibuted in the city. The big private nses of the old days are either ed for public purposes or house peo- in proportion to the number of ms in the family.

A visitor to Vladikavkaz has only e possible impression of the new cial system. It is there to stay. he former owners are gone, leaving Bolshevik trail behind them. The w owners feel an intense pride in eir property. Their economic and cial interests compel them to defend not because Moscow says so, but cause it is "ours."

NEW YORK HOUSING COMMITTEE HEARS TESTIMONY OF WOMEN'S COUNCIL ON MISERABLE CONDITIONS OF WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Thursday session of the aldermanic housing committee received a thrilling jar when the big banner carried by the representatives of the United Council of Working Class Women was unfurled before an audience that crowded the aldermanic chamber, carrying the inscription:

Working Women! Join the United Council of Working Class Women in
1. Their Demand That the City Build Homes and Rent Them at Cost.
Down with High Rents! We Refuse to Be Herded Into Firetraps and Unsanitary Death Holes for the Profit of the Landlord!

When Kate Gitlow finished her testimony by saying that "We only demand decent houses at a rental that the workers can pay, houses with light and air, houses that are clean and decent, and we are going to have them if we are compelled to fight for them," the whole house broke into applause which the chairman declared was entirely out of place and must be omitted.

Assail Landlords.

That the housing condition in New York City is worse than the city fathers had expected to find out was emphasized by every witness called before the committee in the investigating this subject. It has been the hope of the landlords to convince the city council that the law now supposed to protect the tenants enacted as an emergency measure during the war must be repealed and in the meantime be made inoperative.

To make sure that public sentiment would not run too high against the officials if this were done, the committee is calling various bands of associations and clubs to sound the pulse of those who are in touch with the poor in their everyday life.

Untermeyers Economics.

Every witness declared that housing conditions were very bad. Mr Untermeyer admitted as much, but he said that the other workers should buy their own houses. Pay down a thousand or two and then pay "like rent" and after the houses were clear rent them and make a lot of money. When all the workers had done that they would be able to be landlords themselves, but he did not intimate who would rent from them if all owned houses, a singular omission not fully explained.

A priest followed and he got up his bro to a considerable degree as he denounced the "landlords who suck the blood from the poor by criminally high rents and rotten sanitary conditions". His description of the hells the workers have to live in was worthy of a Holdswelk. But he had not the slightest remedy to offer.

Unfit for Cattle.

It looked out in uncomfortable for rents that hundreds of thousands in the city of New York live in houses that are a disgrace and that are unfit for cattle to live in. "They should be razed to the ground," cried one of the witnesses.

In most of the cases it was shown that rents had gone up and in many cases more than doubled in spite of the emergency law that is still supposed to be in force. Witnesses from different clubs bearing the silks and costly fur coats spalled tears over the poverty of the poor, but none except the representatives of the workers themselves could suggest a remedy.

It looked out in considerable and unexpected ways that wages paid to girls working in the Grand Central were 42.5% per day and that railroad workers paid over 65% of their earn ings for rent.

One well-dressed woman deplored that the landlords are not entirely in favor of the law that is hampering them in their skin game, and cited a meeting of landlords where fun grew around the law and the govern ment was "many times worse than anything ever uttered by Ben Gitlow who is now serving time in Atlanta" The kind lady did not even know where Ben is.

Comrade Finns cited cases where there were several families in one house and where sanitary conditions were so horrible that human beings can not stand the stench and so miserable. Reporting them "Houses built by the city for the workers and rented at cost is what we want," said Comrade Finns, representing the Workers Party in the United Council of Working Class Women.

The investigation has aroused the people of New York and the demand made by the workers is taking hold The daily press has carried a number of letters, usually edited in favor of the landlords.

FORMER BRITISH OWNERS GET CONCESSION ON LENA GOLD FIELDS IN SIBERIA

MOSCOW, Nov. 16.—The Lena gold fields have been restored to their former owners under a concession signed by the M. Djerzinsky and M. Litvinoff, for the supreme council of national economy and the foreign office, respectively, and Major Frederick Davis Gwynn, for the British former British owners of the Lena company.

The concession covers more than 200 miles of gold bearing land along the River Lena in Siberia; a million and a half acres of iron and copper deposits, with blast furnaces and big industrial plants, known as the Sisaert property, on the western edge of the Urals, and three quarters of a million acres of Altai property in South Siberia, whose deposits of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc are yet impossible to estimate.

The Lena and Sisaert properties have already been turned over to the British concern, which has considerable American backing for developing.

Religious Bigots to Teach Adam and Eve Myth on School Time

SAULTE STE MARIE, Mich. Nov. 16. Religious bigots here have succeeded in getting the board of education to agree to allow students to leave school on Wednesday afternoon following recess time to attend churches of their own choosing to listen to bible talks. The students are to be given special credits for attendance at these bible school meetings by the public school officials.

To Figure Evolution

A mass meeting is being called of all parents by the board of which 9 ministers will try to get parents enthused over the prospect that the doctrine of evolution will not "corrupt the morals" of their young children.

Switchmen's Union to Call Wage Conference

Thomas F. Cashen, International president of the Switchmen's Union of America, announced that a meeting of the union's chairmen has been called to revise wage scales and working conditions. He did not announce the date.

While the switchmen's organization is independent it is believed that it will cooperate with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen in seeking a wage advance.

Taxi Strikers Get Benefit.

BOSTON (FP) Nov. 16. — Exhundred striking Checker Taxi cabdrivers are receiving their \$15 a week benefit from the Taxi Drivers Union. Committees from the union are canvassing all local unions affiliated with the Boston Central Labor Union for financial aid.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HAVE A VISIT WITH WORKERS OF CAUCASUS

Private Palace Now a Workers' Club

By SCOTT NEARING

VLADIKAVKAZ, Caucasus—(FP)—Traveling across the northern Caucasus in a railroad compartment with three peasants, a couple of carshop workers, a mechanic, two teachers and so on, the talk turned on the city to which we were going, Vladikavkaz.

"You will stay there only one day," a carshop worker demanded, "surely you must see what we are doing there!"

Some talk followed and the matter was arranged. The train was getting into town about seven in the evening and there was little time to lose.

We went first to the workers club along the main street in a great building that had once been a private house before it was wrecked during the occupation of the town by Denikin's forces. Now it is remodeled. There is a fine auditorium seating 900; a well equipped library with a large reading room; a cafe and dining room; offices, committee and class rooms and a day nursery. Behind the clubhouse is a big flower garden and an open air theater that has been in use all summer for concerts and plays. The whole clubhouse is electrically lighted, frankly decorated, well appointed and spotlessly clean.

"We did the whole job ourselves," one of the railroad workers said. "It has taken us two years. We have a sport club and gymnasium just around the corner. You must step in and see that, too."

There are more pretentious clubhouses in the United States, but few better adapted to educational and social purposes. I have seen those clubs. They belong to business men, bankers, lawyers and doctors. My conductor in this club was a woodworker in a railroad machine.

Of course he spoke no English and we had some difficulty talking. To bridge the gap we had picked up a tall unshaven peasant, one of our fellow passengers. From 1912 to 1916 this man had been a shingle weaver in the lumber mills of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. He remembered just enough English to act as interpreter. So he shouldered his bundle at the station, came over to the club with us and went around as explaining. It was a motley group as far as clothes were concerned. There were all the workingmen. But it was as logical as fate. Those men or their kids had one hand this house for a rich profiteer. Now they were the masters. They turned and the builders were owning and using the products of their labor.

Even Missionary in No Danger in Russia

By MARTIN A. GILMORE.

(FP) Dr. The findings of the Rev F. W. Burnham, president United Christian Mission of St Louis, on his visit to Russia are at variance with the blood and thunder stories fed the American people. The streets of Moscow are actually safer than the streets of St Louis," Burnham asserts. With Mrs. Burnham he spent two months in Russia.

"Not only are there fewer barricades and holdups in Russia than in the United States but there are practical no beggars or tramps and public officials are as adequate and competent there as here," he says. The Moslems of which Burnham is head are International with headquarters in St Louis. The organization's annual expenditures are $3,000,000.

Burnham went to Russia to study Red organizations. "Although there is a death penalty law in effect in Russia now, there is practically no drunkenness and no crime. Everybody has work to do. The people's grain in Russia is a bumper one and there is no difficulty for a foreigner to travel. Good hotels, travel available food adequate and the people friendly and hospitable."

Medical Attention Free to Workers in the Land of Soviets

ROSTOV, Russia (FP) For workers medical attention is virtually free in Russia. Drug stores are city institutions. Hospitals and sanitariums are public establishments.

A worker in ill health goes to the doctor as issued to his industry or shop. After a physical examination, the worker is found in chronic ill health he goes to a hospital or sanitarium and stays till he is well, free of charge with railroad fare paid both ways.

This is not charity. It is a public institution, just as the public schools of public high ways are public in the United States. Each industry contributes to the health and insurance funds in proportion to the sickness or accidents existing in the industry. When a worker falls a victim to heart disease, the health institutions of the soviet union set to protect the health just as a fire engine to the United States acts to protect property.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

SWING TO THE LEFT IN BERLIN ELECTIONS DOOMS LOCARNO PACT AND VON HINDENBURG'S REGIME

By KARL REEVE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Germany (By Mail.)—The definite swing to the left in the municipal elections here, in which the Communist Party of Germany polled over 260,000 votes, demonstrates that as far as the German working masses are concerned, the robber pact signed at Locarno, and the monarchist Hindenburg regime are doomed to go.

The election took place amid increasing demand that the Luther cabinet resign and persistent rumors that the reichstag would be dissolved. Both the nationalist and socialist parties are wary about openly supporting the Locarnn pact in the face of the mood of the workers, who denounce the agreement whereby they are further enslaved by allied imperialism.

Communists Get 43 Seats.

The results of the election, conducted on the system of proportional representation, give the Communist Party, 43 representative in the city administration, as compared to 73 socialists and 47 for the German national peoples' party, the monarchists. The Communist Party came within ten thousand votes of leading the nationalists, and thus becoming the second party of Germany.

The Communist Party has issued a statement demanding that the social democrats support a program of the immediate demands of the workers, or break themselves once more as merely another one of the bourgeois parties.

There is a possibility of the workers having a majority in the city parliament says the Communist Party statement and if the socialist representatives earnestly have the interests of the workers at heart they will support the workers' demands. The parties workers have sent a majority to the city hall. Now then it is necessary for this majority to represent the will of its constituents.

Immediate Demands.

The proposed immediate demands which the Communist Party calls on the socialist representatives to support include: The eight-hour day and higher wage rates for the "lingestellten" (government employees), continuing by the state and city of houses for the workers, to be rented to them without profit, measures for relief of the unemployed this winter and a definite drive to reduce the high prices which are further increasing.

The Communist Party of Germany will direct the sharpest criticism toward every attempt of the socialists to build a block with the bourgeois parties, the statement adds. The program of the communist Party of Germany opposes the Locarno pact and the Dawes plan and similar measures to enslave the German workers and form an alliance against the workers and peasants' government of Soviet Russia, and to restore the capitalist control of industry and the government then summarized.

The results of the elections show that the masses of the German workers understand that the Communist Party of Germany is the revolutionary fighting organization of the working class. A large number of the Communist voters are not yet members of the party. The Communist party points out to those workers that the only way their votes is not cheated and calls on them to enroll in the revolutionary fighting front of the German proletariat to join the Communist Party.

Monarchist Imperialist Ambitions.

The monarchists establish, which won the last presidential election by promising a firmer stand against allied imperialism, althu their leaders frankly admitted to imperialist ambitions of their own, has now fully exposed itself.

The petty bourgeoisie who were promised they would get back the money they lost in the war, have now again been disillusioned.

While Hindenburg, and other old goose-steppers speak at the graves of Kaiser Wilhelm the monarchist flag is displayed, the government is cloddishly accepts the Dawes plan yoke and joins the allies by raising the prices charged the workers for food and other necessities.

As Comrade Leon says "Those who voted for Hindenburg because he promised them relief, are now calling for relief from the receiver."

The signing of the Locarno pact has been a heavy blow to the prestige of the monarchists, who in so doing accepted an agreement which more openly enslaved the German masses than the Versailles treaty.

Socialists and Locarno.

But still the socialists refuse to take a firm stand against the right coalition. The socialist leaders announced they would "not accept responsibility for the Locarno pact UNLESS THE NATIONALISTS AGREED TO SHARE IT."

The resignation of the three nationalist cabinet ministers was a gesture to justify the workers by agreeing to oppose the pact but at the same time to save the Luther government.

In order to make it easier for the Luther government to enforce realization of the Locarno treaty, it was decided that a majority, and not a two thirds vote of the reichstag would be required for ratification.

The swing to the left in the Berlin elections may force the socialists to insist on new elections and the dissolve of the reichstag, altho so far they have only "threatened" to oppose the Locarno pact if new elections are held.

Employment Service Report Gives Lie to "Prosperity" Fables

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 16. — All is not so rosy in American industry as the organs of the capitalist class love to paint conditions in the country according to the October report of the United States employment service which shows that many workers in southern cotton mills have been working on reduced schedules. These cotton mills in the south were opened by the textile bosses of the north in an attempt to break the wages of the northern workers and also to break up whatever union organization the workers in the south might have.

The report also points out that there are many workers in Pacific coast cities, especially in San Diego, Los Angeles and Seattle that are cramping the streets with the plea for a job.

The reports of the local agents of the bureau in various states show a tendency on the part of highly skilled workers, who are thrown into the ranks of the unemployed, to accept work on road building and at common labor in order to make both ends

Your Union Meeting

Third Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1925.

No.	Name of Union and Place of Meeting
21	Bricklayers, 812 W. Monroe St.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
462	Carpenters, 1073 E. 75th St.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
535	Fireman and Enginemen, 5436 S. Halsted St.
542	Federal Employes, Great Northern Hotel
	Glove Workers' Joint Council, 1710 N. Winchester Ave., 3:30 p. m.
8	Hod Carriers, 205 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
8	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
1	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark
147	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180	Painters, N. E cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 8414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, S. W. cor. State and 55th
275	Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave
4	Printers and Die Stampers, 16 W. Adams St.
74	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Ave.
1042	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
2219	Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington St.
703	Teamsters, 169 N. State St.
743	Waiters, 214 W. Randolph St.
111	Upholsterers Union, 180 W Washington St.
38	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Hoffee and Ogden.
152	Amalgamated Clothing Workers 1534 N. Robey St.

(Note: Unless otherwise stated, all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

PURCELL TALK IS PRAISED BY SCHLOSSBERG

Interested in New York City Unity Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 16. — Carefully marking-off on his calendar "November 17, New Star Casino, A. A. Purcell," Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, today expressed his great interest in the Purcell mass meetings arranged for Tuesday, and said that every worker interested in the cause of labor ought to attend.

Altho it may not be possible for him to accept the invitation of the trade union committee to be present at the final conference of union representatives which will meet in Bertholdi Hall on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Schlossberg says the mass meetings his heartiest support, saying.

World Figure.

"Purcell is today one of the leading figures in the International Trade Union movement, as well as in the British Trade Union movement. He is bringing to us an inspiring message of international working class unity. His address delivered at the A. F. of L. convention aroused wide-spread interest. It was the first time that members of the American labor movement received such a rousing message from their fellow workers in other countries. Purcell as president of the International Trade Union Federation of Amsterdam is working to bring all trade unions of the world into one body. All workers who are interested in the cause of labor should come to hear Purcell.

"Personally, I have followed the efforts of the British workers for international trade union unity with intense interest. The fact that our British comrades have taken the initiative in this work is to me most encouraging and full of promise of success."

BRITISH LABOR READY TO BOYCOTT MUSSOLINI AS WELCOME TO LONDON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 16. — Premier Mussolini of Italy will come to London for the signing of the Locarno treaties on December 1, the Exchange Telegraph says, denials from Rome notwithstanding.

A tense situation may arise if Mussolini comes to London as it is learned that labor leaders are prepared to boycott him and will not attend any functions where is guest.

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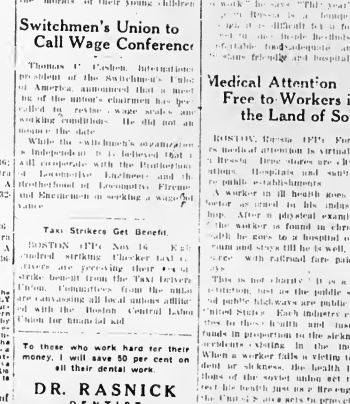
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A Topic for Patriotism Day

Today, the second day of "education week," is devoted to patriotism. Simultaneous with the celebration of this day in public schools, there comes the announcement that Federal Judge McClintock, operating in the West Virginia soft coal fields, has declared labor unions illegal. That this ruling has the endorsement of the government is seen from the comment of the *Washington Post*, edited by the notorious Ned McLean, who was involved in the Fall, Denby, Daugherty, Roxy Stinson series of scandals beginning with Teapot Dome and ending with the whitewashing of the department of justice. The *Post* interprets the McClintock decision as nullifying the Clompers interpretation of the fourth section of the Clayton Act, which says that the labor of a human being is not an article of commerce, and hence thru combination cannot be considered a monopoly in restraint of trade.

McClintock rules that the Miners' Union has always been an illegal organization and hence government officials can have no dealings with that organization. In order to crush the organization in West Virginia by governmental force, it is necessary for a legal decree to clothe the act of suppression. The McClintock decision means that the government cannot deal with the miners thru negotiations, but should crush them by force.

The implications of such a decision are a solemn thought for Patriotism Day.

It will require a veritable avalanche of sophistry and patriotic buncomb from the pen prostitutes on the capitalist papers, aided by the drudery from the flabby lips of the skypilots to dispel the contempt all intelligent workers hold for the McClintocks, their decisions and the capitalist government at Washington that permits such time servers and labor baiters to sit upon the federal bench.

Incidentally this decision is one more argument in favor of a labor party, with spokesmen in congress that can initiate impeachment proceedings against this buzzard judge. Not that his impeachment would be realized, but congress could be used as a forum from which to speak to the masses on the outside and expose the fraudulent character of the United States government.

Boosting the Coolidge Myth

The delectable business of perpetuating the myth that Calvin Coolidge is a great man goes merrily on. The latest contribution comes from Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the federation of women's clubs in Washington. The child culture club of Ogden, Utah, asks the esteemed lady: "Is it disrespectful to refer to the president of the United States as 'Cal'?" She replies:

> Calling Mr. Coolidge 'Cal' does not indicate rudeness. It suggests a hurry to get acquainted, and is an effectionate term applied in approval of a leader who is himself seemingly a little austere in his forcefulness."

Since Coolidge's woeful display of his ignorance of history at the speech before the congregational church convention in Washington, where he exposed to the world the fact that he did not understand even the rudiments of the principles upon which this government is supposed to rest, the mythmakers have had to work overtime.

Slated to be discarded because he was too colorless for the office even of vice-president, the insipid Down East yankee found himself catapulted into the presidency by the death of Harding. A deliberate campaign to create a giant out of a pewee was launched. Coolidge was so bewildered that he was dumb. This confusion was seized upon by press, pulpit and other means of publicity to create the idea that his silence was the brooding of a gigantic intellect.

For capitalism in its final stage, where governmental officials are mere marionettes, performing every act in response to those who hold the strings, Coolidge is the ideal president. But history will deal rudely with the Coolidge myth. Its final verdict will unquestionably be that his silence denotes plain stupidity, nothing more.

Mexico's Proposed Land Law

A new law, restricting ownership of land by foreigners, passed the house of representatives in Mexico City by an almost unanimous vote. It is now before the senate and will probably pass without any marked alterations. Spokesmen for the measure state that it is government inspired.

The probability is that the Calles government, serving the interests of Standard Oil, is making a move against the British concern known as the Mexican Eagle Oil company.

It is certain that Mexico does not contemplate the shutting out of foreign capital altogether, but the bill is intended simply to restrict the investments of one imperialist group in favor of the other.

Mexico has, since 1910, been kept in a continuous turmoil, with one puppet president replacing another in rapid succession: Madero, Villa, Huerta, Carranza, Obregon, Calles thrown on to the stage of history by either Standard Oil or the Mexican Eagle playing the game either of the U. S. or Britain in the world struggle for control of the oil production of the world.

Mexico will not merely restrict, but will prohibit foreign capitalism's ownership of land when the workers, revolutionized by the triumph of foreign capital and the industrialization of large sections of that nation, rise in their might and proclaim their own rule, instead of being used as pawns in the imperialist struggle between Britain and the United States.

As proof that royalty and brains are strangers, consider the prince of Wales. On a recent tour he tried to make speeches, written for him by paid diplomats. When the prince came to the word "nucleus" he pronounced it "knuckles," with the intonation of a costermonger. There is no member of the Communist Junior leagues that cannot give the prince lessons on the pronounciation of nucleus. We wonder what would happen if he tried to say "shop nuckle?"

Now that Morgan is to float more loans to the Italian government Mussolini may obtain a new lease of life for a short period, until the loans have been "invested" in munitions with which to murder his political enemies.

The Oil Armistice Ends in the Near East - By H. M. Wic

WHEN England acquired control of the Mosul oil district the Standard Oil company raised such a storm of protest that an armistice was signed in the form of a gentlemen's agreement whereby the United States concern was to receive twenty per cent of the future production of these fields.

Now, as the aftermath of Locarno, comes a decisive break between England and this country over the question of Mosul oil. The armistice is ended. The struggle in the Near East between the two leading imperialist nations of the world breaks out anew in a more malignant form. It is not confined to Persia and Turkey alone but involves the other imperialist nations of Europe.

A short time after the close of the Locarno conference there came to light a new alignment on the question of Mosul oil. Britain's unwieldy ally soon to expire as an energetic nation had to be taken to perpetuate it. The question will come up in the council of the league of nations. Encouraged by economic ties to Standard oil, and receiving a share of Mosul oil, reveals this extension of the time period of the mandate.

Before the sixth assembly of the league France had things very much her own way. With the support of other nations she easily dominated but at the sixth assembly every measure adopted was reached thru a compromise with British interests. This diplomatic triumph of England paved the way for her calling of the Locarno "security" conference.

Called with the twofold purpose of creating a bloc of European nations against the Soviet Union and at the same time readying the struggle-hold that Wall Street is obtaining upon Europe, the final conference, the seventh of history, will unquestionably reveal the fact that its one achievement was a triumph for England against America.

THE contradictions within European capitalism prevent the realization of the British foreign minister Chamberlain's hopes of preparing a unified struggle against Russia on the basis of the Locarno pacts. The economic dependence of France and Italy upon the United States prevents it in uniting with Britain in its second objective. But in spite of this, upon the basis of the Locarno pacts Britain is moving against the United States.

A few days after the Locarno conference there came to light the fact that England had offered Germany a 50 per cent share in Mosul oil on condition that Germany was to join in a bloc against England in demand for a 25 year extension of the mandate. This move was deeply resented by Standard Oil because the Rockefeller interests desire to wrest Mosul oil from Britain and place it in the hands of Turkey. France backs Turkey and Wall Street backs France. When the agreement between Britain and Germany was made public Standard Oil flatly refused to permit Germany to obtain a percentage of its share, on threat of withdrawing from the Mosul oil group. England stood firm for its agreement with Germany. Standard Oil withdrew.

THIS withdrawal of the United States from the Mosul group is a declaration of an oil war against the English concern, the Royal Dutch Shell. Preparations for the war had already been quietly made by Standard Oil buying up large claims under various Turkish concessions in the Mosul fields. This act brings forcibly upon the stage of history the next stage, and possibly the last, in the world wide conflict between the two imperialist giants, England and America, in their titanic struggle over monopoly of the oil fields of the world. The politics of diplomacy will soon give way to the ingleni extension, the politics of war.

A PRIMER appraisal, of this new struggle is impossible without keeping in mind that it is one front, thus tending to present the most important of the world struggle between Britain and United States for control of the oil supplies of the world. This struggle has been raging since 1919, when Standard Oil set out to conquer new oil fields and found that the Royal Dutch Shell controlled by British had been quietly getting control of most of the available supply of the world outside the United States, and a portion inside. Since that time Standard Oil has used every conceivable means within its power to overcome its rival.

In 1922 the United States concern, operating thru a subsidiary, the West India Oil company, on the verge of obtaining a valuable concession from Persia, when the Anglo-Persian Oil company, a British concern stepped in and secured the oil by claiming a prior concession to the property. A sight gain over England was made in the Argentine in South America, but in May of that year the Royal Dutch Shell secured another advantage over Standard Oil by signing an agreement with Leonid Krassin, acting on the Soviet delegation at the Genoa conference, to the effect that a two-year concession in the Baku oil fields would be granted the Royal Dutch Shell and its subsidiary, the Asiatic Persian concern. Concessions in Russia, tho of temporary advantage to the nation securing them, cannot be secured in the same fields as concession elsewhere, for the reason that the Soviet Union prevents, thru political control, the securing of a monopoly by any other nation and in case at least, the foreigner acts only as concessionaire and the terms of agreements are always of short duration at the expiration of which the property reverts to the government.

Britain's policy was obviously to throttle operations of Standard Oil in the undeveloped fields of Mesopotamia and also to secure the more favorable concessions from the Soviet government for exploitation. Standard Oil has bitterly opposed the inroads of British oil and has utilized its power in Europe and the Near East to overcome British control.

WHEN British tried to decisively subdue Turkey in 1921 by lucking Greece's ambitions, it was French support with full backing of Standard Oil that smashed the military campaign of the Greeks. Britain and France (with the backing of Standard Oil) were at war and the Turks and Greeks furnished the soldiers to fight the battles.

England's maneuverings within the league of nations that culminated in its securing preponderating influence in the sixth assembly was the latest reply to the defeat of Greece. Also the early expiration of the four year mandate for Irak forced Britain feverishly to strive for advantages that would be gained by a new examination of the Irak mandate.

The best way for Britain to secure a perpetuation of its own mandates for Irak and Palestine is to discredit the French administration of mandates. That accounts for the policy of "neutrality" on the part of Britain in the fierce struggle now raging between the Druse tribesmen and Syrians on one side and the French battalions on the other.

The British press is strangely silent on this matter. Some capitalist editorial writers and European politics correspondents have evinced amazement that Britain maintains a consistent policy of refraining from severe criticism of France in the Syrian affair. They, in their infantile amusement, fail to analyze the words of the statesmen instead of the acts of the governments involved, construe this silence to be one of the unclouded results of Locarno. But, aside from Britain "neutrality," the English press inadvertently exposes its hand by advising the English authorities in Palestine to avoid anything that could arouse an open fight the English are behind the revolt of the Druses. This protestation of innocence is very suspicious. We think Britain, the supplanter upon "probation too much." Last week in the article on "Mandates in Syria and Iraq, the present status," we made Britain had a hand in the Riff chair tribes' revolt, going to indicate that the revolt in Syria was encouraged from that source. We pointed out that Britain had everything to gain from the defeat of France in Syria, the transfer of control of territories so that a gap in Cairo railway and a barrier existing to Calcutta. Besides aiding the conquest of Asia Minor, Britain would be enabled, after the pacifying of Syria, to make a bid for the mandate that she is incapable of administering for mandate in Syria so that Britain may get the mandate. We proved that Britain had every incentive to carry in intrigues against France in Syria, but we then had no evidence that she actually had a hand in starting the struggle. We still question Britain having had a great deal to do with it much as she may have reached toward that end, but the press comments of London, just arrived, are suspiciously colored in regard to the affairs in Syria. There can be such a thing as overdoing the pretext of "neutrality."

IF England really has a hand in the Syrian revolt she is playing a desperate game, amounting almost to insanity, because such elementary forces, once unleashed, cannot be arrested by arbitrary decree. The Syrians and Druses have very definite desires to throw off the shackles of the imperialist power of Europe and they will not be more ready to submit to British rule than they were to French. Also, the success of the Syrian revolt will encourage the movement of nationalist liberation in all the colonial countries and Britain will find herself faced with widespread revolts throughout all of Asia and Africa. But such are the contradictions of imperialism that the competing nations must frequently stake their existence upon the outcome of one maneuver.

When the Mosul oil fields are developed they will rival the Syrian port of Beirut as the pipe line terminal. With the French retaining control of the Syrian mandate the French and American oil interests (in reality one) can force Britain to disgorge a large portion of her petroleum products which creates another incentive for England to control Syria. At the same time the struggle over oil, the withdrawal of Standard Oil from the Mosul group, the bloody struggle in Syria, the strategic position of Beirut as the natural terminal for Mosul oil eloquently explains the American naval maneuvers in that region. It explains why United States battleships have used the distance of the Mediterranean to Alexandria, from Smyrna to Beirut, from Beirut to Smyrna to "protect American lives and property." Can anyone doubt for a moment that these warships are there for any purpose other than as a threat to Great Britain?

In Palestine the British forces are mobilized on the border. In the port of Haifa American destroyers moor only lay in the harbor. Britain is preparing to oust France, the agent of Standard Oil, from Asia Minor in driving relentlessly toward this object she uses every strategem at her disposal. The attack of Greece against Bulgaria was unquestionably the work of Britain, who wants to strengthen her front against Turkey, with the idea of subduing that nation, securing undisputed control of Mosul, capture of Constantinople and the Golden Horn and at the same time blockading Soviet Russia in the Black Sea.

Panama and American Imperialism - By Manuel Gome

FOLKS who imagined the occupation of the city of Panama by our "soldier boys in khaki" constituted an invasion were under an illusion. The entire republic of Panama is under American rule all the time. The United States government merely an application of "martial law" for the purpose of breaking a strike of decidedly un-American Panamans and restoring imperial law and order. The daughter of five natives was just a "regrettable incident."

Readers of The DAILY WORKER may be interested to know what the republic of Panama looks like now that it is back to normal.

IN the first place there is the strip of Panama territory known as the Canal Zone, ten miles wide, running straight across the middle of the country and completely dominating it. Contrary to popular belief, the Canal Zone is not legally a possession of the United States but is part of the "republic" of Panama. Certain it is, that in 1903, with the concurrence of Roosevelt's "big stick" and the United States army, the Canal Zone was taken by the U. S. in perpetuity. But Panama has never received a single penny of rental. The rent money is stored up in a Wall Street bank to cover interest payments on the 30-year 5½ per cent loan that American bankers forced upon the protesting "republic." Similarly with the provision that the U. S. was supposed to have paid over to Panama in return for the concession to build and operate the Panama canal. This money is invested in New York state bonds, the Panamanians neither change the investment, nor touch the principle or the interest. The entire net income of this "consular national fund," as it is called, is pledged to cover interest payments on another Wall Street loan the 5 per cent serials of 1915.

However this may be, an American governor runs the canal zone as United States territory with a 100 per cent American military administration, an American post office, American fortifications, and American soldiers and marines. A Panaman worker can not even get a job in the Canal Zone, except at unskilled manual labor and at the very lowest rate of pay.

OF course, the soldiers and marines do not stay in the Canal Zone, now or even the U. S. of the "republic" whenever the Canal Zone administration thinks it advisable. That is in accordance with the treaty of 1903 wherein Panama was forced to "grant to the United States the use, occupation and control of any other lands and waters outside of the aforesaid zone which may be necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of said canal or of any auxiliary canal or canals or other works necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of the said enterprise."

Other states of the Central American and Caribbean region, she has been forced to grant the American business man system, dominated by the banks in Wall Street, and is as truly a part of the Illinois or California. With the difference, however, that she is the victim of the colonial division of the system that she is a subject station, exploited under imperialist slavery, and her sons and daughters are obliged to look under the most abominable conditions to produce super-profits for the imperialists. It is the superprofits from cheap labor, like Panama affords that make it possible for American capitalism to continue its exploitation and pauperization of the American working class. For this reason, if for no other, every class conscious worker in America, must be a supporter of the growing Panaman movement for freedom from American rule.

BUT it would be extremely superficial to assume that American financial interests in Panama itself furnish the only, or even the main reason for the enslavement of this republic. Panama must be looked at as an integral part of Central America, and Panama must be looked at as one of the outposts of the Caribbean. The treaty of 1903 with Spain Dominic gave the U. S. the right to build a naval base at Panama Bay, the treaty of 1915 with Haiti gives her the same right to Mole St. Nicholas, and the Bryan-Chamorro treaty of 1916, permits her to build naval bases in the Bay of Fonseca and the Corn Islands of Nicaragua.

It is scientifically, that in the not wholly fantastic volume recently published under the title of "The Great Pacific War; A History of the American Conquest of Europe in 1931-33," the starting point of the war is conceived with the blowing up of a Japanese cleaner in the Panama canal and the consequent suspension of communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The author, H. G. Bywater, is a leading British naval authority, and he knows whereof he speaks.

NOT without reason are the American military forces in Panama concentrated in the Canal Zone.

American imperialism will cling to the "republic" of Panama in the face of everything. There is not another of her possessions that she would not give up before this. She guards jealously against the slightest mixed ruling influence on the peninsula. Anti-capitalist agitation that tends to upset the present balance of forces, strikes of vital and hungry labor against extortionate rents, are waiting class or peasant disturbance all will be put down as callously and ruthlessly as if put down a similar disturbance at Suez.

Panama is the pivotal point in the entire structure of American capitalism outside of the United States. In the face of this, what mean the protests of the little people of Panama who only want freedom?

We Correct An Error

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 16.
Editor of The DAILY WORKER:
In the issue of The DAILY WORKER'S New York correspondents was seriously misinformed in a report published in the New York edition of the DAILY WORKER of Friday last, Nov. 13, to the effect that the Norwegian steamship Start had been tied up at Pier No. 1 North River, Brooklyn, for five days by a strike for a wage increase under the direction of the International Seamen's Union.

According to correcting reports just received, there is no foundation for the above report given to our correspondent. Two port delegates of the I. W. W. Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 8, 500 Pearl Street, being the word personally, the former to The DAILY WORKER New York office that there is now of their ship the Start, positively not per cent I. W. W., that the two delegates themselves stamped on the members of the crew while there that there was no demand for an increase of wages or other demands and no trouble of any description while the ship was in port and that the ship sailed on Nov. 12.

The erroneous report was particularly obnoxious to the workmen at the time, because during their recent strike in support of the international union of seamen the officials of the I. S. U. at all the ports of the country were reported to have given the striking masters and the crimps active cooperation in fighting the strike and the workmen have been more active than ever in fighting the crimps in New York port since the recent strike was transferred to the port.

Universally,
H. R. Richards

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Protest Against Imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow! Have Your Union Join in Demand for His Release!

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COMMUNISM STIRS PARLIAMENT

UNION HEADS LET MAINTENANCE MEN WORK IN MINES DESPITE STRIKE OF ANTHRACITE MINERS

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

(Article V.)

MAHANOY CITY, Pa., Nov. 17.—That the maintenance men are driving new rock tunnels, putting in new timbering, conducting exploration work and in general working as if no strike was in force in many mines in this section, is the charge made by striking miners. They claim that it is the policy of the union officials to give permits for as many men as the companies require as long as no coal is actually hoisted.

This has a demoralizing effect on the strikers and as the evil increases the complaints of the rank and file become more bitter but no open struggle over this issue has taken place as yet in the local unions.

Anti-Foreign Feeling.

The dissension started in the ranks of the strikers by this policy is aggravated by the fact that most of the maintenance men—engineers, officers, electricians, carpenters, blacksmiths, machinists, etc.—belong to what is called the "American element," that is they are either of American, Irish or Pennsylvania Dutch stock while the bulk of the strikers are of Latin, Polish, or Slav lie descent. The gap between the English speaking and foreign speaking groups is widened and a rift made in the union which is bound to weaken it seriously if this policy is continued.

The miners are completely in the dark as to the line of strategy, if any exists, which their officials are following. They read eagerly every word in the capitalist press which has to do with the strike, and this, except for the Communist papers which circulate here in various languages, is their sole source of information.

Miners Want Information.

The thirst of the strikers for information has been mentioned in a previous article but it was more evident than ever before while the recent negotiations between Governor Pinchot, President Lewis and Inglis, chairman of the operators' committee, were in progress. The majority of the miners have a mistaken belief that Pinchot can and will do something for them. They counted a good deal on the results of the recent conferences and when the announcement came that the operators had shown no desire to settle there was considerable disappointment. Only among the more conscious elements was there any criticism of Lewis for his right-about face in the question of arbitration. Speaking to a committee of businessmen in the Altamont Hotel, Hazleton, on August 25, Lewis stated that the United Mine Workers would not arbitrate "how much shall a man receive who is doomed to die, how much he shall make before his back is broken or his eyes are out or the flesh burned from his bones."

Lewis Doublecrosses Miners.

The strike has been on now for two and one-half months, the number of

(Continued on page 2)

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION PLANS AID TO BREAK COAL STRIKE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—With the anthracite strike in its twelfth week, the interstate commerce commission announced today it would resume its inquiry into the "reasonableness" of freight rates on bituminous and semi-bituminous from West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania fields to middle Atlantic and New England destinations on November 19. Commissioner John B. Campbell will conduct the investigation, which was begun in New York last week.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

LAST Sunday one of the capitalist papers devoted a few pages to rotogravure pictures of present and past events. We saw the present leaders of England, France, Belgium, Germany and Italy skating the Locarno "peace" duet. It was to prevent war, you know. Well, before the "ink with which it was written was dry" the Greeks and Bulgarians shot it full of holes and a few days afterwards France, leading factor in putting the pact across, slaughtered several thousand Syrians, men, women and children in the interests of peace, of course.

* * *

WHAT we are driving at just now, is not the hypocrisy of those human birds of prey making peace gestures. Another picture on another page shows German representatives a few years ago listening to Clemenceau reading the terms of the treaty of Versailles which the Germans swallow without butter. Clemenceau's name is rarely mentioned any more. We hardly ever hear the Germans referred to as "Huns." Germany, the land of militarism and Hohenzollerns is now the petted child of Wall Street and to a lesser degree of Threadneedle Street, and France, "glorious France" of 1917, is treated like a dead beat by Washington and London in 1925.

* * *

THIS is not an unusual situation in world politics. Nothing is so constant as change, yet change, which is ever present, is seen only by the few a few years later, a striking picture opened who did not like a picture of Von Hindenburg or applaud the immobile countenance of King George was liable to find himself an outsider if not worse, by a patriotic citizenry. But eight years afterwards we see German representatives wined and dined by our rulers and General Dawes, who played a prominent part in punishing the kaiser by proxy—that is killing several hundred thousand German workers in order to make the kaiser safe—come over to Germany and arrange German finance so that the German workers can pay the reparations for allies imposed on their foes as the price of defeat.

* * *

MEANWHILE, the kaiser, tired of pleasant relaxation, has taken another departure—writing a book, in which he dispassionately dwelt on the merits of the respective armies which participated in the great slaughter and he doubtless praised the American troops for the value they displayed in demolishing his own subjects. I would like to know the position of a wrecked American soldier in those pictures? In one of the few hospitals that were built from the money appropriated by congress for that purpose (most of the money found its way into the pockets of Col. Roches of unmanned memory still at large in the way

(Continued on page 5)

NORWEGIAN LABOR DELEGATION LAUDS SOVIET RUSSIA'S PROGRESS

MOSCOW (By Mail), Nov. 17.—On the basis of their experiences up to the present in Soviet Russia, the Norwegian workers' delegates have unanimously adopted a declaration in which they point out with satisfaction that they have had absolute freedom in the choice of districts, factories, etc., to be visited and a comradely support from the Soviet trade unions in their studies. The allegation that the delegation has no freedom of movement in Soviet Russia is stigmatized as a direct lie. Those members of the delegation who visited Russia in earlier times declare that tremendous economic and cultural progress has been made in the Soviet Union. The declaration stresses in particular the great political activity and the interests displayed in the Russian working class in cultural activities. According to the route mapped out by themselves, the delegates will go to Rostov on the Don, thence to Tiflis and Baku. After this they will spend ten days in Moscow to study the construction and activity of the labor unions.

(Continued on page 2)

Furriers For Recognition of Soviets, Amalgamation

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The left wing resolutions calling for the recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics, amalgamation and organization of the unorganized were passed at the Furriers' convention in session here. The resolution introduced by the left wing against class collaboration and endorsing a program for workers' education along class lines similar to that in the Workers' School in New York and Chicago was referred to the incoming general executive board.

Despite the attempt of Statsky, one of the vice-presidents of the union and a lieutenant of President Morris Kaufman, to eliminate the phrase in the resolution on the recognition of Soviet Russia, which declares that Russia has defeated her enemies both inside and outside the country as a slur on the counter-revolutionary socialists, the resolution was passed without changes amid the applause of the left wing delegates.

Delegate Benjamin Gold asked Vice-President Statsky what kind of socialists could the Russian type be if they employed the use of armed struggle against the Soviets.

Delegate Schactman, a progressive, asked Statsky where he drew the line between the counter-revolutionary socialists and Koltchak.

The Kaufman machine did not dare to oppose the resolution on amalgamation which calls upon the American Federation of Labor to call conferences to promote the establishment of one union in each industry and another resolution which was introduced calling upon the incoming general executive board to take concrete steps for amalgamation in the needle trades was also unanimously adopted.

When the resolution to organize the unorganized was introduced by the resolutions committee, carrying the concrete proposal of levying a $5 assessment on the membership of the union to build an organization campaign fund, the machine attempted to befuddle the left wing by saying that the membership was opposed to assessments, etc. The machine feared to attack the resolution itself but tried to defeat it by raising the false issue of the membership opposing assessments.

Delegate Joe Cohen of the progressives flayed the machine declaring "you sit pot-bellied and smirk. Regarding rank and file opposition, the members will support genuine moves

(Continued on page 2)

MONOPOLY AND SCABBERY AIM OF "SURVEY"

Chicago Exploiters in Open Shop Drive

The association of commerce of the city of Chicago is conducting what it calls a "hive day inventory" of the city's resources as a means of celebrating the twenty-first anniversary "the coming of age" of the association, in reams of screaming publicity the aggregation of plunderers solemnly informed the denizens of this community and the inhabitants of the Chicago hinterland that the inventory would be based upon "truth and accuracy."

At the opening session yesterday at the Hotel LaSalle the real motive behind the so-called inventory was revealed when Mr. Harry A. Wheeler of the Union Trust company addressed the members and visitors present. He reiterated the usual Chicago demand for a waterway to the Gulf of Mexico and another from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic ocean as a means of aiding the transportation of the flood of commodities that pass thru the city.

Create Monopolies.

In addition to the formal advocacy of this transportation advantage to commerce, Mr. Wheeler revealed the motive behind the five day's confab. He advocated centralization of industries. "The day has gone," said Wheeler, "when we want to get as far away as possible from our competitor. We must concentrate."

Mr. Wheeler's connection with the Union Trust banking concern exposes the fine hand of bank capital endeavoring to control the Chicago industries by an elaborate plan of merging the kindred industries under one head.

Not merely will a drive be launched to consolidate industries under control of the large Chicago banks, but the small bankers in the outlying communities are to be brought "closer" toward the Chicago combine. LaSalle street strives to outdo Wall Street. Mr. George M. Reynolds, chairman of the board of the Continental and Commercial bank, advocated bringing the banks of the Mississippi valley closer to the Chicago institutions and predicted a future population of from eight to ten millions for Chicago.

In fact Chicago "boosters" hope to outrival New York, after completion of their dream of a waterway thru the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic.

Open Shop Apostles.

Those prominent at the conference were the most notorious scab shop advocates of the city of Chicago. The completion of the assemblage indicates a new open shop assault upon the workers of the city of Chicago before the week is over. It is known that several advocates of scabbery in industry are to discuss the advantages of Landis awards such as created havoc in the building trades in 1922, and also the general crushing of the working class in Chicago.

Chicago labor is taking no interest in the affair and is doing nothing to expose and counteract this new menace that is organized under the cloak of a celebration of the coming of age of the association of commerce. Militants in the labor unions will launch

(Continued on page 2)

League of Nations Out for Another Conference on Arms "Limitations"

GENEVA, Nov. 17. The league of nations has made another move toward an arms conference. The league secretariat has sent invitations to representatives of England, France, Italy, Japan, Spain, Belgium, Brazil, Uruguay, Sweden and Czecho-Slovakia to meet in Geneva Dec. 3, to make a preliminary study of the situation and to report to the league regarding a disarmament conference.

AUTO WORKERS' UNION OF N. Y. IN BIG DRIVE

Also Fight Wage Cuts and for Conditions

(By Workar Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Election of new officers for Local No. 49, United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America will take place Nov. 19. All members should turn out to the election 100 per cent in order to elect such a staff of officers as is most capable to carry on a campaign against wage cuts for the coming year, when wage scales of the present working agreements expire.

This local has recently elected a new wage scale committee to answer the attempted wage cuts of the Coach and Motor Manufacturers' Association of New York.

List of Candidates.

Following is the list of officers to be voted on: For president, D. Frank (machinist); vice-president, Max Smith (metal worker); recording secretary, W. M. Hanlon (trimmer); secretary-treasurer, Karl Schneider (blacksmith) or Joe O'Mara (painter); sergeant-at-arms, Lois Sabak; parliamentarian, James Powers or Fay Bradt; local organizers (two to be elected) W. Greenberg, Joe Madine, Edward Kralich, Chas. Mohl; trustee, Frank Potens; members of the executive board (five to be elected) Arthur Mac, Harry Spunt, Chas. Bottinger, Frank Mazanek, John Oswald, Paul Relnes.

Voting will begin at 7 o'clock.

Following is the open letter that Local No. 49 has written to all auto mobile workers of greater New York, as well as other automobile industrial centers:

Wages Determine Life.

"Read this over carefully as it means much to you. The time may come and come soon when you will be glad you received this call for action and acted upon it. The big thing in life that you are interested in is work and wages and good working conditions. The amount of wages you receive determines your standard of living. The number of hours that you work determine how yourself and your family spend their leisure.

"Are you working more hours than you should work? Are you receiving the wages you should have? And are you satisfied with the treatment that you are getting from the bosses and their hirelings: foremen and superintendents? If you are not, why not make an attempt to find some

(Continued on page 3)

SYRIANS AND DRUSE SMASH FRENCH LINES

Mercenary Christians Aid Butchers

LONDON, Nov. 17. — British troops, according to a Jerusalem dispatch to the Daily News, have been ordered to check the Druse invasion on the eastern side of the river Jordan. This dispatch is significant inasmuch as it reveals a move on the part of Britain to take a hand in the affair preparatory to charging in the league of nations council that Francs cannot efficiently administer the league mandate in that territory. This will pave the way for Britain to obtain the privilege of administering the mandate as a means of consolidating its oil interests.

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BEIRUT, Syria, Nov. 17.—Mercenary droves of former mendicants and others of the very lowest strata of the population of Lebanon have been recruited with the aid of American and other missionaries into auxiliaries of the French military occupation and have tried to wage war against

(Continued on page 2)

CRIES OF 'MUSSOLINI' GREET WM. JOYNSON HICKS AS HE RISES TO SPEAK; BALDWIN IS HECKLED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Communism loomed large at the very opening moment of the house of commons yesterday, when that body convened for the autumn term after a three months' recess. Thirty-six questions were put and answered in twenty minutes. The only excitement of the session, but quite enough to last for some time, came when Sir William Joynson Hicks rose to reply to a question whether more stringent laws to deal with Communists would be enacted. Ironical cheers and contemptuous cries of "Mussolini" were hurled at him from the labor benches.

Questions were fired at him in such rapid succession from the labor benches and the demonstration against him was so violent that he was staggered and could only mock by mutter. "The question is under consideration." This is the usual parliamentary evasion of cabinet members when they are hard pressed for an answer to their interrogators.

Turn on Baldwin.

The laborites were not satisfied with the evasion of Hicks so they turned on Premier Baldwin, demanding that he state the reasons for the persecution of the Communists and ... international support of the fascist groups that are arising in England. Under the pressure of questioning Baldwin promised to make a statement tomorrow on the government's stand on the questions involved in the Communist controversy and the alleged encouragement of the fascist groups being organized.

The labor party is holding a special meeting tonight to discuss plans for moving a bill of censure against the government of Baldwin for his anti-racial measures.

"Cadaver" Question Rises.

The government was also forced to take cognizance of the recent speech of Gen. Charteris, former head of the army intelligence department of Britain, who told the falsifying photographs to create the notion among Allied nations and the Chinese that Germans were boiling in vats the bodies of their dead in order to extract grease for munitions and for other purposes. Charteris admitted that all this was based upon a series of lies and forgeries and seemed to think it a great joke.

While preparing for war against France, America and other nations threatening its supremacy, Britain can ill afford to have such damning stories of its methods of living to its own people revealed. Not that they are worse than any other nation, less but simply because such exposures are dangerous at this time.

SCOTLAND YARD HAS HARD TIME IN BOW STREET

British Communists Rap Frame-up Attempts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

(Picture on Page Six).

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The prosecution is still presenting evidence in the case against the twelve members of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League of Great Britain. Leaflet alter leaflet is being read into the record in order to prove that the Communists are guilty of seditious conspiracy.

Dicks Lose "Memories."

The witnesses for the prosecution, who are Scotland Yard detectives, have wonderful memories when they are being examined by the attorney for the crown, but when the attorney for some of the members of the defense and members of the defense acting as their own attorneys question them, they conveniently "forget" about their activities.

Attempt to Attack R. I. L. U.

Scotland Yard operatives attempted to connect up the activities of the Red International of Labor Unions in England with the Communist Party by reading a copy of a letter, purported to have been seized during the raid on the Communist Party headquarters at 16 North King St., Covent Garden, W. C., and which was supposed to have been sent to Lovejoy, and the secretary of the Mid-European

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UNDER THE LAWS OF 1797



By D. Moure, in Moscow Pravda (The Truth)

The British Communists are being accused under the laws of 1797 for "breach of peace" against "His Majesty." Behind the throne are seen the capitalist pulling the strings and Ramsay MacDonald, the late labor premier, pictured as a poodle.

RAMSAY MacDONALD FRATERNIZES WITH HORTHY HANGMEN DESPITE WORKERS' BOYCOTT OF HUNGARY

BUDAPEST, Nov. 17.—Despite the fact that workers all over the world are protesting the court-martial trial of Mathias Rakosi and the 100 others who are charged with crimes against the safety of the state, whose trial is on at present, J. Ramsay MacDonald, of the British labor party and ex-prime

(Continued on page 2)

Must Have Curtains.

MADISON, Wis. Nov. 17. Validity of the cab curtain law designed to inclose the engine cab of locomotives with curtains, so as to protect the engineer and fireman from cold and driving snow to which they are exposed, was sustained by the Wisconsin supreme court.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

"DOWN WITH FRENCH IMPERIALISM!"



Hundreds of thousands of Syrians are responding to the call "Down with French imperialism!" and "An Independent Syria!" since the French bombarded Damascus. All religious sects are forgetting their differences and the natives are preparing to drive France out of Syria, which was mandated to her by the league of nations. The upper picture shows angry natives dancing in the streets as outrages the French have committed on their people in Damascus. You will note armed French soldiers strolling about to prevent demonstrations. Below, three of the thousands of Syrians that were killed when the French troops bombarded the Moslem quarter of Damascus.

Ramsay MacDonald Fraternizes with the Horthy Hangmen

(Continued from page 1)

minister of England fraternizes with the Horthy hangmen. Altho MacDonald had intended to stay but two days with his ilk here, the social-democrats, he was able to extend his time so as to visit Bethlen, Horthy's prime minister and participate in an official dinner.

By this action the irresponsibility and malice of which can hardly be condemned too much, MacDonald has weakened and undermined the great protest action of the International working class which threatened to drown the whole Bethlen-Horthy government in a flood of indignation. At a time when all decent revolutionary workers consider the boycott of Hungary, the leader of the most prominent European labor party goes to Budapest where he has nothing to do, exchanges polite phrases with the Hungarian rulers and thus gives them a shameful hint that the protest of the labor organizations of all countries—amongst them that of the British labor party—should not be taken seriously.

The British workers should not tolerate any more without resistance this shameful attitude of their "leader" and when they rise in protest against the hangmen of Hungary, they must also protest against the accomplices of these hangmen, their former prime minister who has apparently lost the last remnants of feelings for proletarian solidarity.

Chicago Exploiters in New Drive for Open Shop Rule

(Continued from page 1)

a campaign to arouse the workers regarding the significance of the affair.

Booze War Rages.

While the conference, or "survey," is being conducted the booze war between various bands of bootleggers protected by various agencies of the city, state and federal governments, goes merrily on, with a killing or two a day. In the fashionable hotels the nabobs flit from one drunken debauch to another, with an occasional suicide of some society lady suffering from a sentimental jag. Girls slave in the department stores of Marshall Field, Carson-Pirie-Scott and other places slave for the most shameful stipends that cannot possibly keep them alive. In factories children slave from early in the morning until late at night and the sweat-shop thrives in the miserable hovels called homes for workers, where children of six, seven and eight years of age sew long hours beneath the faint rays of oil lamps and gas jets.

Following the fake survey of the bankers and manufacturers organized labor should conduct a real survey of the condition of the proletarian masses in this city and proceed to launch a drive against those parasites who distill the blood of men, women and children into profits.

Scotland Yard Has Hard Time in War on British Communists

(Continued from page 1)

bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions at Berlin, in which the British party was seeking for funds to carry on the work of the R. I. L. U. in England. Upon cross-examination, Sergeant Bentham, who was in charge of the raiders, attempted to deny that he planted the letter of the R. I. L. U. in the Communist Party headquarters and was forced to admit that he had found no other R. I. L. U. correspondence in the headquarters.

After Printshop.

The prosecution then spent some time reading into the evidence bills from the printers and receipts for payments of dues and literature, and tried to establish that the Centro-Press, Limited, was owned by the Communist Party.

Did Not Know of Fascists.

Another was produced in the Bow street court room when the defense asked one of the Scotland Yard detectives whether he saw any members of the British fascists break the windows of the Communist Party headquarters, since the detective boastfully described how he had kept the Communist Party headquarters "under surveillance," and why he did not arrest these fascists for destruction of property. The detective began to feel uneasy and admitted that he had seen members of the fascists near the building and denied that he knew of their existence in England and that they had held an open parade thru the streets of London in which they carried firearms demonstrating against the Communists.

Another detective was attempted to have a garbled account of a speech made by a member of the leaders of the British Communist Party was forced to admit that he was found that his stenographic notes had been adding under the platform of the Regental Theater at Bedford street and taken away and that he was now giving an account of the speech from memory and not from notes as the crown attorney tried to make it appear.

Scotland Yard Terrorizes Workers.

Sergeant Kitchener, another Scotland Yard dick, on cross-examination felt as tho he had been out on a bed of hot needles when William Charles Rust, one of the defendants, asked him whether it was not true that Scotland Yard dicks had visited homes of correspondents of the Workers Weekly and terrorized these contributors to the paper so that many of the correspondents stopped writing for the Communist organ.

During the cross-examination of this witness the Communists brought out that the British army became a standing army as a result of the growth of British capitalism and that tho the soldiers were recruited from the working class, the officers were recruited from the upper strata in society and that the function of the army was to crush strikes and other demonstrations on the part of workers.

Syrians and Druse Smash French Lines

(Continued from page 1)

the rebel Druses and Syrians. In a number of places sudden assaults were made upon the rebel forces.

The French murderers and the christian recruits have been terrorizing Lebanon since the invasion of that territory by the rebels and the joining of large numbers of the native population, but in the fighting yesterday the combined forces of the French and christian mercenaries suffered complete route with every village and town under their control falling into rebel hands.

Smash French Attack.

In face of a terrific sweep of machine gun fire from the French the rebels steadily advanced and in spite of a loss of three hundred dead and many wounded captured the town of Merjayoun and expelled the French forces and also routed a buzzards' nest controlled by American presbyterian missions.

French reports here are to the effect that overwhelming numbers forced them to retire. This indicates new recruits to the ranks of the rebels. Information also reaching Beirut describes big movements of Arabians toward Syria, in order to join in the fight against France.

Appeal to League.

Deeply resenting the butchery of France there is arising from the Syrian natives a demand that the league of nations withdraw the French mandate. British interests are taking advantage of this sentiment and have bribed a group of Syrian politicians to press the demand for revocation by the league. These people, however, do not demand freedom from all mandates of the league but simply from French administration of the mandate, which plays into the hands of Britain who wants the mandate, for herself in order to obtain a natural outlet for Mosul oil.

The enlightened natives oppose both France and Britain and correctly view the league of nations as a predatory combination of imperialist powers preying upon the colonial peoples.

N. Y. Auto Workers' Union in Big Drive

(Continued from page 1)

solution in order to overcome this condition?

"Why are your conditions not better? Let's see. You know that the organized workers are working 44 hours a week, and in many places less than that. In addition, they receive time and a half wages for overtime, with double pay Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays. Besides, organized workers have established a minimum wage scale. If you are not enjoying the above conditions, there is a reason. The reason is that you are unorganized.

"On every side, you have the power of organization before you. The workers who are organized have the best conditions and of course you know it. The bosses have their associations to better their own conditions and profits. The longer hours you work and the less wages you receive, the more the employer profits, without regards to you, whether you make a bare existence or not.

Are You Working?

Just a word more. No matter if you feel that you have not used the best judgement in the part in your attitude toward the union, whether as a union man you neglected your duty toward organization, or whether you never belonged to a union at all, that is not important. If you are still engaged in the auto industry, your place is to line up with the members of your union for improved conditions. What do you think?"

I. W. W. HEARS MESSAGE ON PROFINTERN

International Is Given Hearing at Meet

The 17th general convention of the Industrial Workers of the World now in session took up the question Tuesday of international relations. The proposal brot up Monday to send a delegate to the Berlin anarchist International was turned down and after Harrison George, who presented credentials from the Red International of Labor Unions was granted the floor for 15 minutes to speak in the name of the R. I. L. U. executive on the question of affiliation, took similar action toward the R. I. L. U. and asserted by resolution that the scattered administrations in other lands should be integrated as an international organization in itself.

Wants Definite Stand.

Delegate Minoff moved that the R. I. L. U. representative be given the floor for 15 minutes, explaining that everywhere the membership asks—"Where do we stand on international affiliation?" It had to be settled. If the convention did not grant a hearing, all would say they were afraid to discuss policy.

His motion was carried eight to four, those voting for it being Foster, Graham, Olson, Kivinlemi, Wagner, Minoff, Schultes and Francezon. The floor being open, Harrison George spoke for the time allotted, covering all points thorely in a speech which will be published in Saturday's magazine section of The DAILY WORKER.

Approves "Dictators."

Minoff argued against sending a delegate to the next R. I. L. U. congress. He dwelt at length and in detail with his charge of "Moscow dictatorship." The I. W. W. could not affiliate to the R. I. L. U., he said, because of its opposition to this principle and to what he alleged to be the R. I. L. U. belief in "politics." The I. W. W. was closer to Berlin, he held, and to the anarchists who did not dictate and who were opposed to all governments, even a workers government.

Roger Francezon of the Marine Transport Workers reminded his fellows that international relations is a deeper question than some of them thot. Conditions force closer relations, but he saw "menace" if world unity was bro about by "politicians" who might use the working class as stepping stones. To what, he did not say. His job is to organize.

Must Disregard Political Difference.

When that is done then the subject could be talked about. But he warned that whenever workers on a fight anywhere in the world, the I. W. W. must support them and co-operate with their political views.

Delegates Elsasser and D'Connor spoke without adding much light to the argument, and the motion, which was to abide by the policy set by the 1922 convention carried unanimously. This is briefly, that the I. W. W. recognizes the need of keeping in touch with world labor to lay a basis for world wide organization, but that no delegates be sent to the R. I. L. U. Meanwhile, however, the G. E. H. is instructed to maintain friendly correspondence to the end of world solidarity and organization.

Wants Something Definite.

Minoff then introduced a resolution to instruct the G. E. B. to plan for a world conference of I. W. W. branches and administrations in foreign lands to integrate the I. W. W. as an international distinct from all others. His argument was that the fact of I. W. W. administration affiliating, as in Chile, to the Berlin anarchist group, showed we had no definite organization. The I. W. W. was no where between Berlin, Moscow and Amsterdam. It must take a stand. As a whole it then might affiliate with it chose, or remain in opposition to all.

Some were doubtful at first. Elsasser speaking for the present status O'Connor alleged that the M. T. W. had liquidated the British administration by remitting from its English branches to New York headquarters instead of to the British administration. This was denied. But the motion of Minoff passed without opposition.

The convention further voted against permission for the industrial unions to departmentalize themselves, some holding such provision as being already in the constitution.

Boost Alimony Rate.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 17.—Col. William Mitchell, before court-martial in Washington, must pay $2,000 more annually for the support of his three children by his first wife.

The state supreme court so ruled today in affirming a decision of a lower court increasing the amount Mitchell must pay from $4,800 to $6,800.

Burglars Are Back.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Nov. 17.—Burglars armed with an acetylene torch melted the lock of the vault in the Tennessee Valley bank, at Scottsboro, near here, and looted the vault of $20,000 in cash, escaping in an automobile.

Soviet Rule Liquidates Capitalism's Brutalities Against the Children

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the Chicago Tribune tries to find comfort for the capitalist system it supports, from a news cable by Walter Duranty, Moscow correspondent of the New York Times telling about the wayward children of Moscow. Thus the Tribune reaches the conclusion that:

"Civilization rests on its care of childhood. No civilized state would or could allow dependent childhood to revert to savagery and worse in its streets."

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No Communist, especially the Communists of the Soviet Union, will deny that the Workers' Republic has a child problem on its hands. This has been repeatedly pointed out in The DAILY WORKER, with the solutions offered for successfully meeting this problem.

The Tribune's editorial will not admit that it has a child problem under capitalism. If it did, according to the reasoning of its own editorial, it would be compelled to confess that capitalist society is unstable to that extent.

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The unprincipled Tribune also builds its argument by claiming that Russia's child problem has grown up under Soviet rule, charging it is "indicative of the Soviet lapse from civilization." This, of course, is the sheerest sophistry.

Russia's child problem is an inheritance from the black days of czarism. It was made acute by the world imperialist war, when millions of fathers, bread winners, were slaughtered on the battlefields. It was augmented when the United States, egged on by this very same Tribune, joined all the other great capitalist nations, and made war upon Soviet rule in an effort to overthrow it, resulting in the devastation of great areas of the Russian nation, the crippling of its industries, the destruction of its agriculture and the murder of new thousands of fathers and mothers, not to mention the children. It grew bigger when crippled Russia was unable to meet successfully, as it will in the future, the ravages of famine like that of 1921, that continued the destruction of family life in spite of every contrary effort by the Soviet state.

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But the problem is being met. Orphaned children are being taken care of in homes specially prepared for them; usually the palaces and country estates of the dukes and princes that are gone. Here they are educated and prepared for the life ahead; not herded as undesirable outcasts in asylums no better than capitalism's prisons. At this moment a special drive is being made to find homes for orphaned children among the peasants, enjoying the New Day that is coming to them thru the development of agriculture along modern lines instituted and encouraged by the Soviet state. Bolshevism builds its future on the winning of the children. The care of the children, the liquidation of all the capitalist barbarities toward children, including taking them out of the factories and sending them to school, this is the first responsibility of Bolshevist rule. All unprejudiced observers, non-Communists, even some enemies of Soviet rule, admit that the problem is being solved.

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But in the United States the problem grows worse. The number of children sent into industry grows, resulting in men and women stunted mentally, boys and girls robbed of their childhood, life's energy sapped out of them before they reach maturity, and when they come in conflict with the capitalist state, that the commission of some crime, labelled as "morons" and "degenerates." Such conditions produce the Martin Durkins, illiterate and savage, hunting like beasts in the jungles of the great American cities with police order of "shoot them on sight." The war records, with their examinations of the millions called to arms, give conclusive testimony that American capitalism has produced a breed of subnormals in human beings.

The great American capitalist crime of more than 1,000,000 children under 16 years of age in industry rocks the foundations of the whole profit social structure in the United States.

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It is easy to agree with the Tribune that, "Civilization rests on its care of childhood." By that test the "civilization" that has come into existence under capitalism rushes toward its merited destruction. The new civilization that will evolve under Communism will mark a higher stage of human development.

Maintenance Men Still at Work

(Continued from page 1)

maintenance men working is larger than it was the first day of the strike, he claims are in better shape now than they were then and, according to all reports, Lewis was willing to allow Pinchot to call together an arbitration commission but the operators were not.

It is hard for the miners to understand this method of conducting a strike. It is hard for anyone to understand it if the intention is to win the demands of the union.

The miners' puzzle over these contradictions but the only light they receive, if such it can be called, is when Lewis, Murray, or Kennedy accompanied by a collection of priests, parsons and businessmen, speak at the few meetings held in some of the mining centers.

At the meetings where Lewis speaks he generally tells how Samuel D. Warriner, head of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company could not find time to have dinner with him recently and states that "the day will come when Warriner will be glad to eat with John L. Lewis." This statement, smacking of this great American democracy with its implication of the classlessness of our society, naturally produces great applause, especially from the priests and businessmen.

But news of the strike and its objectives is lacking. The publication of a strike bulletin in the various languages would do much to raise the morale of the miners and draw them more closely to the union.

Playing Into Operators' Hands.

The United Mine Workers officials will have to outline a policy for the membership soon. The present drifting policy is dangerous for it is soon that it plays into the hand of the operators. Their agents are able to cause confusion which as yet has not resulted disastrously because of the loyalty of the miners to the union as such and because a settlement is expected.

But in the smaller and more isolated camps, where the miners live in company houses the "policies" they are called [illegible] and superintendents are telling them that "the mines are open," "go in and work if you want to."

In addition to this campaign, in local press in the anthracite region, while not actually hostile to the miners so far, is cunningly lulling at the foolishness of the winds prophesying. The willingness of the operators to come to terms, the danger of the loss of the market for anthracite.

The operators' propaganda machine is busy. The mines now [illegible] complete offensive or mobile will [illegible].

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17. [illegible] pound sterling, demand 4.81; cable 4.81¼. France, demand 3.93¾; cable 3.93¾. Belgium, demand 4.53; cable 4.53¼. Italy, demand 3.93¾; cable [illegible]. Germany, demand 24.72; cable 25.00. Norway, krone, demand 20.42; cable 20.44. Denmark krone, demand 21.01; cable 24.06. Germany, mark, no quote. Shanghai, tael, 73.37½.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

PROGRESSIVES OF FURRIERS SHOW WEAKNESS

Kaufman Trick Wins o G. E. B. Report

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—In defense [illegible] use of injunctions by the Furrier Union in its battles with the employers, President Morris Kaufman, in the battle over accepting the report of the general executive board, employed every sophistry of class collaboration and every argument of the opportunist in his attempt to escape criticism for the general executive board's use of the injunction in the Boston struggle against the Millburn firm.

In his talk Kaufman, shedding large crocodile tears, regretted, that of course, he would like to see more revolutionary changes, but, declared this bureaucrat, "Revolutions sometimes do not show results in less than a generation, how can the delegates expect more from the officers in a period of one year."

Vulgarizes Marx.

Kaufman's lieutenants came to his rescue in the convention in an attempt to jam the majority report of the general executive board thru the convention. Stetsky, one of the vice presidents, even went to Karl Marx to justify the use of injunctions against employers and declared without a ridiculous smugness that "marx makes history, not out of whole cloth, but out of conditions at hand," and concluded that the union must accept conditions as they are and recognize that we are living under capitalism and that we must act as capitalists act.

The lefts, Benjamin Gold and Schneider, introduced a minority report and attacked the general executive board's report showing the convention that the union had committed itself to recognizing the injunction since it employed the injunction against the Millman firm and that the union had won a doubtful victory as a result.

Left Wing Battles

The minority report also attacked the lack of organizing work and the miserable agreement made in Southbridge, where the members were bound to a five-year agreement with conditions which agreed to no chan[illegible] principle and longer hours than in other centers.

The minority report showed the utter incompetency of the Kaufman machine for leadership in the union.

After a campaign of thimblamming the delegates by the Kaufman machine, the majority report was adopted with 38 delegates voting for the report. Thirty-five delegates refrained from voting for the report, thinking by this means to express themselves in favor of the minority report.

Why Progressives Fell Down.

Many of the lefts who [illegible] gladly and traditionally cling to the Kaufman machine, but because of the pressure of their rank and file are forced to take a progressive stand were disarmed by the demagogy of the Kaufman machine and supporters of the majority report. These so-called progressives lack the left wing militancy and have not decided in their own minds to break completely with the general executive board politically and ideologically.

The Kaufman machine which the latter part of last week was meek and humble when the question of the New York joint board came up filling the air with peace talk, has served [illegible] the left progressive line when they thought they stood on firmer ground and showed a chance of thimblamming the delegates.

This fact was proved by the action of by the machine. The lamb turned wolf. The two remained two. The Kaufman policy was clear peace on the basis of the New York basis to fill the air with peace talk. They beat the opposition on the work [illegible] ducted and thus maintain the machines prestige. This the machine accomplished due to the weakness of the progressives.

Furriers for Recognition of Russ, Amalgamation

(Continued from page 1)

for organization and we will go to them with such proposals with sincerity and spirit."

Cohen's bitter castigation of the machine followed Gold's attack on Kaufman for the reason that the membership was not willing to sacrifice for the cause. He declared that the rank and file are always willing to work for a strong union if we understand well your petty maneuvers because you do not believe in organization. You do not support this proposal and when you come with such spirit of ridicule then one can't know that you mean anything more than to kill this proposition."

The [illegible] was adopted in spite of the tactics used by the Kaufman machine.

Organize the League in the shops and mines, there is where it COUNTS!

NEW YORK IRON LEAGUE TRIES TO SPLIT UNION

Red-Baiter Howard Is Bosses Tool

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.— The creation of an independent union, led by a former business agent who sought to call off the strike against the Iron League, is the latest attempt to break the iron-workers' union The new venture is receiving considerable attention in the capitalist press, but so far seems to have made little headway with the boys who direct the girders fast to the sky scrapers.

Charles A. Howard, the father of the new movement, is denounced by representatives of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers as a tool of the Iron League against which the union has been striking for the last year.

Howard, as business agent for Local No. 40, the big local of New York, fought to break the strike last winter by urging the members to go back to work. The strike was called for union recognition and a raise in wages. Howard spoke to many workers personally and he sent them postcards with his back-to-work appeal. Some members were influenced but he had no general success and in the ensuing controversy he turned in his resignation as business agent and he resignation was quickly accepted by the local union. He was later expelled.

Later he toured the country from coast to coast at his "own" expense, at least not on union expenses, and spread his arguments for an industrial peace policy, swinging in the suggestion that the time was coming for another union that would end the taxing of western members for the New York strike. In addition to these activities, Howard, on his return began figuring as a red baiter and agitated particularly for the expulsion from the labor party of Joseph Manley.

In his campaign to build the new independent Iron Workers' Union of Greater New York, Howard is continuing his red-hunting talk. He urges iron workers to join a union that will be more pleasing to the non-union contractors—the Iron League, and tries to persuade iron workers that the bosses don't want to sign agreements with an organization containing officials who have been in the Mississippi river.

ACCUSED TATARBOUNAR PEASANTS FORCE OFFICERS TO DESCRIBE TORTURE DURING MASS ARRESTS

KISHENEV, Bessarabia, Nov. 17.—During one of the last sittings of the court there were lively incidents between the accused and witnesses on the part of the prosecution, agents of the secret police. Thus, during their cross-examination by the defense, one of the accused put to an agent the following question: "Is it true, that you have beaten my wife with a whip, until her skin began to break off?" "Do you remember?" was another question, "How you tortured the peasant Semlor with a red-hot iron?" The third of the accused said: "Let the witness tell, how he had poured hot oil into people's ears."

The president of the court, Colonel Maxim, tried to smooth the impression of those questions by frequently interrupting the accused.

A Cynical Confession.

Lieut. Ephtir Apostolescu, leader of a punishment expedition to the village of Ulmeny, described the terrible thinics that happened under his leadership.

Sixty peasants were locked up by us in a cellar and the gendarmes selected the order in three groups and led into the cellars. The cellar was kept carefully closed, till the next day, then it was opened and only 16 peasants were still alive. The others had died from the gas.

On the question of the defence why hese sixty peasants who had not fought against the soldiers, were simply murdered and not given over to the courts, the Lieutenant answered:

Work With Terror.

"We had to work with terror. The population was our enemy and we have treated it as such."

As the defence stated that even hostile prisoners are not killed in war, the worthy member of the Roumanian army answered:

"Under certain circumstances one is allowed to kill one's prisoners in war. Certainly, however, in civil war."

The chairman interrupted these statements with the remark: "Thank you, Mr. Lieutenant. There are still thirty other witnesses to be examined."

jail.) The prison reference is particularly directed against P. J. Morrin, international president, who once served time in connection with the union's fight with the National Erectors' Association. Union representatives ridicule this respectability argument and say that the Iron League—a powerful contractors' group backed by the steel trust, is antiunion and is part of a national movement of the big industrialists to destroy organized labor.

Another Earthquake

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 17.—An earthquake of far greater intensity than any registered on the seismograph within the last two years was recorded at Regis College.

Starting at 5 o'clock this morning, the maximum waves were reached between 5:08 and 5:20 and were very rapid. The distance was estimated at about 1500 miles but the direction could not be determined.

It is believed the quake was on this continent.

Fix New State Boundary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The supreme court of the United States announced acceptance and confirmation of a new boundary line between Arkansas and Tennessee as formed by the

Chicago Typo Union Decides to Reopen Scale Negotiations

At a special call meeting at Bricklayers Hall, corner Monroe and Peoria Streets, the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 decided to serve notice on the Chicago Newspaper Publishers Association that it desired to begin negotiations for a new contract to become effective at the expiration of the present contract May 22, 1926.

In the proposed contract, of which a rough draft had been submitted to the membership by the newspaper scale committee, the objectionable bonus feature was missing. The proposed contract calls for a shortening of the work week of the day workers from 45 to 42 hours. Workers on the night shift will work 42 hours out on the lobster shift, which starts at midnight, are to work but 6½ hours per night and are to receive a 15-minute lunch period on the bosses time.

The question of wage scales and a number of other demands have been referred back to the scale committee with numerous recommendations by means of which the union will be able to safeguard the conditions it has won in the various newspaper offices

TORONTO LABOR HAILS PURCELL UNITY MESSAGE

British Labor Head Gets Ovation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TORONTO, Nov. 17.—Albert A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions and fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City from the British Trade Union Congress, received a thunderous ovation at his meeting here where he urged world trade union unity.

Throughout the address pointing the approving "Hear, hear" of many Englishmen could be heard, as Purcell emphasized the need of uniting all workers in the struggle against the capitalist class.

When Purcell called for unity of the working class against capitalist the greatest demonstration followed his remarks that lasted several minutes.

Purcell's plea for unity with the Russian trade union workers made a deep and lasting impression on the trades unionists assembled.

Purcell ended his meeting urging the Canadian workers to send a delegation of unionists to Soviet Russia so that they can study the developments in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics for themselves and see the Russian trade unions at work.

The president of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council presided at the meeting and many prominent Canadian trades unionists were on the platform.

Fight Bosses and Burglars.

NEW YORK (FP)—Nov. 17.—Protecting other people's jewelry and diamonds is not its own reward, so about 125 burglar alarm men have gone on strike for the 48-hour and $50 week. The men were employed by the Metropolitan Electric Protective Co. and the National Wiring Protective Co. and their jobs were to hasten to the scene when burglar alarms rang out in the night. Hours were 50 and pay from $32 to $42 a week under the old arrangements and when the men protested it were dis charged, precipitating the strike.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

PLUMBERS' WAGES INCREASE AS ORGANIZATION STRENGTH GROWS

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Continued gains in the wages of union plumbers in 1925 correspond with very considerable increase in membership recorded by the United Association of Plumbers & Steamfitters between 1924 and 1925. According to the annual report of the United States department of labor on union wages and hours, union rates for plumbers May 1, 1925, exceeded 1924 in 12 out of 40 cities. Only one city in the list reported a reduction in plumber wages.

Wage Increase in 40 Cities.

Extending the comparison back to 1920 we find that the 5-year period plumbers' minimum hourly rates have been raised in 30 of the 40 cities, in only two cities are their wages below 1920 this is somewhat better than the average in the building trades. As many of the increases have been large, union plumbers have materially improved their living standard compared with 1920, the year of highest living costs.

The 44-hour week is universal except in Seattle where union plumbers have a 40-hour week. Here again the plumbers are slightly ahead of other building trades unions. Since 1913 plumber hours have been reduced in 13 cities.

Plumbers get the highest hourly rate in Birmingham and St. Louis where it is $1.50. Pittsburgh is just behind with $1.438 while 6 cities including New York pay $1.375. The $1.50 rate is a gain of 11¢ per cent over 1913 in Birmingham and 126 per cent in St. Louis. Charleston, Philadelphia, Manchester, Minneapolis, Richmond and St. Paul have the lowest plumber scale with a rate of $1.

Minimum Hourly Rates.

Minimum hourly rates for plumbers in 15 leading cities in 1913, 1920 and 1925 were:

Plumbers pay per hour	1913	1920	1925
Baltimore	$.650	$0.875	$1.25
Boston	.60	1.00	1.10
Chicago	.75	1.25	1.25
Cincinnati	.618	1.00	1.25
Cleveland	.625	1.00	1.375
Denver	.625	1.00	1.25
Detroit	.563	1.25	1.30
Kansas City	.625	1.00	1.375
Los Angeles	.567	1.125	1.125
Minneapolis	.562	1.00	1.00
New Orleans	.567	.80	1.125
New York	.688	1.125	1.375
Philadelphia	.438	.80	1.15
Pittsburgh	.625	1.063	1.438
St. Louis	.667	1.25	1.50
San Francisco	.75	1.25	1.125
Seattle	.812	1.125	1.25
Washington	.50	1.00	1.313

Cities in which union plumbers secured increases since 1924 are Baltimore, Buffalo, Denver, Indianapolis, Louisville, Memphis, Newark, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Providence, Salt Lake City and Washington. The only decrease was from $1.125 and $1.10 in Boston.

The average of the 58 cities was $1.22 in 1925 compared with $1.193 in 1924, $1.043 in 1920 and 59.5 cents in 1913. The present level is an advance of 2 per cent over 1924, 17 per cent over 1920 and 105 per cent over 1913.

Membership Increase.

The membership of the plumber union is shown in the 1925 American Federation of Labor report as 39,200, a gain of 12 per cent over 1924 and 23 per cent over 1920.

MARENGO, Ia., Nov. 17.—John Meesh and his wife, formerly of this city, now of Iowa City, were indicted by a grand jury on an arson charge growing out of the burning of their farm home here prior to their moving to Iowa City. They are at liberty on $2000 bonds.

Whiteman Speaks to Working Girls at Jim Crow Branch Y.M.C.A.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman, national organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, spoke before a group of Negro working girls at the Jim Crow branch of the Y. W. C. A. 35th and Indiana on the "Aims and Purposes of the American Negro Labor Congress."

Whiteman outlined the purpose of the congress to unite as many workers of the Negro race as possible in an endeavor to combat the Jim Crow laws, race segregation, and discrimination that is practiced on the Negro worker politically, economically and socially.

Following the short talk by Whiteman, the girls asked a number of questions that showed their keen interest in the congress and gave the founders of the congress to understand that the time was ripe for such an organization on the part of the Negro workers. A number of the assembled working girls handed in their applications to the congress at the close of the meeting.

Your Union Meeting

Third Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
38	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1540 N. Robey St.
179	B., B. & H. Painters, Darrick, 100 W. Washington St.
131	Bell, Line & Station Men, 52nd and Halsted.
2	Brick Clay, Village Hall, Lansing.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
141	Carpenters, Western and Lexington Ave.
262	Carpenters, 5445 S. Ashland Ave. Carpenters, Blacksmith Helpers, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
643	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
1482	Carpenters, 2 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. Carpenters, 3 Grand Ave. Phone Grand 2257
1922	Carpenters, 1116 S. Halsted St.
2280	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
2	Carpenters (Wood), 1819 N. California.
293	Conductors (R. R.), 127 N. Franklin Ave., 2 p. m.
798	Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
86	Engineers, Ba. Div., 11405 Michigan Avenue.
47	Firemen and Enginemen, 7478 S. Chicago Ave., 8:30 p. m.
270	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco, 8:30 p. m.
	Hod Carriers District Council, 816 W. Harrison St.
10	Janitors (Mon.), Kedzie and Belmont.
8	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
366	Machinists, 3802 W. 55th St.
478	Machinists, 3802 W. Madison St.
701	Machinists, 3802 W. Madison St.
515	Maintenance of Way, 5324 S. Hermitage Ave.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
23	Moulders, 2400 W. Madison St.
54	Painters, Sharman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
624	Painters, 180 W. Washington St.
893	Painters, Nesse Mall, Irving Orange.
972	Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island.
	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
16053	Poultry and Egg Workers, 1658 W. Division St.
256	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
228	Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 58th St.
600	Railway Trainmen, 64th and Union Ave.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
723	Tailors and Shopmen, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
733	Teamsters, 2535 S. Ashland Ave.
782	Teamsters, 4315 S. Ashland Ave.
247	Telegraphers, 1815 S. Clark St.
6	Wall Paper Crafts, Chicago and Western Ave.

(Note—The conference stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Haverhill Labor Split Heals

HAVERHILL, Mass. (FP)—Nov. 17.—The split in the Shoe Workers' Protective Union that began when the wood heel workers voted to secede has been healed by the plan of making a separate agreement with the manufacturers in new mending soon the heels vote to reaffiliate. The Protective expects an agreement shortly with the bosses' organization to replace the pact that expired.

Governor Shies at Employes' Organization.

BOSTON, (FP)—Nov. 17.—Organization of state employes to try to compel wage increases will not work on Governor Alvan Fuller, he warns Massachusetts workers. Organization of the 12,000 state employes has begun however, with first deputy state treasurer, Willard F. Sherman.

The Two French Trade Union Congresses

Second and concluding installment of report by Com. Lozovsky to the Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions.

THE colonial wars formed the most important question facing the last two congresses. Both met at a time when preparations were being made for a big push in Morocco. Both met when the negotiations between France and Spain on the question of taking joint action against the Riffs had just finished. It is of interest to note how they reacted to this question.

As far as the Fifteenth Congress is concerned no difficulties were met with and no differences of view showed themselves. There was full agreement on the need for carrying on an energetic struggle against the war, while the idea was raised of undertaking presentations for a protest strike. This decision was unanimously adopted by the congress.

The congress of the General Confederation of Labor was quite a different affair. In its case the question was regarded from the purely governmental point of view. There was no thot of profiting any opposition to the war, the most important speakers being of the view that France had done all that lay in her power to reach an agreement with the Riffs while making out at the same time that it was a matter of self-defense war. As if the Riffs had fallen on the poor French and were threatening to conquer France! By placing the question in such a light they demonstrated to the full the true imperialist spirit of the leading circles of the reformist trade union movement.

JOUHAUX'S speech on the advisability of the General Confederation's present tactics was particularly characteristic. In his speeches Jouhaux emphasized the fact that the reformist General Confederation of Labor was pursuing as old prewar policy.

We must examine this strange way of looking at the question a little more closely. Despite all its defects, the prewar Confederation of Labor was in substance a very healthy body. It stood for the class struggle, for carrying on a ruthless fight against the bourgeois state against all war, against colonial policy, etc.

In order to talk at the 1925 congress of the reformist confederation applying these very tactics, one must be possessed of some special qualities, abundant quid in the present leader of the reformist Confederation of Labor, Jouhaux, that many a reformist does not possess. Such a statement was not of a "historic" character, but was an attempt to politically mask the real issue with regard to unity so as to answer to all proposals for unity with the set phrase: "If you want unity, then come back to the old home" and so put a stop to all discussion.

It was stated at the C. G. T. congress that unity with the Unitary Confederation members was impossible because they were under the influence of the Communist Party so as to be able to pursue a bourgeois line of policy with greater ease!

IN addition to issues of general import the agenda of both congresses featured questions of a practical nature. Wages, the eight-hour day, social insurance, immigration, etc. It would seem that there could not be differences of view on such points. Surely it is precisely on the question of the eight-hour day, social insurance and immigration, that agreement could have been reached seeing that Jouhaux and his followers are agreed that the unions must deal with those problems, and these problems only.

But here, too, the fundamental differences between French reformism and French Communism made themselves manifest. The difference lay not in our congress having pressed for other demands, but in HOW it proposed to enforce these demands.

It is noteworthy that in connection with the fall in the rate of exchange the reformist congress did not move for the calculating of wages on the gold basis. According to the reformists such a system would "be unworkable" (!), while Ee Daupie, organ of the C. G. T. bluffed as usual with its argument: "We know why the Unitary Confederation people are demanding gold. It is because they are accustomed to get gold from Moscow."

Such cheap demagogy is, however, no reply to the question how the unions are going to secure a certain decent standard for the working class of France while the country is suffering from a falling rate of exchange.

IMMIGRATION is an especially important problem for France. How exceptionally important it is becomes clear when it is remembered that there are nearly three million foreign workers in France, that they are helping to lower wages, that strikebreakers are recruited from their midst, and that it is extremely difficult to carry on any political activity among these workers.

But what does the reformist Confederation of Labor propose to do in the matter? Nothing at all. Our comrades, on the other hand, moved for the complete emancipation of these workers, for their being granted equal rights with the French workers, for the founding of a press for the foreign workers, for their having equal rights in respect to the employers, etc.

By their very existence the two confederations have grouped around them all the revolutionary elements on the one hand, and all the reactionary, on the other. At neither congress did the various ideological tendencies show themselves to any great extent. The Unitary Congress showed almost complete unanimity on the main questions. The war, general tactics, etc.

THAT is not to say that there was absolute agreement. The revolutionary trade union movement in France is not yet a single homogeneous whole. It includes all kinds of elements, ex-syndicalists, former anarchists, all shades in the rainbow of French socialism, which has given representatives to the revolutionary labor movement.

There is at present a right wing in the French Communist Party with one part inside the party and another part outside. These right wing elements succeeded in wielding considerable influence on the question of the resolution of trade union officials. This is a question that has always played a big role in France.

The old anarchist principle of syndicalism was that everyone should take his turn in the union. In connection with the fall to the rate of exchange the reformist congress did not move for the calculating of wages on the gold basis. According to the reformists such a system would "be unworkable" (!), while Ee Daupie, organ of the C. G. T. bluffed as usual with its argument: "We know why the Unitary Confederation people are demanding gold. It is because they are accustomed to get gold from Moscow."

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Organization Meetings | **Workers (Communist) Party** | **Resolutions Social Affairs**

Section Four

Mid-City Industrial Area)

Attention!

The section membership meeting of Section No. 4, which takes in the following branches: Armanian, Armanian Independent, Grask, Douglas Park English, Douglas Park Jewish, Spanish, Shop Nucleus No. 7, Shop Nucleus No. 8, Shop Nucleus No. 5 (Daily Worker), Czecho-Slovak Branches No. 1, No. 3, Brookfield, North Berwyn, Czecho-Slovak Cicero Men and Women, Italian branches: 11th Ward, 19th Ward, 31st Ward and Terra Cotta (now in the 31st Ward, Italian Cicero, Cicero English, Cicero Lithuanian No. 74, Lithuanian No. 77 and No. 2, South Slav No. 1, Bulgarian, will be held Wednesday, November 18, 7:30 p. m., at ROOSEVELT HALL, 3437 West Roosevelt Road.

Every member of the Workers (Communist) Party, attached to any one of the above-named units, in the Workers (Communist) Party, must attend this meeting. If he or she wishes to retain membership

Registration of all members will take place there. Comrades will be assigned either to shop or street nuclei.

It is of the utmost importance to the successful reorganization of the party in the city of Chicago that every member belonging to Section No. 4 attend this meeting.

Comrades! Be on time at the meeting.

Marxian Economics for Beginners at N. Y. Workers' School

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A course in Marxian economics will be given at the New York Workers' School, beginning Thursday, Nov. 26, at 8 p. m., with J. Mindel as instructor.

This course begins with a consideration of the different schools of economics and takes up the fundamental elements of Marxian economy, such as value, money, surplus value, capital, rate of profit, how capital revolutionizes the mode of production, the accumulation and concentration of capital in industry and agriculture, banks, crises, the influence of concentration on the working class, and what capitalist accumulation leads to. This course is preparatory to a second course in the economics of the era of financial capital and monopoly. It takes up all the classic concepts of Marxian economics and "Americanizes" them, that is to say, it particularly studies these economic phenomena as they are illustrated in the U. S. An interesting feature, seldom or never treated in a course in Marxian economics is the United States, is the study of the concentration of capital in agriculture and the general economics of the agrarian problem.

This course is open to any one who has the barest elements of economic knowledge such as can be derived from the reading of the economics section of the "A. B. C. of Communism," or some work of a similar nature. The fee for the three months course is $2.50. Registrations are being taken now at the school office, Room 34, 108 East 14 St.

Read Write—distributo The DAILY WORKER.

FROM THE 3RD. THRU THE 4TH CONVENTION

By C. E. Ruthenberg.

A review of the developments in the Workers (Communist) Party thru its many stages, and a summary of the various problems encountered—from the first differences on the Labor Party policy to the fourth convention.

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1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

THE FACTORY NUCLEUS AND THE STREET NUCLEUS

By W. ULBRIGHT.

ARTICLE I.

THE political tasks of the Communist parties demand that factory nuclei be the foundation of party organization. However, we must not forget that it is essential to organize also comrades who are not in industrial enterprises and cannot be attached to factory nuclei. These comrades must be organized and in street nuclei as it is absolutely necessary to work systematically among those employed in small concerns, and among housewives, unemployed and the petty bourgeois classes, in residential districts. The necessity of this procedure is particularly noticeable during election campaigns. In the course of the past few months we had occasion to observe that in two of the most important sections of the Southern, in the Communist Party of France and the Communist Party of Germany the election campaigns were not carried on quite satisfactorily. The C. C. of F. was not active enuf in the residential districts as it almost entirely depended on factory nuclei and the workers groups proved to be a failure. The C. P. G. on the other hand carried on its election agitation almost entirely in the residential districts and neglected the factories.

Shop Nuclei and Election Campaigns

Allthe agitation in the residential districts is very important, although work during election campaigns should be first and foremost concentrated on industrial enterprises, for the following reasons:

(a) The close connection of factory questions with general political questions brought forward at elections, give a very good opportunity to expose the election trickery of the opponent parties.

(b) During an election campaign, our first concern is to capture industrial workers as completely as possible, because it is they who count most in all labor struggles.

(c) With the help of factory newspapers and by selling dailies in and outside the factories, we can easily influence the most important sections of the working class in a systematic manner.

(d) Only by carrying on agitation and propaganda in the factories on a large scale during election campaigns is it possible to organize rapidly and successfully factory delegations and mass demonstrations at the opening of parliament.

Winning the Social-Democratic Workers

The same applies to the struggle against the social-democratic party. We will not make much headway if we limit ourselves to general agitation against the social-democratic party in parliament. Such agitation leads frequently to a mere or less serious clash between the socialdemocratic parliamentary leaders and the communist parliamentary deputies. But this does very little towards convincing and winning over socialdemocratic workers in the factories, however, we can bring the nature of the workers the nature of the social-democratic policy in connection with all everyday questions. The social-democrats have recognized the importance of factory agitation. For instance, the report of the district managing committee of the Berlin-Brandenburg district of the socialist party of Germany contains the following statement:

"The factory secretariat has taken measures to supply our representatives in the factories with the necessary material in order to bring our party again into good repute in the trade unions and factories."

This quotation shows the importance which the socialist party of Germany attaches to factory agitation. It is this which has enabled social democratic leaders to keep socialdemocratic members in the party in spite of their betrayal of the interests of the workers. A section of the social-democratic leaders deceived the workers by radical phraseology in parliament, whilst with the assistance of th influence of social-democratic leaders, they obstructed the workers in the factories in their every action.

These experiences are a lesson that we must first of all capture factory workers, in order to take away the ground from under the feet of the social-democratic party. Then Communist factory nuclei will be able to act on the active vanguards of the workers in their struggle for their everyday needs, when they will know how to treat social-democratic workers as deluded class comrades, in order to influence them in a systematic manner. It will be possible to weaken the social-democratic party. Therefore, leading party organs must always bear in mind that factory work is the most important work and that work in the residential districts is only of secondary importance.

Factory nuclei should be the basis of party organization, that is to say, the center of gravity of party work is in the factories. Therefore, factory nuclei should be represented at conferences in accordance with their strength and importance. But such a formulation of the question does not mean that there should not be any street nuclei. There are organizations in which comrades live quite close to the places of their employment, in which there are only a few comrades employed in factories and where men and women party comrades can be attached to factory nuclei. In such cases, agitation in the residential district is also carried on by the factory nuclei.

Tasks in Street Nuclei.

It is essential to ascertain who belongs to street nuclei.

The French comrades are right in saying that all party members who cannot be attached to factory nuclei belong to street nuclei. Does this mean a weakening of work in the residential districts, because a smaller number of members belong to street nuclei than formerly to the groups of ten? Certainly not! For although only a small number of enrolments carried on the work in the residential districts. If street nuclei are now able to draw all their party members into the work, this would mean a strengthening of work in residential districts.

The task of street nuclei consists in carrying on Communist work among the residents of their sphere of activity, especially among those employed in small concerns and among housewives and the middle classes of the local population. They direct regular agitation among and recruit members and subscribers. They organize the sale of Communist newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets from house to house and in shops and institutions. They organize meetings and carry on agitation and propaganda work at the functions of other organizations and establish special wall newspapers for the large blocks of flats and compile special agitation material for propaganda among the workers living in the locality linking up this material with local events. They agitate from outside in enterprises where no Communists are employed and endeavor to gain sympathy for the cause and gradually forming a factory nucleus. For such enterprises if the street nucleus appointed by the nucleus group, forms organizations which make itself responsible for the factory news-paper. Street nuclei turn their attention to all branches of party work and receive membership contributions from party members who cannot belong to factory nuclei. As comrades organized in factory nuclei also live far from the place of their employment are as a rule not given any work by the factory nuclei after working hours and on Sundays it is essential to entrust these comrades with the nuclei executive committee of their residential district. The executive can give the comrades definite party work to do (reporting agitation in the residential districts, compilation of factory nucleus newspapers for factories without nucleus assistance with definite branches of work in the nuclei section or sub-section executive, etc.)

These comrades can also be attached to definite street nuclei for work after working hours and on Sundays. As these comrades are only half fledged members in factory nuclei they cannot of course participate in the making of decisions on party questions in the street nuclei. Wherever street nuclei do not exist comrades can be attached to factory nuclei by the nucleus section or subsection executive. They can participate in making up factory newspapers, can help with the educational work of that factory nucleus, can be members of the commission for agitation in the rural districts, etc.

Cleveland Launches Organization Drive for Working Women

CLEVELAND—In order to launch the work among women the District Executive Committee is calling a meeting of all women comrades of Cleveland, to discuss the work and work out plans.

Work among women is very important for the party. The attitude that the party has hitherto taken and that many comrades still entertain must be combatted. Work among women has been considered as of little importance—as a matter of secondary importance. This is a big error, for the struggles of the working class in the present time can be intensified if the women are educated and mobilized to help their husbands and fathers.

The backwardness of women politically and in industrial organization is again due to the lack of understanding of the big issue involved. Half of the proletarian population is to be eliminated from the struggle.

The Communist International and the Workers (Communist) Party have declared that women must be educated and lined up industrially and politically. The bourgeoisie is doing its work well both among the dames of its own class and among the working class women.

District Six of the party intends to begin the work among women. Every woman comrade of the party in Cleveland is instructed to be present at the district office on Sunday, Dec. 6 at 2:30 p. m. This instruction is mandatory. Men members of the party are also invited for work among women does not mean work for women members of the party. It is party work among the proletarian masses of women, in which the party as a whole should participate.

Educational Work in Cleveland Will Reach Workers Outside Party

CLEVELAND, Nov. 17.—The district committee of this district has begun its educational work. The activities, outlined the following courses: an elementary and an advanced class in English, a public speaking class, and a class in the history of trade unionism and the Communist tactic on the trade unions.

The classes in elementary and advanced English will begin on Sunday, Nov. 29, at 10 a. m. These classes will hold two sessions a week on Sunday mornings and Wednesday nights in two separate classes. The class in public speaking will start on Tuesday, December 1, at 8 p. m. and will meet once a week. The fee for either the elementary or advanced English class, which will last 3 months is $2.50. The fee for the class in public speaking is also $2.50 and the course will also last 3 months.

The class in trade unionism will begin on Sunday, December 6 at the a. m. It will consist of 8 or 9 lectures on the history of trade unionism, with full discussion. To this will be added a lesson for the discussion of action at a trade union meeting. Then will follow three sessions on the tactics of Communists in trade unions. The fee will for this course will be $2.00.

All the courses are open to party and non-party workers, with the exception of the three last lectures on the tactics of Communists in the trade unions.

These courses are very important for all party members, and every comrade should avail himself of them. In January will begin a course on Marx and Lenenism in its theoretical and practical application.

A rapidly as possible the agitprop of the district will arrange circuit lectures for the cities outside Cleveland.

Enrollment for the courses in Cleveland should take place at once.

General Membership Meeting in St. Louis on Sunday, Nov. 22

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 17. A general membership meeting of the Workers Party in St. Louis, East St. Louis and Madison, Ill., on reorganization, at which Comrade Jay Lovestone will be present will be held Sunday, November 22, at 2 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 1241 North Tiernan St. St. Louis, Mo.

A good book on Communism will make you a better Communist.

The Party Wants The Daily Worker

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary. Workers (Communist) Party.

THE response which the party has made to the appeal of the Central Executive Committee to save The DAILY WORKER from suspension is a splendid demonstration of the spirit of our movement. The help given The DAILY WORKER in the crisis in which it found itself is conclusive proof that the party is ready to fight for and maintain The DAILY WORKER.

The Central Executive Committee found itself face to face with the necessity of raising $7,500 in five days. It had to raise the money or The DAILY WORKER would be suspended. This was the problem before the secretariat of the party on Wednesday, November 11th. This money had to be on hand, part of it by Friday, the 13th, and the balance not later than Monday, the 16th. The secretariat spent all day of last Wednesday mobilizing the forces of the party to raise the necessary money. The task was all the greater in view of the fact that for two months The DAILY WORKER had been carrying on a campaign for funds.

THE party responded splendidly to the appeal sent out. The South Slavic comrades raised $700 as a contribution in part and part in payment of their bills. The Lithuanian comrades made a loan of $500 to The DAILY WORKER. The Greek comrades handed in a check of $350 on their account; the Polish comrades paid $200 in account; the Scandinavian $150. The comrades of the Finnish section loaned The DAILY WORKER $1,000. The Lettish bureau loaned The DAILY WORKER $300 from its press fund and the Lettish branch of Chicago raised another $200. The comrades of San Francisco sent in a check for $300 raised at a membership meeting. The New York comrades sent a check for $500 on account of the proceeds of the November 7th meeting. Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia, Scandinavian and many other places sent in substantial remittances on account of the November 7th celebration.

Today, November 16, The DAILY WORKER has received the $7,500 which it was necessary to raise to prevent its instant suspension.

THE DAILY WORKER is alive. It will continue to appear as the expression of the militant revolutionary workers of the United States. It will continue to serve the party as a weapon to organize the working masses for the struggle against capitalism.

The immediate crisis has been overcome. Now it is the task of the party to place The DAILY WORKER beyond the reach of another such crisis. Now the party units thruout the country must complete the task of raising the $40,000 fund which The DAILY WORKER appealed for in September. There is another $20,000 to be raised to complete this fund.

We believe that the way the party has responded to the appeal of The DAILY WORKER in its emergency makes certain that the party will complete this fund. It will place The DAILY WORKER on a basis so that it can go forward without further appeals.

COMRADES, continue the work which has been so splendidly shown in the action of the party in The DAILY WORKER crisis. Let every branch sell the "Save The DAILY WORKER" coupons. Let it complete the quota assigned to the branch at the beginning of the campaign. Thus we will put our paper on a solid foundation and make it a more valuable instrument for our movement.

The Central Executive Committee, thru its sub-committee, is carefully studying the whole situation of The DAILY WORKER financially and editorially. It is working on plans to improve The DAILY WORKER as an organ of the revolutionary movement. It is working out the details of a campaign to increase the circulation of The DAILY WORKER and thus put it on a sounder foundation for the future.

BY completing The DAILY WORKER fund, the members and branches of the party place The DAILY WORKER in such a situation that they can carry out the plans which the C. E. C. is formulating.

We have had a splendid demonstration of Communist loyalty and work in the response to the appeal of The DAILY WORKER. Let us continue that spirit and complete the task, insuring The DAILY WORKER for our movement for the year to come.

BOSTON, MASS., FINNISH DISTRICT CONVENTION OVERWHELMINGLY SUPPORTS PARTY EXECUTIVE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MAYNARD, Nov. 17. The Finnish district convention of the Boston district was in session here for the past two days. The make-up of the convention showed that the delegates present realized the need for bolshevization and reorganization in the Finnish section.

Thurs debate was held on many of the vital questions confronting the Finnish section. Comrade Puro represented the Central Executive Committee at this convention and the resolution which he presented, for bolshevization and reorganization in the Finnish section.

Thurs debate was held on many of the vital questions confronting the Finnish section. Comrade Puro represented the Central Executive Committee at this convention and the resolution which he presented, for bolshevization and reorganization in the Finnish section.

Comrade John Hill was censured for his articles against the labor party by a vote of 27 for and three abstain. Comrade Ouni Saari was expelled from the Finnish section of the Workers (Communist) Party for defending Lore, and opposing the line of the Communist International and attacking the party.

The delegates who were elected to the national convention of the Finnish section, Comrades Santti, Jaakonne, Jalati, were instructed to stand behind the reorganization and bolshevization program of the party, against all right wing tendencies in our party, and for the unification of the party ranks behind the Central Executive Committee.

The vote for the Central Executive Committee, as shown in the election of the delegates, numbered 222, those for the viewpoint of John Hill, numbered 8.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

Milwaukee Arranges Bazaar and Dance

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17—The Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League are arranging a bazaar and dance at Miller Hall, 802 State St., on Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon and evening, Nov. 28 and 29.

The bazaar opens Saturday evening at 7 o'clock and on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

RENTS INCREASE IN NEW YORK AS WAGES DECREAS

Workers Must Dwell i Firetrap

By ESTHER LOWELL.

(Federated Press)

NEW YORK—Hundreds of w nesses are telling the story of Ne York's shameful housing of the m jority of its population, the worst to the state housing commissi hearing on the need for continuin emergency rent laws enacted in 19 Rent increases of 50 per cent to 2 per cent are related. Indifference landlords to demands for repairs a increasing demands by landlords f spouses proceedings in the courts a told.

High Real Estate Values

Captain Barry Ely of Washingt Heights Tenants association, d clares that three fourths of the cit population live in tenements. Anoth witness calls attention to the fact th assessed real estate in New York Cit is now rated $17,119,659,511 a billi dollars over 1921. The witness, a de tail county clerk, points out that th burden falls in higher rentals.

Fourteen people in one small apar ment; sometimes as many as five fa lies in a 6 or 7 room apartment: a almost incredible doubling up to bri rent into reasonable proportion p person to fallen wages are some of th facts given the commission by w witnesses. Conditions in Harlem, whe most of the Negroes live, are among the worst. Double advantage is take of Negro workers because the are within which they can find accomm dations is limited.

All Expensive Flats

But Kasl Side, West Side, Bronx a Brooklyn workers are suffering as wa from the shortage of moderate rent apartments. Building has been goi on since 1920, tenants grant, but sho that the new apartments are chie more expensive ones and none rent f $18 a room or less. The flock of ne two-family houses springing up li toadstools in Queens and outlying di tricts are dress-parts the commission told by experts; so that they cannot be counted as relieving the housin situation even if they are sold or rent ed at a more moderate rate than mi republican apartments.

Live in Fire-Traps

With rents rising and wages goi down or at least not increasing, ri is predicted, if the rent laws are su denly removed, by the Tremont Te nant association, Joseph W. Hau ayne, president, asks whether it "more paternal to spend money to pr vent tuberculosis, mental deficien and crime, all of which are prove side diseases by proper housing, th to spend huge sums to remedy them" He declares that "in our own stat nothing has been done to provi houses for the workers. Indeed, a re cluora survey proves that the supp grows steadily less."

Wrap your lunch in a copy o the DAILY WORKER and giv it the DAILY WORKER, not th lunch to your shop-mate.

Fairy Tales for Workers' Children

By Hermina Zur Mühlen.

Translation by Ida Dailes.

Illustrated with black and white drawings from the original German edition and four color plates and cover designs by Lydia Gibson.

A book that children will treasure and one that will instill in their minds a pride of being in the ranks of the working class.

For your child and the children of other workers get this book.

75 Cents Duroflex Covers
$1.25 Cloth Bound

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If you likes tea
Halt as much as me
You're going to be—
—At the House of the Masses

You kin have your tea black,
You kin have your tea green
At the reddest tea party
What's ever been seen
At the House of the Masses

We'll has the worst speeches
To be got in the town,
But we'll use darn good grub
To choke it down
—At the House of the Masses

Tea — Grub — Tables — Chairs
Sawdust — Goselp — n'Everythin'
at the

HOUSE OF THE MASSES,
Gratiot at St. Aubin,
Detroit, Mich.

Friday Night, Nov. 20
at 8 o'clock

(Very exclusive—samovar very worst families will be there)

CONNECTICUT DISTRICT ARRANGES FOR REORGANIZATION MEETINGS

The following meetings have been arranged in the Connecticut district by the District Executive Committee:

NAUGATUCK, R. I.—Thursday, November 19
WATERBURY, CONN.—Friday, November 20.
TORRINGTON, CONN.—Saturday, November 21.
HARTFORD, CONN.—Wednesday, November 25.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Thursday, November 26.
NEW LONDON, CONN.—Monday, November 30.

These meetings are being held for reorganization purposes and it is extremely important that the membership in the respective cities named above attend these meetings.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

HELP BUILD THE WORKERS PARTY!

BAZAAR AND DANCE

Miller's Hall, 802 State Street (3rd floor)

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28, 7 P. M.
SUNDAY, NOV 29, Afternoon 2 P. M. and Evening

SINGING, PLAYLETTE & GAMES—LOTS OF FUN FOR EVERYBODY
Admission 10 Cents

Auspices, Workers Party and Young Workers League

BRITISH SEAMEN WANT POWER BY AMALGAMATION

Move to Get It Begun by "Outlaw" Strikers

LONDON.—The "P. C. S" is a ticket which British seamen must get endorsed by shipowners and the officials of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union before any job can be obtained.

There has been a strong protest against this for some time, but probably the most effective way to end the "P. C. S" is to organize a section for seamen within the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Amalgamation Means Power.

With the backing the seamen could get from the dockers, they would have power to stop it being used as a blacklist, but if such a section were formed, it should be with the object of taking in both the Amalgamated Marine Workers' Union and the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union. With this end in view, a joint meeting of unofficial strike committees is proposed to recommend to seamen the following decision:

"That this joint meeting of strike committees agree to the formation of a seamen's section of the Minority Movement to operate within the A. M. W. U. and N. S. F. U. for the purpose of educating the rank and file towards forcing amalgamation of the two unions, and to urge the formation of a seamen's department within the T. and G. W. U., and thus bring about an industrial union of transport workers."

The grand resistance of British seamen to the £1 reduction is one of the finest fights ever made by any body of workers. They are to be admired in their determination to win, that the strike was effective was evident by the howl that the shipowners put up thru the daily press.

Strike Continues in Australia.

The strike in Australia and New Zealand continues. Seventy-eight vessels are tied up, representing 350,000 tons of shipping; 300,000 carcases of mutton awaits shipment at Wellington, New Zealand; over 1,000,000 tons of coal are held up in Australia. A break has taken place among the strikers at Durban, South Africa, but as this had no effect in Australasia. The political effect in Australia has caused a general election as the state labor governments refused to operate the federal premier's decision to deport Tom Walsh, president of the Australian Seamen's Union, and Johannsen, the secretary, of Sydney, N. S. W. The election campaign is anti-red for a bourgeois effect in the usual scaremonger phrases being used to stampede the farmers into the camp of the enemy of the workers. This strike has great political consequences on an international character.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MOSCOW WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST TRIAL OF BESSARABIAN PEASANTS

MOSCOW, Nov. 17.—Four thousand workers gathered in the great Moscow circus and voiced their protest against the court-martial of the 500 Bessarabian peasants taking place in Kishinev, for their participation in the Tatarbounar peasant uprising against the Roumanian boyars and also voiced their condemnation of the Horthy bangmen of Hungery. Not only was this meeting one of protest but it was also a memorial meeting in honor of Max Goldstein, who died in the Doftana prison after a hunger strike that lasted fifty days.

The meeting adopted resolutions of protest against the Hungarian government and also resolutions demanding that the rights of national minorities be respected.

In the name of the Communist Party of Roumania Dobrogeanu-Gerea reported upon the situation of the Bessarabian peasantry, driven to despair by the arbitrariness of the occupation authorities and economic exploitation and hunger. The unification with Russia had become the religion of the Bessarabians, groaning under the boyar yoke. Dobrogeanu described certain horrible details from his own personal experience in the prison of Doftan where Max Goldstein has died after fifty days hunger strike.

Bela Kun spoke in the name of the Comintern upon the persecutions of the working class and the national minorities in the Balkan states. He demanded in particular the right of self-determination for Siebenbuerger oppressed by Roumania and demanded international proletarian action to save the political prisoners and the national minorities in Roumania. Dobrogeanu made a great speech in which he gave details about the personality of Max Goldstein who,altho not a Communist, was an unshaken and heroic revolutionary and whose bondage as he himself declared, was filled with the blood and tears of the Roumanian working class. The Roumanian bourgeoisie will not succeed in thus crushing the movement of the suppressed Bessarabian people by legalized murders.

Peasants from Moldevie also spoke at the gathering.

Third Annual Moonlite Dance for Los Angeles Coming November 28th

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 17.—On Saturday night, Nov. 28, the Young Workers League of this city will hold their annual Moonlite Dance at the Co-operative Hall, 2708 Brooklyn Ave. (near Mott St.)

Those who took part in the year's affair will need no urging to be there on time this year. The Moonlite Dance committee prophesies a total eclipse of previous moonlite dances.

So get your tickets early.

Los Angeles district has set itself a quota of $500 to raise immediately. Three hundred and fifty dollars are to be sent in without delay to the Young Worker. The Moonlite Dance is the first step toward raising this quota. Besides this however, contribution lists are being distributed and with the co-operation of all who have the interest of the Communist movement at heart, it will not take us long to fill our quota.

Bring all your friends to the Moonlite Dance. Help up raise our quota quickly.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

CLASS IN "HISTORY OF REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH MOVEMENT," SUNDAY A. M.

Among the classes of the Workers' School of Chicago, which is receiving the attention of especially the young workers, is "The History of the International Revolutionary Youth Movement," conducted by Comrades John Williamson. The class will begin Sunday morning, Nov. 22, at 10:30 o'clock sharp, at 19 South Lincoln street, and will cover two semesters in eight weeks each. The ground covered by this course shall be as follows:

First semester—Early forms of youth organizations; revolutionary and socialist youth movement before and during the war.

Second semester—Formation and development of Y. C. I.; problems and tactics of Y. C. I. today.

This course will give to the young worker of today a historical background, dating into feudalism, outlining the growth of early forms of youth organization and the gradual development of society and subsequent rise of the socialist youth movement. It will especially equip the Y. W. L. member of today with an understanding of the relations of the worker in particular with the various forms of society and the changing economic forms assumed.

Outline for the First Semester, Beginning Sunday, Nov. 22, 10:30 A. M.

First week—Feudal economy, the guild system, guild apprenticeship, general condition of youth at that period.

Second week—Breakdown of feudalism and beginning of capitalist economy.

Third week—Social and economic conditions of youth under early capitalism.

Fourth week—Early economic and political organizations of workers.

Fifth week—Beginnings of youth movement.

Sixth week—Formative period of Young Socialist International.

Seventh week—The world war, the division of the socialist youth movement into social patriot and revolutionary.

Eighth week—Struggles and tactics of the socialist revolutionary youth movement during the world war.

No specific textbooks will be used but a list of books for supplementary reading and other references will be furnished each week. Application for this class and all others given by the Workers' School should be sent in immediately to 19 S. Lincoln St.

District Six Will Hold Three Meetings for Education Week

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 17.—District Six, Young Workers League, has arranged three mass meetings during so-called "Educational Week." They will be held in the following cities:

Cleveland, Ohio, Friday, Nov. 26, 8 p. m. at Insurance Center Bldg., 1783 E. 11 St., 6 floor. Speakers: Martin Gordon, I. Amter and Phillip Shatz.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Saturday, Nov. 24, 8 p. m. at Workers' Hall, 903 Broad St. Speaker—Martin Gordon.

Youngstown, Ohio, Sunday, Nov. 27, 8 p. m. at Ukrainian Hall, 525 West Raven Ave. Speaker—Herbert Benjamin. Martin Gordon. This meeting is held in conjunction with the celebration of the 9th anniversary of the Russian revolution, which has been postponed.

NEW YORK UNION DEMANDS FREEING OF BEN GITLOW

Ladies' Garment Local Condemns Anarchy Act

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—At a general membership meeting of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Local No. 20., held at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Marks place, the following resolution, condemning the imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, under the New York state criminal anarchy act and demanding his release, was passed unanimously:

"Whereas, the conviction of Benjamin Gitlow under the criminal anarchy law has been sustained by the supreme court of the United States, the latter also declaring the law constitutional and thereby forging a powerful weapon of the capitalist class against the militant labor movement and the revolutionary political movement of the working class of this country, and

"Whereas, this is a denial to the labor movement in the right of freedom of speech, and

Courts Against Workers.

"Whereas, it is part of the general policy of using the courts and machinery of government against the workers in the form of injunctions against picketing and striking and of persecution of the militant leadership that is found at the forefront of our political and industrial struggles, and

"Whereas, the sustaining of Gitlow's conviction by the United States supreme court supplies a precedent which will mean the railroading to long terms in prison of many other well known fighters in the ranks of the labor movement and will make easier the suppression by the capitalist controlled government of all and any working class organizations which dare oppose their open sleep rule, and

"Whereas, the experience of the labor movement has demonstrated that such statutes when once adopted and sustained, are gradually extended in scope thru judicial interpretation until they can be used against any sort of working class movement, and

Solidarity Essential.

"Whereas, the solidarity of the entire working class is essential to the effective and successful defense of the forefront of the struggle and especially have the support of all workers, and

"Whereas, in freeing James Larkin and the others charged jointly with Gitlow for the same offense and under the same act, even the capitalist governor of the State of New York, Mr. Alfred E. Smith, was compelled to free of those convicted: They are not criminals and I can see no useful purpose that will be served by holding them in prison any longer," therefore be it

Support I. L. D.

"Resolved that we protest against and condemn the action of the United States supreme court, demand the repeal of the criminal anarchy law and will work to that end; record ourselves as in support of the International Labor Defense in fighting this case and call upon all labor bodies and working class organizations of any sort to take the same stand, be it further

Release Gitlow.

"Resolved that we demand of the governor of the state of New York that he immediately free the defendant, and be it further

"Resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the governor of the state of New York and to the labor press."

Throws Hat in Ring.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 17.—In a letter to precinct workers, Col. Frank L. Smith, of Dwight, Ill., chairman of the Illinois commerce commission, formally announced his candidacy for the republican nomination for the United States senate in opposition to Senator William B. McKinley.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!

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MAIN STORE: 965-9 McAllister Avenue
BRANCH: 1806 W. Washington St.

WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1).

there may be a physical wreck, with medals hanging on his wasted frame, who may mutter, with all the vehemence of a leading actor in "What Price Glory," "What the hell did I fwock myself for?"

• • •

YET despite all this evidence which is flaunted in the face of the working class, who contributed the main human toll in the war, we find wage slaves who still boost of having defeated the kaiser. They may not have a job, or if so, it may be a bum job, long hours and short pay. But they are proud of having won the war so that the ouse of Morgan could place Europe under tribute. This is the kind of thing that makes superficial radicals pessimistic and hopeless. They say: "The workers don't appreciate our sacrifices, so to hell with them." For the kind of radical the ash can of oblivion is the proper receptacle.

• • •

THOSE who throw in their lot with the revolutionary movement and take the sour with the sweet in the expectation that the masses will sprinkle their path with roses are not the kind that go thru to the end. Leaders, whether in the capitalist ranks or in the ranks of the working class, receive the support of those they speak for, just so long as they succeed in convincing their followers that they can serve them. The masses may desert them when they are dead. A good deal depends on the time. Had Lenin died in 1917 instead of 1923, it is probable that his mausoleum in the Kremlin Square would not today be visited by millions of Russian workers and peasants. Karl Marx's grave in London is not so frequented.

• • •

WOODROW WILSON was an American born in 1917 and for a few years afterwards. Today Calvin Coolidge is the little tin god. Wilson at least was a man of intellect. Cal Edge's brain could be squirted into a snail's eye without making the little thing wrinkle his brow. Coolidge is the personification of the policies of the republican party and in an era of prosperity—for the rich of course—Coolidge goes. But let capitalism find itself in a crisis and Coolidge will fade away like a set of false whiskers in a cyclone. Then you may find a Borah coming to the front.

• • •

THIS is a complicated world and people who think their politics simplified are liable to die cursing their fate. Trotsky once said that the shortest distance between two points is a zig zag. Perhaps Trotsky did not himself be pinned. It is a good one nevertheless. Anybody who has made a study of European politics since the war, can see that the powers involved have been hopelessly at sea ever since Versayne to liquidate the results of the struggle. The Locarno pact marks a point in that effort. A war between nations is like a fight inside a political party, magnified a millionfold. The lower the theoretical level of the party, the more necessary it is for the leaders to appeal to the prejudices of the membership in order to hold them in line.

• • •

THE rulers of capitalist nations in times of war personify the leaders of the competing powers as inhuman monsters who must be crushed if the wives and daughters of "civilized" nations are to go to their graves unsullied and pure. At least, if their virtue is tarnished the vile deed must not be done by a hated foreigner. This is the kind of stuff that made our American morons look on every German with a jaundiced eye. Ditto for Australians towards Italians and vice versa. Some for all the rest of them. But when the slaughter was called off and the capitalists sat down at the same table, drank champagne out of the same bottles smoked Havanas out of the same box and proceeded to divide the spoils and pay the penalties, their main problem was how to disclose their subjects of the prejudices with which they infested them during the war. The fact that Germans and French and British rulers can now sit together and sign a treaty shows that they have succeeded after a fashion.

DRIVE TO SAVE DAILY WORKER OVER-REACHES $20,000 MARK; SECOND HALF OF QUOTA NEEDED

TODAY begins the second half of the drive to save The DAILY WORKER.

With a sudden onrush of contributions, the $20,000 mark was passed, and the first half of the campaign achieved.

But donations were so slow in coming in, that they scarcely kept up with the regular weekly deficits, to say nothing of meeting the indebtedness of the long preceding period. Unless the amounts came in for the next week, at the rate of $1,000 daily, there will come another crisis.

To avoid this, WORKERS PARTY organizations and DAILY WORKER friends are putting every ounce of energy into the heavy task. Comrade L. E. Katterfeld of New York, has been untiring in his efforts, sending an additional $339.23 today from various branches and sympathizers, part as proceeds from a DAILY WORKKER rescue parties.

From a Canadian friend, J. L. Counsell of Hamilton, Ont., came $100.00, while San Francisco forwarded $265.00 as a result of a rousing membership meeting and branch donations. Detroit, Mich., sent $151.58 as a result of their Soviet celebration, while another $100.00 was received as a donation from the Jewish branch of Cleveland, O. Others that did their part in driving home remittances to The DAILY WORKER are as follows:

P. Janson, New York	$ 4.00
A. Johnson, Chicago	10.00
J. A. Rhuntch, Kellogg, Ia.	2.00
S. S. Onasio, Newberry, Mich	3.50
John Elsele, Garfield, N. J	2.00
O. R. Zimmerman, Wauwatosa, Wisc.	1.50
Gus Bjork, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Leonard Auberger, East Liverpool, Ohio	5.00
Geo. Kheverich, Highland Park, Detroit, Mich.	1.50
San Francisco, Calif., English W. P.	19.50
E. W. T., Chicago	1.00
Tony Sirola, Yorkville, Ohio	7.00
Ed Sangewald, Chicago	1.00
Lithuanian Br. 3, Chicago	3.00
South Slavic Br. W. P., Oakland, Calif.	21.00
Theo H Mitsos, Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
Matt Hribernc, Cherry W. P. Society, Iron, Minn.	6.00
John Alto, Cherry W. P. Society Iron, Minn	2.00
J Zinko, South Slav. Br., W. P. Los Angeles, Calif.	5.00
Geo. Kraternik, Kansas City, Kansas	2.50
Karl Marx Scandinavian Br., W. P., Chicago	5.00
South Slavic Branch, W. P., West Brownsville, Pa	10.00
Slovak and Bohemian Branch, W. P., Cleveland, Ohio	12.00
N. Golubitsky, East Side Englisb, Cleveland	5.00
Jewish Branch, Workers Party, Cleveland, Ohio	100.00
Joseph Thear, St. Paul, Minn.	5.00
Lithuanian Workers Literary Society, Los Angeles, Calif.	5.00
Detroit, Mich., Soviet meeting	151.58
Watertown, Ill., Soviet meeting	25.00
Rochester, N. Y., Soviet celebration	25.00
A. Rosenthal, Newark, N. J	5.00
J. M. Sandstad, Hilldring, Minn.	1.00
Roscoe Fillmore, Centerville, N. S. Canada	1.00
David Ashkins, Caledonia, Queen's Co., N. S.	5.00
W. T. Washburn, Berwick, N. S.	5.00
C. Nelson, Cleveland, O.	5.00
Jewish Br. W. P., New Haven, Conn	21.00
Chas. Rhodis, Racine, Wis.	5.00
John D. James, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bilterman, Hilleman, Ia.	3.00

Soviet celebration, Finnish W. P., Berkeley, Cal.	$ 50.00
3 comrades, Cleveland, O.	1.00
Frank Patz, Peoria, Ill.	2.00
Pajunen Bros., Superior, Wis.	5.58
H. Slomberg, McKeesport, Pa	5.00
New Haven, Conn., W.P., Soviet celebration	24.25
Finnish Br., W. P., Hancock, Mich., Soviet meeting	4.83
Julius L. Perlnik, Chicago	5.00
P. Reel, Chicago, Ill.	You
J. L. Counsell, Hamilton, Ont.	100.00
San Francisco, Cal., W. P. meeting	134.57
A friend, San Francisco, Cal.	100.00
Leo Edovosky, San Francisco	25.00
Greek Br., W. P., San Francisco	26.25

NEW YORK, N. Y., DONATIONS:

English Lower Bronx—Fritsch	5.00
Steinberg	4.00
Joseph Salkend	1.00
Sam Siegal	1.00
Hungarian Home Rescue Party, guide from tickets	51.65
Y. W. L. No. 1, collected	5.75
Bruno Miloe	3.75
West Side Rescue Party, partial	49.83
Sandra Vegsala, (collected)	8.25
Kneilish D. T. Folkin	5.00
Kelloulan, A. Mackle	5.00
Jewish Harlem Branch	21.50
German Night Workers, Riedl	10.00
Patterson Wedding Party, Pollax and Chas. Raskin	20.00
Kneilish Harlem Branch	10.00
Finnish Sunth Brooklyn, Reactie Party, partial	45.00
English Lower Bronx, Gordon	2.00
Shoit Nucleus No. 2	12.00
Scandinavian Bureau, Distrlct No. 2	50.00
Shop Nucleus No. 11—Dimitiff	2.00
Shlinff	2.50
Pleican	2.00
Letlish Branch	12.50
Chas. Diths	6.20
Shop Nucleus 12, Yetta Davis	2.00
Shop Nucleus 11, Theo. Plecan	2.00
Total N. Y. donations	$339.23
Sunday and Monday's Total	$1,326.89
Previously reported	19,965.56
Total to date	$21,292.25



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Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, book of Fashions, showing tailor plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, size some point, for the needle illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
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290 Advertising rates on application.

The Resolution on the Party Situation

The resolution of the political committee of the Central Executive Committee on the party situation will be welcomed by every party member who has at heart the unification and upbuilding of the Communist Party in the United States.

The resolution correctly analyzes the party situation and the dangerous and difficult period in which the Workers (Communist) Party finds itself. The party has gone thru a period of bitter conflict over the question of the correct policy for the movement in the United States. Altho this problem has been solved with the help of the Communist International, the factionalism which sprang up during the controversy has not yet been liquidated. Added to these difficulties is the opposition which arose in certain sections of the party to the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei and street nuclei (international branches) and the organization of language fractions in place of the language branches and sections which have hitherto existed. The enemies of the Communist Party have already been gloating over the prospective disintegration of the party which it hoped would spring out of this situation.

The resolution of the political committee frankly presenting these dangers to the party is a great step forward in overcoming these dangers. This resolution was drafted in collaboration with a section of the former majority of the party which supports the views of Comrade Cannon and Comrade Dunne. It expresses the submission to the party of a common platform for this group and the Ruthenberg group which is the majority in the political committee of the party. It marks the unification in the leadership of the party of these two former groupings. It is a long step toward breaking down and completely eliminating the factional situation which has existed in the party during the past eighteen months.

The attitude taken toward that section of the former majority which supports Comrade Foster opens the way for complete liquidation of the divisions in the party. The resolution leaves the door open to unite in the leadership of the Central Executive Committee, for all comrades who are ready to support the platform laid down in the resolution, that is, completion of the reorganization of the party at the earliest possible moment, intensification of the trade union work, bringing the party members into the unions, the organization of party fractions, and the creation of a broad left wing in the labor movement and an energetic campaign for the labor party. The resolution correctly declares there can be no abatement of the struggle against deviations from the line of the Communist International and the Central Executive Committee, and particularly that there can be no compromise with opposition to the reorganization of the party.

The resolution showing that the party is on the road to solving its inner difficulties will put new life and enthusiasm into the whole party membership. It will create a new fighting spirit for participation in the work among the masses. The party must go forward along this line. Every unit of the party should endorse the leadership towards unification of the party, active participation in the class struggle thru work among the masses, which the political committee has given in this resolution. Factional lines must be completely wiped out and the party face its enemies as a unit.

Forward to a united party!

Forward to new victories in establishing the influence of the Communist Party among the working masses!

Forward to the work of revolutionizing the American working class and a united struggle against American capitalism!

Missionaries and Militarism

In the present situation in Syria where the French forces have been waging a losing battle against the Druses and Syrians there is developing a classic example of the intimate connection between missionaries and militarism. American warships lay off the coast at Beirut, while in Lebanon American missionaries are playing the loathsome game of French imperialism. Thru the heavy investments of the House of Morgan in France, that country's destiny is bound up with American imperialism. If France is decisively routed from Syria it means that Britain will maneuver to obtain control of that unfortunate country in order to facilitate the development of its interests in the Middle East. That will be a direct blow to American oil interests. Hence both great combinations of American capital operating in foreign soil have immediate interests at stake in the Syrian struggle. Morgan to defend the prestige of France in Europe and Standard Oil to gain an advantage over British oil in the world-wide struggle between these two powers.

Press dispatches relating the burning of an American high school operated by the American presbyterian mission reveal a definite propaganda to prepare the ground for intervention of American armed forces in order to "protect American property and lives."

British forces are standing in readiness in Palestine, just south of Lebanon where an American and French subsidized "christian army" is trying to hold the country against the Druses and Syrians. If United States forces invade the country to protect American missionaries, they will find themselves confronted by British soldiers who can just as readily manufacture a border disturbance as this country can fabricate lurid tales of christian martyrdom, to conceal the greed and avarice of the imperialist bandits. Such a situation creates the preliminaries for a clash between the British and American forces.

In order to avert such a denouement British agents in Syria are demanding that the French mandate for that territory be revoked. The not a member of the league the United States will use its influence over countries having permanent and temporary seats on the league council to hold the mandate for France against Britain.

The proletarian and peasant masses of the Rone countries and the colonies must act decisively against this new threat of world war. Especially in England, France and the United States the working class must redoubledly expose the preparations for a new world slaughter, and tell the imperialist monsters in no uncertain terms that every weapon at our command will be used against their schemes to again lead the workers of the world into the slaughter house.

The Movement for a Labor Party in Japan

The formation of a labor party in Japan, composed of the bulk of the trade union movement, including the farmers' union, was noted in The DAILY WORKER in an article by K. Yamato from Tokyo, a Communist. What the commercial and financial interests think about it is also interesting. The following article from the Japan Chronicle (an English paper published in Kobe, Japan) of Sept. 3, gives a review of Japanese press comments:

A GENERAL meeting of the delegates of proletarian organizations, which was recently held at the Central Public Hall at Nakanoshima, Osaka, passed off without exciting much excitement, though it represented a memorable gathering in that the formation of a proletarian party was formally decided upon on that occasion. We find a few journals commenting on the decisions of the meeting, however, in spite of the fact that the general meeting of the proletarians in Osaka was convened without elaborate preparations, says the Tokyo Asahi, it did much towards helping forward the work of organizing a proletarian party. The decision then reached, that, while neglecting no means to advance the interests and happiness of the proletariat, they should proceed to organize a big proletarian party based on the entire influences of proletarian classes with a view to compassing the perfect development of the proletariat, is a good step forward in the direction of party organization. It also augurs well for the future of the movement that organizations of thinkers, such as the Political Research Society and the Shiiben-kai have been admitted in the campaign.

Foreign Examples.

The history of the development of proletarian parties in foreign countries the Asahi continues, indicates that harmony between labor organizations and associations of intellectuals stand in the relationship of muscles and nerves. Of course, labor organizations own the prospective rise of a proletarian party, but they must needs have the cooperation of the other in order to put their party in a fit form. From this point of view, the promoters of the recent meeting acted wisely in admitting organizations of intellectuals into the new movement. There is nevertheless no disguising the fact that the birth of the projected formation of a proletarian party is beset with many obstacles. The greatest difficulty will probably be experienced in the formulation of the platform and resolutions of the new party. It is on record that a great deal of confusion attended the drafting of the platform of the committee of labor delegates, which was the nucleus of the labor party of England. It very well remains a valuable lesson for the promoters of the present movement to bear in mind that the views of the right elements always prevailed and indicated the course which the labor party in England has been able to attain its present development. Nevertheless to say, the chasm of a proletarian party must be the promotion of the interests and happiness of the proletariat and the reform of social and economic organizations and for the realization of their aims, they must never follow a legitimate and evolutionary course, otherwise it will be impossible for them to enlist the support of the masses.

Parties Represent Classes.

Turning its attention to the political parties in existence, the Asahi urges them to make no mistake of the fact that the creation of a proletarian party constitutes no menace to its present day parliamentary system, but it is, on the contrary, helpful in bringing parliamentary politics to a more sound consummation. A direct the enforcement of universal suffrage would be imperfect without a proletarian party within it. What ever sophistry they may use, the fact remains that the political parties now existing represent the interests of certain classes only. No apprehension need be entertained about the diet taking on more class colors by the inclusion of a proletarian party, for it is to be hoped that thru such parliamentary politics harmony between the classes can best be achieved. It is important that there should always exist powerful proletarian supervision and criticism in the diet.

Struggles for Retention of Power.

The Osaka Asahi notes with satisfaction that the recent meeting at the Central Public Hall brought the formation of a proletarian party within the realms of probability. It is, of course, folly to be expected that many obstacles will still have to be gone thru before it becomes an accomplished fact, and that it will take a still longer time for the new party to acquire a sufficiently strong influence to be counted upon in politics. But if the promoters of the new movement go about their work in real earnest and in the right way, there is no reason to doubt that the proletarian party now in embryo will be quickly helped into being and be enabled to grow into a great influence. The chief asset of a proletarian party is that it grows out of the masses and exists for the good of the masses. A study of the history of the growth of the present political parties in Japan reveals the fact that none of them was born with the backing of the populace. They were formed, without exception, by some of the ruling classes with the object of snatching political power, which they had lost, from the hands of others. The late Marquis Okuma's Kaishinto and the late Count Itagaki's Jiyuto were none other than by-products of struggles for power among clan statesmen. The Satsuma and Choshu clans, which produced the largest number of distinguished statesmen at the restoration, wielded supreme power in the early days of Meiji, but the Suga clan, to which Okuma belonged, and the Tosa clan, of which Itagaki was a samurai, were rather left out in the cold. In order to extricate themselves out of this unfavorable position and to supplant the Choshu and Satsuma statesmen in the place of power, both Okuma and Itagaki conceived the idea of forming political parties. He was an eminent leader of the most favored clan, Choshu, but when he gradually came to dislike that the old methods of competing for power were fast growing ineffective, he resolved on creating a political party himself, and the Seiyukai was called into being under his presidency. Katsura followed Ito's example some time afterwards, and formed the Doshikai, which developed into the Kenseikai.

Why the Parties are Selfish.

Thus it will be seen that all political parties in Japan owed their birth to the political ambition of certain statesmen, not to any sincere desire to improve the conditions of living among the masses. This accounts for the single-eyed devotion of these parties to the promotion of their selfish interests in the neglect of the interests of the masses. Herein lies the inherent weakness of the present political parties, and it is on account of this weakness that they have fallen into disgrace with the populace. A proletarian party, on the other hand has none of this weakness, and this is the reason why its organization is eagerly awaited by the masses. The final aims of politics must be to advance the happiness and interests of the people at large, not by any means to compete for power. If the proletarian party in embryo assiduously endeavors, when it is born, to promote the true interests of the people at large, free from all self-seeking designs, this will invest their actions with supreme moral power, and this moral power is more precious than anything else. It will greatly help the proletarian party to develop once it will finally be able to step into power.

Diverse Interests of Proletarians.

The Yamato says that it is quite natural that the adoption of manhood suffrage should be followed by the creation of a political party devoted in the interests of the proletariat, for thru the instrumentality of such a party the proletarians can hope to maintain and advance their interests and to bring about the establishment of a new order of society by legislative means. Altho the new pa will consist of men belonging to proletariat exclusively, the intere of the component elements will be in perfect accord, nor will th be full agreement of view in detail political and other matters. In futu therefore, it may split into seve parties, each representing differ interests, agrarian, socialist, labor communist. It is nevertheless important that these conflicting pr ples and interests should be harm ized to a certain extent within mendable solidarity in its ranks, worth following, and the Yamato s merely hopes that every care will taken by those interested in the movement to see that there arise fatal clash between the socialist a anti-socialist elements within group

Twelve British Communists on Trial in London



The above 12 Communists were arrested and are now on trialin the Bow Street police court in London for sedition. Top row, left to right: Murphy, Gallacher, Hannington. Center row: Pollitt, Cant, Wintringham, Inkpin. Bottom row: Campbell, McManus, Rust, Page Arnot and Thomas Bell.

When Will Cotton Goods Be Cheap?

Soviet Primers No. 6.

The Sort of "Soviet Propaganda" that the Government is Telling its Own Peasants.

ONE of the most interesting of the little booklets that are going out in millions of fifty thousand by the Russian peasant I found Not in Moscow at all. I picked it up at a station on the Trans-Siberian railway on my trip to China. There, at the station bookstand were the usual piles of leaflets, scientific agricultural, political, with lots in red, yellow and black and gold. London. Then my eye caught the vivid blue and yellow cover of a booklet "When Will Cotton Goods Be Cheaper?"

I bought it. It cost all of five cents, for it had 64 pages and had a dozen illustrations. And on the inside cover I learned that this book had been printed in an edition not of fifty but of one hundred thousand. All at once one hundred thousand.

For this is the burning question of the Russian peasant today. Not land, for land, no longer taxes! He has his land, year by year the land taxes have the crosses ironed out to suit him more nearly. Even his taxes have been gradually cancelled. Not land, but clothing cannot obtain that they are as high as under the tzar. But cotton goods, every peasant, must buy it. It stays scarce in quantity and high in price. The growls that some how these city folks always find a way to rob him.

THE little "propaganda" booklet, designed for peasants' libraries takes the bull by the horns. Why is cotton so high? Why is bread so cheap in comparison? The rich peasants say that all poverty comes from the Soviet power and the Communists. The priests say that god does all this to punish the peasants for throwing out the landlords. The mensheviks and social revolutionaries say that it comes from over throwing the constituent assembly, where every one, worker, peasant, intellectuals, might have agreed in peace together.

"But now lets talk seriously and with facts and figures. Cotton is by all the chief goods consumed by the peasant. In 1924 was produced 800 million of cotton goods, but only 28 million of wool and 27 million of flax. We use fifteen times as much cotton as the other two together. That is the trouble with cotton.

Cotton Shortage Began Before War

IN the decade before the war the consumption of cotton grew enormously thruout the world. Between 1881 and 1900 about 2 million tons a year was worked up into goods. In the next years it increased to 3 million tons 4 million tons a year.

A shortage of raw cotton began to be felt. For every land people were turning from homespun to mill cloth. Cheaper more beautiful goods from the factory. The world number of spindles rapidly increased 125 million in 1911, and already 142 mil on just two years later. Seven million more spindles added in two years. In the past twenty years they added in France, increased ten fold in Germany, fifty fold in Belgium one hundred fold in Denmark. In Japan formerly there was not a small sound of cotton imported. But at least in 1910 she was importing four million 70,000 tons.

So fast was the use of cotton goods increasing before the war that with the war and the turning of factories to war uses, and the blockade of various countries, the production of cotton fell sharply. Even the rich cattle country of England was producing only thirty meters per acre. Poland, surrounded by armies, produced only 2 meters a person. Russia, which before the war produced 16 meters per person, now produced only one. Not enough even a mere clothes with to go on nothing

Whence Comes High Cost

AGAIN to cost at the Kenshin factory II kopks. After the war a cost 21. Exactly where does the extra cost come from?

Take example the Ivanovo, we shall see that of the eleven kopeks 5 formerly went for raw cotton. 2 for wages, one for repairs and use of machinery. But of the 33 kopeks 22 goes for raw cotton. 4 for wages, and 6 for use of machinery. Thus we see that wages have doubled, but the cost of raw cotton has increased three times and that of machinery six times. This fact is because of our worn machines and the need of more new ones on very short term payments. But the really big increase which most affects the selling cost of goods, is the price of raw cotton.

Even in England, cotton goods cost now twice a much as before the war. This surely was not caused by the wrath of god or by the Bolsheviks. But in our country there are three special reasons which make our cotton dearer than abroad.

THE first of these special reasons is Soviet power. The destruction of landlords has cost war. The destruction of irrigated cotton districts in Turkestan is most important but we will speak of this later. Here we speak of factory production. Steam power, because of the cost of fuel, use later fold. Freight and general transport have cost fold. Repairs on machines have cost fold. Besides this owing to the worn out machines, the product on them is less. To fight these troubles we are installing these machines and electric power. But gradually, process for we have little capital and must pay very high rates of interest.

The second cause is the disorganization of the cotton spinning. Even the soviet factories have too many middlemen. The central co-operative combines and guild [illegible] factories. The result [illegible] of all kopeks and [illegible] of the kopeks [illegible] of the kopeks [illegible] of the kopeks

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against Imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow! Have Your Union Join in Demand for His Release!

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COMMUNISM STIRS PARLIAMENT

UNION HEADS LET MAINTENANCE MEN WORK IN MINES DESPITE STRIKE OF ANTHRACITE MINERS

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

(Article V.)

MAHANOY CITY, Pa., Nov. 17.—That the maintenance men are driving new rock tunnels, putting in new timbering, conducting exploration work and in general working as if no strike was in force in many mines in this section, is the charge made by striking miners. They claim that it is the policy of the union officials to give permits for as many men as the companies require as long as no coal is actually hoisted.

This has a demoralizing effect on the strikers and as the evil increases the complaints of the rank and file become more bitter but no open struggle over this issue has taken place as yet in the local unions.

Anti-Foreign Feeling.

The dissension created in the ranks of the strikers by this policy is aggravated by the fact that most of the maintenance men—engineers, oilers, electricians, carpenters, blacksmiths, machinists, etc.—belong to what is called the "American element," that is, they are either of American, Irish or Pennsylvania Dutch stock while the bulk of the strikers are of Latin, Polish, or Slavic descent. The gap between the English speaking and foreign speaking groups is widened and a rift made in the union which is bound to weaken it seriously if this policy is continued.

The miners are completely in the dark as to the line of strategy, if any exists, which their officials are following. They read eagerly every word in the capitalist press which has to do with the strike, and this, except for the Communist papers, which circulate here in various languages, is their sole source of information.

Miners Want Information.

The thirst of the strikers for information has been remarked on in previous article but it was more evident than ever before while the recent negotiations between Governor Pinchot, President Lewis and Inglis, chairman of the operators' committee, were in progress. The majority of the miners have a mistaken belief that Pinchot can and will do something for them. They counted a good deal on the results of the recent conferences and when the announcement came that the operators had shown no desire to settle there was considerable disappointment. Only among the more conscious elements was there any criticism of Lewis for his obdurate face in the question of arbitration. Speaking to a committee of businessmen in the Altamont hotel, Hazleton, on August 25, Lewis stated that the United Mine Workers would not arbitrate "how much coal a man receive who is doomed to die, how much he shall make before his back is broken or his eyes put out or the flesh burned from his bones."

Lewis Doublecrosses Miners.

The strike has been on now for two and one-half months, the number of

(Continued on page 2)

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION PLANS AID TO BREAK COAL STRIKE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—With the anthracite strike in its twelfth week, the interstate commerce commission announced today it would resume its inquiry into the "reasonableness" of freight rates on bituminous and semi-bituminous from West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania fields to middle Atlantic and New England destinations on November 19. Commissioner John B. Campbell will conduct the investigation, which was begun in New York last week.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

LAST Sunday one of the capitalist papers devoted a few pages to rotogravure pictures of present and past events. We see the present leaders of England, France, Belgium, Germany and Italy signing the Locarno "peace" pact. It was to prevent war, you know. Well, before the "ink with which it was writ was dry" the Greeks and Bulgarians shot it full of holes and a few days afterwards France, leading factor in putting the pact across, slaughtered several thousand Syrians, men, women and children in the interests of peace, of course.

* * *

WHAT we are driving at just now, is not the hypocrisy of those human birds of prey making peace gestures. Another picture on another page shows German representatives a few years ago listening to Clemenceau reading the terms of the treaty of Versailles which the Germans swallow without butter. Clemenceau's name is rarely mentioned any more. We hardly ever hear the Germans referred to as "Huns." Germany, the land of militarism and Hohenzollerns is now the petted child of Wall Street and in a looser degree of Throndneelle Street, and France, "glorious France" of 1917, is treated like a dead beat by Washington and London in 1925.

* * *

THUS is not an unusual situation in world politics. Nothing is so constant as change, yet change which is ever present, is seen only by the few. A few years ago, a moving picture opulent who did not like a picture of Von Hindenburg or applaud the imbecile commemorance of King George was liable to find himself sun tousils if not worse, by a patriotic citizenry. But eight years ago crawled on his German representatives, wined and dined by our rulers and General Dawes, who played a prominent part in punishing the kaiser by proxy—that is killing several hundred thousand German workers in order to make the Kaiser sore going over to Germany and arranging German finances so that the German workers can pay the reparations the allies imposed on their foes as the price of defeat.

* * *

MEANWHILE, the kaiser had the pleasure of staging another love marriage, writing a book in which he dispassionately dwelt on the merits of the respective armies which participated in the great slaughter and no doubt praised the American troops for the valor they displayed in annihilating his own subjects. I would like to learn the reaction of a wrecked American soldier to those pictures in one of the few hospitals that were built from the money appropriated by congress for that purpose—most of the money found its way into the pockets of Col. Forbes of immortal memory still at large by the way.

(Continued on page 5)

NORWEGIAN LABOR DELEGATION LAUDS SOVIET RUSSIA'S PROGRESS

MOSCOW (By Mail), Nov. 17. On the basis of their experiences up to the present in Soviet Russia, the Norwegian workers' delegates have unanimously adopted a declaration in which they point out with satisfaction that they have had absolute freedom in the choice of districts, factories, etc., to be visited and a comradely support from the Soviet trade unions in their studies. The allegation that the delegation has no freedom of movement in Soviet Russia is stigmatized as a direct lie. Those members of the Norwegian Federation who visited Russia in earlier times declare that tremendous economic and cultural progress has been made in the Soviet Union. The declaration stresses in particular the great political activity and the unselfishly devoted by the Russian working class to cultural activities. According to the route mapped out by themselves, the delegates will go to Rostov on the Don, then to Tiflis and Baku. After this they will spend ten days in Moscow to study the construction and activity of the labor unions.

Furriers For Recognition of Soviets, Amalgamation

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The left wing resolutions calling for the recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics, amalgamation and organization of the unorganized were passed at the Furriers' convention in session here. The resolution introduced by the left wing against class collaboration and endorsing a program for workers' education along class lines similar to that in the Workers' School in New York and Chicago was referred to the incoming general executive board.

Despite the attempt of Stetsky, one of the vice-presidents of the union and a lieutenant of President Morris Kaufman, to eliminate the phrase in the resolution on the recognition of Soviet Russia, which declares that Russia has defeated her enemies both inside and outside the country as a slur on the counter-revolutionary socialists, the resolution was passed without changes amid the applause of the left wing delegates.

Delegate Benjamin Gold asked Vice-President Stetsky what kind of socialists could the Russian type be if they employed the use of armed struggle against the Soviets.

Delegate Schachman, a progressive, asked Stetsky where he drew the line between the counter-revolutionary socialists and Koltchak.

The Kaufman machine did not dare to oppose the resolution on amalgamation which calls upon the American Federation of Labor to call conferences to promote the establishment of one union in each industry and another resolution which was introduced calling upon the incoming general executive board to take concrete steps for amalgamation in the needle trades was also unanimously adopted.

When the resolution to organize the unorganized was introduced by the resolutions committee, carrying the concrete proposal of levying a $5 assessment on the membership of the union to build an organization campaign fund, the machine attempted to befuddle the left wing by saying that the membership was opposed to assessments, etc. The machine feared to attack the resolution itself but tried to defeat it by raising the false issue of the membership opposing assessments.

Delegate Joe Cohen of the progressives flayed the machine declaring "you sit pot-bellied and smirk. Regarding rank and file opposition, the members will support genuine moves

(Continued on page 2)

MONOPOLY AND SCABBERY AIM OF "SURVEY"

Chicago Exploiters in Open Shop Drive

The association of commerce of the City of Chicago is conducting what it calls a "five day inventory" of the city's resources as a means of celebrating the twenty-first anniversary "the coming of age" of the association. In reams of screaming publicity this aggregation of plunderera solemnly informed the denizens of this community and the inhabitants of the Chicago hinterland that the inventory would be based upon "truth and accuracy."

At the opening session yesterday at the Hotel LaSalle the real motive behind the so-called inventory was revealed when Mr. Harry A. Wheeler of the Union Trust company addressed the members and ventures present. He reiterated the usual Chicago demand for a waterway to the gulf of Mexico and another from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic ocean as a means of and for the transportation of the flood of commodities that pass thru the city.

Create Monopolies.

In addition to the formal advocacy of this transportation advantage to commerce, Mr. Wheeler revealed the motive behind the five day's confab. He advocated centralization of industries. "The day has gone," said Wheeler, "when we want to get as far away as possible from our competitor. We must concentrate."

Mr. Wheeler's connection with the Union Trust banking concern exposes the fine hand of bank capital endeavoring to control the Chicago industries by an elaborate plan of merging the kindred industries under one head.

Not merely will a drive be launched to consolidate industries under control of the large Chicago banks, but the small bankers in the outlying communities are to be brought "closer" toward the Chicago combines. LaSalle street strives to outdo Wall Street. Mr. George M. Reynolds, chairman of the board of the Continental and Commercial Bank, advocated bringing the banks of the Mississippi valley closer to the Chicago institutions and predicted a future population of from eight to ten millions for Chicago.

In fact Chicago "boosters" hope to outrival New York, after completion of their dream of a waterway thru the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic.

Open Shop Apostles.

Those prominent at the conference were the most notorious scab shop advocates of the city of Chicago. The completion of the assemblage indicates a new open shop assault upon the workers of the city of Chicago before the week is over. It is known that several stewards of seabbery in industry are to discuss the advantages of Landis awards such as created havoc in the building trades in 1922, and also the general crushing of the working class in Chicago.

Chicago labor is taking no interest in the affair and is doing nothing to expose and counteract this new menace that is organized under the cloak of a celebration of the coming of age of the association of commerce. Militants in the labor unions will launch

(Continued on page 2)

League of Nations Out for Another Conference on Arms "Limitations"

GENEVA, Nov. 17. The league of nations has made another move toward an arms conference. The league secretariat has sent invitations to representatives of England, France, Italy, Japan, Spain, Belgium, Brazil, Uruguay, Sweden and Czecho-Slovakia to meet in Geneva Dec. 3, to make a preliminary study of the situation and to report to the league regarding a disarmament conference.

AUTO WORKERS' UNION OF N. Y. IN BIG DRIVE

Also Fight Wage Cuts and for Conditions

(By Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Election of new officers for Local No. 49, United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America will take place Nov. 19. All members should turn out to the election 100 per cent in order to elect such a staff of officers as is most capable to carry on a campaign against wage cuts for the coming year, when wage scales of the present working agreements expire.

This local has recently elected a new wage scale committee to answer the attempted wage cuts of the Coach and Motor Manufacturers' Association of New York.

List of Candidates.

Following is the list of officers to be voted on: For president, De Frank (machinist); vice-president, Max Smith (metal worker); recording secretary, W. M. Hanlon (trimmer); secretary-treasurer, Karl Schneider (blacksmith) or Joe O'Mara (painter); sergeant-at-arms, Lois Salak; parliamentarian, James Powers or Fay Brull; local organizers (two to be elected) W. Greenberg, Joe Madine, Edward Krulich, Chas. Mohl; trustee, Frank Potenz; members of the executive board (five to be elected) Arthur Mac, Harry Spaul, Chas Bottinger, Frank Mazanek, John Oswald, Paul Reines.

Voting will begin at 7 o'clock.

Following is the open letter that Local No. 49 has written to all auto mobile workers of greater New York, as well as other automobile industrial centers:

Wages Determine Life.

"Read this over carefully as it means much to you. The time may come and come soon when you will be glad you received this call for action and acted upon it. The big thing in life that you are interested in is work and wages and good working conditions. The amount of wages you receive determines your standard of living. The number of hours that you work determine how yourself and your family spend their leisure.

"Are you working more hours than you should work? Are you receiving the wages you should have? And are you satisfied with the treatment that you are getting from the bosses and their hirelings: foremen and superintendents? If you are not, why not make an attempt to find some

(Continued on page 2)

SYRIANS AND DRUSE SMASH FRENCH LINES

Mercenary Christians Aid Butchers

LONDON, Nov. 17. — British troops, according to a Jerusalem dispatch to the Daily News, have been ordered to check the Druse invasion on the eastern side of the river Jordan. This dispatch is significant inasmuch as it reveals a move on the part of Britain to take a hand in the affair preparatory to charging in the league of nations council that France cannot efficiently administer the league mandate in the territory. This will pave the way for Britain to obtain the privilege of administering the mandate as a means of consolidating its oil interests.

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BEIRUT, Syria, Nov. 17.—Mercenary droves of former mendicants and others of the very lowest strata of the population of Lebanon have been recruited with the aid of American and other missionaries into auxiliaries of the French military occupation and have tried to wage war against

(Continued on page 2)

CRIES OF 'MUSSOLINI' GREET WM. JOYNSON HICKS AS HE RISES TO SPEAK; BALDWIN IS HECKLED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Communism loomed large at the very opening moment of the house of commons yesterday, when that body convened for the autumn term affer a three months' recess. Thirty-six questions were put and answered in twenty minutes. The only excitement of the session, but quite enough to last for some time, came when Sir William Joynson Hicks rose to reply to a question whether more stringent laws to deal with Communists would be enacted, ironical cheers and contemptuous cries of "Mussolini" were hurled at him from the labor benches.

Questions were fired at him in such rapid succession from the labor benches and the demonstration against him was so violent that he was staggered and could only meekly mutter: "The question is under consideration." This is the usual parliamentary evasion of cabinet members when they are hard pressed for an answer to their interrogators.

Turn on Baldwin.

The laborites were not satisfied with the evasion of Hicks so they turned on Premier Baldwin, demanding that he state the reasons for the persecution of the Communists and of Communist support of the fascist groups that are arising in England. Under the pressure of questioning Bain promised to make a statement tomorrow on the government's stand on the questions involved in the Communist controversy and the alleged encouragement of the fascist groups being organized.

The labor party is holding a special meeting tonight to discuss plans for meeting a bill of censure against the government of Baldwin for his anti-racial measures.

"Cadaver" Question Rises.

The government was also forced to take cognizance of the recent speech of Gen. Charteris, former head of the army intelligence department of Britain, who told the falsifying photographs to create the notion among Allied nations and the Chinese that Germans were boiling in vats the bodies of their dead in order to extract grease for munitions and for other purposes. Charteris admitted that all this was based upon a series of lies and forgeries and seemed to think it a huge joke.

While preparing for war against France, America and other nations threatening its supremacy, Britain can ill afford to have such damning facts as these made public by its quarters at 16 North Kings st., Covent Garden, W. C. and which was supposed to have been sent to Lenoski and the secretary of the Mid European

(Continued on page 2)

SCOTLAND YARD HAS HARD TIME IN BOW STREET

British Communists Rap Frame-up Attempts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

(Picture on Page Six).

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The prosecution is still presenting evidence in the case against the twelve members of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League of Great Britain. Leaflet after leaflet is being read into the record in order to prove that the Communists are guilty of seditious conspiracy.

Dicks Lose "Memories."

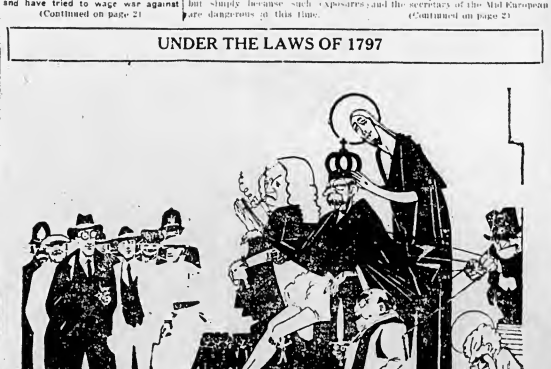
The witnesses for the prosecution, who are Scotland Yard detectives, have wonderful memories when they are being examined by the attorney for the crown, but when the attorney for some of the members of the defense and members of the defense act as their own attorneys question them they conveniently "forget" about their activities.

Attempt to Attack R. I. L. U.

Scotland Yard operatives attempted to connect up the activities of the International of Labor Unions in England with the Communist Party by reading a copy of a letter, purported to have been seized during the raid on the Communist Party headquarters at 16 North Kings st., Covent Garden, W. C. and which was supposed to have been sent to Lenoski and the secretary of the Mid European

(Continued on page 2)

UNDER THE LAWS OF 1797



The British Communists are being accused under the laws of 1797 for "breach of peace" against "His Majesty." Behind the throne are seen the capitalist pulling the strings and Ramsay MacOonald, the late labor premier, pictured as a poodle.

By D. Moore in Moscow Pravda (The Truth).

RAMSAY MacDONALD FRATERNIZES WITH HORTHY HANGMEN DESPITE WORKERS' BOYCOTT OF HUNGARY

BUDAPEST, Nov. 17.—Despite the fact that workers all over the world are protesting the court-martial trial of Matthias Rakosi and the 100 others who are charged with crimes against the safety of the state, whose trial is on at present, J. Ramsay MacDonald, of the British labor party and ex-prime

Must Have Curtains

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 17. Validity of the cab curtain law designed to enclose the engine cab of locomotives with curtains, so as to protect the engineer and fireman from cold and driving snow to which they are exposed was sustained by the Wisconsin supreme court.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

"DOWN WITH FRENCH IMPERIALISM!"



Hundreds of thousands of Syrians are responding to the call "Down with French Imperialism!" and "An Independent Syria!" since the French bombarded Damascus. All-reig ous sects are forgetting their differences and the natives are preparing to drive France out of Syria, which was mandated to her by the league of nations. The upper picture shows angry natives discussing the outrages the French have committed on their people in Damascus. You will note armed French soldiers strolling about to prevent demonstrations. Below, three of the thousands of Syrians that were killed when the French troops bombarded the Moslem quarter of Damascus.

Ramsay MacDonald Fraternizes with the Horthy Hangmen

(Continued from page 1)

minister of England fraternizes with the Horthy hangmen. Altho MacDonald had intended to stay but two days with his ilk here, the social-democrats he was able to extend his time so as to visit Budapest, Horthy's prime minister and participate in an official dinner.

By this action the irresponsibility and malice of which can hardly be condemned too much, MacDonald has weakened and undermined the great protest action of the international working class which threatened to drown the White Bethlen-Horthy government in a flood of indignation. At a time when all decent revolutionary workers consider the terrorist Horthy gang, the leader of the most prominent European labor party goes to Budapest where he has nothing to do exchanges polite phrases with the Hungarian rulers and thus gives them a shameful hint that the protest of the Labor organizations of all countries amongst them that of the British labor party could not be taken seriously.

The British workers should not tolerate any more without reservation this shameful attitude of their leader and when they rise in protest against the hangmen of Hungary they must also protest against the accomplices of these hangmen, the former prime minister who has apparently not the last remnants of feelings for proletarian solidarity in the department stores of Marshall Field, Carson Pirie Scott and other places slave for the most shameful stipends that rather possibly keep them alive. In factories children slave from early in the morning to till late at night and the wretchedest misery in the miserable hovels and tenement houses for workers, where children of six, seven and eight years of age now long hours to breathe the faint taste of oil lamps and gas.

Chicago Exploiters in New Drive for Open Shop Rule

(Continued from page 1)

a campaign to arouse the workers regarding the significance of the affair.

Bouze War Rages.

While the employers, or "surveyors," is being conducted the bouze war between various kinds of bootleggers protected by various agencies of the city, state and federal governments goes merrily on. With a killing or two a day, in the fashionable hotels the saloons but from one drunken debauch to another, with an occasional outbreak of some society lady suffering from a sentimental jag. Girls slave children into profits.

Following the false survey of the bankers and manufacturers organized labor should conduct a real survey of the condition of the proletarian masses in this city and proceed to launch a drive against those parasites who distill the blood of men, women and children.

Scotland Yard Has Hard Time in War on British Communists

(Continued from page 1)

bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions of Britain, in which the British press was ordered for funds to carry on the work of the R. I. L. U. in England. Upon examination, Sergeant Hotchkiss, who was in charge of the raid, was forced to deny that he had searched the office of the R. I. L. U. in the Communist Party headquarters, but was ordered to obtain the data found in the R. I. L. U. correspondence in the headquarters.

After Printshop.

The prosecution then sprang some of the evidence into the evidence bills from the printer, and receipts for payment of the bills, and tried to establish that the Control Press, Limited, was owned by the Communist Party.

Did Not Know of Fascists.

Interest was produced in the How ard case when from which the defense asked if any of the Scotland Yard detectives who had been in the headquarters of the R. I. L. U. knew the whereabouts of the Communist Party headquarters. The detective board fails if any of them knew had help the Communist Party headquarters. Under cross-examination, and why he did not arrest these leaders for destruction of property. The detective began to feel uneasy and said that he had seen members of the fascists near the building, and denied that he knew of the existence in England and that only had paid an open parade that the fascists in London in which they carried weapons and stabbing against the Communists.

Another detective was attempted to give a verbal account of a speech [illegible] Party was forced to admit that he was found [illegible] that his stenographic notes had been [illegible] after the platform of the Imperial Theater at Bedford street and taken away and that he was now giving an account of the speech from memory and not from notes as the crown attorney tried to make it appear.

Scotland Yard Terrorizes Workers.

Sergeant Kitchener, another Scotland Yard dick, on cross-examination said that he had been out on a raid of but needles when William Charles Rust, one of the defendants, asked him whether it was not true that Scotland Yard dicks had visited homes of correspondents of the Workers Weekly and terrorized these contributors to the paper so that many of the correspondents dropped writing for the Communist organ.

During the cross-examination of this witness the Communists brought out the British army became a standing army as a result of the growth of Red International and that the soldiers were recruited from the working class, that officers were recruited from the upper strata of society and that the function of the army was to crush strikes and other demonstrations on the part of workers.

Unions Protest Against Trial.

Unions throughout England are sending in protest dates to the British government, demanding the immediate release of the arrested Communist and protesting their trial under the ancient sedition laws.

The International Class War Prisoners' Aid, British section, with Georgie Lansbury as its treasurer, is raising funds to carry on the legal battle for the arrested Communists.

Syrians and Druse Smash French Lines

(Continued from page 1)

the rebel Druses and Syrians. In a number of places sudden assaults were made upon the rebel forces.

The French murderers and the christian recruits have been betrothed to Lebanon since the invasion of that territory by the rebels and the joining of large numbers of the native population, but in the fighting yesterday the combined forces of the French and christian mercenaries suffered complete route with every village and town under their control falling into rebel hands.

Smash French Attack.

In face of a terrific sweep of machine gun fire from the French the rebels steadily advanced and in spite of a loss of three hundred dead and many wounded captured the town of Merjayoun and expelled the French forces, and also routed a barrage of gas controlled by American presbyterian missions.

French reports here are to the effect that overwhelming numbers forced them to retire. This indicates new recruits to the ranks of the rebels. Information also reaching Beirut describes big movements of Arabs toward Syria, in order to join in the fight against France.

Appeal to League.

Deeply resenting the butchery of France there is arising from the Syrian natives a demand that the league of nations withdraw the French mandate. British interests are taking advantage of this sentiment and have bribed a group of Syrian politicians to press the demand for revocation by the league. These people, however, do not demand freedom from all mandates of the league but simply from French administration of the mandate, which plays into the hands of Britain who wants the mandate, for herself in order to obtain a natural outlet for Mosul oil.

The enlightened natives oppose both France and Britain and correctly view the league of nations as a predatory combination of imperialist powers preying upon the colonial peoples.

N. Y. Auto Workers' Union in Big Drive

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union in order to overcome the conditions."

Appeal for your condition not to be.

Let us know that the organized workers are with them. Let us know that you are with us. Let us know that you are with us. Let us know that you are with us.

"The only way you can have the power of organization before you. The workers who are effected have the best conditions and of course you know of. The best have their association to help their own condition and people. The better hour wages and the shorter hour you give, the more the employer profits which is right. So you who for you make a better existence of it."

Are You Working?

Right now! Is the union matter if you're not that's a basic fact need the best fundamental in the part of your attitude toward it. Are you with it? You never believed in it, is it all. That is not important. If you are still engaged in the union industry, your place is to line up with the members of your union for improved conditions. What do you think?

Soviet Rule Liquidates Capitalism's Brutalities Against the Children

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the Chicago Tribune tries to find comfort for the capitalist system it supports, from a news cable by Walter Duranty, Moscow correspondent of the New York Times telling about the wayward children of Moscow. Thus the Tribune reaches the conclusion that:

"Civilization rests on its care of childhood. No civilized state would or could allow dependent childhood to revert to savagery and worse in its streets."

• • • •

No Communist, especially the Communists of the Soviet Union, will deny that the Workers' Republic has a child problem on its hands. This has been repeatedly pointed out in The DAILY WORKER, with the solutions offered for successfully meeting this problem.

The Tribune's editorial will not admit that it has a child problem under capitalism. If it did, according to the reasoning of its own editorial, it would be compelled to confess that capitalist society is unstable to that extent.

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The unprincipled Tribune also builds its argument by claiming that Russia's child problem has grown up under Soviet rule, charging it is "indicative of the Soviet lapse from civilization." This, of course, is the lowest sophistry.

Russia's child problem is an inheritance from the black days of czarism. It was made acute by the world imperialist war, when millions of fathers, bread winners, were slaughtered on the battlefields. It was augmented when the United States, egged on by this very same Tribune, joined all the other great capitalist nations, and made war upon Soviet rule in an effort to overthrow it, resulting in the devastation of great areas of the Russian nation, the crippling of its industries, the destruction of its agriculture and the murder of new thousands of fathers and mothers, not to mention the children. It grew bigger when crippled Russia was unable to meet successfully, as it will in the future, the ravages of famine, such as that of 1921, that continued the destruction of family life in spite of every contrary effort by the Soviet state.

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But the problem is being met. Orphaned children are being taken care of in homes specially prepared for them; usually the palaces and country estates of the dukes and princes that are gone. Here they are educated and prepared for the life ahead; not herded as undesirable outcasts in asylums no better than capitalism's prisons. At this moment a special drive is being made to find homes for orphaned children among the peasants, enjoying the New Day that is coming to them thru the development of agriculture along modern lines instituted and encouraged by the Soviet state. Bolshevism builds its future on the winning of the children. The care of the children, the liquidation of all the capitalist barbarities toward children, including taking them out of the factories and sending them to school, this is the first responsibility of Bolshevist rule. All unprejudiced observers, non-Communists, even some enemies of Soviet rule, admit that the problem is being solved.

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But in the United States the problem grows worse. The number of children sent into industry grows, resulting in men and women stunted mentally, boys and girls robbed of their childhood, life's energy sapped, all of them before they reach maturity, and when they come in conflict with the capitalist law, thru the commission of some crime, labelled as "morons" and "degenerates." Such conditions produce the Martin Durkins, illiterate and savage, hunted like beasts in the jungles of the great American cities with police order of "shoot them on sight." The war records, with their examinations of the millions called to the arms, give conclusive testimony that American capitalism has produced a breed of subnormal human beings.

The great American capitalist crime of more than 1,000,000 children under 16 years of age in industry rocks the foundations of the whole profit social structure in the United States.

• • • •

It is easy to agree with the Tribune that, "Civilization rests on its care of childhood." By that test the "civilization" that has come into existence under capitalism rushes toward its merited destruction. The new civilization that will evolve under Communism will mark a higher stage of human development.

I. W. W. HEARS MESSAGE ON PROFINTERN

International Is Given Hearing at Meet

The 17th general convention of the Industrial Workers of the World now in session took up the question Tuesday of international relations. The proposal brot up Monday to send a delegate to the Berlin anarchist international was turned down and after Harrison George, who presented credentials from the Red International of Labor Unions was granted the floor for 15 minutes, to speak in the name of the R. I. L. U. executive on the question of affiliation, took similar action toward the R. I. L. U. and assented by resolution that the scattered administrations in other lands should be interpreted as an international organization in itself.

Wants Definite Stand.

Delegate Mineoff moved that the R. I. L. U representative be given the floor for 15 minutes, explaining that everywhere the membership asks - "Where do we stand on international affiliation?" It had to be settled. If the convention did not grant a hearing, all would say they were afraid to discuss policy.

The motion was carried right to floor, those voting for it being Foster, Graham, Olson, Kivinieni, Wagner, Mineoff Schultes and Francezon. The floor being open, Harrison George spoke for the time allotted, covering all points thoroly in a speech which will be published in Saturday's magazine section of The DAILY WORKER

Approves "Dictators."

Mineoff argued against sending a delegate to the next R. I. L. U. congress. He dwelt at length and in detail with his charge of "Moscow dictatorship." The I. W. W. could not affiliate to the R. I. L. U. he said, because of its opposition to this principle and to what he alleged to be the R. I. L. U. belief in "politics." The I. W. W. were closer in Berlin he held, and to the anarchists who did not dictate and who were opposed to all governments, even a workers' government.

Roger Francezon of the Marine Transport Workers reminded his fellows that international relations is a matter of more than sentiment. Present conditions force closer relations. But he saw "menace" if world unity was here about by "politicians" who might use the working class as political stones. To what he did not say. The big job is to organize.

Must Disregard Political Difference.

When that is done, then the subject could be talked about. But he warned that whenever workers are in a fight anywhere in the world, the I. W. W. must support them and cooperate with their political views.

Delegates Eisasser and O'Connor spoke without adding much light to the argument, and the motion, which is practically the policy set by the 1922 convention carried unanimously. This is, briefly, that the I. W. W. recognize the need of keeping in touch with revolutionary labor to lay the basis for world wide organization, but that no delegates be sent to the R. I. L. U. Meanwhile, however, the G. E. B. is instructed to maintain friendly correspondence to the end of world solidarity and organization.

Wants Something Definite.

Mineoff then introduced a resolution to insure that the G. E. B. to plan for a world conference of I. W. W. branches and administrations in foreign lands to integrate the I. W. W. as an international distinct from all others. His argument was that the fact of I. W. W. administration solidarity, as in Chile, to the Berlin anarchist group, we had no basis for world wide organization. The I. W. W. was no where between Berlin, Moscow and Amsterdam. It must take a stand. As a result it was now an affiliate where it chose or remain in opposition to all.

Some were doubtful at first Eisasser speaking for the present status O'Connor alleged that the A. F. T. W. had liquidated the British administration by remitting from its English branches, to New York headquarters instead of to the British administration. This was denied. But the motion of Mineoff passed without opposition.

The convention earlier voted against permission for the industrial unions to departmentalize themselves, some holding such provision no being already in the constitution.

Boost Alimony Rate.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 17.—Col. William Mitchell, before court-martial in Washington, must pay $2,000 more annually for the support of his three children by his first wife.

The state supreme court so ruled today, affirming a decision of a lower court increasing the amount Mitchell must pay from $4,800 to $6,800.

Burglars Are Back.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Nov. 17.—Burglars armed with an acetylene torch united the lock of the vault in the Tennessee Valley bank, at Scottsboro, near here, and looted the vault of $20,000 in cash, escaping in an automobile

Maintenance Men Still at Work

(Continued from page 1)

maintenance men working is larger than it was the first day of the strike, he mines are in better shape now than they were then and, according to all reports, the coal is still flowing. allow Pinchot to call together an arbitration commission but the operators were not.

It is hard for the miners to understand this method of conducting a strike. It is hard for anyone to understand it if the intention is to win the demands of the union.

The miners' puzzle over these contradictions but the only light they receive, if such it can be called, is when Lewis, Murray, or Kennedy accompanied by a collection of priests, parsons and business-men, speak at the few meetings held in some of the mining centers.

At the meetings where Lewis speaks he generally tells how Samuel D. Warriner of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company could not find time to have dinner with him recently and states that "the day will come when Warringer will be glad to eat with John L. Lewis." This statement, smacking of this great American democracy with its implication of the classlessness of our society, usually produces great applause, especially from the priests and businessmen.

But news of the strike and its objectives is lacking. The publication of a strike bulletin in the various languages would do much to raise the morale of the miners and draw them more closely to the union.

Playing Into Operators' Hands.

The United Mine Workers officials will have to outline a policy for the membership soon. The present drifting policy is dangerous for the reason that it plays into the hands of the operators. Their agents are able to cause confusion which as yet has not resulted disastrously because of the loyalty of the miners to the union as such and because a settlement is expected.

But in the smaller and more isolated camps, where the miners live in company houses the "patches" as they are called, foremen and superintendents are telling them that "the mines are open," "go in and work if you want to."

In addition to this campaign, the local press in the anthracite region, while not actually hostile to the miners so far, is cunningly hinting at the foolishness of the strike proceeding, the willingness of the operators to come to terms, the danger of the loss of the market for anthracite, etc.

The operators' propaganda machine is busy. The unions must start a counter-offensive or morale will suffer.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4 84⅞; cable 4.84⅞. France, franc, demand 3.99⅞; cable 3.99⅝. Belgium, franc, demand 4.53; cable 4.53⅛. Italy, lira, demand 3.93⅞; cable 4.00. Sweden, krone, demand 26.72; cable 26.75. Norway, krone, demand 20.42; cable 20.44. Denmark, krone, demand 24.94; cable 24.96. Germany, mark, no quote. Shanghai, tael 78.37½.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

PROGRESSIVES OF FURRIERS SHOW WEAKNESS

Kaufman Trick Wins on G. E. B. Report

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—In defense of use of injunctions by the Furriers' Union in its battles with the employers, President Morris Kaufman, in the battle over accepting the report of the general executive board, employed every sophistry of class collaboration and every argument of the opportunist in his attempt to escape criticism for the general executive board's use of the injunction in the Boston struggle against the Milburn firm.

In his talk Kaufman, shedding large crocodile tears, regretted, that of course, he would like to see more revolutionary changes, but, declared this bureaucrat, "Revolutions sometimes do not show results in less than a generation, how can the delegates expect more from the officers in a period of one year."

Vulgarizes Marx.

Kaufman's lieutenants came to his rescue in the convention in an attempt to jam the majority report of the general executive board thru the convention. Stetsky, one of the vice presidents, even went to Karl Marx to justify the use of injunctions against employers and declared with a ridiculous smugness that "manhaken history, not out of whole cloth, but out of conditions at hand," and concluded that the union must accept conditions as they are and recognize that we are living under capitalism and that we must act as capitalists act.

The lefts, Benjamin Gold and Schneider, introduced a minority report and attacked the general executive board's report showing the convention that the union had committed itself in recognizing the injunction since it employed the injunction against the Millgram firm and that the union had won a doubtful victory as a result.

Left Wing Battles.

The minority report also attacked the lack of organizing work and the miserable agreement made in South Norwalk, where the members were bound to a five-year agreement without working class control and longer hours than in other centers.

The minority report showed the utter incompetency of the Kaufman machine for leadership in the union.

After a campaign of filmflamming the delegates by the Kaufman machine, the majority report was adopted with 38 delegates voting for the report. Thirty-five delegates refrained from voting for the report, thinking by this means to express their views in favor of the minority report.

Why Progressives Fell Down.

Many of the delegates who ideologically and traditionally cling to the Kaufman machine, but because of the pressure of their rank and file are forced to take a progressive stand, were disarmed by the demagogy of the Kaufman machine and supported the majority report. These so-called progressives lack the left wing ideology and have not decided in their own minds to break completely with the general executive board politically and ideologically.

The Kaufman machine which the latter part of last week was shaken and humble when the opposition of the New York joint board came up, filling the air with peace talk, have started their war on the left progressive bloc since they thought they had lost no former ground and stood a chance of limflamming the delegates.

This tactic was used to the extreme by the machine. The lamb turned wolf. The fox remained foxy. The Kaufman policy was clear: peace on the last case of the New York board.

Till the air with peace talk. Smear the opposition on the sack cont ducted and thus maintain the machine's prestige. This the machine accomplished, due to the weakness of the progressives.

Furriers for Recognition of Russ, Amalgamation

(Continued from page 1)

for organization and we will go to them with such proposals with sincerity and spirit."

Cohn's bitter castigation of the machine followed Gold's attack on Kaufman for insinuating that the membership was not willing to sacrifice for the cause. He declared that the rank and file are always willing to work for a strong union but "we understand well your petty maneuvers because you do not believe in organization. You do not support this proposal and when you come with such spirit of childish nonsense believe that you mean anything more than to kill this proposition."

A resolution was adopted to split of the lefts used by the Kaufman machine

Organize the Unorganized in the shops and mines, there is where it COUNTS!

NEW YORK IRON LEAGUE TRIES TO SPLIT UNION

Red-Baiter Howard Is Bosses Tool

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The creation of an independent union, led by a former business agent who sought to call off the strike against the Iron League, is the latest attempt to break the iron workers' union. The new venture is receiving considerable attention in the capitalist press, but so far seems to have made little headway with the boys who rivet the girders fast to the sky scrapers.

Charles A. Howard, the father of the new movement, is denounced by representatives of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers as a tool of the Iron League against which the union has been striking for the last year.

Howard, as business agent for Local No. 40, the big local of New York sought to break the strike last winter by urging the members to go back to work. The strike was called for union recognition and a raise in wages. Howard spoke to many workers personally and he sent them post cards with his back-to-work appeal. Some of these cards were produced but he had no general success and in the ensuing controversy he turned in his resignation as business agent and the resignation was quickly accepted by the local union. He was later expelled.

Later he toured the country from coast to coast at his own expense, at least not on union expenses, and spread his arguments for an industrial peace policy, swinging in the suggestion that the time was coming for another union that would end the taxing of western members for the New York strike, in addition to these activities, Howard, on his return began fighting as a red baiter and agitated particularly for the expulsion from the union of Joseph Manley.

In his campaign to build the new independent Iron Workers' Union of Greater New York, Howard is continuing his red-and-hestrike talk. He urges iron workers to join a union that will be peace-breaking to the non-union contractors: the Iron League, and tries to persuade iron workers that the bosses don't want to sign agreements with an organization containing officials who have been in the Mississippi river

ACCUSED TATARBOUNAR PEASANTS FORCE OFFICERS TO DESCRIBE TORTURE DURING MASS ARRESTS

KISHINEV, Bessarabia, Nov. 17.—During one of the last sittings of the court there were lively incidents between the accused and witnesses on the part of the prosecution, agents of the secret police. Thus, during their cross-examination by the defense, one of the accused put to an agent the following question: "Is it true, that you have beaten my wife with a whip, until her skin began to break off?" "Do you remember," was another question, "How you tortured the peasant Semlor with a red-hot iron?" The third of the accused said: "Let the witness tell, how he had poured hot oil into people's ears."

The president of the court, Colonel Maxim, tried to smooth the impression of those questions by frequently interrupting the accused.

A Cynical Confession.

Lieut. Eplmie Apostolescu, leader of a punishment expedition to the village of Clsmea, described the terrible things that happened under his leadership.

Sixty peasants were locked up by us in a cellar and the gendarmes received the order to throw gas grenades into the cellars. The cellar was kept carefully closed, till the next day, then it was opened and only 16 peasants were still alive. The others had died from the gas.

On the question of the defence why those sixty peasants who had not fought against the soldiers, were simply murdered and not given over in the courts, the lieutenant answered:

Work With Terror.

"We had to work with terror. The population was our enemy and we have treated it as such."

As the defence stated that even hostile prisoners are not killed in war, the worthy member of the Roumanian army answered:

"Under certain circumstances one is allowed to kill one's prisoners in war. Certainly, however, in civil war."

The chairman interrupted these statements with the remark: "Thank you, Mr Lieutenant. There are still thirty other witnesses to be examined."

Chicago Typo Union Decides to Reopen Scale Negotiations

At a special call meeting at Brickbuyers Hall, corner Monroe and Peoria Streets, the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 decided to serve notice on the Chicago Newspaper Publishers Association that it desired to begin negotiations for a new contract to become effective on the expiration of the present contract May 22, 1926.

In the proposed contract of which a rough draft had been submitted to the membership by the newspaper scale committee, the objectionable bonus feature was missing. The proposed contract calls for a shortening of the work week of the day workers from 48 to 42 hours. Workers on the night shift will work 42 hours but on the lobster shift, which starts at 10:00 night, are to work but 6½ hours per night and are to receive a 15 minute lunch period on the bosses time.

The question of wages and a number of other demands have been referred back to the scale committee with instructions to confer with the publishers' committee in regard to the manner in which the union will be able to safeguard the conditions it has won in the various newspaper offices.

TORONTO LABOR HAILS PURCELL UNITY MESSAGE

British Labor Head Gets Ovation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TORONTO, Nov. 17.—Albert A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions and fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City from the British Trade Union Congress, received a thunderous ovation at his meeting here where he urged world trade union unity.

Thruout the entire meeting the appearing "Hoar, hear" of many Englishmen could be heard, as Purcell emphasized the need of uniting all workers in the struggle against the capitalist class.

When Purcell called for unity of the working class against capitalist wars a demonstration followed his remarks that lasted several minutes.

Purcell's plea for unity with the Russian trade union workers made a deep and lasting impression on the trades unionists assembled.

Purcell ended his meeting urging the Canadian workers to send a delegation of unionists to Soviet Russia so that they can study the development in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics for themselves and see the Russian trade unions at work.

The president of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council presided at the meeting and many prominent Canadian trades unionists were on the platform.

Fight Bosses and Burglars

NEW YORK (FP)—Nov. 17.—Pro tecting other people's jewelry and bank vaults is not its own request, so about 125 burglar alarm men have gone on strike for the Union and 15c per day. The men were employed by the Metropolitan Electric Protective Co., and the National Wiring Protective Co. and their jobs were to listen to the wires when burglar alarms rang out in the night hours were 50 and pay from $32 to $42 a week under the old arrangement and when the men protested no were dis charged, precipitating the strike.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do to night. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

PLUMBERS' WAGES INCREASE AS ORGANIZATION STRENGTH GROWS

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Continued gains in the wages of union plumbers in 1925 correspond with very considerable increase in membership recorded by the United Association of Plumbers & Steamfitters between 1924 and 1925. According to the annual report of the United States department of labor on union wages and hours, union rates for plumbers May 1, 1925, exceeded 1924 in 12 out of 46 cities. Only one city in the list reported a reduction in plumber wages.

Wage Increase in 46 Cities.

Exceeding the comparison back to 1920 we find that in the 5-year period plumbers' minimum hourly rates have been raised in 30 of the 46 cities, in only two cities are their wages below 1920. This is somewhat better than the average in the building trades. As many of the increases have been large, union plumbers have nearly regained their living standards compared with 1920, the year of highest living costs.

The 44-hour week is universal except in Seattle where union plumbers have a 40-hour week. Here again the plumbers are slightly ahead of other building trades unions. Since 1914 plumbers' hours have been reduced in 13 cities.

Plumbers get the highest hourly rate in Birmingham and St. Louis where it is $1.50. Pittsburgh is just behind with $1.438 while 6 cities including New York pay $1.375. The $1.50 rate is a gain of 11⅛ per cent over 1913 in Birmingham and 12⅝ per cent in St. Louis. Charleston, Fall River, Manchester, Minneapolis, Richmond and St. Paul have the lowest plumber scale with a rate of $1.

Minimum Hourly Rates.

Minimum hourly rates for plumbers in 15 leading cities in 1913, 1920 and 1925 were:

Plumbers pay per hour	1913	1920	1925
Baltimore	$0.50	$0.875	$1.25
Boston	.60	1.00	1.10
Chicago	.75	1.25	1.25
Cincinnati	.625	1.00	1.25
Cleveland	.625	1.00	1.25
Denver	.625	1.00	1.25
Detroit	.562	1.25	1.20
Kansas City	.625	1.00	1.375
Los Angeles	.562	1.125	1.25
Minneapolis	.562	1.00	1.00
New Orleans	.562	.90	1.125
New York	.688	1.125	1.375
Philadelphia	.625	.90	1.25
Pittsburgh	.625	1.063	1.438
St. Louis	.667	1.25	1.50
San Francisco	.75	1.25	1.25
Seattle	.812	1.125	1.25
Washington	.625	1.00	1.313

Cities in which union plumbers secured increases since 1924 are Baltimore, Buffalo, Dayton, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Memphis, Newark, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Providence, Salt Lake City and Washington. The only decreases was from $1.125 and $1.10 in Boston.

The average of the 38 cities was $1.22 in 1925 compared with $1.095 in 1924, $1.042 in 1920 and 95 cents in 1913. The present level is an advance of 2 per cent over 1924, 17 per cent over 1920 and 16½ per cent over 1913.

Membership Increase

The membership of the plumber union is shown in the 1925 American Federation of Labor report as 39,200, a gain of 12 per cent over 1924 and 25 per cent over 1920.

MARENGO, Ia., Nov. 17.—John Meesh and his wife, formerly of this city, now of Iowa City, were indicted by a grand jury on an arson charge growing out of the burning of their farm home here prior to their moving to Iowa City. They are at liberty on $2,000 bonds.

Whiteman Speaks to Working Girls at Jim Crow Branch Y.M.C.A.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman, national organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, spoke before a group of Negro working girls at the Jim Crow branch of the Y. W. C. A. 35th and Indiana on the "Aims and Purposes of the American Negro Labor Congress."

Whiteman outlined the purpose of the congress to unite as many workers of the Negro race as possible in an endeavor to combat the Jim Crow laws, race segregation, and discrimination that is practiced on the Negro worker politically, economically and socially.

Following the short talk by Whiteman, the girls asked a number of questions that showed their keen interest in the congress and gave the founders of the congress to understand that the time was ripe for such an organization on the part of the Negro workers. A number of the assembled working girls handed in their applications to the congress at the close of the meeting.

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Your Union Meeting

Third Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
38	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1544 N. Robey St.
179	B. & S. I. Hall, 3733 Dana Darrish, 180 W. Washington St.
181	Bell Telephone Federation, 62nd and Cottage Grove.
2	Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lasing-ton.
242	Carpenters, 3445 S. Ashland Ave.
250	Carpenters, Blacksmith Hall, Lake Forest.
643	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
1093	Carpenters, 305 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 W. Jackson Blvd.
	Carpet Fitters, Irving Hall, 2253 Grace St., Irving Park.
1922	Carpenters, 5414 S. Halsted St.
2209	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Carpenters (Wood), 1819 N. California.
293	Conductors (R. R.), 127 N. Fran-cisco Ave., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
798	Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
65	Engineers, St. Clair, 11405 Michigan Avenue.
47	Firemen and Engineers, 7429 S. Chicago Ave., 8:00 p. m.
275	Firemen and Engineers, Lake and Frabricon, 9:30 a. m.
	Hod Carriers' District Council, 814 W. Harrison St.
10	Janitors (Mod.), Medzie and Bel-mont.
5	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
366	Machinists, 815 W. 55th St.
478	Machinists, 3857 W. Madison St.
701	Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave.
515	Maintenance of Way, 5324 S. Hal-sted St.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
23	Moulders, 2652 W. Madison St.
54	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston.
624	Painters, 180 W. Washington St.
895	Painters, 2652 W. Madison St.
	Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island.
	Plasterers, 810 W. Monroe St.
18653	Poultry and Egg Workers, 1st St.
236	Railway Clerks, 545 W. Washing-ton St.
275	Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 59th St.
900	Railway Clerks, 1240 N. Ashland Blvd.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
728	Shoemakers (Mod.), 229 S. Ashland Blvd.
773	Teamsters, 1400 W. Madison St.
767	Teamsters, 1179 S. Ashland Blvd.
247	Waiters, 167 W. Randolph St.
8	Wall Paper Cutters, Chicago and Western Aves.

(Note: Locals not listed above will have their regular meetings announced at a later date.)

Haverhill Labor Split Heals

HAVERHILL, Mass.—(FP)—Nov. 17. The split on the Shoe Workers' Protective Union that began when the wood heel workers voted to secede last week for the purpose of making a separate agreement with the manufacturers is now mending with the local vote to affiliate. The Protective expects an agreement shortly with the heel workers' organization to replace the part that expired.

Governor Shies at Employes' Organization

BOSTON, (FP)—Nov. 17.—Organization of state employes so they can compel wage increases will not work on Governor Alvan Fuller, he warns Massachusetts workers in his message of the 129th state executive to the general court, with next deputy state treasurer, Willard for president.

The Two French Trade Union Congresses

Second and concluding installment of report by Com. Lozovsky to the Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions.

THE colonial wars formed the most important question facing the two congresses. Both met at a time when preparations were being made for a big attack in Morocco. At the time of the negotiations between France and Spain on the question of taking joint action against the Riffs had just finished. It is necessary to note how they reacted to this question.

As far as the Unitary Congress is concerned no difficulties were met with and no differences of view showed themselves. There was full agreement on the need for carrying on an energetic struggle against the war, while the idea was raised of undertaking preparations for a general strike. This decision was unanimously adopted by the congress.

The congress of the General Confederation of Labor was quite a different affair. In fact in the discussion that regarded from the purely governmental point of view. There was no thot of proffering any opposition to the war, the most important speakers being of the view that France had done all that lay in her power to reach an agreement with the Riffs while making out at the same time that it was a matter of a defensive war. The Riffs had first fallen on the poor French and were threatening to conquer France! By playing the question in such a light they demonstrated to the full the true imperialist spirit of the leading circles of the reformist trade union movement.

JOUHAUX'S speech on the advisability of the general Confederation's present tactics was quite a brilliant characteristic. In his speeches Jouhaux emphasized the fact that the reformist General Confederation of Labor was partisans of the pre-war policy.

We must examine this strange way of looking at the question a little more closely. Despite all its defects, the pre-war Confederation of Labor was in substance a revolutionary body. It stood for the class struggle, for carrying on a ruthless fight against the bourgeois state, against all war, against colonial policy, etc.

In order to talk at the 1925 congress of the reformist confederation applying these very tactics, one must be possessed of some special qualities, abundant cuff in the present leaders of the reformist Confederation of Labor. Jouhaux, that nasty a reformist does not possess. Such a statement was not of a "rhetoric" character, but was an attempt to politically mask the real issue with regard to unity so as to answer to all proposals for unity with the last phrase: "If you want unity, then come back to the old home" and so put a stop to all discussion.

It was stated at the C. G. T. congress that unity with the Unitary Confederation members was impossible because they were under the influence of the Communist Party so as to be able to pursue a bourgeois line of policy with greater ease!

IN addition to issues of general import the agenda of both congresses featured questions of a practical nature. Wages, the eight-hour day, social insurance, immigration, etc. It would seem that there could not be different points of view on such points. Surely it is precisely on the question of the eight-hour day, social insurance and immigration, that agreement could have been reached seeing that Jouhaux and his followers are agreed that the unions must deal with these problems, and these problems only.

But here, too, the fundamental differences between French reformism and French Communism made themselves manifest. The difference lay not in our congress having pressed for other demands, but in HOW it proposed to enforce its demands.

It is noteworthy that in connection with the fall in the rate of exchange the reformist congress did not move for the calculation of wages on the gold basis. According to the reformists such a system would "be impracticable"! (?), while Ed. Dauple, organ of the C. G. T. bluffed as usual with its statement: "We know why the Unitary Confederation people are demanding gold. It is because they are accustomed to get gold from Moscow."

Such bunkum is amusing, however, no reply to the question of how the unions are going to secure a certain decent standard for the working class of France while the country is suffering from a falling rate of exchange.

IMMIGRATION is an especially important problem for France. How exceptionally important it is becomes clear when it is remembered that there are nearly three million foreign workers in France, that they are helping to lower wages, that strikebreakers are recruited from their midst, and that it is extremely difficult to carry on any political activity among these workers.

But what does the reformist Confederation of Labor propose to do in the matter? Nothing at all. Our comrades, on the other hand, moved for the complete emancipation of these workers, for their being granted equal rights with the French workers, for the founding of a press for the foreign workers, for their having equal rights in respect to the employers, etc.

By their very existence the two confederations have grouped around them all the revolutionary elements on the one hand, and all the reaction on the other. At neither congress did the various ideological tendencies show themselves to any great extent. The Unitary Congress showed the complete unanimity on the main questions. The war, general tactics, etc.

THAT is not to say that there was absolute agreement. The revolutionary trade union movement in France is not its own reaper, so to say. Its ranks, it includes all kinds of elements, syndicalists, former anarchists, all shades in the rainbow of French socialism, which has given representatives to the revolutionary labor movement.

There is at present a right wing in the French Communist Party with one part inside the party and another part outside. These right wing elements succeeded in wielding considerable influence on the question of the reorganization of trade union affairs. This is a question that has always played a big role in France.

The old anarchist principle of syndicalism was that everyone should take his turn in leading the unions. It was on this issue that differences arose at our congress. In point of fact the splitting of the right wing ers on this issue was a political manoeuvre. By making a stalking-horse of cleaning to call a spade a spade, of the C. G. T. bluffed as usual with its statement: "We know why the Unitary Confederation people are demanding gold. It is because they are accustomed to get gold from Moscow."

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the most reactionary elements in France all stressed the exceptional union and sane, statesman-like outlook of M. Jouhaux, who publicly acknowledged the errors of his youth and condemned the plainly utopian and simply Bolshevist character of the decisions of the C. G. T. congress.

These sympathetic views of the bourgeois press on the one hand, and the friendly comparison of the congress of the Unitary Congress on the other, give us a better idea of the two congresses than any number of explanatory articles would.

The Unity Conference

THE C. G. T. F. broadcasted the slogan for the closing of the two congresses by fusing them into a joint congress and making a unity conference of it. This proposal was turned down and it became clear that such a congress was out of the question. A congress was fixed for August 31.

Fifty-six representatives of independent unions and of trade unions belonging to the reformist confederation turned up. Representatives were likewise appointed from the Unitary Congress and a unity conference organized consisting of 35 delegates from the reformist and independent unions and a like number from the Unitary Congress.

By not observing the decision of the reformist congress and coming to the conference, the reformist ringers have now chose they approached to us. The proceedings showed that the independent, mainly the anarchosyndicalist unions had no following. When they broke off from the C. G. T. F. they had some 30,000 workers with them—today they have only two or three thousand.

AT the conference the question was raised as to the basis on which unity could be set up. Some attempt was made to bring forward the aged Amiens charter as a sort of unity platform, but was opposed not only by the unitary representatives, but by many of the reformists and independents as well. The Amiens charter was thus accorded decent burial, while the conference confined itself to passing a resolution on unity.

Altho not low as far as members go, this conference was very characteristic of the present state of the trade union movement in France. There are many reformist unions desirous of seeing unity achieved, but only an inconsiderable number of them dared to attend the conference fearing expulsion from the reformist C. G. T.

But the very fact that such a conference could be convened and a joint resolution worked out by such varying elements in the trade union movement

amply proves that there is a profound urge towards unity among the workthe class masses who care not a jot for the C. G. T. leaders want unity or not.

Weak Points in the French Trade Union Movement.

IT must be quite openly stated that our trade union movement in France suffers from many weak points. The first is the low percentage of workers organized in the unions; the second the continuous change in the makeup of the union membership in France generally and in the unitary unions in particular. Among the metal workers, for instance, the composition of the membership changes during the course of every two or three years.

It looks almost as if one man walked out of the union while another man was joining up, much as if they were attending short-term courses. This is an old weakness of the French labor movement. The composition of the unions changes because the worker has no material considerations to bind him to the union except that of his own member ship dues. Out of work, the worker cannot reckon on getting any help from his union as in the case in Great Britain and Germany.

ANOTHER weak point that must be noted is that among the local organizations general issues predominate over the questions of the day-to-day struggle. The best of all, can object to the unions devoting attention to issues of a general nature, but in some of the French unions this is done to such an extent that they are occupied exclusively with world problems while all the time they are steadily losing influence in their own trade or industry.

Lastly, our organizations are particularly weak in the most important industrial centers, with the exception of the Paris district. In the North, for example, where our problem is to gain influence in the mining industry, our unions, it will be found, are considerably weaker than the reformist. It is quite in line to be admitted that in our trade union movement there are numerous defects demanding the most drastic remedies if our organizations are to be raised to their true level.

Summary and Future Prospects.

THERE were some in the Unitary Confederation who that that August 31 would have seen the attainment of unity, and when the 31st had come and gone and no unity was arrived at, they were seized with disappointment and fell into despair. In a country where 90 per cent of the working class remains still unorganized there is no ground for pessimism just because the reformists are against unity.

The greater part of the French proletariat is still found our influence, and for the matter, of the reformists, and here lie our chief tasks in organization. To get the whole 100 per cent of the French proletariat drawn into the unions, that is the basic task marked out by the congress.

Our other task is to strengthen the revolutionarily minded opposition in the reformist unions. It is already well on the way to setting up its own center, issuing its own organ, etc. But the speed at which it is developing is too slow and it is up to us to assist the opposition in its difficult work.

It is most important that serious attention be directed to educating our union members. Hitherto very little has been done in this direction, as was to be seen from the discussion on the reelection of union officials. Even the Communists attending the congress were unable to find their right bearings at times on the question of organization.

THE reformists in France are strong in the fact that they do not depend on the machinery of the bourgeois state. In this respect reformism has far firmer roots not only in civil service circles, but even among certain working class strata as well. The French bourgeois parties still get many of the workers' votes, reformism still represents a force of some strength.

But there is no comparing French reformism with the German brand. There is no such powerful socialistic party in France as in Germany. In France reformism is greatly handicapped on the non hand by the influence of Communism which is displacing its political organization, and by the Unitary Confederation of Labor, on the other, which is attracting all the revolutionary elements, while yet again by the events taking place overseas.

The drive of the British trade unions to the left has made a tremendous impression among reformist workers in France. The Scarborough congress will exercise a powerful influence as far as ideological regrouping and the desire to look for support in the British unions are concerned.

The reformist congress unhurtly wrote the British unions heartily welcoming their struggle against disruption and describing the split in France, and appealing to them for advice and assistance. Again the leaders of the General Confederation of Labor are so intimately bound up with the heads of the French government that even for the rank and file of the workers' union connections are a rewarding agency for advance.

It is worth noting that the delegation sent to Geneva on behalf of the French government consisted of Messrs. Brand, Loucheur and Jouhaux. This political alignment of forces in the trade union movement with state ministers is particularly repugnant to the workers at present belonging to the reformist organizations.

The reformists planned to arrange a demonstration to come off during the sessions of the two congresses which was intended to go beyond the boundaries of France itself. These were representatives from ten or twelve countries who declared specific fully harmonizing with those of the 2½ wing of the Amsterdam International. But there were no representatives from the British union and just them that did not pass unnoticed by the workers.

The reformists did not succeed in this effort for their most political purposes. Not only did they not succeed in influencing anti-Communist elements in the British unions and generally speaking compromised them and their congress in the eyes of the masses. The Unitary Congress on the contrary has not only did not weaken the Red International of Labor Unions, but actually strengthened its position.

THE present political situation in France is exceptionally favorable for our Confederation of Labor. The Communist Party and the Unitary Confederation are the only bodies at present leading the struggle against the war and a crisis is approaching. an upsurge in the proletarian movement is inevitable. The question for us to do is to prepare for the coming events, to see that we have the masses behind us when the crisis does arrive. Our task is to get rid of the influence of the Communist Party and the Unity Confederation has gained to a considerable extent, but their can be no stopping at that.

Should the rise in the revolutionary movement of which we are fraught with increasing rapidity, should there be a further fall in the rate of exchange with a consequent financial crisis, then the broad working class masses that now follow the reformists will find their leaders in the Communist Party and will rally around the C. G. T. U. But at the moment only a section of the French workers' class is under any influence and our principal task is to go on with the organization of the wide masses, getting the masses lined up behind the union, and to ask the successful carrying out of which will be of the utmost importance for the further fate of the working class of France.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

Section Four

Mid-City Industrial Area)

Attention!

The section membership meeting of Section No. 4, which takes in the following branches: Armenian, Armanian Indapendent, Greek, Douglas Park English, Douglas Park Jewish, Spanish, Shop Nucleus No. 7, Shop Nucleus No. 8, Shop Nucleus No. 8 (Daily Worker), Czecho-Slovak Branches No. 1, No. 3, Brookfield, North Berwyn, Czecho-Slovak Cicero Men and Women, Italian branches: 11th Ward, 19th Ward, 31st Ward and Terra Cotta (now in the 31st Ward, Italian Cicero, Cicero English, Cicero Lithuanian No. 74, Lithuanian No. 77 and No. 2, South Slav No. 1, Bulgarian, will be held Wednesday, November 18, 7:30 p. m., at ROOSEVELT HALL, 3437 West Roosevelt Road.

Every member of the Workers (Communist) Party, attached to any one of the above-named units, in the Workers (Communist) Party, must attend this meeting. If he or she wishes to retain membership

Registration of all members will take place there. Comrades will be assigned either to shop or street nuclei.

It is of the utmost importance to the successful reorganization of the party on the city of Chicago that every member belonging to Section No. 4 attend this meeting.

Comrades! Be on time at the meeting.

Marxian Economics for Beginners at N. Y. Workers' School

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A course in Marxian economics will be given at the New York Workers' School, beginning Thursday, Nov. 26, at 8 p. m., with J. Mindel as instructor.

This course begins with a consideration of the different schools of economics and takes up the fundamental elements of Marxian economy, such as value, money, surplus value, capital, rate of profit, how capital revolutionizes the mode of production, the accumulation and concentration of capital in industry and agriculture, banks, crises, the influence of concentration on the working class, and what capitalist accumulation leads to. This course is preparatory to a second course in the economics of the era of financial capital and monopoly. It takes up all the classic concepts of Marxian economics and "Americanizes" them, that is to say, it particularly studies these economic phenomena as they are illustrated in the U. S. An interesting feature, seldom or never treated in a course in Marxian economics in the United States, is the study of the concentration of capital in agriculture and the general economics of the agrarian problem.

This course is open to any one who has the barest elements of economic knowledge such as can be derived from the reading of the economics section of the "A B C of Communism," or some work of a similar nature. The fee for the three months course is $2.50. Registrations are being taken now at the school office, Room 31, 108 East 14 St.

Read Write -distribute The DAILY WORKER.

FROM THE 3RD THRU THE 4TH CONVENTION

By C. E. Ruthenberg.

A review of the developments in the Workers (Communist) Party thru its many stages, and a summary of the various problems encountered. Also the first differences on the Labor Party policy to the fourth convention.

10 CENTS.

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THE FACTORY NUCLEUS AND THE STREET NUCLEUS

By W. ULBRIGHT.

ARTICLE 1.

THE political tasks of the Communist parties demand that factory nuclei be the foundation of party organization. However, we must not forget that it is essential to organize also comrades who are not in industrial enterprises and cannot be attached to factory nuclei. These comrades must be organized and in street nuclei as it is absolutely necessary to work systematically among those employed" in small concerns, and among housewives, unemployed and the petty bourgeois classes, in residential districts. The necessity of this procedure is particularly noticeable during election campaigns. In the course of the past few months such occasion is offered us by two of the most important sections of the Comintern, in the Communist Party of France and the Communist Party of Germany the election campaigns were not carried on quite satisfactorily. The C. P. of F. was not active enough in the residential districts as it almost entirely depended on factory nuclei and the workers groups proved to be a failure. The C. P. G. on the other hand carried on its election agitation almost entirely in the residential districts and neglected the factories.

Shop Nuclei and Election Campaigns

Also agitation in the residential districts is very important, as propaganda work during election campaigns should be first and foremost concentrated on industrial enterprises, for the following reasons.

(a) The close connection of factory questions with general political questions brought forward at elections give a very good opportunity to expose the election trickery of the opponent parties.

(b) During an election campaign, our first endeavor is to acquire industrial workers as completely as possible, because it is they who count most in all labor struggles.

(c) With the help of factory newspapers and by selling dailies in and outside the factories, we can easily influence the most important sections of the working class in a systematic manner.

(d) Only by carrying on agitation and propaganda in the factories on a large scale during election campaigns is it possible to observe, in a successful factory delegations and mass demonstrations at the opening of parliament.

Winning the Social-Democratic Workers

The same applies to the struggle against the social-democratic party. We will not make much headway at the final conflict between the Communist party and the social-democratic party in parliament. Such agitation leads frequently to a more or less serious clash between the social-democratic parliamentary leaders and Communist parliamentary deputies. But this does very little towards convincing leading organs which influence the social-democratic workers. In the factories, however, we can bring to the notice of the workers the nature of the social-democratic betrayal in connection with all everyday questions. The social-democrats have recognized the importance of factory agitation. For instance, the report of the district managing committee of the Berlin-Brandenburg district of the socialist party of Germany contains the following statement:

"The factory secretariat has taken measures to supply our representatives in the factories with the necessary material in order to bring our party again into good contact in the trade unions and factories."

This quotation shows the importance which the socialist party of Germany attaches to factory agitation. It is this which has enabled social democratic leaders to keep socialdemocratic members in the party in spite of their betrayal of the interests of the workers. A section of the social-democratic leaders deceived the workers by radical phraseology in parliament, whilst with the assistance of the influence of social-democratic leaders, they obstructed the workers in the factories in their every action.

These experiences are a lesson that we must first of all capture factory workers, in order to take away the ground from under the feet of the social-democratic party. Then Communist factory nuclei will be able to act as the active vanguards of the workers in their struggle for their everyday needs, when they will know how to treat social-democratic workers as deluded class comrades, in order to influence them in a systematic manner. It will be possible to weaken the social-democratic party. Therefore, leading party organs must always bear in mind that factory work is the most important work and that work in the residential districts is only of secondary importance.

Factory nuclei should be the basis of party organization, that is to say, the center of gravity of party work is in the factories. Therefore, factory nuclei should be represented at conferences in accordance with their strength and importance. But such a formulation of the question does not mean that there should not be any street nuclei. There are organizations in which comrades live quite close to the places of their employment, in which there are only a few comrades employed in factories and where men and women party comrades can be attached to factory nuclei. In such organizations the residential district is also carried on by the factory nuclei.

Tasks of Street Nuclei.

It is essential to ascertain who belongs to street nuclei.

The French comrades are right in saying that all party members who cannot be attached to factory nuclei belong to street nuclei. Does this mean a weakening of work in the residential districts, because a small or number of members belong to street nuclei than formerly, to the comp. of ten? certainly not. For little by only a small number of details carried on the work in the residential districts. If street nuclei are now able to draw all the party members into the work this would mean a strengthening of work in residential districts.

The lack of street nuclei explains in carrying on Communist work among the residents of their places of activity, especially among those employed in small concerns and among housewives and the middle classes of the local population. They must organize subscription and resell members and sympathizers to Communist newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets, from house to house, in shops and institutions. They organize meetings and carry on agitation and propaganda work of the fullest dimensions of our opponents. They help special wall newspapers for the factory nuclei, and they carry on special agitation material for propaganda among the middle classes or the locality linking up this material with the factory nuclei. Especially outside in our repressive where no Communists are employed and endeavors to gain sympathy for the factories of socialist-patriotic parties, such as the Social-Democratic Party. For such enterprises it is also advisable to have special nuclei appointed by the residential district leading organ which undertake the work in the factory newspapers, street nuclei and special attention to all branches of party work and receive membership contributions from party members, who cannot belong to factory nuclei. As comrades employed in factory nuclei who live far from the place of their employment are as a rule not given any work by the factory nuclei after working hours and on Sundays, it is essential to register these comrades with the nuclei executive committee of their residential district. This executive can give the comrades definite party work to do frequently agitation in the rural districts, compilation of factory reports, newspapers for factories without nuclei assistance with definite branches of work in the nucleus section or subsection executive, etc.

These comrades can also be attached to definite street nuclei for work after working hours and on Sundays. As these comrades are only half fledged members they cannot of course participate in the making of decisions on party questions in the street nucleus. Wherever street nuclei do not exist comrades can be attached to factory nuclei by the nucleus section or subsection executive. They can participate in making up factory newspapers, can help with the educational work of that factory nucleus, can be members of the commission for agitation in the rural districts, etc.

Cleveland Launches Organization Drive for Working Women

CLEVELAND. In order to launch the work among women, the District Executive Committee is calling a meeting of all women comrades of Cleveland, to discuss the work and work out plans.

Work among women is very important for the party. The attitude that the party has hitherto taken and that many comrades still enter into must be combatted. Work among women has been considered a of little importance as a matter a secondary importance. This is a big error, for the struggles of the workers at the present time can be materialized if the women are educated and mobilized to help their husband, and fathers.

The backwardness of women politically and in industrial organization is adverse due to the lack of understanding of the big issue involved. Half of the proletarian population is to be eliminated from the struggle. The Communist International on the Workers (Communist) Party have decided that women must be educated and lined up industrially and politically. The bourgeoisie is doing its work well both among the masses of its own class and among the working class women.

District 8A of the party intends to begin the work among women. Every woman comrade of the party in Cleveland is instructed to be present at the district office on Sunday, Dec. 2, at 2:30 p. m. This instruction is mandatory. Men members of the party are also invited for work among women does not mean work by women members of the party. It is party work among the proletarian masses of women, in which the party as a whole should participate.

Educational Work in Cleveland Will Reach Workers Outside Party

CLEVELAND, Nov. 17.—The district committee of District 8A has begun its educational work in a way that promises to be successful. The following outline of classes and an announcement of what is a public meeting and a class at the library of Cleveland, are announcements and the Communist party in the trade unions.

Beginning with elementary and advanced classes in economics and Marxian economics and Workers' Party tactics. These classes will be held four evenings a week and reports by lecturers on Monday and Wednesday nights. The first lecture will start on Monday, December 4, at 8 p. m. It will consist of 8 or 9 lectures, on the history of trade unionism, with a discussion. To this will be added a lecture on the discussion of action on a trade union meeting. Then will follow three evenings on the tactics of Communists in trade unions. The fee will for this course will be $2.00.

All the courses are open to party and non-party workers, with the exception of the three last lectures on the tactics of Communists in the trade unions.

These courses are very important for all party members, and every comrade should avail himself of them. In January will begin a course on Marxism-Leninism in its theoretical and practical application.

As rapidly as possible the acctpmp of the district will arrange circuit lectures for the cities outside Cleveland.

Enrollment for the courses in Cleveland should take place at once.

General Membership Meeting in St. Louis on Sunday, Nov. 22

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 17.—A general membership meeting of the Workers Party in St. Louis, East St. Louis and Madison, in reorganization, at which Comrade Jay Lovestone will be present will be held Sunday, November, 22, at 2 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum 1242 North Garrison St., St. Louis, Mo.

A good look on Communism will make you a better Communist.

The Party Wants The Daily Worker

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

THE response which the party has made to the appeal of the Central Executive Committee to save The DAILY WORKER from suspension is a splendid demonstration of the spirit of our movement. The help given The DAILY WORKER in the crisis in which it found itself is conclusive proof that the party is ready to fight for and maintain The DAILY WORKER.

The Central Executive Committee found itself face to face with the necessity of raising $7,500 in five days. It had to raise the money or The DAILY WORKER would be suspended. This was the problem before the secretariat of the party on Wednesday, November 11th. This money had to be on hand, part of it by Friday, the 13th, and the balance not later than Monday, the 16th. The secretariat spent all day of last Wednesday mobilizing the forces of the party to raise the necessary money. The task was all the greater in view of the fact that for two months The DAILY WORKER had been carrying on a campaign for funds.

THE party responded splendidly to the appeal sent out. The South Slavic comrades raised $700 as a contribution in part and part in payment of their bills. The Lithuanian comrades made a loan of $500 to The DAILY WORKER. The Greek comrades handed in a check of $350 on their account; the Polish comrades paid $200 in account; the Scandinavian $150. The comrades of the Finnish section loaned The DAILY WORKER $1,000. The Letish bureau loaned The DAILY WORKER $300 from its press fund and the Letish branch of Chicago raised another $200. The comrades of San Francisco sent in a check for $300 raised at a membership meeting. The New York comrades sent a check for $500 on account of the proceeds of the November 7th meeting. Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston and many other places sent in substantial remittances on account of the November 7th celebration.

Today, November 16, The DAILY WORKER has received the $7,500 which it was necessary to raise to prevent its instant suspension.

THE DAILY WORKER is alive. It will continue to appear as the expression of the militant revolutionary workers of the United States. It will continue to serve the party as a weapon to organize the working masses for the struggle against capitalism.

The immediate crisis has been overcome. Now it is the task of the party to place The DAILY WORKER beyond the reach of another such crisis. Now the party units thruout the country must complete the task of raising the $40,000 fund which The DAILY WORKER appealed for in September. There is another $20,000 to be raised to complete this fund.

We believe that the way the party has responded to the appeal of The DAILY WORKER in its emergency makes certain that the party will complete this fund. It will place The DAILY WORKER on a basis so that it can go forward without further appeals.

COMRADES, continue the work which has been so splendidly shown in the action of the party in The DAILY WORKER crisis. Let every branch sell the "Save The DAILY WORKER" coupons. Let it complete the quota assigned to the branch at the beginning of the campaign. Thus we will put our paper on a solid foundation and make it a more valuable instrument for our movement.

The Central Executive Committee, thru its sub-committee, is carefully studying the whole situation of The DAILY WORKER financially and editorially. It is working on plans to improve The DAILY WORKER as an organ of the revolutionary movement. It is working out the details of a campaign to increase the circulation of The DAILY WORKER and thus put it on a sounder foundation for the future.

BY completing The DAILY WORKER fund, the members and branches of the party place The DAILY WORKER in such a situation that they can carry out the plans which the C. E. C. is formulating.

We have had a splendid demonstration of Communist loyalty and work in the response to the appeal of The DAILY WORKER. Let us continue that spirit and complete the task, insuring The DAILY WORKER for our movement for the year to come.

BOSTON, MASS., FINNISH DISTRICT CONVENTION OVERWHELMINGLY SUPPORTS PARTY EXECUTIVE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MAYNARD, Nov. 17. The Finnish district convention of the Boston district was in session here for the past two days. The make-up of the convention showed that the delegates present realized the need for bolshevization and reorganization in the Finnish section.

There debate was held on many of the vital questions confronting the Finnish section. Comrade Parpa represented the Central Executive Committee at this convention and the resolution which he presented, for bolshevization of the Finnish section, for reorganization, for the unification of the entire party behind the Central Executive Committee, for intensive trade union work, and against all right wing manifestations in the Finnish section and in the entire party, was adopted by a vote of twenty-seven for the resolution and three abstaining.

Comrade John Hill was censured for his articles against the labor party by a vote of 27 for and three abstaining. Comrade Onni Saari was expelled from the Finnish section of the Workers (Communist) Party for the fending Lore, and opposing the line of the Communist International and attacking the party.

The delegates who were elected to the national convention of the Finnish section, Comrades Santti, Jaanhonen, Laihi, were instructed to stand behind the reorganization and bolshevization program of the party, against all right wing tendencies in our party, and for the unification of the party ranks behind the Central Executive Committee.

The vote for the Central Executive Committee, as shown in the election of the delegates, numbered 225; those for the viewpoint of John Hill, numbered 8.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

RENTS INCREASE IN NEW YORK AS WAGES DECREASE

Workers Must Dwell in Firetraps

By ESTHER LOWELL.

(Federated Press)

NEW YORK. Hundreds of witnesses are telling the story of New York's shameful housing of the majority of its population, the workers, to the state housing commission hearing on the need for continuing emergency rent laws enacted in 1920. Rent increases of 50 per cent to 200 per cent are related. Indifference of landlord to demands for repairs and the ensuing demands by landlords for evictions proceedings in the courts are told.

High Real Estate Values.

Captain Harry Ely of Washington Heights Tenants' association, declares that three-fourths of the city's population live in tenements. Another witness calls attention to the fact that assessed real estate in New York City is now rated $17,119,659,540, a billion dollars over 1924. The witness, a deputy county clerk points out that the burden falls in thicker rentals.

Empirical proof of the small apartment; some times as many as five families in a 6 or 7 room apartment and almost incredible doubling up to bring rent into reasonable proportion per person to fallen wages are some of the facts given the commission by witnesses. Conditions in Harlem where most of the Negroes live are among the worst. Double advantage is taken of Negro workers because the area within which they can find accommodations is limited.

All Expensive Flats.

But East Side, West Side, Bronx and Brooklyn workers are suffering as well from the shortage of moderate rental apartments. Building has been going on since 1926 "tenants grab" but shows that the new apartments are chiefly more expensive ones and none rent for less a room or less. The block of new two-family houses springing up like toadstools in Queens and nothing else to care the trades the commission told in chapters so that they cannot be counted as reducing the housing situation even if they are sold or rented at a more moderate rate than more populous areas.

Deaths in Fire Traps

With rents evasive and wages settling down of at least not increasing, riots are predicted, if the rent laws are suddenly removed, by the Tremont Tenants' association. Joseph W. Ronan, vice president, asks whether it is "more paternal to spend money to prevent tuberculosis, mental deficiency and crime, all of which are preventable diseases by proper housing, than to spend huge sums in remedy them?" He declares that "in our own state nothing has been done to provide homes for the workers. Indeed, a very clear case appears that the supply grows steadily less."

Wrap your lunch in a copy of The DAILY WORKER and give it to the DAILY WORKER, or throw lunch to your shop mate.

Milwaukee Arranges Bazaar and Dance

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17. The Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League are organizing a bazaar and dance at Miller Hall, 802 State St., on Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon and evening, Nov. 28 and 29.

The bazaar opens Saturday evening at 7 o'clock and on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

Fairy Tales for Workers' Children

By Herminia Zur Mühlen.

Translation by Ida Davies.

Illustrated with black and white drawings from the original German edition and four color plates and cover designs by Lydia Gibson.

A book that children will treasure and on that will instill in their minds a pride of being in the ranks of the working class.

For your child and the children of other workers get this book!

75 Cents Duroflex Covers
$1.25 Cloth Bound

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CONNECTICUT DISTRICT ARRANGES FOR REORGANIZATION MEETINGS

The following meetings have been arranged in the Connecticut district by the District Executive Committee:

NAUGATUCK, R. I.—Thursday, November 19
WATERBURY, CONN.—Friday, November 20
TORRINGTON, CONN.—Saturday, November 21
HARTFORD, CONN.—Wednesday, November 25
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Thursday, November 26
NEW LONDON, CONN.—Monday, November 30

These meetings are being held for reorganization purposes and it is extremely important that the membership in the respective cities named above attend these meetings.

If you likes tea
Half as much as me
You're going to be
—At the House of the Masses

You kin have your tea black.
You kin have your tea green
At the swellest tea parties
What's ever been seen
At the House of the Masses

We'll has the worst speeches
To be got in the town,
But we'll use darn good grub
To choke it down
—At the House of the Masses

Tea — Grub — Tables — Chairs
Sawdust — Gossip — n'Everythin'

at the

HOUSE OF THE MASSES,
Gratiot at St. Aubin,
Detroit, Mich.

Friday Night, Nov. 20
at 8 o'clock

(Very exclusive summer resort society families will be there)

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

HELP BUILD THE WORKERS PARTY!

BAZAAR AND DANCE

Miller's Hall, 802 State Street (3rd floor)

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28, 7 P. M.
SUNDAY, NOV 29, Afternoon 2 P. M. and Evening

SINGING, PLAYLETTE & GAMES—LOTS OF FUN FOR EVERYBODY
Admission 10 Cents
Auspices, Workers Party and Young Workers League

BRITISH SEAMEN WANT POWER BY AMALGAMATION

Move to Get It Begun by "Outlaw" Strikers

LONDON.—The "P. C. 5" is a ticket which British seamen must get endorsed by shipowners and the officials of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union before any job can be obtained.

There has been a strong protest against this for some time, but probably the most effective way to end the "P. C. 5" is to organize a section for seamen within the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Amalgamation Means Power.

With the backing the seamen could get from the dockers, they would have power to stop it being used as a blacklist, but if such a section were formed, it should be with the object of taking in both the Amalgamated Marine Workers' Union and the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union. With this end in view, a joint meeting of unofficial strike committees agreed to recommend to seamen the following decision:

"That this joint meeting of strike committees agrees to the formation of a seamen's section of the Minority Movement to operate within the A. M. W. U. and N. S. F. U. for the purpose of educating the rank and file towards forcing amalgamation of the two unions, and to urge the formation of a seamen's department within the T. and G. W. U. and thus bring about an industrial union of transport workers."

The grand resistance of British seamen in the £1 reduction is one of the finest fights ever made by any body of workers. They are to be admired in their determination to win. That the strike was effective was evident by the howl that the shipowners put up thru the daily press.

Strike Continues in Australia.

The strike in Australia and New Zealand continues. Seventy-eight vessels are tied up, representing 750,000 tons of shipping; 300,000 carcass of mutton awaits shipment at Wellington, New Zealand; over 1,000,000 tons of cargo is held up in Australia. A break has taken place among the strikers at Durban, South Africa, but this has had no effect in Australasia.

The political effect in Australia as caused a general election as the state labor governments refused to operate the federal premier's decision to deport Tom Walsh, president of the Australian Seamen's Union, and Johannsen, the secretary, of Sydney, N. S. W. The election campaign is antired for the hourgeoisie, with the usual scaremonger phrases being used to campaign the farmers into the camp of the enemy of the workers. This strike has great political consequences of an international character.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MOSCOW WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST TRIAL OF BESSARABIAN PEASANTS

MOSCOW, Nov. 17.—Four thousand workers gathered in the great Moscow circus and voiced their protest against the court-martial of the 500 Bessarabian peasants taking place in Kishinev, for their participation in the Tatarbonnar peasant uprising against the Roumanian boyars and also voiced their condemnation of the Horthy hangmen of Hungary. Not only was this meeting one of protest but it was also a memorial meeting in honor of Max Goldstein, who died in the Dotnaa prison after a hunger strike that lasted fifty days.

The meeting adopted resolutions of protest against the Hungarian government and also resolutions demanding that the rights of national minorities be respected.

In the name of the Communist Party of Roumania Dobrogeanu-Gerea reported upon the situation of the Bessarabian peasantry, driven to despair by the arbitrariness of the occupation authorities and economic exploitation and hunger. The unification with Russia had become the religion of the Bessarabians, groaning under the boyar yoke. Dobrogeanu described certain horrible details from his own personal experience in the prison of Dotnaa where Max Goldstein has died after fifty days hunger strike.

Bela Kun spoke in the name of the Comintern upon the persecutions of the working class and the national minorities in the Balkan states. He demanded in particular the right of self-determination for Siebenbuerger oppressed by Roumania and demanded international proletarian aid to save the political prisoners and the national minorities in Roumania. Dobrogeanu made a great speech in which he dealt with the abnormal personality of Max Goldstein who, altho not a Communist, was an unshaken and heroic revolutionary and whose bomb, as he himself declared, was filled with the blood and tears of the Roumanian working class. The Roumanian bourgeoisie will not be successful in crushing the movement of the suppressed Bessarabian people by legalized murders.

Peasants from Moldavia also spoke at the gathering.

CLASS IN "HISTORY OF REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH MOVEMENT," SUNDAY A. M.

Among the classes of the Workers' School of Chicago, which is receiving the attention of especially the young workers, is "The History of the International Revolutionary Youth Movement," conducted by Comrade John Williamson. The class will begin Sunday morning, Nov. 22, at 10:30 o'clock sharp, at 19 South Lincoln street, and will cover two semesters of eight weeks each. The ground covered by this course shall be as follows:

First semester—Early forms of youth organizations; revolutionary and socialist youth movement before and during the war.

Second semester—Formation and development of Y. C. I.; problems and tactics of Y. C. I. today.

This course will give to the young worker of today a historical background, dating back to Liebknecht, outlining the growth of early forms of youth organization and the gradual development of society and subsequent rise of the socialist youth movement. It will especially equip the Y. W. L. member of today with an understanding of the relations of the worker in particular with the various forms of society and the changing economic forms assumed.

Outline for the First Semester, Beginning Sunday, Nov. 22, 10:30 A. M.

First week—Feudal economy, the guild system, guild apprenticeship, general condition of youth at that period.

Second week—Breakdown of feudalism and beginning of capitalist economy.

Third week—Social and economic conditions of youth under early capitalism.

Fourth week—Early economic and political organizations of workers.

Fifth week—Beginnings of youth movement.

Sixth week—Formative period of Young Socialist International.

Seventh week—The world war, the division of the socialist youth movement into social patriot and revolutionary.

Eighth week—Struggles and tactics of the socialist revolutionary youth movement during the world war.

No specific textbooks will be used but a list of books for supplementary reading and other references will be furnished each week. Application for this classand all others given by the Workers' School should be sent in immediately to 19 S. Lincoln St.

Third Annual Moonlite Dance for Los Angeles Coming November 28th

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 17.—On Saturday night, Nov. 28, the Young Workers League of this city will hold their annual Moonlite Dance at the Co-operative Hall, 2708 Brooklyn Ave. (near Mott St.)

Those who took part in the year's affairs will need no urging to be there on time this year. The Moonlite Dance committee prophesies a total eclipse of previous moonlite dances.

So set your tickets early.

Los Angeles district has set itself a quota of $500 to raise immediately. Three hundred and fifty dollars are to be sent in without delay to the Young Worker. The Moonlite Dance is the first step toward raising this quota. Besides this, however, contribution lists are being distributed and with the co-operation of all who have the interest of the communist movement at heart, it will not take us long to fill our quota.

Bring all your friends to the Moonlite Dance. Help us raise our quota quickly.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

District Six Will Hold Three Meetings for Education Week

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 17.—District Six, Young Workers' League, has arranged three mass meetings during so-called "Educational Week." They will be held in the following cities:

Cleveland, Ohio, Friday, Nov. 25, 8 p. m. at Insurance Center Bldg. 1783 E. 11 St., 6 floor. Speakers, Martin Gordon, I. Amter and Phillip Shatz.

Youngstown, Ohio, Saturday, Nov. 21, 8 p. m. at Workers' Hall, 943 Broad St. Speakers, Martin Gordon.

Youngstown, Ohio, Sunday, Nov. 22, 8 p. m. at Ukrainian Hall, 526 West Haven Ave. Speakers, Herbert Benjamin, Martin Gordon. This meeting is held in conjunction with the celebration of the 8th anniversary of the Russian revolution, which has been postponed.

NEW YORK UNION DEMANDS FREEING OF BEN GITLOW

Ladies' Garment Local Condemns Anarchy Act

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—At a general membership meeting of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Local No. 20, held at Arlington Hall, 18 St. Marks place, the following resolution, condemning the imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, under the New York state criminal anarchy act and demanding his release, was passed unanimously:

"Whereas, the conviction of Benjamin Gitlow under the criminal anarchy law has been sustained by the supreme court of the United States, the decision also declaring the law constitutional and thereby forging a powerful weapon of the capitalist class against the militant labor movement and the revolutionary political movement of the working class of this country, and

"Whereas, this is a denial to the labor movement to the right of freedom of speech, and

Courts Against Workers.

"Whereas, It is part of the general policy of using the courts and machinery of government against the workers in the form of injunctions against picketing and striking and of persecution of the militant leadership that is found at the forefront of our political and industrial struggles, and

"Whereas, the sustaining of Gitlow's conviction by the United States supreme court supplies a precedent which will mean the railroading to long terms in prison of many other well known fighters in the ranks of the labor movement and will make easier the suppression by the capitalist controlled government of all and any working class organizations which dare oppose their open shop rule, and

"Whereas, the experiences of the labor movement has demonstrated that the sentences when once adopted and sustained, are gradually extended in scope thru judicial interpretation until they can be used against any sort of working class movement, and

Solidarity Essential.

"Whereas, the solidarity of the entire working class is essential to its defense and requires that it stand at the forefront of the struggle against specials have the support of all workers, and

"Whereas, in freeing James Larkin and the others charged jointly with Gitlow on the same offense and under the same act, even the capitalist governor of the state of New York, Mr. Alfred E. Smith, was compelled to state of three convicted 'They are not criminals and I can see no useful purpose that will be served by holding them in prison any longer,' therefore be it

Support I. L. D.

"Resolved that we protest against and condemn the action of the United States supreme court, demand the release of the criminal anarchy law and will work to that end; record ourselves as in support of the International Labor Defense in fighting this case and call upon all labor bodies and working class organizations of any sort to take the same stand, be it further

Release Gitlow.

"Resolved that we demand of the governor of the state of New York that he immediately free the defendant, and be it further

"Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the governor of the state of New York and to the labor press."

Throws Hat in Ring.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 17.—In a letter to precinct workers, Col. Frank L. Smith, of Dwight, Ill., chairman of the Illinois commerce commission, formally announced his candidacy for the republican nomination for the United States senate in opposition to Senator William B. McKinley.

"AS WE SEE IT"

(Continued from page 1).

there may be a physical wreck, with medals hanging on his wasted frame, who may mutter, with all the vehemence of a leading actor in "What Price Glory," "What the hell did I wreck myself for!"

* * *

YET despite all this evidence which is flaunted in the face of the working class, who contributed the main human toll in the war, we find wage slaves who still boast of having defeated the kaiser. They may not have a job, or if so, it may be a hum job, long hours and short pay. But they are proud of having won the war so that the ouse of Morgan could place Europe under tribute. This is the kind of thing that makes superficial radicals pessimistic and hopeless. They say: "The workers don't appreciate our sacrifices, so to hell with them." For that kind of radical the ash can of oblivion is the proper receptacle.

* * *

THOSE who throw in their lot with the revolutionary movement and take the sour with the sweet in the expectation that the masses will sprinkle their path with roses are not the kind that go thru to the end. Leaders, whether in the capitalist ranks or in the ranks of the working class, receive the support of those they speak for, just as long as they succeed in convincing their followers that they can serve them. The masses may desert them when they are right and follow them when they are wrong. They may stone them while they are living and build monuments over their graves when they are dead. A good deal depends on the time Had Lenin died in 1917 instead of 1923, it is probable that his mausoleum in the Kremlin Square would not today be visited by millions of Russian workers and peasants. Karl Marx's grave in London is not so frequented.

* * *

WOODROW WILSON was an American hero in 1917 and for a few years afterwards. Today Calvin Coolidge is the little tin god. Wilson at least was a man of intellect. Coolidge's brain could be squirted into a knat's eye without making the little thing wrinkle his brow. Coolidge is the spokesman of the politics of the republican party, and in an era of prosperity for the rich of course. Coolidge goes. But let capitalism find itself in a crisis and Coolidge will fade away like a set of false whiskers in a cyclone. Then you may find a Borah coming to the front.

* * *

THIS is a complicated world and people who demand their politics simplified are liable to die cursing their fate. Trotsky once said that the shortest distance between two points is a zig-zag. Perhaps Trotsky did not invent the phrase. It is a good one nevertheless. Anybody who has made a study of European politics since the war, can see that the powers involved have been busily engaged ever since trying to liquidate the results of the struggle. The Locarno pact marks a point in that effort. A war between nations like a fight inside a police general party, magnified a millionfold. The lower the theoretical level of the party, the more necessary it is for the leaders to appeal to the prejudices of the membership in order to hold them in line.

* * *

THE rulers of capitalist nations in times of war personify the leaders of the competing powers as inhuman monsters who must be crushed if the wives and daughters of "civilized" nations are to eat their graves unsullied and pure. At least, if their virtue is garnished the vile deed must not be done by a hated foreigner. This is the kind of stuff that made our American morons look on every German with a handled eye. Ditto for Austrians, Hungarians and vice versa. Same for all the rest of them. Just when the slaughter was called off and the capitalists sat down at the same table, drank champagne out of the same bottles, smoked Havanas out of the same box and proceeded to divide the spoils and pay the penalties, their main problem was how to deloose their subjects of the prejudices with which they infected them during the war. The fact that Germans and French and British rulers can now all together and sign a treaty shows that they have succeeded after a fashion.

DRIVE TO SAVE DAILY WORKER OVER-REACHES $20,000 MARK; SECOND HALF OF QUOTA NEEDED

TODAY, begins the second half of the drive to save The DAILY WORKER.

With a sudden onrush of contributions, the $20,000 mark was passed, and the first half of the campaign achieved.

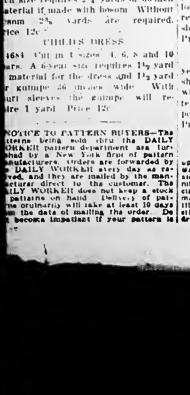
But donations were so slow in coming in, that they scarcely kept up with the regular weekly deficits, to say nothing of meeting the indebtedness of the long preceding period. Unless the amounts come in for the next week at the rate of $1,000 daily, there will come another crisis.

To avoid this, WORKERS PARTY organizations and DAILY WORKER friends are putting every ounce of energy into the heavy task. Comrade L. E. Katterfeld of New York, has been untiring in his efforts, sending an additional $339.23 today from various branches and sympathizers, part as proceeds from DAILY WORKER rescue parties.

From a Canadian friend, J. L. Counsell of Hamilton, Ont., came $100.00, while San Francisco forwarded $285.00 as a result of a Workers Party membership meeting and branch donations. Detroit, Mich., sent $151.58 as a result of their Soviet celebration, while another $100.00 was received as a donation from the Jewish branch of Cleveland, O. Others that did their part in driving home remittances to The DAILY WORKER are as follows:

Soviet celebration, Finnish W	
P., Berkeley, Cal.	50.00
A comrade, Cleveland, O.	1.00
Frank Patz, Peoria, Ill.	2.00
Pajunen Bros., Superior, Wis	5.58
H. Slomberg, McKeesport Pa	5.00
New Haven, Conn., W.P. Soviet celebration	24.35
Finnish Br. W. P., Hancock, Mich., Soviet meeting	4.82
Julius L. Pechnik, Chicago	5.00
C. Roel, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
J. L. Counsell, Hamilton, Ont.	100.00
San Francisco, Cal., W. P. meeting	124.67
A friend, San Francisco, Cal.	100.00
Leo Udensky, San Francisco	25.00
Greek Br., W. P. San Francisco	26.25
NEW YORK, N. Y., DONATIONS:	
English Lower Bronx —	
Frilich	5.50
Steinberg	4.00
Joseph Sulkend	1.00
Sam Siegal	1.00
Hungarian Home Rescue Party — aside from tickets	51.65
Y. W. L. No. 4, collected	5.75
Bruno Miles	2.75
West Side Rescue Party, partial	49.63
Sandra Vegnala, (collected)	6.25
English Br., T. Fralkin	5.00
Esthonian, A. Mackie	5.00
Jewish Harlem Branch	21.50
German Night Workers' Riedl	10.00
Patterson Wedding Party, Poli Lak and Chas. Raskin	20.00
English Harlem Branch	10.00
Finnish South Brooklyn Rescue Parve, partial	45.00
English Lower Bronx Gordon	2.00
Shop Nucleus No. 2	12.00
Scandinavian Bureau, District No. 2	50.00
Shop Nucleus No. 11 —	
Dimitrif	2.00
Shiloff	2.50
Pletzan	2.00
Lettish Branch	12.50
Chas. Dirba	6.20
Shop Nucleus 12, Yetta Davis	3.50
Shop Nucleus 11, Theo. Plecan	2.00
Total N. Y. donations	$339.23
Sunday and Monday's Total	$1,326.88
Previously reported	19,965.26
Total to date	$21,292.26

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

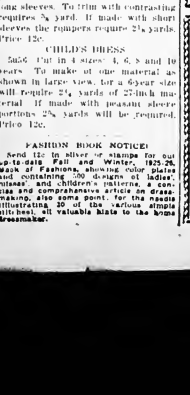


LADIES' BLOUSE

5212. Cut in 6 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material if made with bloom. Without bloom 2⅜ yards are required. Price 12c.

CHILD'S DRESS

5084 Cut in 4 sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size requires 1½ yard material for the dress and 1½ yard for gingham 36 inches wide. Without sleeves the gingham will require 1 yard. Price 12c.



CHILD'S ROMPERS

5216. Cut in 4 sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4-year size requires 2⅜ yards of 36-inch material if made with long sleeves. To trim with contrasting requires ⅝ yard. If made with short sleeves the rompers require 2¼ yards. Price 12c.

CHILD'S DRESS

5056 Cut in 4 sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. To make of one material as shown in large view, for a 6-year size will require 2¼ yards of 27-inch material. If made with peasant sleeve portion 2⅝ yards will be required. Price 12c.

ROUGE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. orders are forwarded by the Daily Worker but every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is

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The Resolution on the Party Situation

The resolution of the political committee of the Central Executive Committee on the party situation will be welcomed by every party member who has at heart the unification and upbuilding of the Communist Party in the United States.

The resolution correctly analyzes the party situation and the dangerous and difficult period in which the Workers (Communist) Party finds itself. The party has gone thru a period of bitter conflict over the question of the correct policy for the movement in the United States. Altho this problem has been solved with the help of the Communist International, the factionalism which sprang up during the controversy has not yet been liquidated. Added to these difficulties is the opposition which arose in certain sections of the party to the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei and street nuclei (international branches) and the organization of language fractions in place of the language branches and sections which have hitherto existed. The enemies of the Communist Party have already been gloating over the prospective disintegration of the party which it hoped would spring out of this situation.

The resolution of the political committee frankly presenting these dangers to the party is a great step forward in overcoming these dangers. This resolution was drafted in collaboration with a section of the former majority of the party which supports the views of Comrade Cannon and Comrade Dunne. It expresses the solution of the party of a common platform for this group and the Ruthenberg group which is the majority in the political committee of the party. It marks the unification in the leadership of the party of these two former groupings. It is a long step toward breaking down and completely eliminating the factional situation which has existed in the party during the past eighteen months.

The attitude taken toward that section of the former majority which supports Comrade Foster opens the way for complete liquidation of the divisions in the party. The resolution leaves the door open to unite in the leadership of the Central Executive Committee, for all comrades who are ready to support the platform laid down in the resolution, that is, completion of the reorganization of the party at the earliest possible moment, intensification of the trade union work, bringing the party members into the unions, the organization of party fractions, and the creation of a broad left wing in the labor movement and an energetic campaign for the labor party. The resolution correctly declares there can be no abatement of the struggle against deviations from the line of the Communist International and the Central Executive Committee, and particularly that there can be no compromise with opposition to the reorganization of the party.

The resolution showing that the party is on the road to solving its inner difficulties will put new life and enthusiasm into the whole party membership. It will create a new fighting spirit for participation in the work among the masses. The party must go forward along this line. Every unit of the party should embrace the leadership towards unification of the party, active participation in the class struggle thru work among the masses, which the political committee has given in this resolution. Factional lines must be completely wiped out and the party face its enemies as a unit.

"Forward to a united party!"

Forward to new victories in establishing the influence of the Communist Party among the working masses!

Forward to the work of revolutionizing the American working class and a united struggle against American capitalism!

Missionaries and Militarism

In the present situation in Syria where the French forces have been waging a losing battle against the Druses and Syrians there is developing a classic example of the intimate connection between missionaries and militarism. American warships lay off the coast at Beirut, while in Lebanon American missionaries are playing the loathsome game of French imperialism. Thru the heavy investments of the House of Morgan in France, that country's destiny is bound up with American imperialism. If France is decisively routed from Syria it means that Britain will maneuver to obtain control of that unfortunate country in order to facilitate the development of its interests in the Middle East. That will be a direct blow to American oil interests. Hence both great combinations of American capital operating on foreign soil have immediate interests at stake in the Syrian struggle. Morgan to defend the prestige of France in Europe and Standard Oil to gain an advantage over British oil in the world wide struggle between these two powers.

Press dispatches relating the burning of an American high school operated by the American presbyterian mission reveal a definite propaganda to prepare the ground for intervention of American armed forces in order to "protect American property and lives."

British forces are standing in readiness in Palestine, just south of Lebanon where an American and French subsidized "christian army" is trying to hold the country against the Druses and Syrians. If United States forces invade the country to protect American gunsmugglers, they will find themselves confronted by British soldiers who can just as readily manufacture a border disturbance as this country can fabricate lurid tales of christian martyrdom, to conceal the greed and avarice of the imperialist bandits. Such a situation creates the preliminaries for a clash between the British and American forces.

In order to avert such a development British agents in Syria are demanding that the French mandate for that territory be revoked. This not a member of the league the United States will use its influence over countries having permanent and temporary seats on the league council to hold the mandate for France against Britain.

The proletarian and peasant masses of the home countries and the colonies must act decisively against this new threat of world war. Especially in England, France and the United States the working class must relentlessly expose the preparations for a new world slaughter, and tell the imperialist monsters in no uncertain terms that every weapon at our command will be used against their schemes to again lead the workers of the world into the slaughter house.

The Movement for a Labor Party in Japan

The formation of a labor party in Japan, composed of the bulk of the trade union movement, including the farmers' union, was noted in The DAILY WORKER as an article by K. Yamato from Tokyo, a Communist. What the commercial and financial interests think about it is also interesting. The following article from the Japan Chronicle, an English paper published in Kobe, Japan, of Sept. 3, gives a review of Japanese press comments:

* * *

A GENERAL meeting of the delegates of proletarian organizations, which was recently held at the Central Public Hall in Nakanoshima, Osaka, passed off without exciting much press comment, though it proved a memorable gathering in that the formation of a proletarian party was formally decided upon on that occasion. We find a few Journals commenting on the decisions of the meeting, however, in spite of the fact that the general meeting of the proletarians in Osaka was convened without elaborate preparations, says the Tokyo Asahi, it did much towards helping forward the work of organizing a proletarian party. The decision then resolved, that, while neglecting no means to advance the interests and happiness of the proletariat, they should proceed to organize a big proletarian party based on the entire influences of proletarian classes with a view to compassing the perfect development of the proletariat, is a good step forward in the direction of party organization. It also augurs well for the future of the movement that organizations of thinkers, such as the Political Research Society and the Suiheisha have been admitted into the campaign

Foreign Examples.

The history of the development of proletarian parties in foreign countries the Asahi continues, indicates that harmony between labor organizations and associations of thinkers always presented supreme difficulties notwithstanding the obvious fact that, in midst of the composition of the intellectuals, the healthy development of proletarian parties is impossible. How valuable is the cooperation of intellectuals is most eloquently proved by the rapid and healthy development of the movement in England for the organization of a proletarian party in which hitherto the participation of the independent labourites. In such movements labor organizations and associations of intellectuals stand in the relationship of muscles and nerves. Of course, labor organizations sum the prop and stay of a proletarian party but they must needs have the cooperation of the other in order to put their party in a fit form. From his point of view, the promoters of the recent meeting acted wisely in enlisting organizations of intellectuals into the new movement. There is nevertheless no dissuading the fact that the path of the projected formation of a proletarian party is beset with many obstacles. The greatest difficulty will probably be experienced in the formulation of the platform and resolutions of the new party. It is on record that a great deal of confusion attended the drafting of the platform of the committee of labor delegates which was the nucleus of the labor party of England. It certainly contains a valuable lesson for the promoters of the present movement to profit by that the views of the right elements always prevailed and indicated the course which the labor party in England has been able to attain its present development. Need less to say, the formation of a proletarian party must be the promotion of the interests and happiness of the proletariat and the reform of social and economic organization, and for the realization of their aims they must ever follow a legitimate and evolutionary course, or otherwise it will be impossible for them to enlist the support of the masses.

Parties Represent Classes.

Turning its attention to the politics of parties in existence, the Asahi seeks to make no mistake of the fact that the creation of a proletarian party constitutes no menace to the present day parliamentary system, as that it is, on the contrary, helpful in bringing parliamentary politics to a successful consummation. A dispatch the enforcement of manhood suffrage would be imperfect without a proletarian party within it. Whatever sophistry they may use, the fact remains that the political parties now standing represent the interests of certain class only. No apprehension need be entertained about the idle talking on more class color by the inclusion of a proletarian party, for it is to be hoped that it may work parliamentary politics harmonious between the classes can best be achieved. It is important that there should always exist powerful proletarian supervision and criticism in the diet

Struggles for Retention of Power.

The Osaka Asahi notes with satisfaction that the recent meeting at the Central Public Hall brought the for mation of a proletarian party within the realms of probability. It is, of course, fully to be expected that many vicissitudes will still have to be gone thru before it becomes an accomplished fact, and that it will take a still longer time for the new party to acquire a sufficiently strong influence to be counted upon in politics. But if the promoters of the new movement go about their work in real earnest and to the right way, there is no reason to doubt that the proletarian party now in embryo will be quickly helped into being and be enabled to grow into a great influence. The chief asset of a proletarian party is that it grows out of the masses and exists for the good of the masses. A study of the history of the growth of the present political parties in Japan reveals the fact that none of them was born with the backing of the populace. They were formed, without exception, by some of the ruling classes with the object of snatching political power, which they had lost, from the hands of others. The late Marquis Okuma's Kaishinto and the late Count Itagaki's Jiyuto were none other than by-products of struggles for power among clan statesmen. The Satsuma and Choshu clans, which produced the largest number of distinguished statesmen at the restoration, wielded supreme power in the days of Meiji, but the Saga clan, to which Okuma belonged, and the Tosa clan, of which Itagaki was a samurai, were rather left out in the cold. In order to extricate themselves out of this unfavorable position and to supplant the Choshu and Satsuma statesmen in the place of power, both Okuma and Itagaki conceived the idea of forming political parties, into each an eminent leader of the most favored clan, Choshu, but when he gradually came to realize that the old methods of competing for power were fast proving ineffective, he resolved on creating a political party himself, and the Seiyukai was called into being under has presidency. Kaiseu followed his's example some time afterwards, and formed the Doshikai, which developed into the Kenseikai.

Why the Parties are Selfish.

Thus it will be seen that all political parties in Japan owed their birth to the political ambition of certain statesmen, but to any sincere desire to improve the conditions of living among the masses. This accounts for the single-eyed devotion of these parties to the promotion of their selfish interests to the neglect of the interests of the masses. Herein lies the inherent weakness of the present political parties, and it is on account of this weakness that they have fallen into disgrace with the populace. A proletarian party, on the other hand has none of this weakness, and this is the reason why its organization is eagerly awaited by the masses. The final aims of politics must be to advance the happiness and interests of the people at large, not by any means to compass for power. If the proletarian party in embryo assiduously endeavors, when it is born, to promote the true interests of the people at large, free from all selfseeking designs, this will invest their actions with supreme moral power, and this moral power is more precious than anything else. It will greatly help the proletarian party to develop until it will finally be able to step into power

Diverse Interests of Proletarians.

The Yamato says that it is quite natural that the adoption of manhood suffrage should be followed by the creation of a political party devoted to the interests of the proletariat, for thru the instrumentality of such a party the proletarians can hope to maintain and advance their interests and to bring about the establishment of a new order of society by legislative means. Altho the new party will consist of men belonging to the proletariat exclusively, the interests of the component elements will not be in perfect accord, nor will there be full agreement of view in matters political and other matters. In future, therefore, it may split into several parties, each representing different interests, agrarian, socialist, labor or Communist. It is nevertheless important that these conflicting principles and interests should be harmonized to a certain extent within each and the same party, so that the whole of the proletarians may be most effectually voiced in the legislature. From this point of view, the example of the labor party of England, which despite its heterogeneous composition, has managed to attain its present influence by retaining a compact, unbreakable solidarity in its ranks, is worth following, and the Yamato sincerely hopes that every care will be used by those interested in the new movement to see that there arise no fatal clash between the socialist and anti-socialist elements within the group.

Twelve British Communists on Trial in London



The above 12 Communists were arrested and are now on trialin the Bow Street police court in London for sedition.
Top row, left to right: Murphy, Gallacher, Hannington.
Center row: Pollitt, Cant, Wintringham, Inkpin:
Bottom row: Campbell, McManus, Rust, Page Arnot andThomas Bell.

When Will Cotton Goods Be Cheap?

Soviet Primers No. 6

The Sort of "Soviet Propaganda" that the Government is Telling Its Own Peasants.

ONE of the most interesting of the little booklet that are going out in millions of copies from the Soviet publishing houses is the primer for the Russian peasant I found not anything of the sort at all. I picked it up at a station on the Trans-Siberian railway on my trip to China. There, at the station bookstand were the usual piles of booklets, scientific, agricultural, political, even tales by Upton Sinclair and Jack London. Then my eye caught the gold blue and yellow cover of a booklet "When Will Cotton Goods Be Cheaper?"

I bought it. It cost all of five cents, for it had 81 pages and half a dozen illustrations. And on the inside cover I learned that this book let was issued in an edition, not of fifty but of one hundred thousand. All of one hundred thousand.

For this is the burning question of the Russian peasant today. No longer land, no longer taxes. He has his land, year by year the land taxes have the crooks ironed out to suit him more fully. Even his taxes have been grumbling cannot claim that they are as high as under the Czar. But cotton goods—every peasant must buy it. It stays scarce in quantity and high in price. He knows that somehow those city folks always find a way to rob him.

THE little "propaganda" booklet, designed for peasants illustrates takes the bull by the horns. Why is cotton so much? Why is bread so cheap in comparison? The rich peasants say that all poverty comes from the Soviet power and the Communists. The priests say that God does it this to punish the peasants for throwing out the landlords. The mensheviks and social revolutionaries say that it comes from overthrowing the constituent assembly. There even are ancient peasants, Buddhists as it, might have entered in peace with the

But most lets talk seriously and says facts and figures. Cotton is in the chief goods confronted by the peasant. In 1921 we produced not a fifth of cotton goods but only 2% million of wool, and 27 million of flax. We were fifteen times as much cotton as the other two together. Let's see then, what is the trouble with cotton.

Cotton Shortage Began Before War

IN the decades before the war the consumption of cotton grew chief mostly thruout the world. Between 1881 and 1900 about 2 million tons a year was worked up into goods. In the next years it increased to 3 million tons already by the 1908-1911 to more than 4 million tons a year.

A shortage of raw cotton began to be felt. For every land people were turning from homespun to the factory, to buy more painful goods. The factory. The world number of spindles rapidly increased 125 million in 1911, and already 142 million just two years later. Seven million more spindles added in two years in the next twenty years they added in France, increased ten fold in Germany, fifty fold in Belgium, one hundred fold in Denmark. In Japan and Russia every peasant must buy it. It stays scarce in quantity and high in price. He knows that somehow those city folks always find a way to rob him.

So fast was the use of cotton goods to increase before the war. But still the war and the turning of factories to war uses, and the blockade of various countries the production of cotton fell sharply. Even the rich fertile country of England was producing only thirty meters per plantation per year. Poland surrounded by armies, produced only 2 meters a person. Russia which before the war produced 16 meters a person, now produced only one. Not enough even to provide clothes with to say nothing of new ones.

Whence Comes High Cost

AN archin of cotton print, undyed, used to cost at the Kolston factory 11 kopeks. After the war it cost 33. Exactly where does the extra cost come from?

If we examine the figures, we shall see that of the eleven kopeks 5 are merely went for raw cotton 2 for wages, one for repairs and use of machinery, but of the 33 kopeks, 24 goes for raw cotton, 4 for wages, and 6 for use of machinery. Thus we see that wages have doubled, but the cost of raw cotton has increased three times and that of machinery six times. This last is because of new worn machines and the need of buying new ones on very short term payments. But the really big increase, which most affects the selling cost of goods, is the price of raw cotton.

Even in England cotton goods cost now twice as much as before the war. This surely was not caused by the wrath of god or by the Bolsheviks but in our country there are three special reasons which make our cotton dearer than abroad.

THE first of these special reasons is obviously, the destruction of our industry by civil war. The devastation of irrigated cotton districts in Turkestan is most important, but I will speak of this later. Here we speak of factory production. Steam power because of the cost of fuel rose three fold. Freight and general transport rose even more fold. Repairs on machines, three fold. Besides this owing to the worn out machines, the production on them is less. To fight these troubles we are installing new machines, and electric power. But this is a costly process for we have little capital and must pay very high rates of interest.

The second special cause of expense is the disorganization of the trading apparatus. Even the cooperatives have too many middlemen. The Central Cooperative sends out goods for 100 kopeks. The state cooperatives pass them on at 140 kopeks, the local cooperatives at 191 kopeks, and the village cooperatives stores sell them at 216 kopeks. If they are near the cities or 241 if they are far away. Thus it is easy to see that the peasant, if he buys cotton goods must pay two and a half times as much as in the center.

These are the figures in September 1923, the very worst time. The government began very seve examination of all these middlemen with their cumbersome apparatus. A better factory organization the pri at the factory came down to 24 instead of 33 kopeks an archin. Fuel and oil were made cheaper; factories began working full speed, which is always cheaper in the traditional apparatus many economies were made, but not enough. This also must be the work of the peasant themselves, through their own cooperatives.

But—the Raw Cotton.

BUT more than 50% of the cost of cotton goods comes from the raw cotton. Even our own cotton cost enough, but in the past three years we have had to buy American cotton, and this is still more expensive. Thus costs 23 roubles a pood, but American cotton costs 27 to 30 roubles, according to the kind.

1923 we had to buy 1,067,000 pood cotton bonest of this. And to this cost must be added two to five roubles freight per pood

(To be continued)

Four Perish in Gale

BUFFALO N Y. Nov 17. Three four barges owned by the Hodg Transportation company of New Yo being towed light from Cleveland the big Harrington of New York, w pounded to pieces on the breakw here by an oomile gale during t night and four unidentified perso three men and woman are reported have perished

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Have Your Union Join In Protest Against Imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow! Demand for His Release!

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FURRIERS FAVOR LABOR PARTY

World Labor Saves Rakosi

AS WE SEE IT
By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE history of labor trials in the United States would make quite a sizable volume and one worth possessing. It is a job that needs being done. Perhaps it might open the eyes of those deluded workers who believe this is and was the land of the free. I am afraid that some of our fellow workers are of the opinion that aliens create all the "trouble" for the employers. This is the impression the wily employers try to create. Of course it never occurs to Henry Dubb, that we are all aliens in the strict sense of the word. Those who are not aliens, the Indians, are driven out into the "wide open spaces" and spend their lives trying to eke out an existance and hold on to their eyebrows, lest our Nordic 100 per cent Americans might steal them.

* * *

THE story of the American labor movement would convince the American worker that our masters never bothered much whether the strike leader was Nordic, a Celt or an Ethiopian. When an individual is terfered with his mass robbery of the workers, he did not go and look up his family tree but he took steps to get rid of the particular limb that interfered with his pilferage. Respectable editors, preachers and goose step protesters do not call the act of exploitation by those uncouth terms, but thank the stars we are not respectable and let us hope you have

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HAZLETON, ANTHRACITE CAMP, TYPICAL PICTURE OF MINERS' HARD LIFE AND SIMPLE FAITH

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
ARTICLE VI.

HAZLETON, Pa., Nov. 18.—This city, the third largest in the anthracite, with a population of some 35,000, is built on the backs of the miners who work the properties of the Lehigh Valley Coal company which with their breaker houses, gallows frames and huge dumps of slate and waste, towering hundreds of feet into the air, form a three-quarter circle around the town.

The mines are idle but the huge culm pile lying in the valley is being loaded and hauled away to New Jersey where angry coal consumers will curse as they try to make this "buckwheat" anthracite burn. The culm pile looks from the hill to be about a mile in length and at $18 per ton represents millions of dollars.

Death a Casual Affair.

A thirteen year-old boy was shooting stones at a milk bottle on the roadside while a flock of geese swam and honked in a pool of dirty water. We was a miner's son and his father had died of miner's asthma, he informed me in the casual manner in which life and death are discussed in all mining camps.

But, he added, this was before the union had "made the companies put lover air in the mines." Things are not so bad now, he said. He wanted to be a miner and in another year could go to work but his mother was going to keep him in school. She

(Continued on page 5)

WORKERS' WRATH HALTS HANGMEN OF HORTHY RULE

Conspiracy to Execute Leaders Frustrated

The following telegram regarding the Hungarian court martials was received yesterday by the International Labor Ottawa from Berlin: "After two days proceeding court martial declared itself incompetent. World protest of workmen triumphed."

This means that the hangmen o

(Continued on page 2)

TOMORROW!

THE ITALIAN DEBT SETTLEMENT
By H. M. Wicks.

Why Mussolini's government received more liberal terms than Britain or France. The political and economic changes affecting the decision.

Read It and Get New Subscribers

Withold Nobel Prizes.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 18.—For the first time since the first Nobel prizes were given, twenty-four years ago, 11 five of the prizes will be withheld this year. It was announced by the board of directors at the fund.

LEFT WINGERS GET MINORITY ON GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD AT UNIONS' CONVENTION IN BOSTON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The International Furriers' Union convention in its closing session here unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the formation of a labor party based on the trade unions and including all other working class organizations on a local, state and national scale.

In the resolution, the furriers point out, that the LaFollette movement is a movement of the middle-class business men and professionals and that it has nothing in common with the workers and emphasizes the necessity of organizing the workers into a class party.

In the elections to the general executive board, the Kaufman machine which had been thoroly discredited by the left wing as incapable of leading the organization, was forced to retire and support the elements following Sorkin, who has posed as a progressive.

Left Wing Elect Two.

In the elections to the general executive board, the left wing was able to elect two members of the board, despite the united front presented by Kaufman and Sorkin.

Kautman Supports Sorkin.

The fear that the left wing under the leadership of Gold may dominate the union, the Kaufman gang threw its support to the Sorkinites, who readily accepted it. They realized that the presence of Gold as vice president and Skolkin as secretary on the board would mean that the resolutions, which were presented by the

(Continued on page 2)

LONDON WORKERS DEMAND RELEASE OF COMMUNISTS ON TRIAL FOR SEDITION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Several hundred Communists and sympathizers marched thru the streets of London to the Bow Street court house to register their protest against the trial of the twelve arrested members of the Communist Party and Young Communist League of Great Britain singing the International and the Red Flag.

The Communist life and drum corps headed the procession. The police reserves were called out to disperse the demonstrating workers upon whom they bore down with their clubs, beating a number of the demonstrators very severely.

American "Liberty" Has Its Favorites



Members of I. L. G. W.! Fight Bureaucrats' Split!

That the bureaucracy of the needle trades unions are desperately trying to avoid complete defeat is seen in the facts revealed by the following statement issued by the National Committee of the Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League, whose proposal to prevent a split by the reactionary officialdom is set forth below:

* * *

TO ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE I. L. G. W. U.:

Fellow Workers:—Lately at a meeting of Local No. 10, Cutters, Dubinsky, the manager and one of the leading lights of the Sigman machine, openly threatened to withdraw the cutters from the joint board and to fight the other cratts of our industry, as a means to maintaining control over his and his friends' jobs in the local.

He participated in the objection and examination committee of the joint board to vote down opposition candidates till the every end, but then withdraw the cutters' candidates from the general election, despite the peace agreement which he declared, at a previous meeting, he accepts and in spite of the decision of the joint board to hold general elections.

During the election of delegates to the convention, he and his executive board flatly refused to live up to the peace agreement by barring the candidates from watching the balloting as provided for in the agreement and requested by the opposition candidates. He excluded them even from being at the count as provided for by their constitution.

CUTTERS' LOCAL ALREAOY FUNCTIONS SEPARATELY.

There are no joint board business agents from the cutters and Dubinsky is attempting to take over all complaints and instructing underhandedly the cuttars not to take orders from the joint board. Evidently he is preparing for an open split after the convention. This is in line with the policy adopted at a secret meeting of the bureaucracy at which the ousted officials as well as those still in office participated with Sigman's partnership.

According to this policy, as soon as the membership quiets down, the bureaucracy will attempt to regain their power and old jobs. NOW THAT WE ARE ONLY A FEW MONTHS OFF FROM A DECISIVE STRUGGLE WITH THE EMPLOYERS, THEY ARE MAKING A SCRAP OF PAPER OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT AND AGAIN PREPARING FOR A NEW CIVIL WAR WITHIN THE UNION.

Fellow workers! The left accepted the peace in good faith. For the sake of unity against the employers in the big struggle to come. But the bureaucracy is preparing for war. A skunk cannot change his footprints, neither can the bureaucracy change their methods. The rank and file has beaten them to a frazzle once, it can finish the job and be done with it.

The cuttera need the other crafts to maintain their conditions, and they know it well enough. If it were not for the power of the union as a whole, the bosses would be doing their own cutting in the one and two-men houses (which are the bulk of the trade) long before now. In a fight against the other crafts, the bossea would be the only winners. United we ilok the bosses and improve the conditions for all cratts.

The cutters are suffering from short seasons and all the other evils the same as the pressers, operators, finishers. Therefore their interests are the same. The threat of loss of jobs by opposing Oubinsky is no more. The new leadership, we are sure, will see to that. Therafore it is up to every worker to convince the cuttera of the necessity of unity against the employers, of the necessity of an aggressive policy against the employers which the old leadership is incapable of, of the necessity of having a unified centralized organization and not separate autonomous locals; not crafts, but all workers in the shops to control and elect the officials of the joint board.

It all workers in the shops will do their duty, this new danger will be eliminated togathar with the Oubinskys and the rest, and we will then be abla to build a truly strong, clean union.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE, NEEOLE TRADES SECTION,
TRAOE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

AMERICAN LABOR OFFERS TO AID FILIPINO FIGHT

Anti-Imperialist League for Independence Move

The All-America Anti-Imperialist League sent a telegram last night to Washington inviting Sergio Oamena, Teodore Kalaw and the other members of the Filipino independence mission to the United States to address public meetings on behalf of Filipino freedom in Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Cleveland.

Manuel Gomez, secretary of the league, announces that his organization is prepared to go ahead with the preparation of these meetings as soon as word is received from Washington.

"The visit of the Filipino mission," he declares, "acain places the issue of freedom for the 11,500,000 people inhabiting the Philippine islands squarely before the workers of this country, who have always declared themselves against the maintenance of Wall Street's 'American empire.' No one can pretend to be an enemy of imperialism who does not fight

(Continued on page 2)

ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE PLEDGES SUPPORT AND AID TO FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE

The All-America Anti-Imperialist League in the following telegram pledges its wholehearted support to the Filipino independence mission to fight for the independence of the Philippine islands and offers to arrange meetings in New York, Pittsburgh, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Chicago, at which the Filipino mission will acquaint the American workers with the demands of the Filipinos:

"Filipino Independence Mission,
"Care of Philippine Press Bureau,
"Investment Building,
"Washington, D. C.

"Greetings. The All-America Anti-Imperialist League, with sections in Cuba, Mexico, Porto Rico and the United States, pledges its wholehearted support in your fight for independence for the great Filipino people. We would gladly arrange mass meetings in Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Cleveland, at which members of your mission would address themselves to American public opinion. Wire collect if you are willing to address such meetings.

"Manuel Gomez, secretary, All-America Anti-Imperialist League."

MOSCOW TRADE UNIONS HAIL NORWEGIAN WORKERS' DELEGATION AS STEP TOWARD LABOR UNITY

MOSCOW—(By Mail.)—The Norwegian workers' delegation arrived in Moscow. The delegation was greeted at the station by representatives of the trade unions of Moscow and of the Soviet Union, the delegations from the Moscow factories greeted the delegates with particular warmth. A meeting was held in the station square and a representative of the Moscow Trade Union Council greeted the delegates in the name of the Moscow workers and assured them that the latter were prepared in every way to assist the delega-

(Continued on page 3)

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED PROVIDE BASIS FOR GREATER STRUGGLES IN AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 18.—In view of the fact that the resolutions adopted by the special convention of the International Furriers' Union in its closing sesions here are of national importance, The DAILY WORKER is requested to publish them in full. They should be the basis for the urging of similar declarations in other labor gatherings, espsoially the stand taken on the labor party. This and the resolutions for the recognition of Soviet Russia, amalgamation, the organization of the unorganized and against class collaboration, are as follows:

Forward to the Labor Party.

WHEREAS, The organized workers in their struggle for higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions have found themselves forced to combat not only the employers directly, but also the government thru all its agencies, anti-labor legislation, Daugherty injunctions, railroad labor boards, use of troops and police in strikes; and

Whereas, The entire history of the struggles of the working class shows that so long as the powers of the government are allowed to remain in the hands of the capitalist class, as at present in the United States, just so long will these powers of government be used against the workers; and

Whereas, It is necessary, in order tor the workers to develop the political power of their class, to build up a political organization of their own, a labor party, which will draw the millions of workers into political activities and organize them for political struggles against the capitalists, and

Whereas, The LaFollette progressive movsmant, which is devoted to the interests of middle class business elements and large farmers, cannot serve as a party of the workers and poor farmers and has completely betrayed those workers who saw in it a substitue for a labor party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Furriers' Union herewith favors the formation of a labor party based upon the trade unions and including as affiliated sections all other political organizations of a working class nature, upon a local, state, and national basis.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia.

WHEREAS, The Russian government has withstood, for almost eight years, all the attacks launched against it from the enemies within its own boundaries, as well as from the organized capitalist governments of the world, hostile to it and constantly carrying on fresh forms of struggle against it, has demonstrated by its successful resistance that it has the support of the masses of Russian workers and tarmers; and

Whereas, The delegation of the British trade unions to Russia has just published an extensive report pointing out the tremendous strides forwarebeing made by the workers and peasants of Russia with their newly established society, and giving definite proof that while the workers of the rest of the world are suffering from a declining standard of living those in Russia

(Continued on page 4.)

THOUSANDS OF BERLIN WORKERS JAM HALL AS RED FRONT FIGHTERS CELEBRATE RUSSIAN ANNIVERSARY

By KARL REEVE,
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN—(By Mail.)—The Red Front Fighters at Berlin, at a huge mass demonstration in the Neue Welt Hall, the largest auditorium in Berlin, unfurled a banner to be presented to the Moscow workers, while 10,000 men and women toilers cheered and from 12,000 to 15,000 more tried vainly to jam their way into the hall. The tremendous demonstration for Soviet Russia was conclusive proof that the workers of Berlin will oppose with all their powers the Locarno alliance against the first workers' state. The demonstration was called to send a greeting to Soviet Russia on the eighth anniversary

(Continued on page 5)

FURRIERS' INTERNATIONAL MEET FAVORS ORGANIZATION OF CLASS LABOR PARTY IN UNITED STATES

(Continued from page 1)

left wing and adopted by the convention would be carried into effect.

Shachtman is pledged to support the amalgamation resolution and the other left wing resolutions presented to the convention and fight corruption in the union was elected president. Shachtman is in the left group of the Sorkin following.

Benjamin Gold, who was defeated by the new alliance of the Kaufman machine with the Sorkinites, has declared that the left wing will fight against the present board as it cannot be trusted to carry out the decisions of the membership and that this alliance of the Sorkin and Kaufmau machines was nothing but a maneuver of the Kaufman machine which will attempt to recapture power in the union at a future date. He showed that the tactics, which will be used by the new alignment, will be one of sabotage of the New York joint board and the sabotage of the left wing resolutions in order to discredit the Communists and prepare a come-back for the Kaufman machine.

Must Fight Kaufmanism.

He further pointed out that the left wing should lend their support to the president of the board, Shachtman, only on the condition that he fight Kaufmanism and against any attempt of the Sorkin machine to bring Kaufman back to power.

Delagate Skolnick was defeated for the secretaryship of the union as well as for the vice-presidency then the betrayal of the rank and file by the so-called progressives, who at the first opportunity that presented itself in the convention jumped onto the band-wagon of those who have formed an alliance with the Kaufman machine. Among these so-called progressives were Gross of Local 5, New York, and Englender of Toronto. Winick, a Sorkinite, from the same local as Gold, was elected to the vice-presidency, by a vote of 43 for and 29 against. Skolkin was defeated by Woll, a Kaufmanite, for the secretaryship of the board.

Executive Board Make-Up.

The executive board as it is constituted today consists of two Kaufmanites, four Sorkinites, two wavering between Sorkin and Kaufman and two left wingers. Two other members of the board will fall to Kaufman, as the delegates from St. Paul and Montreal did not accept and elections in these locals will fall to the Kaufman machine.

The general executive board by no means represents the dominant opinion of the union. The board is a federated body in which the eleven largest locals are represented on the board by one representative to vice-president of their local.

The resolution introduced by the left wing endorsing the Freiheit and The DAILY WORKER was defeated by the convention due to the "bargain" struck by the two factions.

The resolution calling for the release of the political prisoners was adopted with a tail added by the new alliance of reactionary elements calling for the freeing of the counter-revolutionary socialists who tried to destroy the workers' Soviets in Russia.

Gold declared that counter-revolutionaries were not the same as imprisoned workers in capitalist countries and urged the adoption of the resolution without the tail.

Drive For Labor Party.

The adoption of the resolution favoring the formation of the labor party, places the delegates of the Furriers' Union in a position where they must carry on an active fight before convention for the formation of a labor party to represent the interests of the workers in this country and will be the basis for the formation of propaganda groups to agitate for such a political organization in this country.

Oppose Kaufman Collaboration.

During the discussion of the convention at Monday session on the resolution introduced by the New York joint board and recommended for adoption by the resolutions committee on class collaboration, in which the Kaufman policy of "hearty cooperation" and all policies which sought to destroy the spirit of the class struggle was condemned, the machine tried to create the impression that the left wing progressives were utopians, dreamers and impractical, while the machine supporters were hard, practical-minded people.

In the course of his attack on the left wing he asked for a definition of class collaboration which was graphically portrayed to him by delegate Gross, one of the New York left wing, who reminded Kaufman of his opening speech in which he urged cooperation between the bosses and the workers, and also of his action in recognizing the use of injunction in the Millman case in Boston as well as collaboration of bosses and union representatives to discharge a worker in Chicago. The resolution was adopted unanimously, the machine supporters fearing to show their weakness.

The resolution against class collaboration also called for a progressive workers education promoting the class struggle and recommending schools similar to the Workers' School in New York and Chicago was referred to the incoming general executive board. The resolution for the Hand School was adopted by a majority of a few votes and the real left wing voting 28 against it.

Fake Telegram Raised.

The committee to investigate the fake telegram, purporting to come from the Workers Party in Chicago, reported that it was unable to discover anything and that it would have to go to Chicago to further investigate the matter.

Gold ridiculed the entire matter showing that the machine was raising the bugaboo of outside interference to cover its own guilt. He showed that the Communist Party has nothing to hide from anyone and that the Workers (Communist) Party was a functioning organization and not a dead body like the socialist party.

Kaufman had appointed a number of the right wing progressives to this investigation committee whose he seeks to arouse into an open battle against the left wing by flaunting this fake telegram. All the delegates and workers in the meeting laugh at this political maneuver on the part of the machine.

Place Youth in "Felony Row."

SAN FRANCISCO.—(FP)- Nov. 18.—The accident that the victim was a rich man's son has laid bare a pernicious practice on the part of the San Francisco police. A 16 year old runaway high school boy from Tacoma appealed to the police for shelter over night. In response he was placed in "felony row" with men awaiting trial for murder, burglary and other major crimes, and was obliged to stay in this environment until he was rescued by a detective the next day. How many young boys who do not happen to come from wealthy families receive their first introduction to crime by this method can only be guessed.

Workers' Wrath Halts Horthy Hangmen

(Continued from page 1)

the fascist government of Hungary trembled before the avalanche of protest let loose by the workers of the world when Horthy announced his intention to hang Rakosi and over one hundred other workers arrested with him. Detailed information has not yet been received, but the cablegrams indicate that in any event the proposed executions will not take place.

Threatened with Death.

The fight to save Rakosi and his comrades was a bitter one. Immediately after the arrests were made, Horthy, thinking that he had a clear road ahead, announced that the defendants would be tried before drumhead court martial and the sentences executed a few hours after the decisions were rendered. Those sentences were already prepared. The white terrorists had decided that Rakosi and his comrades should die.

But Horthy did not have his own way. The International Class War Prisoners' Aid, with millions of members thruout the world immediately launched a campaign of protest against the proposed executions. The British trade union movement and labor party called on the Hungarian government to stay its bloody hand. The workers thruout the rest of Europe joined the protest.

The Prussian diet refused to receive Horthy's minister of education until the threatened execution of Rakosi, peoples' commissar in the Hungarian Soviet government was called off. Socialists, Communists, democrats and centrists joined in the vote. The question was raised in the Czecko-Slovakian parliament. Everywhere the arm of the International Class War Prisoners' Aid reached to save the life of a revolutionary fighter.

L. D. Is Leads Fight in U. S.

In the United States, the International Labor Defense took the leadership in the campaign. Immediately on receipt of a cable from Berlin the I. L. D. organized mass meetings, demonstrations and cabled protests to the foreign office of the Hungarian government. A committee of liberals headed by Upton Sinclair and Roger Baldwin, demanded that Horthy call off the court martials and give the defendants civil trials. Thousands of telegrams were sent into the Hungarian legation at Washington. Mass meetings were held in dozens of large American cities, the Hungarian consulate in New York and Chicago were picketed and a demonstration was held in front of the Hungarian legation in Washington.

The world wide campaign finally convinced Horthy and his Wall Street backers that the execution of Rakosi would arouse enough indignation thruout the world to sweep his rotten government out of existence. He compromised and thus gave further proof of what the workers can accomplish when they have the will to act.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1).

an equal antipathy to respectability, of that kind.

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WHAT we would like to drive into the noh of the average worker—and he is almost everybody—is, that the employers are more interested in making profit out of a worker's energy than in tracing his genealogy. If they can make more profit out of a black man than out of a white man they will employ the black man. Ditto, a yellow, brown or green men. There are oodles of the latter and they are not all in Ireland.

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LET us take the I. W. W.'s for instance. There isn't a dunihill from Cape Cod to the real estate sharks of Los Angeles who does not believe that the wobblies come from Russia. (They used to come from Germany during the war.) Yet the roster of an I. W. W. convention in the days of its prime reads like the guest list of a New England Mayflower celebration. But the capitalist papers create the impression that everybody who is against them is a foreigners and the Henry Dubbs' are taught to say that those disatisfied people should "go back to where they came from."

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HOW would this work? C. E. Ruthenberg, would go back to Cleveland, Eugene Debs to Terre Haute, William Z. Foster, to Massachusetts, Anita Whitney, could not go any farther than where she is, Fred Merrick, might hop over from Pittsburgh to West Virginia—well, come to think of it about the only prominent allen, who would have to travel quite a distance on a deportation warrant is Secretary of Labor Davis, the Welshman, who is saddled with the job of deporting the rest of us. (By the way, it might interest some of those who are in "durance vile," to know that Davis gets an "iron man" which means a dollar, for every sucker who joins the Loyal Order of the Moose.)

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EVERY worker is an alien in the eyes of the capitalists except a fellow like a certain scissor bill who boasted that in seventeen years he was never late for work, and so concerned was he over the fortunes of the firm, that he refused an increase in wages of three dollars a week, lest his employers go broke. He was getting twelve. By the way two of the owners of the firm died from alcoholism. They ruined their health by cutting out of what they robbed the scissor bill off. The father of the two loyal followers of Bacchus was a model christian, gave large contributions to the salvation army and promptly fired any of his employes who had the temerity to ask for an increase in wages. The man who was never late for work—if man he was—was never fired, and was never arrested for having violated the criminal syndicalist law. He was not born in the United States, but he was never call ed an alien.

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I BELIEVE it is quite clear from the above that the employing class has no more regard for the sweat of an addle-pated 10ft per cent American than it has for the muscle of a native of Zululand, provided both are equally efficient in making its pocket bulge with coin of the realm. Our class war prisoners are descended from every race under the sun. If you want to be a loyal slave, just keep quiet, work hard when you get a job, but be careful in can out of which you can make a shield for that part of your anatomy which was made to be kicked. You will need the armor. The boss will test his boot on it. You will be first in war and last at the peace table. But you will have the satisfaction of dying a loyal supporter of capitalist civilization.

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IF I remember rightly it was Teddy Roosevelt, who uttered the famous saying: "What is the constitution among friends?" He said a mouthful. Take free speech, free press and free assemblage for instance. Those rights are written into our constitution but —take advantage fo them at your peril! Did you ever hear of the policeman who listened to a soap borer quoting Thomas Jefferson. Every orator for the patron saint of the democratic party, took him to the police station and after tapping him on the head with his billy charged him with disorderly conduct? "I heard a lot about that scoundrel," declared a republican police court judge. "I believe it was he who killed Abraham Lincoln. If the statue of limitations was not in force I would have him indicted for murder. As it is, sixty days for violating the constitution, provision against violating traffic regulations is the worst I can do for him!" The truth of this story is not vouched for. The the man who told it to me is a democrat and not a republican. He is a Communist and therefore is he impartial.

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LEST people might think we are prejudiced against the United States, a few words on the British Empire are in order. Surely nobody would be mean enough to suspect us of not being able to give J. Bull an even break. John used to be the champion of free speech, everywhere except in Ireland, India, Egypt, South Africa, etc. in England however, he was a expansive to radical propaganda as a prohibition agent to a bootlegger's dollar. Why? Simply because he had nothing much to fear. His wage could find something to put in their fond hays and they were used to being slaves. But John has changed. So have his slaves. He is irritable because they are hungry. And John, a chemikaga for instance, sees his jails and jams them full of Communists and other evil doers who claim that the workers having produced all wealth are entitled to it all. Just the same as is done here in the United States.

Read—Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

A. C. W. MEMBERS INDIGNANT OVER POGROM REGIME

Impromptu Shop Meetings Show Anger

News of the slugging at last Friday's general membership meeting of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of Chicago, and the murderous attack on Sunday morning's private gathering in the Biltmore Hell by business agents, other officials and sluggers, has spread like wildfire thru the shops of Chicago.

Members of the A. C. W. are showing considerable excitement over the threat of a terror regime of pogroms against the members by the officials.

In many shops the last two or three days, workers are reported as discussing during the noon hour the meaning of the slugging to themselves and their interests in resisting "readjustment" wage cuts.

Indignation in the Shops

These discussions in many shops are taking the form of shop meetings, where great indignation is raging and many questions are being voiced as to whether members have any value in their union or whether the officials are crazy.

Such questions as the following are being asked by the members:

"Is there no free speech in our organization? Can we not discuss the questions and problems of our union at our meetings or elsewhere without fear of being slugged? Is our officials set past for slugging our brothers and sisters?"

Others inquire: "Are we to pay a special assessment for the emergency fund to fight wage cuts, or is that money only going to be used to hire sluggers to beat up our brothers and sisters that dare to speak up on union questions?"

These are the leading questions that form the talk of the A. C. W. members in the shops.

To bring Charges

At the meeting of Local 39 on Tuesday evening well attended by the membership, some of the slugged members, far from being suppressed, stood up and announced they would bring charges under the union law against the officials and other sluggers involved in the gangster attacks. They prefered to take it up in the union and had refused to give any information to the police when they were arrested last Sunday.

American Labor Offers Its Aid to Fight of Filipinos for Liberty

(Continued from page 1)

American imperialism. Latin-Americans have already expressed their sympathy with the aspirations of the struggling Filipino people. It is now up to the American workers. The presence in this country of a mission elected by the Filipino people to voice their demand for independence here, in the homeland of imperialism, must become a rallying center for a concerted struggle.

"The Philippine Islands constitute the biggest and one of the oldest of American colonies. 'Independence for the Philippines!' must be a foremost slogan of any real fight against American imperialism. The All-America Anti-Imperialist League will give all co-operation to the Filipino Independence mission in its fight for freedom and will consistently raise the issue, not only in the United States, but in Latin-America as well."

The mission now in Washington was elected by the Philippine legislature last August and arrived late in December. It includes some of the founders of the nationalist movement, grayheards who are known in every corner of the islands. A second group, with Senate President Manuel Quezon at its head, is due in the United States within a short time. When this group arrives, there will be in this country practically every one of the important figures of the Filipino nationalist party.

Some criticism of Osmena and Quezon has been heard from time to time in the Philippines not because of opposition to their demand for Filipino independence, but because, it was complained, they did not carry on the struggle determinedly enough to make the Filipino people, who feel that their independence is not a subject for debate with their bought agents of Wall Street who sit in the United States congress, but a fighting issue which can be settled only by struggle. One fact, however, stands out above all others: the Filipino people desire their freedom, and the presence of the independence mission here is a symbol of that desire.

Mask of "Democracy" Is Being Stripped from Face of British Capitalist Rule

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, vaunted British "democracy" is under fire on two fronts. In the house of commons the militant laborite members are attacking the tory government for its support of the fascisti on the one hand and on the other its attack against the Communists, the latter being but part of its carefully planned onslaught against the whole left wing of the British labor movement. At the same time the farcical trial of the 12 Communists in "Old Bailey," notorious court of British oppression, as it proceeds knocks every prop from under so-called English "liberties."

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It is significant, however, that not only the ruling class of Baldwin, Chamberlain and Lloyd George, fears this unmasking, but also the betrayers of labor in the ranks of the workers, like Thomas and MacDonald, who join the tories and liberals, in approving the attacks on the Communists.

Thomas takes the same position as Green, Woll, "Majah" Berry and other American labor officials who openly show that they love the capitalists more than the workers. But when the British fascists seized and damaged a motor van load of Daily Heralds, they forced Thomas to show his hand. The Daily Herald is the organ of the Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress and Thomas couldn't dodge the issue. But instead of an attack on British tory rule, at the first session of parliament, Monday, he made a plea to Premier Baldwin to temper the ferocity of the fascisti lest it injure the imperialist government. This is the way Thomas put it:

"J. H. Thomas asked Mr. Baldwin whether he was aware that widespread dissatisfaction existed among the British public at the action taken by the director of public prosecution regarding four 'national fascisti' who admitted seizing and damaging a motor van belonging to the Daily Herald, and whether Mr. Baldwin would give an explanation on the matter in view of the serious danger that this action of the fascisti MIGHT DESTROY PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE IMPARTIAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE."

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Thomas weeps for the "dear public" as copiously as any American "labor lieutenant" of capitalism, who denies there is a working class and a class war." But every day's development is against them all.

The government replied to Thomas that all four of the fascisti bandits had been arrested. Three of these, however, have been dismissed on their "good behaviour." It is declared the fourth is being held because of failure to pay a $100 fine imposed "for carrying a revolver." It is not stated how long he will be held before he will be turned loose to join the other three in new anti-labor assaults. Revolvers, blackjacks, daggers and clubs are the weapons of the British fascisti, in common with those of their Italian counterparts. To use them is no serious crime, if it is done in support of the capitalist state, which means against workers, it is no crime at all.

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But in "Old Bailey," Sir Douglas M. Hogg, attorney general for the crown, takes an entirely different attitude in the case of the Communists. No revolvers were found in the raid on the Communist headquarters but the police took away plenty of good Communist literature that his majesty's officers considered highly seditious.

It is perfectly permissible to criticize and complain against the king's government, after the fashion of Macdonald and Thomas. They will be permitted all the free speech they desire to carry on this harmless pastime. But to demand the abolition of the king's government and the inauguration of Soviet rule, that is beyond the pale of free speech, or any other civil liberty. British labor will thus learn that the free speech it enjoys under capitalism is of no benefit to it. American workers will discover the same thing. They will learn that every idea that threatens the overthrow of capitalist rule is illegal in the eyes of the capitalist state. But by that test such ideas will be accepted by the whole working class and become beacon lights on labor's march towards its own emancipation.

WORKERS CHEER PURCELL WORLD UNITY MESSAGE

New York Labor to Send Delegation to Russia

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Six thousand workers filling two of the largest halls in New York City, gave Albert A. Purcell, President of the International Federation of Trade Unions one of the greatest ovations ever afforded a labor leader from abroad. Never once at a loss for a phrase and with exacting conciseness, Purcell formulated for his audiences the revolutionary role of militant trade unionism. At both New Star Casino and Central Opera House the vast crowds took up the cry of world trade union unity and unanimously seconded Purcell's suggestion for a labor delegation from America to Soviet Russia.

Abolish Capitalism.

The climax of Purcell's appeal for world trade union unity came when he said, "Wherever capitalism has planted its rost, whatever parts of the earth capitalism enters for the purpose of exploiting human labor, our duty is to plant the trade union organizations of a militant and energetic type for the purpose of uniting the workers of all lands for the stopping of the imperialist tide and the eventual consumation of the task of emancipating the working class. We will be satisfied with nothing less than the abolition of capitalism and the world supremacy of the working class."

Coming to the inclusion of the Russian unions in the great international movement the speaker said, "The Russian trade unions are as bona fide as the American, the British, the French or any other trade unions. It is the view of the British Trades Union Congress that the united world movement cannot be achieved without the 6,000,000 Russian trade unionists. And we are in favor of their inclusion not only because of their numerical strength but even more because of their vast achievements and their great experience in administrating industry, the principle task with which they are charged under the new regime."

Speaking of the prejudice existing against Soviet Russia, Purcell said it largely emanated from the fact that those who do not work under the Soviets have no vote, that no more millionaires are made and landlords can no longer collect rents.

Raise Funds for Delegation.

At both meetings a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that a workers' delegation be organized and sent to investigate conditions in Russia on behalf of the American workers. In addition to approving the resolution the combined audiences contributed more than $1,100 in a collection to start a fund to send the delegation.

Morgan Makes Loan to Fascist Italy

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Conferences that are now being held in New York between the representatives of the J. P. Morgan and the Italian fascist government mission, headed by Count Volpi, are preparing to launch a $50,000,000 loan for the fascist power within the next two weeks.

The several banking firms have attempted to get the privilege of shaking the shekels out of the pockets of small investors. It is understood that Morgan will do the underwriting of this loan. Morgan is also advancing a second loan of $50,000,000 to Italy so that the Mussolini government can stabilize its exchange credit.

I. W. W. MEET TALKS BY-LAW ALTERATIONS

Debts of Lower Unit Are Investigated

The 17th general convention of the Industrial Workers of the World yesterday discussed the advisability of the cancellation of unsalleetable indebtedness of subordinate parts of the organization to the general organization, electing a committee to examine all accounts to determine their status. Most of the day was given over to discussion of minor constitutional alterations.

The printers at work in The DAILY WORKER office on Tuesday played a couple of tricks with the story. Over the paragraph concerning Delegate Minoff's remarks he subheading "Opposes Dictators" was transformed to "Approves Dictators," which is quite contrary to the delegate's opinion. Also, in summarizing Chairman Francezon's remarks, a slug of type dropped out, which made the delegate appear to say something quite different than he did.

With Them, Not With Their Views

Francezon had stated that when the workers of other lands were fighting against the capitalists, the I. W. W. should co-operate with them in the fight, regardless of their political views. The mistake made it read that the I. W. W. should "co-operate with their political views."

It was learned that on Friday the convention received the report of F. J. Wellnider, who was general secretary-treasurer pro tem and member of the General Executive Board until he resigned in July. Some indignation arose over the circulation of the report in the months prior to the convention by private means around the country.

The report was very lengthy and condemnatory of almost everyone who held or holds any influential position, except, of course, Wellnider himself. In general it charged that the officials were "dictators," grafters and Communists, and it is freely predicted that the report shows Wellnider is peddler over to the americ ency proram split.

Dual Unionism Expensive.

Wellnider scatters his charges about with free hand, and reports are that when he failed of evidence he was rich in interpretation. One of the charges, learned authentic from other sources, concerns the dual union attack he led on the Building Trades Workers' Industrial Union 330 on the Structural Iron Workers' Union in New York.

Wellnider, however, was not opposed to the dualism, but only its expensive account which was increased by salaries to questionable organizers of $66 a week, with no results in breaking up the Iron Workers' Union, and at that rate. He charges that the union spent over $1,000 on the attempt.

Wellnider also resents that the Communists have a strong influence in the I. W. W. in checking the anarchistic campaign of slanderous attacks against Soviet Russia, which is interpreted as the "truth about Russia."

Flirting with the E. P

In the view of some I. W. members, Wellnider's report a his apologia for "being europeny" since he started out with the Rowan split a year ago as chairman of Rowan's convention, came over to the regular organization only because it was obviously the strongest, and now has gone to Europe where he writes' friendly articles in the papers belonging to the Anarchist International with which the split is affiliated.

The delegates decided that Wellnider should be instruced to come back and face those he accuses and prove his charges to the next convention.

TOOHEY COMING TO SPEAK HERE ON COAL STRIKE

The workers of Chicago will be given the opportunity to get first hand information on the conditions in the anthracite strike fields when Pat Toohey, young strike leader, will speak next Tuesday, Nov. 24 at Northwest Hall, corner North and Western avenues, at 8 p. m.

Besides Toohey, Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miner's Committee, who together with Toohey were arrested and just recently released from jail for their activities in the strike, will speak. Reid is well known, particularly among the miners in Illinois, where for years he has been carrying on a bitter struggle against the reactionary Farrington machine.

Wm. F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, who is at present touring the anthracite strike zone, will be back in time to give us information fresh from the field of struggle.

Admission is free. The meeting is under the auspices of the Progressive Miners' Committee

The Movement for World Trade Union Unity - By Tom Bell

This is the sixth instalment of a series of articles dealing with the question of World Trade Union Unity. This instalment deals with the Steps Toward World Trade Union Unity. Following instalments will deal with the American Federation of Labor and Unity, and What to Do For Unity.

The Steps Toward World Trade Union Unity.

"Regardless of nationality, race, color and political and religious creeds, the working class has always been inspired by one idea—the overthrow of capitalist society, built on slavery, exploitation and violence. In this struggle of labor against capital, the working class can win only by mustering all their forces against the common enemy, bound in one proletarian strong organization. This is why for the working class, in order to save itself from economic enslavement and from the menace of war—unity is imperative.

"This is why the delegation of the trade unions of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, at the mutual conference with the British trade unions, not only understood the task before them, but showed such firm will for the establishment of unity in the international labor movement."

In these few words, M. Tomsky, secretary of the Central Council of the Russian Trade Unions, sets forth the objective of the movement for world trade union unity—against the economic enslavement of the workers by capital and new imperialist wars.

For this objective the 11,000,000 trade unionists of Britain and Russia have united in the movement for world trade union unity, thru the formation of the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee. This Anglo-Russian Unity Committee has become the organizing center of the movement for world trade union unity. The officialdoms of most of the other trade union movements, including the American trade union movement, are hostile to this movement, and fight it in co-operation with the bosses and their agencies.

Organizationally this movement demands the convocation of a world congress of trade unionists to establish a united trade union international and decide upon a program for combatting the economic enslavement of the workers by capitalism and against new imperialist wars. No preliminary conditions are laid down to which any trade union has to subscribe prior to this world congress.

The self-evident facts of the present situation in which the working class finds itself will determine the program and tactics of this congress. That the program will be based on class warfare against capitalism is evident—if the right wing leaders of the Amsterdam International thought that such a world congress of trade unionists would support their policy of co-operation with the capitalists they would favor the holding of such a congress. But because they know that a world congress of trade unionists really representing the rank and file of the trade unions would reject their class-collaboration policy they do their utmost to prevent the holding of such a congress.

The first meeting of the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee was held in April, 1925, in London. There the unity of the British and Russian trade unionists was cemented in the movement for trade union unity. A joint declaration was drawn up at this conference which sets forth the real necessity for unity of the trade union movement of the world. Every honest and intelligent worker will admit that the following paragraphs strike at the root of the question of trade union unity—and establish the imperative necessity for the achievement of that unity:

"So long as the capitalist system continues there is danger of war. The merciless struggle for supremacy between the conflicting vested interests of competing groups of exploiters will, as in the past, eventually evoke a new crisis, plunging the workers of the world into another disastrous war.

"There is but one power that can save mankind from being plunged into another universal catastrophe. There is but one power which can defend the workers of all countries against political and economic oppression and tyranny. There is but one power which can bring freedom, welfare, happiness and peace to the working class and to humanity. That power is the working class if well organized, properly disciplined, self-devoted and determined to fight all who would oppose and prevent its complete emancipation."

The meeting of the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee held after the Scarborough meeting of the British Trades Union Congress constituted the committee as the organizing center for the movement for world trade union unity. No longer is it a question of attempting to force the reactionary right wing Amsterdam leaders to agree to trade union unity. They have shown plainly that they will agree to unity on one basis only—that the trade union movement shall not fight the capitalistse on an international scale. Otherwise they fight unity.

The Anglo-Russian Unity Committee has the task of mobilizing the trade unionists of the world to achieve unity—the establishing of a single trade union international to combat the capitalists. This is being accomplished in no uncertain manner, and the growing number of unions that have endorsed the idea of trade union unity, and the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee, shows that the rank and file of the trade unions are for unity and are moving towards it in spite of reactionary leaders and all the agencie . . capitalism.

The following partial list of trade unions, and mass meetings of workers that have endorsed trade union unity and the establishment of the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee will show to what an extent the movement for world trade union unity has grown:

France: The French trade union movement was split three years ago and the split has been maintained by the leaders of the General Confederation of Labor, Jouhaux and Merrheim, who are at the same time leaders of the right wing of the Amsterdam International. The left wing United General Confederation of Labor has repeatedly made overtures for unity of the movement but these have been rejected by the reactionaries of the General Confederation of Labor. Both federations have a half a million workers organized. The United General Confederation of Labor, affiliated with the R. I. L. U., has endorsed international trade union unity and the formation of the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee. It is initiating joint meetings of workers of both federations on the unity question. Local unions of railroaders, metal workers, teachers, miners, butchers, civil servants, etc., have voiced the demand for unity both nationally and internationally.

Joint meetings of trade unionists belonging to both federations are being held. Such a meeting held at Lille is typical of this movement where, after endorsing the campaign of the left wing federation for unity in France, the resolution continues:

"Considering the praiseworthy efforts of the British trade unions which have resulted in an agreement with the Russian unions on the question of international unity, the meeting declares its approval of this action of the British trade unionists, and asks the C. G. T. trade unionists of France to adopt the same attitude as the British in the question of international unity."

Germany: The German General Federation of Trade Unions (A. D. G. B.) had about 11,000,000 members at the time of the 1918 revolution. At the last congress held this year about 4,000,000 membership was reported. The leaders of the A. D. G. B. (Leipart, Grossman, Tarnow and Co.) are the finest servants the German capitalists have. They have preached and practiced co-operation between capital and labor both during the war and since. The workers' revolution of 1918-19 was defeated largely because of their support of the capitalists. The entire apparatus of the trade unions was placed at the disposal of the capitalists. The mighty struggles of the German workers have been opposed by the leaders, strikes broken and sold out, left wing workers and Communists betrayed to the police—all to help the German capitalist. The French invasion of the Ruhr in 1923 was not opposed by these leaders. The Dawes plan is supported by them even tho it has turned the German workers into European "coolies," turned the eight-hour day into a 10- 12- and 14-hour day, and increased the exploitation of the German workers terribly with the result that in the western capitalist countries the bosses demand wage reductions because of the competition of "cheap German labor."

Against these traitorous leaders the trade union members have revolted time and again with the result that individual and mass expulsions have been resorted to. The election of a worker to an office in a local union who does not bow the knee to the traitor policy of the leaders results in his expulsion. But in spite of this, and because of the compulsion of the terrible conditions under which the workers labor, trade union unity is supported by thousands of trade unionists. The metal workers, wood workers, municipal employes and transport workers have passed resolutions in many centers demanding unity. The Berlin local of the Metal Workers' Union, the largest union local in the city, unanimously passed a resolution at a general meeting held in July demanding that the German Trade Union Federation Executive Council

". . . propose to the I. F. T. U. that all trade union organizations of the world, regardless of whether they are at present affiliated to any trade union international or not, be united into a single trade union international. The executives of the I. F. T. U. (Amsterdam), and of the R. I. L. U. (Moscow), shall in joint conference decide upon the manner and composition of a world congress to be convened for that purpose."

The recent visit of a delegation of German workers to Soviet Russia has had the effect, not only of strengthening the bonds between the German workers and the workers' republic, but of increasing the movement for world trade union unity among the German trade unionists. The reports of our workers, not reformist union officials, saw for themselves the power of the Soviet republic, the growing betterment of the conditions of the workers, and the strength of the Russian trade unions. They will enlighten their fellow workers to the lies of the trade union bureaucrats against the workers' republic.

Belgium: The Belgian workers were used by the Allies in the first days of the world war to stop the German advance on Paris and the Channel ports. King Albert is praised for this, and Emil Vandervelde, leader of the Belgian labor party, has become a member of the Belgian cabinet. The leader of the Belgian Trades Union Commission is Mertens, prominent in the fight against unity led by the right wing Amsterdamers.

Last February the Belgian Clothing Workers' Union sent two fraternal delegates to the Russian Clothing Workers' Union convention. One of the delegates, Liebaerts, secretary of the union, writes:

"Like the British trade union delegation, we returned from the new Russia firmly convinced of the possibility and necessity of realizing trade union unity with our Russian comrades. Our report and conclusions have been unanimously approved (with one hostile vote only) by our national committee."

C. Mahiman, secretary of the Belgian Transport Workers' Union, writes:



"We are convinced that in Belgium also unity with the Russian trade unions would meet with approval and welcome."

The Brussels local of the Belgian Teachers' Union unanimously resolved that

". . . We beg all working class organizations to work for the re-establishment of trade union unity, and with this in view, to support the efforts of the Anglo-Russian Council."

Norway: The Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions at its meeting in September approved of the movement for trade union unity, and decided to apply for admission to the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee to aid in the work. A national conference of trades councils held in the same month passed a resolution which says in part:

"The conference entirely supports the endeavors of the British and Russian trade unions and of the R. I. L. U. for the summoning of an international trade union unity congress. . . The conference appeals to all organized workers to support these endeavors for a united trade union international."

From the other European countries the trade unionists are raising their voices demanding trade union unity. The Czecho-Slovak One Big Union with a membership of a quater of a million, affiliated with the R. I. L. U. supports world trade union unity. In Spain, Italy, Sweden, Denmark and Jugo-Slavia the trade unionists are rallying to the support of unity.

In South America unions in Brazil, Uruguay, and Mexico support unity. At Montevideo, Uruguay, the journal of the Printing Trades Unions, El Obrero Grafico says:

"The question of trade union unity is not simply a European question. It should also be discussed in other countries. To deny that the Uruguayan workers have any interest in this question would mean working against unity."

In Canada the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes, at its convention in October, went on record for international trade union unity. Local unions of machinists, etc., have also done likewise.

In the United States the Capmakers' International Union at its convention last April unanimously endorsed international trade union unity. Local unions of miners, painters, clothing workers have voiced their support for this movement. The officials of the A. F. of L. and the Railroad Brotherhoods are opposed to unity. Green & Co. will support the right wing of the Amsterdam in the fight against unity. If the A. F. of L. affiliates with Amsterdam it will be to take over the leadership in the struggle against unity to promote the investments of American capital and aid the American imperialists to extend the Dawes plan to other European countries.

The rank and file trade unionists of this country are faced with the alternative of lining up with the trade unionists of other countries to fight the capitalists or to be led by Green & Co. against their fellow workers who are fighting against the Dawes plan, against swelling the coffers of the House of Morgan.

COMMUNISTS' PRESS DRIVE FALLS SHORT

Less Than Half Amount Previously

Loans are only a means of avertinc: they cannot possibly put The DAILY WORKER on the firm basis that will prove its safety for the future.

Temporarily the communist press is being sustained by loans. These are merely crutches to be used until the safety drive for $40,000.00 is achieved.

Workers Party branches that today demonstrated their determination to carry the campaign to a successful finish number in the top ranks the Finnish and Lettish comrades of Chicago and the Bulgarian comradea of Detroit, Mich., all of whom have been unrelenting in their fight against The DAILY WORKER'S failure.

Notwithstanding their efforts, however, today's total was only $456.83, less than half as much as was received on the three previous days. Those contemplating to bring this amount were the following:

Finnish Branch, Workers Party, Chicago, Ill	$150.00
Northwest English Br. W. P., Chicago, Ill	12.35
Douglas Park Jewish, Chicago	20.00
Bulgarian Branch, W. P., Detroit, Mich.	50.00
H. C. Robbins, Yorktown, Ind.	.35
Bridgeport, Conn., W. P.	31.40
Hugo Burman and Walter Sundquist, Bay City, Mich.	10.00
Hungarian Branch No. 13, Columbus, Ohio	2.00
Shop Nucleus 1, Detroit, Mich.	9.00
Casimir L. Arnal, Houston, Pa	.50
English Branch, Workers Party, Seattle, Wash.	25.00
Wm. Franky, Bullpit, Ill	5.00
Lettish Branch, Workers Party Chicago, Ill.	73.38
Omaha, Neb., International Br., W. P., Jaros, $2; Ivan, $1; A. Kubillus, $1, Jondech, $3.50; Courts, $2.50	10.00
Lithuanian Br., Workers Party Cleveland, Ohio	15.45
Lester House, Coshocton, O.	1.00
Jewish Branch, Y. W. L., Cleveland, Ohio	10.00
Thomas Fisher, Chicago	1.00
Today's Total	$ 456.83
Previously reported	21,292.35
Total to Date	$21,749.18

Loans are only a means of avertinc: they cannot possibly put The DAILY WORKER on the firm basis that will prove its safety for the future.

Temporarily the communist press is being sustained by loans. These are merely crutches to be used until the safety drive for $40,000.00 is achieved.

Workers Party branches that today demonstrated their determination to carry the campaign to a successful finish number in the top ranks the Finnish and Lettish comrades of Chicago and the Bulgarian comradea of Detroit, Mich., all of whom have been unrelenting in their fight against The DAILY WORKER'S failure.

Notwithstanding their efforts, however, today's total was only $456.83, less than half as much as was received on the three previous days. Those contemplating to bring this amount were the following:

Finnish Branch, Workers Party, Chicago, Ill	$150.00
Northwest English Br. W. P., Chicago, Ill	12.35
Douglas Park Jewish, Chicago	20.00
Bulgarian Branch, W. P., Detroit, Mich.	50.00
H. C. Robbins, Yorktown, Ind.	.35
Bridgeport, Conn., W. P.	31.40
Hugo Burman and Walter Sundquist, Bay City, Mich.	10.00
Hungarian Branch No. 13, Columbus, Ohio	2.00
Shop Nucleus 1, Detroit, Mich.	9.00
Casimir L. Arnal, Houston, Pa	.50
English Branch, Workers Party, Seattle, Wash.	25.00
Wm. Franky, Bullpit, Ill	5.00
Lettish Branch, Workers Party Chicago, Ill.	73.38
Omaha, Neb., International Br., W. P., Jaros, $2; Ivan, $1; A. Kubillus, $1, Jondech, $3.50; Courts, $2.50	10.00
Lithuanian Br., Workers Party Cleveland, Ohio	15.45
Lester House, Coshocton, O.	1.00
Jewish Branch, Y. W. L., Cleveland, Ohio	10.00
Thomas Fisher, Chicago	1.00
Today's Total	$ 456.83
Previously reported	21,292.35
Total to Date	$21,749.18

CLEVELAND WORKERS MUST SHELL OUT FOR COMMUNITY FUND OR LOSE JOBS DURING "EDUCATION" WEEK

CLEVELAND, Nov 18.—The annual campaign of slush, slobber and sentiment has again struck Cleveland. Every charity organization, church and uplift society has joined the movement to force the workers to shell out their hard-earned money for the "community fund." Workers in the factories are compelled to donate to this fund or else lose their job or be discriminated against. In the schools collections are being taken up among the students and long sermons about christian charity, love for the poor, etc., are being made by schools teachers who are themselves underpaid and exploited. The collections in the schools happen to come just at the time when preparations are being made for "American Educational Week."

It is significant that one of the topics for "Education Week" is "Thrift." The children are taught to save their money and some day, perhaps . . . they will become wealthy. Nothing is said about the low wages received by the thousands of workers employed in the steel mills and automobile plants of this city, about the hundreds of school boys who have to peddle papers after school to add to the family income; these things are not mentioned at all.

In addition to "thrift," patriotism, god and country, and the constitution are some of the topics for discussion in the schools during Education Week, from Nov. 16 to the 22.

The Young Workers League of Cleveland, in co-operation with the Workers (Communist) Party, has arranged a mass meeting for the purpose of combatting the vicious propaganda spread during education week and to point out the true nature of the educational system, that of a prop in the capitalist system.

This mass meeting will be held on Friday, Nov. 20, 8 p. m. at the Insurance Center Bldg., 1753 E. 21 St. The speakers will be Israel Amter, district secretary of the Workers Party; Martin Gordon, district organizer, Young Workers League; Phillip Shatz, member of the District Committee of the Young Workers League and Edward Shats of the Juniors.

Soldier Unable to Get Job Forges Check; Lands in U. S. Penitentiary

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18. — Elmer Louis La Warre, who some years ago kissed his job good-bye and sailed to sunny France to help make the world a decent place to live in, for the capitalists, and was awarded a Croix de Guerre and Garibaldi medal of honor, which wasn't worth a darn when he was hungry, has been sentenced to three years in the federal prison at Atlanta for forging an endorsement on a government check for $103.75. The prisoner claims that despite his record abroad he was unable to secure a position, let alone a plain job.

Get Them Out on Time.

VIRGINIA, Ill., Nov. 18. — School children are going to their books today, regulated by the stroke of a municipal bell. For weeks the tardy lists have gradually increased and invariably, the excuse was made that the clock or watch at home had lost time. Since the town appeared to be full of defective time pieces, school authorities and public officials hit upon the bell scheme.

Moscow Unions Greet Norwegians

(Continued from page 1)

tion in its studies of all sides of life in the Soviet Union.

Join Unity Movement.

The representative of the Central Council of the Russian Unions, Jagom, stressed especially that the Norwegian unions were the first to join in the work of the Anglo-Russian committee for the establishment of international trade union unity, and that the unity with our Norwegian delegation to the Soviet Union would add to the importance of that step.

A worker from the railway workshops in Ivanovo greeted the delegation in the name of the Russian railwaymen and pointed out that the cause of international working class unity was becoming ever more important, particularly in view of the new grouping of capitalist powers as seen at the conference at Locarno.

A member of the Norwegian delegation, Bratvoi, greeted the assembled workers in the name of the organized Norwegian workers and declared that the journey undertaken by the delegation was the first step to the realization of the unity policy decided upon by the Norwegian Trade union Congress. The delegation had only been a few days upon Soviet soil, but it had already had sufficient proof to convince it that the Russian proletarian revolution was the greatest historical work of humanity, that the Russian working class was striving for a better future for the working class in the whole world and that the gains of the revolution were in safe and certain hands.

Bratvoi called for cheers for international unity and the assembled workers cheered enthusiastically.

The chairman of the workers delegation is Alfred Mandsen, secretary of the General Council of Norwegian Trade Unions and chairman of the workers fraction in the parliament. The members of the delegation are Gensen, miner; Wenge and Arndsen, metal workers; Stoteled and Suld, chemical workers; Olsen, municipal worker; Lilian and Bratvoi, paper workers; Bulan, chairman of the Building Workers' Union; Anderson, wood worker and Nowgord, chairman of the Bakers' Union. One section of the delegation consists of Communists, social democrats and members of the independent labor party. The majority of the delegation is non party.

Australia Has Laws to Protect Its Miners

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 18.—Legislation of a working class nature is fast being made law by the New South Wales labor government. One measure—the coal mines regulation act—prevents anyone working in a coal mine at the coal-face unless he has had two years' previous experience with a skilled miner. This will prevent scabs being employed in mines in times of strikes.

Another measure calls for the immediate installation at all mines of life-saving and rescue apparatus to be used in times of accidents and disasters. Rescue stations are also to be erected. The cost of the apparatus and the stations has to be borne by the coal operators who have also to instruct the miners in its use and maintain staffs to operate the apparatus.

Capital punishment has been abolished despite the bitter opposition of anti-labor politicians. Day baking has been made law and now all bread must be baked in day time between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Organization Meetings | # Workers (Communist) Party | Resolutions Social Affairs

Two More Courses for Beginners at the N. Y. Workers' School

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Two new courses in the fundamental of Communism are announced by the New York Workers' School. These courses are for members just coterlog the party or for those who have been in the party a long time but have not had an opportunity to get any fundamental training. Their aim, is to familiarize the party members with the elements of the theory of Marx and Lenin. They are calculated to serve as a basis for further training in the application of the theory and practice of Leninism to the problems of the party and the Communist International. The instructors are E. Bedjamin and Gen. Siskind.

The course is divided into 12 topics. It will begin with an analysis of the capitalist system of society; It will trace the evolution of capitalism; It will lay special stress upon the theory and nature of imperialism as the final stage of capitalism; and will study the theory and technique of revolution; the collapse of the Second International; the Russian revolution; the history and development of the Communist International.

Reorganization of Party Is Completed in Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 18.—The Kansas City, Mo. local of the Workers (Communist) Party was reorganized on the basis of shop and street nuclei. Three shop nuclei were formed and three street nuclei. Two of the shop nuclei are in the packing industry and one in the railway industry.

An executive committee of the nuclei has already been elected, which promises well for the future functioning and progress of the Kansas City Local.

Originality to Be Awarded at Costume Ball in Brownsville

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Grand Costume Ball has been arranged by the Brownsville Section of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League, Saturday evening, Nov. 21, at 1644 Pitkin Ave.

A pleasant and enjoyable evening is assured to all. Prizes will be given to those who have the best costumes. Doors open at 8 p. m. Admission 35c.

SECOND ISSUE OF 'LIVING' NEWSPAPER OUT SAT., NOV. 21

The second issue of the living newspaper "published" by the worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out next Saturday, Nov. 21, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. The first issue met with enthusiastic approval of the Russian workers of the city. Many new worker correspondents joined the Chicago group of the Novy Mir. About twenty authors will participate in the second issue.

Admission is only 15 cents. If you understand the Russian language, come over. If not, tell some Russian friend about it.

FROM THE 3RD THRU THE 4TH CONVENTION

By C. E. Ruthenberg.

A review of the developments in the Workers (Communist) Party thru its many stages, and a summary of the various problems encountered—from the first differences on the Labor Party policy to the fourth convention.

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Half as much as we
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Sawdust — Gossip — n'Everythin'
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Gratiot at St. Aubin,
Detroit, Mich.
Friday Night, Nov. 20
at 8 o'clock
(Very exclusive- samovar very worst families will be there).

The Driving Force of the Nucleus

By WALT CARMON.

Altho the American Communist movement is reorganizing on the basis of shop nuclei, it has not "solved everything." A shop nucleus can also be quite dead. Just as inert and as lifeless and as dead as any "branch" whose ghost continues to drag itself thru the books of our party.

But a nucleus permeated with a true spirit of Communism ran prove to be the seed of our future full Communist growth.

In such a nucleus there will be an organizer— the most capable comrade in the group and its guiding spirit. But next to him, and second to him only in importance, will be that comrade on whose ability and understanding will depend a great deal of the group's real success in building the Communist movement: the' propaganda director. In other words— the DAILY WORKER literature agent. The comrade who in the present form of organization which our party is discarding, was only too often, if not the unwilling holder of a title only, at least a comrade whose good intentions were insufficient for the important position of propaganda director.

Make Daily an Influence.

Half of the branches in our party have not even yet deemed it important enough to grant one of its members the title! But of thirteen hundred branches, slightly over six hundred have elected DAILY WORKER agents; of these about three hundred and fifty seems ever heard from, and only half of these could be called active. Right in this set of figures one can guess part of the reason why The DAILY WORKER is not now a greater influence among the masses—and what is greatly responsible for the financial difficulties in which The DAILY WORKER finds itself. Here also, is real evidence of a lack understandioc of the importance of our daily to the party.

In the reorganization of our party, next to the organizer of the nucleus, must be The DAILY WORKER agent —the propaganda director, if you will. Must be, I repeat, to be that driving force in each little Communist cell that will so stimulate the growth of the Communist body. Necessarily, this comrade must be one from among the very best in the group, a comrade of understanding, judgement and ability.

Great responsibilities will him if he is fully to perform his duty. To assist in bolshevizing the nucleus first: to give its membership an understanding of Communist principles and tactics thru the medium of "immediate daily influence of Communist ideology"—thru the daily influence of The DAILY WORKER, language press, and the bolshevik tactics of the teachers of the Communist movement. A grave responsibility this is indeed, and one that begins and ends with an ever prevailing campaign to make every party member a subscriber to The DAILY WORKER. (In Russia, subscription to the official party organ is a condition of membership). It is for this "first responsibility" that the questionaire of the organization department of the party asks: "Are you a subscriber to The DAILY WORKER?" The propaganda director must have all the latest literature at all nucleus meetings—and there are many other responsibilities he has to the nucleus itself.

Agent and Correspondent.

But this is not all. To make The DAILY WORKER truly a reflection of the lives of the workers, to make it of greater interest to the workers in his shop—he must serve as a regular worker correspondent—or see to the election of one in his nucleus. He must also get other non-party workers to write for The DAILY WORKER. Bolshevizing his nucleus, the propaganda director can assist in Bolshevizing our press.

In the external activity of the nucleus, The DAILY WORKER agent is the "driving force" in full action—and with him every member under his guidance: to get subscribers to The DAILY WORKER, secure worker correspondents; arrange fe., the sale and distribution of The DAILY WORKER and all literature at the factory gates (by party members not working in the shop if necessary); at noon-hour meetings; to advertise The DAILY WORKER by stickers, chalk marks and word of mouth in the shop—a hundred and more ways of getting all the workers in the shop under "immediate daily influence of Communist ideology."

The work mentioned here is but the skeleton of its total. A big job it is. . . and it needs a big man. To use "American language" it needs a "full blown" Communist. For it is on the basis of this work that the difference between a live and a lifeless nucleus will often be found. On this very work will depend the growth of the nucleus an dthe development of its own membership.

What the C. I. Says.

It is not for nothing that in its "Declaion on the American Question," made in May, the Communist International made special reference to the development of this work as a basis on which to build our party. The C. I. always speaks with a purpose. So it may be well to refresh our minds to these exact words:

"As long as the Workers Party does not at least double its membership, it cannot be said that it fulfills the requirements of an American Communist Party. Under no circumstances should it underestimate in any way the importance of such "minor tasks," as the circulation of the central organ, the development of the Workers Monthly, the publication and distribution of good propaganda literature, the organization of party schools, recruiting weeks, etc."

Never was the time more opportune to draw the attention of American Communists to these words of guidance of the Communist International. And with the reorganization of our party on the basis of shop nuclei, let us keep clearly in mind that the difference between a live nucleus and a ghost—may be the difference in the "driving force" of the pricless Your duties of the propaganda director for the nucleus must be of a comrade who is only fitted for the position thru capability—but one who appreciates also the importance of this basis work of the nucleus.

N. Y. SHERLOCK WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT 'NUCLEI'

Hoped to Suppress Big Revolt Singlehanded

By SYLVAN A. POLLLACK.

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 18.—Police visited the New York district office of the Workers (Communist) Party at 108 East 14th Street, just as final preparations were being formulated for the first of a series of section membership meetings which will be held thruout New York City to reorganize the party on a shop and street nuclei basis.

The plainclothes man, representing New York's so-called "Finest," appeared on the scene when the office was a bee hive of activity in making the final arrangements to assure the successful carrying out of the reorganization. He came blustering in and demanded to know what sort of a meeting was going to be held that evening, and who would be the speakers and chairman. He stated that he had been informed that circulars had been distributed advertising it.

Comrade Jack Stachel, district organization director, informed the detective that no circulars had been distributed, as it was not a mass meeting, but a membership meeting of Workers (Communist) Party members which was called to discuss matters that concerned them only. This did not seem to satisfy the detective but after a brief argument he left.

STUDENTS ENROLLED IN ENGLISH CLASSES TO MEET FRIDAY EVENING

English classes open Friday at 1902 W. Division St.

All students enrolled at the Chicago Workers' School for classes in elementary and intermediate English will meet Friday, Nov. 20, 8 p.m. at 1902 W. Division St. A general examination will take place with definite assignments and selection of permanent dates of meeting.

WORKERS SCHOOL STARTED CLASSES IN CHICAGO ON MONDAY NIGHT

The Chicago Workers' School opened as per schedule with 27 students in attendance at the class in "Capital, Volume No. 1" conducted by Earl Browder. Most of these students were young workers engaged in various industries, 14 belonging to trade unions. A preliminary examination revealed that all but two had studied the classic pamphlets "Wage, Labor and Capital" and "Value, Price and Profit," 11 had read parts of "Capital" and 5 had read the first volume.

175 Students Enroll.

The total enrollment to the school has now reached 175 with more coming in daily. The capacity of each class is 25 students which has already necessitated the organization of two additional classes. For the subject "Elements of Communism" a third class is being organized to be conducted by Oliver Carlson and will meet every Tuesday night at 19 South Lincoln St.

Each class selects a students' committee, who together with the instructors will take care of the needs of the classes and help maintain the necessary discipline. Classes begin on the dot of the time set, opening with roll call. Those not present on the hour will be recorded absent and failure to attend two sessions without such reasons, as sickness, etc., will be eliminated from the class for that semester.

A great number of our most active trade unionists have not as yet availed themselves of this opportunity for education. Undoubtedly many feel themselves too busy with active work and thereby perhaps overlook the fact that particularly for their activities will such courses become beneficial. Yet it could easily become possible for them to make such arrangements that committee meetings be held instead of earlier in the evening and the members still attend the school.

Non-Party Members Enroll.

Some non-party members have enrolled. All workers, regardless of party affiliation who are interested in revolutionary proletarian education are welcome in the Chicago Workers' School.

Monday, 8 p. m., Capital, Volume 1, instructor, Earl Browder.

Tuesday, 8 p. m., Imperialism, instructor, Manuel Gomez.

Tuesday, 8 p. m., Elements of Communism, instructor, Oliver Carlson.

Wednesday, 8 p. m., American Social and Labor History, instructor, Wm. F. Dunne.

Wednesday, 8 p. m., Aims and Purpose of the Y. W. L., instructor, Max Scharman fat 1902 W. Division St.

Thursday, 8 p. m., Elements of Communism, instructor, Max Bedacht.

Friday, 6 p. m., Elements of Communism, instructor, H. M. Wicks.

Friday, 8:30 p. m., Public Speaking, instructor, H. M. Wicks.

Friday, 8 p. m., DAILY WORKER Correspondents' Group, instructors, Dunne, Engdahl, Carlson fat 1113 W. Washington St.!

Sunday, 10:30 a. m., History of International Youth Movement, instructor, John Williamson.

All classes unless otherwise noted are held at 19 South Lincoln St.

Classes in English.

Classes in English, both elementary and intermediate meets first time Friday, Nov. 20, at 1902 W. Division St.

Class on "Imperialism" Meets.

The class in Imperialism at the Chicago Workers' School, met for the first time Tuesday night under the direction of Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. Comrade Gomez talked over with the class the general outline which will be followed in the course and led a preliminary discussion on the history of theories of imperialism. Instruction will not be by means of lectures, but by the development of discussion in the class, on the basis of assigned reading. The first text to be used will be "Foundations of Imperialist Policy," by Michael Pavlovitch, the first two chapters of which have been assigned for next Tuesday. Lenin's great work on "Imperialism, the Final Stage of Capitalism," will be used as the text after the class has gone over five chapters of Pavlovitch's book.

Comrade Gomez pointed out that in the present stage of capitalist development, when capitalism has embraced the world, the study of imperialism has become a necessary condition for correct working class strategy. Hand in hand with the economic analysis of imperialism will go a study of the actual correlation of forces in the struggle against imperialism method of approach to the national liberation movements of the colonies and semi-colonies, etc., with particular stress on those movements which are plied against the imperialism of the United States.

A committee of three to take charge of the technical details of the class and to form part of the general school committee of the Chicago Workers' School was elected from among the students. It consists of Comrades Wayne Adamson, Lydia Indell and Natalie Gomez.

The registration books are still open for those wanting to enroll in the class on imperialism. Prospective students must not fail to attend next Tuesday night's class, at 19 So. Lincoln street, when the first two chapters of "Foundations of Imperialist Policy" will be taken up in detail.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

Farriers Take Advance Stand

(Continued from page one)

ars consistently improving their standard of life and living; and

Whereas, The government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is a government of workers and peasants which is fighting the battles of the workers and peasants against the system of exploitation; and

Whereas, Many European governments, in spite of their bitter opposition to the Soviet system of society, have been compelled to open diplomatic and commercial relations with the Russian government; and

Whereas, The present administration at Washington, by thus far failing to give recognition to Soviet Russia, has greatly injured that country as well as the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the convention of the International Furriers' Union declares its sympathy and support of the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and in favor of full recognition of the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and for the establishment of full diplomatic and commercial relations between the United States and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Against Class-Collaboration.

WHEREAS, In the bitter struggle going on in all the industries between the workers and their employers over the division of the products of labor, experiences teaches that in order to defend their interests the workers must have powerful trade unions following a militant fighting policy and animated by a clear conception of the fundamental antagonism of interests between the workers and the capitalists; and

Whereas, There is a growing tendency on the part of the trade unions to turn away from this fighting conception and policy and to accept the theory of the identity of interests between capital and labor, which means to follow a policy of class collaboration, to subordinate the trade unions to the interests and control of the capitalists and to destroy their militancy and usefulness to the working class; and

Whereas, This growing policy of class collaboration manifests itself in such schemes as the Baltimore and Ohio plan, which carries with it the degeneration of the trade unions into little better than company unions and the abandonment of trade union conditions won by long years of bitter struggle, and by the establishment of labor banks, workers' insurance companies, etc., which, having nothing in common with true co-operative enterprises, serve only to subjugate the trade unions to the capitalists connected with these institutions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Furriers' Union repudiates the whole program of class collaboration, as exemplified by the "B. and O." plan, labor banking, etc., and declares in favor of a militant policy of struggle against the employers; and be it further

Resolved, That as a first step towards the strengthening of the fighting forces of the trade union movement, we propose the amalgamation of all the craft unions into a series of industrial unions, and the launching of a general campaign to organize the millions of unorganized workers.

Amalgamation Is Demanded.

WHEREAS, The employers thruout the nation have solidly united, being bound together by a solidarity of interest and organization which leaves no room for divided action or directions, and moreover, they are supported by the government, the courts, and the press, in any union-smashing undertaking they engage in; and

Whereas, They are carrying on a vicious attack upon the labor movement, singling out the various unions and forcing them to engage in bitter struggle for self-preservation; and

Whereas, These unions, because they are divided against themselves along trade lines and are thus unable to make united resistance against the employers, constantly suffer defeat after defeat, with heavy losses in membership and serious lowering of the workers' standard of living and working conditions; and

Whereas, The only solution for the situation is the development of a united front by the workers, thru the amalgamation of the trade unions, so that there will remain only one union for each industry; therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge the American Federation of Labor to call a series of conferences of representatives of the various unions in the respective industries for the purpose of launching movements to amalgamate these unions in the respective industries into single organizations, each of which shall cover an industry.

Organize the Unorganized.

WHEREAS, Only a small percentage of the great working masses are as yet members of the trade unions, great numbers being still unorganized in nearly all the industries; and

Whereas, This state of affairs not only militates against the unorganized, who are helpless, but against the organized as well, who find themselves severely handicapped in their struggle for better conditions by the ever-present army of unorganized; and

Whereas, The organization of these great masses of unorganized workers is fundamentally necessary in order to strengthen the unions to resist the bitter onslaughte of the capitalists in their great "open shop" drive to destroy every semblance of trade unionism in every industry in the country; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention of the International Furriers' Union instructs the officials of our union to begin an energetic campaign for the organization of the unorganized workers in our industry and calls upon all other international unions and the American Federation of Labor to unite for a common campaign to organize the unorganized workers of the United States.

Pittsburgh Negro Labor Congress to Hold Mass Meeting Sunday Night

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 18—A mass meeting arranged by the American Negro Labor Congress of this city will be held Sunday, 2:30 p. m., Nov. 22, at the Lemington Hall Imp. 2157 Center Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The following speakers who have just returned from the congress held in Chicago will report on the work accomplished there and on the future tasks of the Negro workers in this country; Wm. H. Scarville, member of the national committee American Negro Labor Congress, who is well known to the Pittsburgh workers; Charles W. Fulp, president of Local Union United Mine Workers of America No. 2012; W. C. Francis, secretary Pittsburgh branch of the American Negro Labor Congress; E. H. Carcathers, treasurer Pittsburgh branch American Negro Labor Congress; A. Rodriguez, who is well acquainted with the problems of the Mexican workers and Tom Ray of the United Mine Workers of America.

Admission is free and all workers of Pittsburgh and vicinity are invited to attend. Take car No. 82 to Elmore street.

Bridgeport Workers—Attention!

Comrades of the Workers Party at Bridgeport' Conn., will hold a rescue party for The DAILY WORKER on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25, at their hall, 211 Spruce street. It is to be a package party, with dancing and music—and life-preservers if necessary, not to mention coffee.

Willimantic Strikers Need Warm Clothes, Financial Assistance

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Nov. 18. — As the strike of the American Thread Co. goes into the 37th week, the suffering of the strikers, 80 per cent of whom are women, has increased. Thruout the summer the strikers lived in a tent colony on land donated to the United Textile Workers' Union by a number of those in sympathy with the strikers. With the coming of colder weather the union has lind to rent homes in order that the strikers may find shelter against the cold weather which strikes this section of Connecticut early in the fall.

Over 350 families are on the strike rolls of the United Textile Workers Union receiving small weekly allowances of from $5 to $7 from the commissary.

Despite the hardships that the strikers are forced to undergo there has not been a single desertion from their ranks and there will be none as long as they are able to keep a roof their heads to protect them from the New England weather, declares the strike committee head.

The strikers are badly in need of warm clothes for the winter months and also financial assistance. All assistance should be sent to the Strikers' Defense Fudd, Mary Kelleher, Hotel Hooker, Willimantic, Conn.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

CHRISTIANS IN SYRIA APPEAL FOR WARSHIP

Sarrail Hints Britain Has Hand in Revolt

BULLETIN.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Nov. 18.—"England's consular agents in Syria are not strangers to rebellion," declared who razed Damascus in the slaughter that has aroused Syria and Arabia. This remark was made in his testimony today before the chamber of deputies. When asked to explain his cryptic statement he refrained from further comment, but did state that he did not believe England was responsible for the Syrian rebellion. It is generally considered that he blurted out the opinion that is being inculcated in French governmental circles, preparatory to a fight against England in the council of the league of nations when the question of the French mandate in Syria comes up.

* * * *

BEIRUT, Syria, Nov. 18. Syrian rebels are consolidating their power in all Syria and the French, though still holding Damascus, because of the reluctance of the rebels to storm that city, are making a last stand here today. This city is now the center of operations and a drive has been launched against the French here that may rout them within the next 24 hours. Everything between here and Damascus is in the hands of the rebels, with desultory fighting still going on in Lebanon.

French troops are being transported to Sidon on board gunboats and advices reaching here from France are to the effect that thousands are embarking for Syria daily.

Preach from Damascus have been arriving in Beirut until today, when the insurrectionary troops of Syrians and Druses shut off their entrance. They have been forced to turn back and are wandering in a bewildered and disorganized condition over the territory. The chiefs of the insurrection have given orders to their troops not to molest them unless they attack the rebels or attempt depredations.

Missionaries Want Warships.

The missionaries who were beaten when they tried to assist the French in the butchery of the rebels have begun to whine Dr. George Ford, of New York, one of the so-called medical missionaries, has appealed to the American consul here for the dispatch of a warship to the port of Haifa. An American destroyer according to information, will be sent from Beirut, to join the French gun boats that already are menacing Haifa.

Insurrection Growing.

There are between 25,000 and 30,000 rebels under arms most of them equipped with rifles and munitions captured when the French were driven from their base of supplies at Damascus the other day and new recruits are swarming in from all sides. The new attacks of the christian missionary bands has again infuriated the Mohammedans and their agents are again spreading the word that imperialist nations and their subjects thru out the world of Islam. The insurrection is rapidly gaining, just as it has since the day of the storming of Damascus.

Missionaries have fled from Sidon to Tyre and many of them have gone into Palestine, where they hope to find safety behind the British lines.

Buys Out Newspaper.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Nov. 18. The Litchfield News-Herald, owned by the E. E. Burson estate, was sold to Orson C. Morgan of Blytheville, Ark., and James H. Shotwell of Meridian, Miss. The new owners took immediate charge.

Fairy Tales *for Workers' Children*

By Herminia Zur Mühlen.

Translation by Ida Davies.

Illustrated with black and white drawings from the original German edition and four color plates and cover designs by Lydia Gibson.

A book that children will treasure and one that will instill in their minds a pride of being in the ranks of the working class.

For your child and the children of other workers get this book!

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TUDENTS PLAN FIGHT AGAINST ARMY TRANING

ew York City College aper Attacks R.O.T.C.

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.
(Special to The Daily Worker.)

EW YORK CITY, Nov. 18—The ening gun of a campaign to diseon us compulsory military training for students of the College of the y of New York, was fired by a mass eting of over 300 students which s held in the main college build-

eferendum on Military Training.

committee was appointed to pre- a demand to the student council a referendum on the question of ntinuing the compulsory courses in ilitary training, which were the sub- t of unfavorable comment in the ntic day issue of The Campus, r undergraduate publication.

ebut of the speakers at the meet- which was called by the officers the Social Problems Club of the lege, were opposed to the courses. The editorial in The Campus, quot- from the manual used by the de- rtment in which details of warfare given to students of military ence and was praised by the ad- inistration in "memorize carefully." e editorial entitled, Certain Max- s of Military Science, follows:

"To be memorized carefully by the serve Officers' Training Camp stu- nts upon this seventh anniversary the signing of the armistice that ded the war:

"Being quotations fore the Manual Military Training, textbook of the -year course in military science d tactics prescribed for all the stu- nts at the College of the City of w York.

Davsiop Desire to Kill.

"The object of all military train- is to win battles. . . The prin- ples of sportmanship and consider- on for your opponent have no place the practical application of this rk. . . This inherent desire to ut and kill must be carefully watch- for and encouraged by the instruc- . . . America needs invincible anity."

In a mock review of the textbook which the names of the authors e given as Colonel John W. Lang d Major James A. Moss, Felix S. han, editor of The Campus, and son of a professor at the college, ote:

"It is unfortunate indeed that the llege cadets do not read the book. is easily understood why the Re- ve Officers' Training Camp officers not compel them to read it."

Allows Wine and Beer.

ADISON, Wis., Nov. 18—To have ne and beer in one's home is not an ense under the Severson law opted by the Wisconsin legislature. is valid even to have in one's pos- ession contrivances for the making wine and beer. It becomes an of- nse when wine and beer are "sold manufactured," was the con- usions in a decision by the Wiscon supreme court in a "home brew" se from Iowa county

Picture of Miners' Hard Life

(Continued from page 1)

hated the mines, he said, and his attitude was the tolerant one which the men who knows better displays toward the idiosyncrasies of his womenkind.

Youthful Optimist.

The strike? The miners didn't care if it lasted five years. The union could stand it and most of the miners had money. Some of the day men were getting "hardup" but he thot everybody had enough to eat. His mother owned her own home, the girls worked for the silk company and the family had 23 cows.

The "company" had you arrested if they found you "picking coal" but you could "always get coal cheap from the Eye-talians."

What the Italian method of procuring coal was the youthful optimist did not explain.

All the standard religions and many still more weird creeds flourish in Hazleton atho the Roman catholic church predominates. On every Sunday, in the whole state of Pennsylvania, the churches have a free hand. All places of amusement are closed and by every device known to the unleamed of salvation the masses are herded into the temples and made to listen to the 97 different varieties of heavenly balm purveyed in as many tongues.

Godly by Acoident.

In Hazleton, as in the rest of the state, sheer lack of any other place to go on Sunday dontribues accounts for the attendance at the religious services to some extent but the throngs of men and women going in and out of the churches is nevertheless amazing—and appalling.

Irish, Slovak, Italian, Lithuanian, Pennsylvania Dutch and American—all are represented. Old peasant women from the south and east of Europe with their shawls bound over their gray hair are seen side by side with broad-faced flappers whose hair is as short as their skirts. Gnarled old miners in wrinkled Sunday hiark with their faces bearing the blue scars left by fading coal are there with their sons clad in the very latest creation of Hart, Shaffner and Marx. (No advertising intended).

That that composite of all superstitions and their medicine man called "the church" has a terrible grip on the workers of this community is plain.

Crowds for Bible Pounders.

Its auxiliaries—the Y. M. C. A., the Catholic Women's Club, the Y. W. C. A., the Knights of Columbus—all have spacious quarters on the main street. The Salvation Army has its own big building and the open air services of its warriors draw a crowd that would make the lurkers of the tamhourine on West Madison street expire in sheer delight.

In the chief hotel the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs' emblems hang in the lobby together with the insignia of another organization called the "Queta Club" which is a new one on me but evidently eminently respectable.

It is clear from the above that the Hazleton middle class is well-nich perfectly organized. About the only money which gets out of the city is that which the Lehigh Valley Coal company and other operators receive in dividends. No miner's money escapes.

But Business is Bad.

The purchase of foodstuffs has fallen off about fifty per cent since the strike, the merchants say, and, in clothing and semi-luxuries the decrease is as high as eighty per cent. The local sharks grumble among themselves but so far have done little else than have prayers offered up for a speedy settlement.

The miners have confidence in their union. I have talked with dozens and they laugh when one asks if the operators can break the union. They cite the Pennsylvania mine law which prohibits anyone without two years experience and certain other qualifications "working at the face." Even miners who are class conscious, with training in the old socialist movement which flourished here years ago scoff at the idea that the union can be broken in the anthracite.

Faith in Union.

For upwards of a quarter of a century the union has stood between the miners and the coal barons. What improvements in wages and working conditions have been made have come thru the union. To these miners, also, the union is it only some indefinite agency which collects dues and calls strikes and which they occasionally bless and curse at times. It represents a power which they know from experience the operators hate. "The union," in the terminology of the thousands of men of all nationalities who dig the anthracite, is something entirely distinct from John L. Lewis and the rest of the officials.

Union Faith—Greatest.

It is a little hard to put into words, this impression one gets about the union from these workers but anyone who talks to them now will soon come to understand that "the union," with all its defects, its cumbersome and graft-ridden machinery, and in spite of its social-patriotic leadership, is the biggest factor in their lives.

The churches and the slimy social scum which envelopes all these mining communities many be able to hide the class struggle behind this very peaceful strike for a time but if the anthracite operators adopt the time-honored methods of the American coal barons and attempt to mine coal without the union, under government protection, there will be a battle here in the anthracite which will add a rad chapter to American labor history.

Counter-Revolutionary Polish Priest Hailed Martyr by Plute Press

In an attempt to chloroform the Polish workers as to their conditions in America and the conditions of their brothers in Poland, the Polish-American clergy, whose influence is being undermined by the class-conscious workers in America, have imported Archbishop John Cieplak to bring the Polish workers back to the folds of the black international of Rome.

Cieplak is being heralded as a martyr by the American capitalist press for his refusal to turn over the gold and jewels which his church had accumulated to the Russian Soviet government to aid the famine stricken workers and peasants, Cieplak not only refused to turn over the treasures which his church had gathered from the rich in the days of slavery, for "services rendered" but also urged others to resist the Soviet government which was trying to use these treasures to save many workers who were members of the Roman Catholic church from starvation. Cieplak was arrested for this counter-revolutionary activity.

Tried and Sentenced to Death.

The Soviet government later committed his death sentence and shortly after released him.

He is now touring America telling the Polish workers to return to the faith of the catholic church and to trust to god "to solve the problems of Poland."

He is now in Chicago. Cardinal Mundelein has issued instructions to the clergy of Chicago to extend to this Polish priest the same honors that were extended Cardinal Mercier of France and has also given Cieplak a suite of rooms in the rectory of St. Mary of the Angels Church.

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CHICAGO I. L. D. BAZAAR TO AID ZEIGLER MINERS

Workers of All Nations on Program

From Dec. 10 to 13, inclusive, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday afternoon, North West hall on the corner of North and Western avenue, will be the scene of a bazaar organized by the Chicago local of the International Labor Defense to help finance the defense of the Zeigler miners who are the victims of a conspiracy hatched by the coal operators aided by Frank Farrington's reactionary machine and by the legal arm of Governor Small's administration.

Funds Needed.

While entertainment will be a big feature of the bazaar and representatives of the workers and peasants of many countries will participate in the festivities dressed in native costumes, the bazaar committee impresses on the workers of Chicago that funds are vitally needed if Henry Corbishley, the progressive mine leader of Zeigler, his brother Frank who is indicted on a fake murder charge, and several other members of the union, are to be saved from long terms in prison. Without money to secure competent defense workers are completely at the mercy of the capitalist courts.

The following program is promised by the arrangements committee: On Friday night, Dec. 11, the Lithuanians, Italians, Germans, Hungarians, Finns, Greeks and Bulgarians will hold the floor. What they can do in the line of amusement needs no word varnishing.

On Saturday night, December 12, the Russians, Ukrainians, Polish, Jewish and young workers will do the entertaining. The young workers will keep the orchestra busy, incidentally.

On Saturday afternoon, Dec. 13, the Scandinavians will join hands with the Czecho-Slovaks, Letts, South Slavs and Americans. This is a great combination when it gets to Entertainment on each of those days will be provided by talent from the different language groups.

Grand Opening.

Thursday night, December 10, is the grand opening. Donations are requested and they should be sent or reported to the local International Labor Defense office at 23 South Lincoln St.

Collect Articles!

Over $1,000 worth of articles were collected before last year's bazar. This figure is expected to be doubled this year. Chicago members of the International Labor Defense are urged to approach storekeepers for donations.

Admission tickets have the aims of the International Labor Defense printed on the reverse. The recent revival of government persecution of the workers as seen in the order for commitment to prison of Gitlow and Anita Whitney, the forthcoming trial of Fred Merrick and his associates in Pittsburgh and of the Zeigler miners, makes it imperative that every worker should put his shoulder to the task of helping raise funds to meet the new onslaught.

British Tories Hold "Newspaper" Meet at Melbourne, Australia

MELBOURNE, Australia—(By Mail)—Aristocratic owners of influential tory newspapers in Britain and the various British dominions attended the Empire Press conference, which was held recently at Melbourne. Nominally a conference to improve the system of news gathering thruout the world, the Empire Press conference is in reality an imperialist propagan da stunt whereby efforts are made to convince the people that their chains of slavery are not so irksome as would appear at first sight. Most of the tall hatted gentry who attended the conference know nothing about newspapers; many of them wouldn't know the front from the back of a printing press if they saw one.

In between sessions they delivered lectures to select audiences on imperialism and capitalist patriotism. They are not mingling with the ordinary working slave. Such a display of democracy would be beneath their dignity. It is only fair to say that the great mass of the population have no sympathy whatever with the imperialist propaganda which they are shouting forth.

I. W. W. to Hold Benefit in Minneapolis for Class-War Prisoners

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 18.—A mass meeting has been arranged by the local I. W. W. for the benefit of class war prisoners on Sunday evening, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, 115 Nicollet Ave.

John Gabriel Soltis has been secured to make the address. He will speak on the subject of "Our Debt to the Class War Prisoners."

The purpose of the meeting is to raise funds for a Christmas remembrance of the working class champions in the bastilles of America. All workers, who recognize that an injury to one is the concern of all, are invited to be on hand at the meeting

Red Front Fighters Celebrate

(Continued from page 1)

of its revolution.

The first flag used by the Red Front Fighters of Berlin was also displayed for presentation to the "Deutsches Proletariat," the fourth division, of the Soviet Red army.

The most spectacular moment of the demonstration came when Ernest Thaelmann, first chairman of the Red Front Fighters, and the candidate of the Communist Party for president in the German elections last April, led delegations of the Red Marines of Hamburg and of the Halle Red Front Fighters down the center aisle and up on the stage, escorted by a company of Berlin Red Front Fighters, bearing forty-four large red banners.

Workers Jam Hall.

So dense was the overflow crowd outside that it was an hour before the Red Front Fighter fife and drum corps of over one hundred pieces, could get into the hall. Hundreds were forced to stand. As many women as men were present, and many of both sexes wore the uniforms of the Red Front Fighters.

Comrade Leow, second chairman of the Red Front Fighters read the message of greeting to the Moscow workers, which will accompany the beautiful Red banner to the Soviet capital. The banner, which bore in gold the emblem of the Red Front Fighters, a raised clenched fist, was then unfurled for the first time.

Send Greetings to Moscow.

The greeting to the Moscow workers said in part:

"To the working class of Moscow:

"On the eighth anniversary of your successful revolution the Red Front Fighters of Germany send you this banner from the organization, which in times of stress has encouraged and in times of peace has facilitated the ranks of the German proletariat. The banner is a symbol of the revolutionary class solidarity which binds the German workers to the Russian proletariat. Greetings and hope from the millions of German workers accompany our flag.

Against Locarno Pact.

"Against the Locarno pact, we place the demand for an independent Communist German party organized together with the first workers' state. Over the borders we extend our hands to you.

"The class conscious working class will conquer capitalism and embrace the banner of freedom.

"Long live the work of Lenin.

"Long live the First Proletarian State of the World.

"Long live the International Red Class-front in the Fight Against Capitalism.

(Signed) "Thaelmann, Leow."

Thaelmann, who recently recovered from an illness, was greeted with tremendous cheers. "The German social democracy has, in an alliance with the bourgeoisie," said Thaelmann, "helped to complete the security pact with the allies, in order by that means to encircle Soviet Russia and prepare a war against the Soviet State. As the latest elections showed, the Berlin revolutionary workers are prepared to resist this war with all their forces.

Alliance With Russia.

"We will permit no alliance with the capitalist robbers of the west. We will have an alliance with Soviet Russia."

Comrade Kaspar, a fiery speaker who acted as the official representative of the German Communist Party, drew forth a demonstration when he said, "Should the German bourgeoisie make an attempt against Soviet Russia, then the German proletariat will rise against them." This statement was given added force by the cheers of the Red Front Fighters, of which there is a well trained nucleus of more than 15,000 in Berlin alone, and which is supported by hundreds of thousands of factory workers.

Kasper emphasized the deep political significance of the presentation of the banner. He declared that the Locarno pact was an alliance of the German bourgeoisie against Soviet Russia.

Smash Imperialist Drive.

"France and England have the right at any time to march their troops thru Germany," Kaspar declared. "They have the right, with their weapons in their hands, to march against Soviet Russia. The red front of the revolutionary proletariat will smash this united front of imperialism. Not alone is the sympathy of the workers with Soviet Russia needed, but the fight against the international capitalist class must be organized."

Comrade Richter, of Halla, one of the original organizers of the Red Front Fighters, brought the greetings of the Halle workers.

Comrade Johannes R. Becher, one of the well known German authors who served a term in prison for his revolutionary writings, recited one of his poems, "Ode to the Red Flag."

The spokesman for the red marines of Hamburg was given an ovation. The Hamburg red marines stood on the platform in their uniforms during the meeting, as did the flag bearers in their red front uniforms.

Greetings From Red Army.

Comrade Maerkisch, the chairman of the meeting, then introduced Comrade Leow, who read the greetings to to the German workers' division of the red army. When Comrade Leow said, "All those in sympathy with Soviet Russia raise their hands," all of the thousands in the hall responded, and a tremendous triple cheer, "Rot' Front, Rot' Front, Rot' Front!" went up.

The communication to the 4th division of the Soviet army stated:

"Fellow Fighters and Comrades:—The Red Front Fighters of Berlin and Brandenburg send you, on the eighth anniversary of your successful revolution, the first banner used by the Red Front Fighters of Germany. The class conscious workers of Berlin feel themselves one with the soldiers, workers, and peasants of the first proletarian state. Your fight is our fight. To you who hear the name of our class, we send our banner as a fighting greeting from the Berlin Red Front Fighters.

"(Signed) Thaelmann, Leow."

Chilean Voters Resent American Interference in Tacna-Arica Dispute

ARICA, Chile, Nov. 18. Feeling is becoming intense against American interference in the Tacna-Arica dispute. The Chileans are angered at the actions of "Black-Jack" Pershing and the American marines who are "fixing" the plebiscite so that Peru will gain the disputed territory.

Thousands of Peruvian voters are being brought into the Chilean territory, to stage demonstrations in behalf of the Peru gaining Tacna-Arica. American financiers are backing the Peruvian government which intends to allow the Americans to transport nitrates over their country to the ships on the coast.

A Peruvian newsboy, selling the daily newspaper, Lagor del Sur, which is a propaganda organ for the Peruvians was beaten by a crowd of Chileans and his papers taken from him and burned.

An American marine who rushed to the defense of the Peruvian was stoned and beaten by the crowd.

The paper has been forced to move its printing establishment to the Steamer Ucayili.

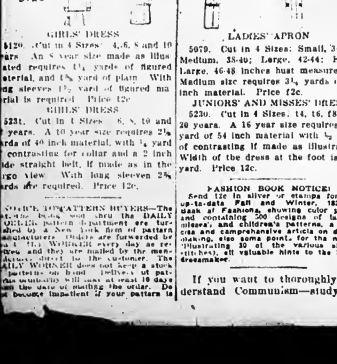
Canadian Legislator Assails Ku Klux Klan

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 18.—In a resolution introduced by Francis A. Browne, labor member of the British Columbia legislature from Barnaby, the ku klux klan is assailed as an alien terrorist society having as its purpose the perpetuation of the religious hatred and substitution of lynch law for "constituted" authority.

In the resolution it calls upon the legislature to take action to bar all members of the klan from holding public office and membership in the legislature.

In his attack on the klan he stated that the klan appeals to the mentally deficient and has an appeal for the decaying American civilization, whose vulgar tastes are sated by the foolery of the nightgown parade.

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Your Union Meeting

Third Thursday, Nov. 19, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
271	Allied Printing Trades Council, 90 E. Van Buren St., 8:30 p. m.
227	Amal. Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
83	Boot and Shoe, 1039 Milwaukee Ave.
14	Brick and Clay, Sharmanville, Ill.
196	Brick and Clay, Glenview, Ill.
13	Carpenters, 115 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6418 S. Halsted St.
343	Carpenters, 1040 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chi., 11037 Michigan Ave.
994	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
8103	Carpenters, 738 W. North Ave.
180	Drug Clerks, 431 S. Dearborn St., Room 1207.
134	Electricians, 1507 Ogden Ave.
795	Electricians, 7475 Dante Ave.
115	Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
429	Firemen and Enginemen, 38th and Campbell Sts., 7:45 p. m.
298	Mail Carriers, South Chi., 3701 E. 92nd St.
60	Janitresses, City Hall, Hearing Room.
18	Lathers, Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
84	Loaders Garment Workers, 1216 N. Ashland Ave.
100	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W.
18	Leather Wkers, 810 W. Harrison Street.
238	Maidens, 119 S. Throop St.
	Painters District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
275	Pattern Dutt'e Hall, Chicago Heights.
2	Piano & Organ Wkrs., 180 W. Washington St.
281	Plumbers, Railway, Monroe and Fifths Sts.
724	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Ave.
506	Railway Clerks, 8138 Commercial Ave.
14872	Sign Hangers, 810 W. Harrison St.
12	Slate, Tile Roofers, 1224 Milwaukee.
110	Stage Employes, A. M. A. Meeting, 10:30 a. m.
2	Stone Cutters, 180 W. Washington St.
742	Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
734	Teamsters (Dairy), 220 S. Ashland.
110	Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington St.

(Note:—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

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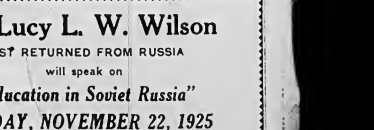
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Wednesday, Nov. 25—Rescue Party — Royal Palace Hall 16 Manhattan Ave (near Bronkwyn), Brooklyn. Admission 50c. Auspices Williamsburg Branches.

Sunday, Jan. 16— DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY BANQUET, Manhattan Lyceum.

(ALL 8 P. M. UNLESS NOTED)

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Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Furriers for a Labor Party

The adoption of a resolution for a labor party by the Boston convention of the Furriers' Union is truly an expression of the growing demand for a political party of labor separate from the old party entanglements within which the labor movement of this country has vegetated in impotency.

This resolution must be made the basis for a concerted effort on the part of organized labor to energetically proceed to the creation of such a party. It is far more significant that it comes from an international union than from the various delegate bodies, central labor bodies and state federations. These delegate bodies are composed of local unions, owing allegiance to international unions first, and only secondarily and in a remote manner to the delegate bodies.

A labor party resolution in an international union commits the entire union to that policy. The basis is here laid for the calling of a conference of international union representatives for the purpose of issuing a call for a national labor party conference. To prepare for this step every class conscious worker should strive to commit his own international union to the policy. The starting point to influence the internationals must be the local unions.

Widespread endorsement of the Furriers' resolution by local unions and central labor bodies will aid materially in driving the international unions to action. Every progressive trade unionist should introduce a resolution of endorsement in his local union.

The Furrers' resolution, which appears on the first page today, also assures the question coming up in the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, where an effort must be made to blast the petrified leadership of that organization out of the path to the development of effective class political action on the part of labor. In the last convention of the A. F. of L. the most bitter opponents of a labor party had to admit that the time *will* come when such a move will be necessary. Being experienced machine politicians with their ears to the ground, the A. F. of L. officials catch the rumblings that indicate the rank and file of labor is striking out on new lines.

With a number of the international unions taking aggressive action in a labor party conference the old machine would be forced to yield to the demand or face extinction.

The creation of a labor party based upon the unions will be the greatest advance the labor movement can possibly take at this time. It will more effectively than anything else destroy the direct connection between the trade union leaders and the capitalist class. Every militant worker must strive toward that end.

Ignance Jan Paderewski, gymnastic piano thumper, and one time scullion for a gang of thieving Polish priests in the service of France, when he lied to function as prime minister of Poland, a government created to assail Soviet Russia, is in trouble over a little matter of $1,000 income tax due the U. S. treasury. The enormous sum upon which this tax is based was obtained thru American audiences listening to him perform on the piano. Incidentally many of these "music lovers" were radicals. Very poor ones, tho, when they patronize such specimen as Paderewski.

Down with Gangster Rule!

Gangsters and gunmen known to be backed by business agents and other officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union are conducting a reign of terror against the membership of that union in order to beat them into submission so they will not resist impending wage cuts that are being prepared for them by the officialdom.

On Friday night of last week members who tried to get the floor in the union meeting to discuss the proposed $25 assessment were assaulted after they left the union hall. On Sunday armed thugs with revolvers in their hands invaded a meeting of rank and file members who were assembled to discuss means of resisting wage cuts. Among these invading gunmen were business agents of the union. Their names are known, as are also the names of those who aided them in their thuggery. Loyal union members were severely beaten.

These dastardly attacks must be stopped. Within the laws of the union there should be sufficient means to dispose of this menace. The gangsters should be expelled from the organization. If they are not dealt with in such a way as forever to stop this sort of thing, the rank and file must adopt means of defense against these attacks.

When a hall is secured by members they have a perfect right to protect it from invaders. Unless action is summarily taken against these sluggers the rank and file should inform the Amalgamated officials that the next assault will be met with such fierce resistance, using the weapons that are used against them, so that there will be no question of identifying the gangsters. The scars of battle placed upon them will mark them as long as they live as paid sluggers of the labor fakers and employers.

After all the years of the existence of this republic the United States senate has still to decide the question of whether its members represent the government of the state from which they come. By the time we kick these fossil inhabitants of the old men's home in Washington into the garbage can of history they may discover just what function they perform.

While we have no objections to seeing a dragon of the ku klux klan go to jail, we extend condolences to the intelligent victims of capitalist justice who are compelled to associate with him. It adds new emphasis to the term *dungeon cell*.

While the warfare between the police bootleggers and the independent bootleggers in Chicago was going merrily on, Mayor Dever was explaining to a Rotarian audience that the Chicago police department had reached a high degree of efficiency. Efficiency in what?

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

When Will Cotton Goods Be Cheap

Soviet Primers No. 6.

The Sort of "Social Propaganda" that the Government is Telling Its Own Peasants.

(Continued from last issue.)

Cotton grows only in very hot countries, whether there is also much water. With us it grows only in Turkestan and Southern Caucasus. Since these lands are very dry, it needs flooded regions, where the water can be turned into the cotton fields from time to time. Altogether Turkestan has 440 million acres. But of these only six and a half million are arable, and only about four and a half million of these are irrigated.

Forty or fifty years ago the Russians conquered Turkestan. They conquered it for the sake of cotton, for our cotton industry was beginning to grow. First they made alliances with the Turkestan khans to oppress the peasants, but at last the Russian robbers grabbed the land completely, in order to have all the profits themselves. There began an orgy of cotton speculation. Officers, adventurers got fortunes over-night on cotton lands. But actually the production of cotton fell sharply by about three quarters, the very year after the conquest.

After this came cotton manufacturers, buying up huge estates and importing American seed which produces a better cotton. They gave this out to the peasants and cotton production increased. But the big estates did not prosper; cotton demands careful attention and the cotton manufacturers soon found it more profitable not to grow cotton themselves with careless, hired labor, but the rent lands to the peasants and buy cotton from them at low prices.

These peasants work harder, longer hours by far than even the Russian peasant. More than half of them have less than 5 acres of land, but this is all they can work. For they are often without horses but must do all the work by hand like a garden. Already in February they begin to weed out the old plants; they keep working till the second or third harvest in October or November, (in every two and a half acres of land they must work 148 days with hand work. Of course if they have horses and machinery, even the simplest, such as ploughs, iron harrows, cultivators,—they can work three or four times as much. And if they have tractors,—it is especially to Turkestan that we must send tractors, for they pay for themselves on cotton three times as fast as on wheat, because the cotton crop is worth so much more per acre.

Hard Times Hit Turkestan.

THERE follow pages of fascinating description of the life of cotton growers, all designed to bring the Russian peasant closer to his mid-Asian brother. But we must pass swiftly to the effect of the revolution on cotton growing, which fell from 850,000 acres in 1917 to 125,000 in 1922.

This cotton catastrophe was caused first, by the flight of big cotton growers and buyers from the revolution, then by the civil war that raged in Turkestan itself, during up irrigation ditches, then by the long years of separation from their market in Russia, when cotton could not be sold at any price. Last of all came the famine and most died like flies in Turkestan and turned from the growing of cotton to the growing of bread.

Organizing for Victory.

BUT already, in 1922, when the acreages under cotton had fallen to its lowest ebb, to one-tenth the prewar, the organization began which was to lead on the victory. A central cotton committee was organized, which encouraged the Turkestan peasants to form cooperatives, and gave out advance payments on cotton crops to those whom cooperatives indicated as honest and reliable. Taxes on cotton land were temporarily removed, and as an added inducement for every acre planted to cotton, one acre of the growers grain land was also exempt from tax.

These measures began in the spring of 1922, too late to affect the number of acres planted, but in time to encourage extra care of the crop. The result was a crop of 400 pounds to the acre, in place of the 250 pounds received the year before. The following year cotton planting surpassed this high standard, and in 1924, it was to 700,000 acres. Of these 436,000 acres were organized under the control of cooperatives, with how many hundred thousand Turkestan households in 919 organizations.

THE irrigation works began to improve slowly, in spite of lack of money. The area under water has been cut in half by the destruction of war, but now the local inhabitants themselves contributed four million rubles in labor, and raised by local collections 700,000 roubles in cash for materials, to which the central government added six million roubles. The amount of land under irrigation increased thirty per cent the first year.

A fight also began with the locusts. Here it was necessary to make treaties with neighboring governments, Persia, Afganistan. For locusts observe no boundary lines; they fly from Persia into Turkestan, and then by the civil war that raged in Turkestan itself, during up irrigation ditches, then by the long years of separation from their market in Russia, when cotton could not be sold at any price. Last of all came the famine and most died like flies in Turkestan and turned from the growing of cotton to the growing of bread.

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The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Protest Against Imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow! Have Your Union Join in Demand for His Release!

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COMMUNISTS DEFY FASCIST TERROR

COALDIGGERS HAVE HARD TIME IN MINE STRIKE WHILE UNION HEADS PLAY OPERATORS' GAME

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

ARTICLE VII.

HAZLETON, Pa., Nov. 19.—Ask anyone in this city where the headquarters of the United Mine Workers for this district is located, how long the strike will last and most of them will tell you:

"Until the operators dispose of their surplus coal."

But a new opinion is slowly making headway since the breakdown of the negotiations started by Pinchot. The belief is taking shape that the operators do not want any kind of a settlement with the union except one that will ruin it as a weapon of the coal diggers.

In other words, some sanity is beginning to creep in to the minds of people who hitherto had been regarding the "suspension" more or less as a temporary disagreement between friends.

Among the best informed of the miners, those closest to the national and district officialdom, this belief is a much longer and more bitter struggle than was expected at first finds confirmation.

Orders have been issued in the last day or so "to local unions to discontinue relief to all except the most needy and urgent cases. Hitherto the local unions have been allowed, except in special cases, to make their own regulations for strike relief and some locals have practically emptied their treasuries.

There is no acute distress in the anthracite fields as yet, but this strike has to be fought under adverse weather conditions contrary to those

(Continued on page 5)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

SINCE the late Dean O'Bannion, gunman, florist and gentleman of many other qualities, became the real story of enough lead to sink a battleship, there was no greater diversion than following the antics of the Chicago police dodging the shadow of Martin Durkin, automobile thief, and war hero who shot a government detective and a policeman and scared the rest of the police department. The citizens are vastly interested in danger of getting shot up by police than they are of getting robbed or killed by gangsters and highwaymen.

* * *

DURKIN made a living separating automobiles from their owners, ever since he returned from making the world safe for democracy. He was over in France during the war and getting praised in the capitalist press while radicals who opposed the war were getting into jail. Evidently Martin came to the conclusion that it was proper for him to shoot Germans over in France in order to save the loans of the House of Morgan, he could be justified in doing a little killing here to save himself from getting killed or at least from a jail sentence. But he did not have the dope straight. The war is over and good citizens see a drop on the market. They are committing suicide every day, while the "Huns" are now welcome on Fifth avenue, New York and in the Gold Coast of Chicago.

* * *

ONE first to fall before Durkin's gat was a gentleman by the name of Canahan who participated in the raid on the Communist convention at Bridgeman. Somebody else can shed any tears over his demise. Immediately the cops gave chase and looked up garbage cans, milk bottles and all lairs for the missing bandit. Finally they got a tip that he was in a certain house one night. Captain Schoemaker, reported to be the greatest policeman in the United States, surrounded the house with enough policemen to dry up the headquarters of the Genna alcohol gang. Durkin and his wife walked into the house and before the smoke of battle cleared, Durkin had killed one policeman and the policeman killed or wounded everybody else except Durkin, who is breaking his sides laughing at his pursuers perhaps on Michigan boulevard.

* * *

A FEW evenings ago another police officer announced that he was going to capture Durkin that very night. To show how clever he was he had the story on the front page of an afternoon newspaper with

(Continued on page 2)

500 Killed as Cyclone Sweeps Southern India

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Eight hundred persons have been killed and damage estimated at half a million dollars has been done by a terrific cyclone which has swept Southern India, according to a telegraph dispatch from Bombay

WHERE IS THE POLICY OF HILLMAN IN "THE AMALGAMATED" TAKING THE MEMBERS AND THE OFFICIALS?

By BEN. GORDON.

The latest developments in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers are not at all surprising. At least not to those members who take an active part in the organization, who have been watching closely the acts and accomplishments of our union in the past 20 months.

The most disgusting incidents in our union are the lateat sluggings of our brothers and sisters that took place at last Friday night's general membership meeting, and was followed up at the Sunday morning gathering.

(Continued on page 4)

Who Is Responsible?



HERE is a reproduction of a photograph taken following an attack made on many members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America meeting in a public hall in Chicago last Sunday. It shows only three of the many victims.

The attack was not made by the hired sluggers of the employers. It was made by armed thugs, flashing revolvers and carrying blackjacks, under the direction of officals of the union.

But it is not enough to charge that these minor officials are guilty of this criminal and dastardly attack on the members of their own union.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, had just spent nearly a week in the city. He was in the Ashland (Carmen's) Auditorium last Friday night, when similar attacks were made on numerous members attending the union meeting to consider the raising an emergency strike fund, an aftermath of the strike against the International Tailoring Company.

Sam Levin, manager of the Chicago Joint Board, and also a member of the General Executive Board of the union, was in the Ashland Auditorium and knew of the sluggings taking place in the same building.

So did Sidney Rissman, assistant manager of the Chicago Joint Board, and another General Executive Board member.

Hillman, Levin and Rissman, while condoning the vicious beating up of union members at last Friday night's meeting, thru their failure to repudiate such tactics, also expose themselves to the charge that they were responsible for the murderous attack Sunday morning, two days later, on these members of their own union.

It is not sufficient to blame minor officials.

The members of the union must join in looking higher up to find an answer to the question:

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

COKE MINERS RAZZ FAGAN FOR SPEECH

Want to Fight Bosses, Not Progressives

By A. JAKIRA.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MARIANNA, Pa., Nov. 18.—Several thousand miners from various parts of the coke region gathered together in mass meeting in this city Sunday, November 15, to express their solidarity with the men who are out on strike against the attempta of the Bethlehem Steel corporation to enforce the 1917 scale. The mass meeting, held in open air, was arranged by the Union Mine Workers of America. Philip Murray and Fagan, president of the Union Mine Workers, District No. 5, were present to address the meeting.

The police and the armed sheriffs were conspicuous by their absence while the thousands of miners were gathering in trucks and busses, full of enthusiasm and determination to fight to the very limit for a living wage and for the union. Every one was anxious to hear what the head of the Miners' Union of District No. 5, had to say about the situation. Every one was waiting for the president of District No. 5 of the U. M. W. to outline before this historic gathering a plan of action against the outrageous actions of the operators.

Wants No Fight With Bosses.

After speakers addressed the huge gathering in Italian and Croatian, Fagan mounted the platform and opened his speech with a plea for unity of all factions in the organization. He then proceeded to "praise" the U. M. W. of A. for its being a peaceful organization always ready to meet the operators at a "round table" to discuss agreements in order to avoid a fight.

He followed this up by further

(Continued on page 5)

Attack Mine Safety Law As An Aid to Scabbing

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 19.—The drive for the repeal of the Pennsylvania miners' license law has begun. All open shop organizations on the Atlantic seaboard are today in receipt of a resolution passed Tuesday by the Manufacturers' Association of West Philadelphia which says: "Resolved, that the Manufacturers' Association of West Philadelphia invites the entire citizenship of Pennsylvania to join with it in an urgent demand for the repeal of such laws as give the United Mine Workers of America a labor monopoly in the anthracite industry, and that other existing evils which characterize the production of anthracite coal be eliminated by making effective the principles laid down in the anthracite award of 1903, to the end that anthracite coal may be made available to the public on a basis of efficiency, reasonable costs and continuity."

The resolution states further that the miners' license law which requires a minimum of two years mining experience before men are allowed to work at the face, "is unreasonable, discriminatory, indefensible and wholly un-American."

The immediate purpose of the drive against the miners' license law, which has saved the lives of thousands of workers since its passage, is to force Pinchot to call a special session of the legislature for its repeal.

This new move of the bosses is interpreted as an indication that speedy settlement of the strike is probable, altho such open shop organizations as the National Association of Manufacturers, the Founders' Association and the National Erectors' Association, declare that it is "designed to bring early peace in the anthracite fields."

Speaking for the minere here last night, Chris Golden, president of district nine, said that "the men in the anthracite fields will lie down and die rather than accept neutral arbitration of the present controversy with the operators."

ENEMY OF RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS ALTERS HIS STAND AT I. W. W. CONVENTION

"I believe that the I. W. W. has everything to gain and nothing to lose at this time by affiliation with the Red International of Labor Unions."

The above is the closing sentence of the report of Gordon Cascaden, an old and influential member of the Industrial Workers of the World, to the 17th general convention of that organization, in an effort to correct the harm done by a previous report in 1921 against affiliation to the R. I. L. U.

Copies of the report were delivered to each delegate on Monday, but a dead silence has greeted it at the convention, and he was not given the floor to elaborate or explain, under a rule seemingly made for the occasion. After some effort The DAILY WORKER has obtained a copy, which is much too long to publish here in full, but which may be summarized as follows:

Progress or Die.

The I. W. W. like everything else, must go forward or backward. Like other American movements, it is passing thru a crisis. Reference is made to the long contact he had with the I. W. W., which "moulded his life."

Reference is made to the report of the general executive board in 1920 to the convention that year, favoring affiliation to the Communist Interna-

(Continued on page 2)

POLICE RAID MINERS' HALL; SLUG PICKETS

By GEORGE PAPCUN

(Worker Correspondent)

REPUBLIC, Pa. (By Mails—State police this week raided strike head quarters of the coal miners here, following the beating up of pickets in Tower Hill No. 1 mine and the arrest of a striker on the highway.

No strikers were arrested when the raid took place, the copies of strike leaflets and of The DAILY WORKER were confiscated. When one of the police saw the article in the Nov. 11th DAILY WORKER telling of Gov. Pinchot's proposed strike mediation, he said, "Here is something about our dear governor."

The "dear governor's" police are active beating up strikers on the picket line, besides arresting one on the public road on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. This charge was made, despite the fact that all strikers have been instructed not to carry

(Continued on page 2)

TERRIFIC FIGHT RAGES IN THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT AS MAFFI CHALLENGES MUSSOLINI

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Italy, Nov. 19.—Serious disorders broke out in the chamber of deputies this afternoon when the Communist deputy, Maffi, rose and hurled defiance at the Mussolini regime, as a result of the fascist chief yesterday demanding complete domination of the government, proclaiming himself responsible only to the king and practically destroying the parliamentary form of government.

In a bitter speech Maffi declared that the demonstration for Mussolini in the chamber of deputies yesterday was a mechanically staged affair and did not at all represent the sentiment of the country towards the premier. Fascist deputies and their supporters created a terrific uproar and fist fighting ensued in which the chamber was thrown into a general melee.

The Communist deputy was finally forcibly ejected from the chamber after being terribly beaten by the hand it gang under the leadership of Mussolini. He fought well against terrible odds and it was only the overwhelming numbers of fascist deputies and their hangers-on that enabled them to eject him.

Reign of Assassination.

The proposal to abolish parliament is nothing more than a brazen effort to stifle all criticism of the murderous rule of fascism. The affair of the murder of the socialist deputy Matteotti, determined Mussolini to take drastic steps to prevent a repetition of it. In the Matteotti case a parliamentary crisis ensued which gave the entire world a glimpse of the brutal depravity of the government. Also it was the presence in parliament of Matteotti with incriminating documents of graft and governmental chicnery against Mussolini and his lieutenants that caused the fascist chief to order the assassination of Matteotti before he could expose the government.

Mussolini hopes, thru the dispersal of parliament, to be enabled to conduct his campaign of assassination unchecked by any exposures.

Bill Will Pass.

The new and drastic bill proposed by Mussolini will unquestionably pass and only a small group of Communists and a few liberals will combat it, tho they admit they have no chance of defeating it.

In his speech yesterday Mussolini indulged in the Italian and bombast that has caused him to be ridiculed as the braggart of Europe. He told his fascist thugs that deputies in parliaments outside of Italy were insulting "this people" emanating fascism. "I tell you," bellowed the tyrant, "that no regime can be menaced from abroad because as soon as this menace rises the nation rises as one man. I will not menace any government but in my capacity as chief of this government, I warn the entire world."

Even the saner elements among the fascists could hardly suppress snides at this vain glorious boasting, as they know the position of Italy precludes it menacing any nations other than the weaker European powers, and that, at best, it can only be the pawn of larger and more powerful governments.

Communists Will Fight.

The Communists have been steadily gaining in influence among the masses of workers in Italy and they are prepared to become completely illegal and prepare for the armed struggle against the fascist regime. Other opposition activities, particularly those of the yellow socialists and liberals are likely to be shifted from Italy to adjoining countries, as the result of the drastic legislation laid before the chamber of deputies last night by Premier Mussolini, it was stated today.

This action is being planned despite the fact that Mussolini has also proposed legislation which would deny citizenship to Italians who operate against fascismo from foreign bases and would confiscate the Italian property of such persons.

The newspaper Impero states that maximalist socialists are planning to transfer to Paris their daily newspaper Avanti, which is scheduled for suppression.

Sign Tariff Agreement

MADRID, Nov. 19.—A temporary six months commercial agreement between Spain and Germany has been signed. The treaty provides for a reciprocal reduction of tariffs.

Small Try Surrender.

Five of the persons indicted by a federal grand jury here as participants in a $3,000,000 beer syndicate surrendered here and prepared to give bonds of $5,000 each.

MUSSOLINI TERRORISM GETS $100,000,000 OF LOOT FROM J. P. MORGAN

According to an announcement from New York yesterday, the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. and a group of other bankers controlled by Morgan have arranged a loan of $100,000,000 to the fascist dictator of Italy. This is the first definite result of the Italian debt settlement and it is worthy of note that the loan is made at the identical moment Mussolini is launching a more vicious terror against the people of Italy than ever before.

The workers of America should most vehemently protest against this government supporting the blood-streaked bandit who waded to power thru oceans of blood of the working class and now holds power as the agent of American imperialism.

REBELS STILL GAIN AGAINST FRENCH FORCES

Avalanche of Lies Flood the World

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BEIRUT, Syria, Nov. 19.—Steadily advancing in Lebanon tha rebel forces fighting the French invaders march from victory to victory. In spite of the flood of recruits being sent in to aid the French butchers, the hordes of natives from the south pouring into the rebel armies far more than offset the French.

The French forces here are desperate and their press prostitutes on the capitalist press of the United States, France and Italy, are sending out lurid tales, containing not one syllable of truth, to the effect that American women and children are being held prisoners by the rebels. This cannot too emphatically be branded as the use of whole cloth.

The stories wired from this part of the world to the Chicago Tribune by George Seldes are monstrous fabrications concocted for the purpose of preparing the way for the invasion of American forces now lying menacingly in Syrian and Lebanon ports, any pass for an excuse to aid the French maintain their domination over Syria and Lebanon.

No Rebel Prisoners.

The rebels are not holding any prisoners and if there are any American women and children being held they are detained by French mercenaries with the full knowledge of the conspirator presenting the American government who are doing everything within their power to create a situation that will give the American forces a chance to join the French in their attempted looting of Syria and Lebanon.

* * *

Take Away Mandate Demand.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Suggestions may be made to the league of nations when it meets in December that the mandate for Syria be taken away from France, on account of the French policy and the rebellion of

(Continued on page 2)

Riff War Costly.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Moroccan war is costing the French and Spanish $250,000 a day to hold their 350-mile front.

A THANKSGIVING DAY DREAM



ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN DEMAND WAGE INCREASES

Brotherhoods Out for War-Time Pay

General chairmen of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen went into session here to draft their demands upon the railroads of the United States and Canada for a return to the scale of wages which prevailed during the war.

The new contract will also ask for changes in working rules and conditions.

The wage increase which will be demanded is approximately 7 per cent more than was granted in the case when 5 per cent of the 12 per cent lopped off by the United States railroad labor board in 1920 was restored. A demand for the full 12 per cent will be served on those roads on which the New York Central scale has not been put into effect.

Switchmen Meet Next.

The switchmen's organization will meet here in about two weeks to formulate similar demands, according to a call issued by the union president.

Backs Trainmens' Demands.

This meeting of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen follows the conference held by the general chairmen on the western roads of the conductors and trainmen. The present conference of the firemen and enginemen declares itself to stand behind the fight of the trainmen in its demands to return to the war-time basis.

Rebels in Syria Still Gain Against the Forces of France

(Continued from page 1)

Syrians now in progress.

Such a course has been recommended by Lieut. Col Tyrell L'Estrange Malone, former M. P., and well-known war aviator.

French efforts to secure British support for their campaign against the Djebel Druses in Syria is believed to be the purpose back of a conference held this afternoon between Foreign Minister Austen Chamberlain and M. D Jouvenel, French high commissioner designate for Syria.

M. D Jouvenel is understand to have made a plea for close cooperation between the French and the British in the Near East.

The British have taken action to prevent the rebellion spreading into Palestine, but it is doubtful whether they will consent to taking any action beyond the limits of the frontiers of their own mandates, as British policy is to discredit France and take the mandate for herself.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow

An Enemy of the Red International

(Continued from page 1)

tional. Also that "the convention itself sent out a call for a world convention of militant labor organizations to be held in Moscow in 1921." Cascaden was publicly representative at the 1920 convention and sent this call out.

Cascaden tells of how thousands of I. W. W. rushed to Russia, aided and are still aiding the revolution, suffering privations in the red army and in the long, painful reconstruction. It is right in this economic reconstruction period that the I. W. W. should be most helpful and friendly. The organization is reminded that it supported the revolution of its beginning. Cascaden holds that it was the "difference" between those in America who supported it, that "started the present semi-official opposition."

Two Points Caused It.

Reference is made to the high opinion of the Russian Bolsheviks of the old I. W. W. But Cascaden, as delegate to the first congress of the R. I. L. U., says his opposition to the R. I. L. U. was based at that congress on two proposals. One the organic connection between the Red International of Labor Unions and the Communist International of political parties. Second, on the proposal of the congress to recognize the One Big Union of Canada as the "real revolutionary force in that country."

These differences and how they no longer exist are recited in detail, and the hostility deplored which was based on them. Full documentary proof is given to show that the organic connection between the economic R. I. L. U. and the political Communist International was ended and only a necessary co-operation established at the second congress.

I. W. W. Has Ignored Change.

This change had been recognized by the French and other syndicalists, who promptly affiliated. But the I. W. W. had ignored that their main objection to affiliation was removed. Considerable documentary proof is given to show that Russian unions exercise great power in the Soviet government and are not "dominated" as the enemies of that government imply.

As to the One Big Union of Canada its refusal to endorse the R. I. L. U. upon the motion of its delegate to the first congress, its opposition to industrial unionism, etc., proves, says Cascaden, that he was right in his stand against it at the first congress.

Opposes Anarchists.

Cascaden sternly opposes the anarchist international of Berlin. Its influence and that of the yellow socialists he feels caused the attacks he deplores—for example, an attack on William Z. Foster in the official organ of the I. W. W. at a time when he was about to face trial. It was a reprint from a menshevik paper." Justus Ebert was responsible for that, he says. Other attacks on Soviet Russia he cites in the Industrial Pioneer and the Industrial Worker.

As far back as January, 1923, Cascaden asserts, he had opposed this sort of slander on Soviet Russia, and defended it in many articles since. For four years he had studied the question from November, 1923 to November, 1921, in France and England, surveying the world movement and consulting with all sides, with the result

"I believe sincerely that the Russian revolution is one of the greatest events of all times." Upon this basis he "recommends to the I. W. W. that it go hall way to restore its previous association with the Russian revolutionists, the Red International of Labor Unions and the Communist (Third) International."

Berlin Supports I. W. W. Splitters.

Cascaden shows that Russia's enemies are the enemies also of the I. W. W., referring to the Anarchist International he says:

"Nor can we associate with the professional anarchist politicians of the 'International Workingmen's Association,' who damn every Marxian program. They condemn the I. W. W. They give support to a small group who left the organization and begged a capitalist court to please grant them an injunction.

"The I. W. W. should consider affiliation with the Red International of Labor Unions. It should seek affiliation on the same terms as the French with autonomy. Already Section 2 of the 1921 program regarding the relationship between the two internationals has been eliminated.

". . . It would give support to left wing labor organizations everywhere. It would also bring about a recovery of the I. W. W.'s prestige as a great force in the world labor movement.

"If you of the I. W. W. got control tomorrow, what would you do? The same as in Russia. You would have to organize the police, the secret service, the army. You would proclaim a dictatorship and you would jail the mensheviks and others opposed to the I. W. W. or Bolshevik program. Would you make mistakes? Yes. Would you retreat? Yes. Then consider Russia.

"**Soviet Russia, the Red Union and the Third International are nearer to us than any other workers' movements. Support them. Back them and then, many believe, the I. W. W. will carry aloft, once more in North America the red banner of the proletariat in the great struggle between capital and labor that is drawing near.**

"To you, fellow workers, I appeal for on my report on the First Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions, a number of members of the I. W. W. made their decisions regarding Soviet Russia."

John Bull In Syria.

JERUSALEM, Nov. 19—Lord Plumer has appointed Air Commodore Gerard in command of the British forces in a desperate effort to check Druse operations in Palestine territory.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA VICTORY FOR LIBERATION

Imperialist Tools Lose Everywhere

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, China, Nov. 19. After hard fighting, the army of Feng Yuhsiang commanded by General Teng Pansan, has captured the city of Paotingfu, capital of the province of Chihli from Chang Tsolin's troops. This city lies 100 miles southwest of Peking.

Reaction Losing Sooth.

In South China, also, the forces of counter-revolution are in retreat. Their generals, Chen Chiung-ming and Teng Pen-yin are in precarious condition, according to Teng's own wire to Peking asking for a cruiser to be sent against the liberation forces he terms as "reds." This is the provinces of Pakhoi and Hunan.

In Kwantung province, Chen's army has been completely driven out toward Fukien, where the nationalist liberation army is preparing to attack.

At Tsinstao the 4th Shantung division of Chang's army mutined, and when the brigade of 3,000 white guard Russian mounrchist troops tried to attack them with armored cars, promptly killed the whole three thousand, only a few escaping.

Most of the Fengtien Manchurian troops in Shantung are masters of Shantung and will doubtless all go over to Wu Pei-fu's advancing armies. The whole population favors anybody against Chang Tsolin.

* * *

Karakhan Tells of Struggle.

MOSCOW, Nov. 19.—Prior to his departure for Peking, M. Karakhan, the Soviet ambassador to China, said that while the army of General Chang Tso-lin, the Manchuria war lord, probably has a greater in strength than any other, the sympathies of the people are on the side of General Feng Yu-hsiang, the "christian general."

"There is widespread dissension among General Chang's forces," declared M. Karakhan, "while there is no friction whatever in General Feng's army. Whole regiments of Chang's army are deserting and going over to General Feng. Feng's army shows high discipline and great devotion to duty."

The ambassador said that in spite of the unsentimental numbers of men in the Russian army, the Russian government was a very stable one. "This fact," he added, "is united under the revolutionary leadership and consolidates one of the strongest elements for the independence of China."

STUDENTS ENROLLED IN ENGLISH CLASSES TO HOLD MEETING TONIGHT

English classes open Friday at 1902 W. Division St.

All students enrolled at the Chicago Workers' School for classes in elementary and intermediate English will meet tonight at 8 o'clock sharp at 1902 W. Division St. A general examination will take place with definite assignments and selection of permanent dates of meeting.

29 Suppressions of Newspapers in Month by Polish Landlords

WARSAW, (By Mail) During the month of September as many as 29 suppressions of different White-Russian, Ukrainian and other papers were effected by court decisions. Besides confiscations a number of arrests were effected and trials of editors conducted. Thus, the editor of the White-Russian Dilo, M. Pulkov was arrested. The editors of Tribuna Rabotnicha and Tygodnik Rabotchi and of other monthlies, Newkamer, Inovidec and Novinkiesli were sentenced to 2 and 4 years of hard labor.

The oldest White-Russian paper Krinitza, which had existed for about 20 years and withstood all the blows of the czarist and German-occupation-ist censorship, was confiscated. The editor is charged on 10 counts.

The paper of the Independent Peasant Party, Valka Chrejti was suppressed, as well as the Warsaw weekly Prodovolnie.

Fire Destroys Film.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 19.—Fire of undetermined origin swept the Fine Arts Motion Picture Studio causing a loss estimated at $100,000. Six negatives of forthcoming productions valued at $15,000 each were destroyed.

COST OF LIVING 61 PER CENT OVER 1913 AND STILL GOING UP

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Labor department studies of retail food prices show an average increase of 1.5 per cent between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15, and of 8.5 per cent during the twelve months ending on the latter date.

Taking the 1913 level of food prices as 100, the department places it at 161.6 in October, 1925, and 159 in September.

Protection of Children in Russia Is Product of the 1917 Revolution

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, without having read the attack in the Chicago Tribune on the care of children in Soviet Russia, the editor of the Russian Review, issued from Washington, D. C., publishes an article on children's health protection in the Soviet Union, in which this initial declaration is made:

"The systematic protection of the health of children and youth in the Soviet Union is a product of the revolution.

"Before the revolution . . . the question of physical and psychological treatment of the abnormal child was entirely ignored and left to private charity.

"After the revolution of 1917 the protection of children's health became a concern of the state."

The Chicago Tribune will not publish that.

* * * *

That is the change, greeted with joy especially by the younger generation in the Soviet Union, that the Tribune is trying to hide from the workers of this country by gross exaggeration of the fact that there are still a few homeless children, orphans, who may be found leading wayward lives in the great Russian cities, that have not yet been lifted completely out of czarist degradation resulting from capitalist misrule.

One of the first acts of the Bolshevik revolution, in November, 1917, was the establishment of the Department of Children's Health Protection for both normal and abnormal children.

By 1918, when the world war was coming to an end, enabling the imperialist nations to turn their attention to war on Soviet Russia, this department had already undertaken the task of creating standardized children's health institutions "to serve as models for similar establishments in the provinces."

* * * *

The farce of physical examinations and medical advice is gone thru with in the schools of some American cities. But this only results in telling parents what ails their children. It gives parents no help to take care of their children, or effect a cure. To urge that this be done is labelled "pure Communism." Soviet Russia in practice shows this charge to be true. It gives the children the actual care they will never receive in any capitalist country.

Russian children are not only told what ails them, defects inherited from czarism, but every effort is made to banish all defects. Dispensaries have been established, where specialists may be consulted. But these are only the centers "for the work of all physicians looking after the health of the children." Thru these dispensaries contacts are made with the broadest masses of the population, "by means of dispensary service, the assignment of children to institutions, dietetic feeding, day sanatoria, medical aid, home visiting and so on."

There are forest schools for frail children, specially equipped colonies for serious cases, children's summer playgrounds, and to arouse interest propaganda weeks for the protection of the health of school children.

* * *

There is a mistaken notion that life on the farm is healthful. In the United States it has been shown that the standard of health conditions in rural communities is below that in the cities. This was also true under czarism. Soviet Russia is devoting special attention to the protection of the health of the rural workers.

No one could ever imagine American capitalism issuing a decree that employment of youth under 18 years of age without a preliminary medical examination is prohibited. That is a Soviet decree.

One result has been the organization of 24,820 workers' physical culture clubs thruout the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic (Soviet Russia proper).

* * *

A new race of human beings is developing under the red flag of the revolution in Russia. The upward struggle is not only for the strong. Even the weakest get every possible aid and encouragement.

Under capitalism the old adage applies: "The race is to the strong, let the devil take the hindmost." Such a policy degrades all.

On the question of health alone the mighty heel of Soviet rule presses ever harder upon the neck of capitalism.

STRIKING MINERS FIND TOM RAY A VICTIM OF ATTEMPTED FRAME-UP

By A. JAKIRA.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 19.—An attempt has been made—and defeated—to frame upon Tom Ray, progressive miners' leader who is active at Republic, Pa., in the miners' strike.

A framed-up document was "found" alleged to be addressed to Ray, purporting to show him to be an employe of the department of justice.

But a committee of the strikers elected by them, after a thoro investigation established beyond a shadow of a doubt that the letter was faked, and the committee is now investigating whether the mining company or the reactionary union officials are responsible for the frame up against Tom Ray.

Tom was recently bitterly attacked by union officials for his active part in the progressive miners' movement, and company agents, also, are trying to discredit the Workers Party in order to break the strike.

Russian Communists to Hold Fourteenth Congress December 15

MOSCOW, (Tass) Nov. 19.— The fourteenth congress of the Russian Communist Party is called to take place in Moscow on December 15.

Two Negro Workers Killed as Beam Snaps While Wrecking Hotel

A. HOFFMAN.
(Worker Correspondent.)

ALLENTON, Pa., Nov. 19. While at work wrecking the old American Hotel here, the third floor collapsed and instantly killed Morris Johnson, Negro, and knocked A. Oakley an other Negro unconscious who later died on his way to the hospital and severely injured the leg of William Stoudt, a white worker who was taken to the Allentown Hospital. All three of these workers are laborers.

Louis A. Putnach, head of the company which had charge of razing the building, attempted to throw the blame for the accident on the men for not properly propping up the rotten beam which gave way before carrying on their work. The workers for this company call this the wage-slave-driving concern in Allentown and blame the accident onto the speed-up system the company uses.

This company is also known for its attempts to force workers to work on Saturday afternoon for straight pay and if the worker refuses he is fired immediately. Oftentimes, groups of ten and fifteen workers are discharged by this company for this reason.

Portuguese King Abdicates.

LISBON, Nov. 19 — King Manuel of Portugal, a king in absentia, will abdicate in favor of his cousin, Prince Duarte Nuno, according to Spanish newspapers.

Police Raid Miners' Hall, Stop Picket in Pennsylvania

(Continued from page one)

weapons and were searched before leaving the meeting place.

Miners here have hordes of el pigeons to deal with. One of th Frank Kushman, was elected fo short time to be president of strikers. It didn't take long for t to find him out, however, and when began to interfere with their pic ing he was kicked out of office an mously. He returned back to w the next day and tried to get the to go with him, but he was unsuc ful

Boost Coffee Prices!

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 19.— timates of the amount of coffee stroyed in the dock fire Tuesday w placed at from 84,000 to 100,000 b with a financial loss of from $2,7 000 to $3,500,000. The amount stroyed represents about one per c of the supply used annually in United States.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

on eight column headline. The ails of the plan were given minut so that Durkin would have no exc of calling his enemies "dirty do for not giving him a sporting cha Durkin is still at large and perfe safe provided he can spend about cents a day on the newspa About the only function those w derful policemen can perform ef ently is breaking up radical meeti or arresting and slugging strik trade unionists.

* * *

WE also had the famous Druz and Lake case which opened the scandal in the county jail. Th was a big splurge for a while but has quieted down. Why? Beca every government office from tha the state's attorney to the police partment is involved. The ward was found guilty of having accep gifts from the two millione bootleggers. His only defens that he has a "comment" head could not reason correctly. We are saw the blockhead who could think a full of bulls looked go This same warden boasted of he active in the raids on the anti-s stations in 1917. His head was right for that kind of work.

* * *

AN Italian gangster gave a banq in honor of the christening child, recently. Two United Sta senators attended the affair and them became godfather for child. A catholic priest officiated said his respects to the public a displayed by the father. He is fu qualified for the job of underta His own business would keep a pretably large establishment bu ten hundreds of officials of city state accepted his invitation becau the controls enough gats to turn out into victory in a tight electi treat and glorious democracy.

* * *

EVEN those with short memor remember the cyclone that ra thruout the country when it burned that Albert B. Fall, secret of the interior turned over oil lands to the two oil magnat Doheny and Fall. Fall got a hund thousand dollars from one of burglars and a herd of cattle fr the other. At least this much discovered when detectives went his trial. He is still at large the Doheny and Sinclair. A few goats were thrown the wolves. Publicly the capita politicians denounced Fall for "double" and privately said, "I damn bad the boy devil with the goods. We need he money."

* * *

WHEN it happens that a man great wealth goes to jail in United States. The earth trembl the sky darkens, the dead arise they begin to moan. This means t they never go to jail unless they bankers. The bankers are sensit lads. Even the governor of Indi could not get away with robbing bankers. When one compare case with which millionaires viol their own laws, rob the public dum as well as each other, and get a with it, how can anybody with s gray matter between the ears b anything but a feeling of disgust the hypocritical babbits who pose patriots? But let a working man entangled in the law, particularly he is trying to help his fellow wo ers and see what will happen to h

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PATRIOTISM indeed is the last r one of the scoundrel. There few greater scoundrels in Amer America than former President Coolidge. He was one those mainly responsible for slaughter of thousands of men, men and children during the str in the nitrate fields of Chile se time ago. At the present mome there is a serious dispute betwe Chile and Peru over the settling boundary disagreement by plebi cite. This man Allesandri asked by somebody whether he tended to run for public office, replied in the negative on the gro that he would devote his whole t to patriotism. Not even Calvin C lidge could do better than that.



INITIATION TOO HIGH, BUT - UNION WON'T LET WORKER PAY $75.00 FEE IN PARTS

EDITOR'S NOTE: This story shows how important are the so-called "little" incidents that happen in the every-day life of workers,—for instance, being forced to paint a floor with a brush "hard as a brick or with half the hairs gone"; and splashing the paint in one's eyes, knowing all the time that this petty boss-inefficiency is part and parcel of the huge boss-inefficiency of capitalism, against which workers are kept from fighting by labor-fakers who insist that they can't even join a union unless they pay a $75 initiation fee, all in one lump.

"Nothing that happens to the workers in unimportant," as Comrade Wm. F. Dunne says in his pamphlet on Worker Correspondents. "It is by paying attention to all the ordinary woes of the working class that Communist journalism demonstrates its class character. It is only in the Communist press that the workers find a knowledge of their smallest grievances, understanding of the causes of these grievances and the connection of them with their struggles as a class."

* * *

BY A WORKER CORRESPONDENT

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The painting trade should be well-organized with every worker in the union. But I am sorry to say that many do not belong. The reason is that the union wants $75 cash, and in one payment, for new members. That keeps many painters out.

The other day a prospective union member wanted to pay $10 a week, but the secretary told him "Nothing doing,—$75 cash." It is claimed that they may raise the fee to $150.

This Is a Killing Trade.

This trade is an unhealthy trade. It is a killing trade and gets many workers. There should be a six-hour day and, a five-day week for all unhealthy trades so that we workers could live a little longer.

I have been a painter for the last four years. Most of the time I am out of work. When I do work, I work mostly for small bosses who have only a few days' work. A painter sure has to kill himself to make his $16.50 a day (which only union men get). Next to experience, speed is what counts most: speed, speed, speed!

FEAR OF INJURY DRIVES LABOR OUT OF FOUNDRY

Loss of Union Deprives Men of Protection

By A Worker Correspondent

COSHOCTON, Ohio, Nov. 19. — Since the J. B. Clow and Co., pipe foundry, succeeded in breaking up the Moulders' Union with the help of scabs in the 1922 strike, working conditions in the shop have been getting worse and worse. Some of the best moulders have had to quit because they could not stand the new speed-up pace and because of lack of protection from hot sand dust and gas from shake-outs in pits and moulding floor.

Three Hours Exploitation—$19.00.

The bosses make from $10 to $20 a day clear profit from us workers. It took me three hours to shovel five large floors the other day on West Broadway. The boss gets from $300 up for a floor, material cost $200 and labor power costs $15. This bunch at least $19.00 profit from my labor in only three hours. What about the other five hours I slaved and was exploited?

The bosses are never satisfied with how much workers do. We pioneers must work with brushes often not fit for use. They keep us brushes hard as a brick or with half of the hairs gone. When you work with brushes like that, it means that you lose your efficiency. They also splash and paint holes into your eyes. Many times we have to work in flats which are dark and all lights shut off.

Nothing We Can't Do!

The time will come when all workers will know what the class struggle means and then great masses will get together and then there will be nothing we can't do.

Workers to Fight Machine Speed-Up

By A Worker Correspondent

MILWAUKEE, Wisc., Nov. 19. — Workers in the International Harvester Co. plant here are preparing to resist a new speed-up system which they fear will be installed in accordance with the company's plans to increase their output from 35 to the tractors daily.

An additional building is being put up for the purpose of lengthening the assembly line. Workers are not taking the news with cheer. They under stand that when the increased output begins, the company will not hire extra men in accordance with their use of the work, but instead will drive the present force harder.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it

FORD WORKERS FORCED TO AID 'CHARITY' FUND

Collection Taken Up By Shop Foreman

By A Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 19.—The Ford organization (so it calls itself) has endorsed the Detroit "Community Fund" to show how liberal Mr. Ford is. And also to show the world that his employees are treated so well that they also feel liberal. But if you are working for the company, you can tell a different tale.

The Foreman Collects.

In the tool room of the River Rouge plant on last pay-day, the foreman left the following note with the leaders under him: "Notify your men to come prepared tomorrow to donate to the Community Fund." And the workers were warned to come prepared, whether they wanted to or not. Next day the tool room foreman was sent man to man collecting.

Stool-Pigeon on the Job

But this wasn't enough for the big boss, who wears the star, so on the following day he had a stool pigeon (so-called service man) to whip the men into line in front of his desk.

I lined up with the rest to see how it was done. There were 6 or 7 men ahead of me, and the stool pigeon was telling the men to have their money ready, even those who had given the day before. One man ahead of me handed over 50c.

The boss said, "What's the matter, can't you give any more?"

He answered, "No, I have a family and an invalid sister to support."

Boss, "Is this true?"

Worker, "Yes."

Boss, "What's your name and address? we'll investigate this."

Worker, "Go ahead!"

Not Compulsory.

When my turn came, I asked him "Is this compulsory?"

He hemmed and hawed for a while then he said, "No, but we are trying to get two dollars from each man."

I answered that if it was not compulsory, I was not going to give anything. as I had been sick for several months, and nobody had helped me.

He took my number, and said, "Try to have a dollar here tomorrow."

This is the bosses' method of intimidating the workers and of forcing them to pay for the evils of capitalism.

WAGE CUT LOST, SCHOOL BOARDS TRY SPEED-UP

Squeeze $30,000 Out of Janitors

By A Worker Correspondent

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—An organized protest supported by all head janitors in the public schools here, recently prevented the board of education from enforcing its proposed 10 to 20% wage-cut in the janitor-engineer department. Wages now run from $100 to $130, depending on the length of service, as it is readily seen how disastrous any cut would be to these workers.

Board Uses "Business" Methods.

However, the board is made up of business men and so regards the workers—teachers and janitors—as merely sources of exploitation. The only difference it has in this case to profits cut to the taxpayers, but they come from the same class as the school board.

Balked in their attempt to cut wages, the board is forced to practice other means of "economy," as it has announced its intention of "saving" $30,000 in engineer service. This is despite the fact that the school enrollment is larger than ever before and that new operatives should be required.

Workers Lose Free Time.

Instead of getting new help, the school board crams 10 to 12 hours of work into the alloted eight-hour work day. In addition, the men are required to attend classes to study the "housekeeping" of public buildings. This requires a great deal of home-reading so that the men are at work almost all their waking hours in order to keep their low-paid jobs.

The many individual expressions of discontent are heard, many of the men do not understand their class interests sufficiently to join the Janitor-Engineers Union.

New Occupational Disease.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 19. The Kent county board of supervisors today declined to buy deputy sheriff James Mol a set of false teeth. Mol, official tester of the county's dry squad, claimed poison liquor he tasted loosened his teeth and asked the county to provide him with new ones.

A good book on Communism will make you a better Communist.

FACING BABBITTS, DEBS OVERLOOKS RUSSIAN WORKERS

By A Worker Correspondent

COLLINSVILLE, Ill., Nov. 19.—The big business and little business combined to advertize Eugene V. Debs when he came here to speak, he didn't have much of an audience. And the audience didn't have much of a speaker.

Poor Debs is in his "second childhood" in the labor movement,—he is about a generation behind. The same right in the weak of the anniversary of the Russian revolution, not a word of it did he mention, not a word of what the Russian workers and peasants have accomplished the past eight years.

He told, what every one knows, that capitalism breeds criminals and an army of unemployed,—but he did not tell how to change it.

Also, Debs devoted a large part of his talk to the coal miners and the anthracite strike, but he did not refer to the betrayal of the United Mine Workers of America by their fake-leader, John L. Lewis.

Magic Buttermilk! Inherit It, and Get Rich Over-Night

By A Worker Correspondent

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 19—The other day I came across an excellent example of how "superior brains" win their way to "success."

An old man who owned a "buttermilk" route in North Minneapolis employed at the rate of $16.00 a week a young man to do the work for him.

One fine morning when the lad went to join the old fellow to start out on the route, he found that he had died, without even making arrangements for an heir or without leaving a list of customers.

The only one who had any line on these was the young moderatuly, who was thus suddenly elevated from a $16 a week job to the ownership of a route bringing an income of $65 a week, with the satisfaction of being able to hire some one else to do the work.

CORRESPONDENTS' CLASS TONIGHT! STARTS AT DAILY WORKER OFFICE

"The way to learn to write is to begin," says Wm. F. Dunne in his pamphlet on Worker Correspondents.

And it is just for the purpose of getting workers "to begin" that the class for worker correspondents is being organized, to start tonight at The DAILY WORKER office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

Workers must write while they are learning how to write, this is the principle on which the class will be conducted. And they must learn, as well, to realize that of all the news which the Communist press carries, the most important is that which deals with the conditions of the workers in industry.

At least fifty workers from the shops and factories of Chicago and Pullman are expected to join the class. Any worker who is interested may come to the first meeting tonight or may register at the Workers Party office, 19 outh Lincoln St.

The class is to be held weekly, conducted by J. Louis Engdahl and Wm. F. Dunne, editors of The DAILY WORKER, and Oliver Carlson, circuit lecturer for the Workers' School in Chicago.

No Workers Party in Phoenix; Labor Fakers Rest Easier

By A Worker Correspondent

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 19.—Workers in restaurants, shoe shops, barber shops and grocery stores here have to work 12 to 16 hours a day. This is the reason that there is so much sickness among the poor people. And it is very hard to get work. There are many cases where they offer to work just for shelter from the cold as they cannot get that.

Here there are labor union fakers the same as in the east, only they live more comfortably as there is no Communist organization and they have nothing to fear.

Street car conductors and motor men get paid only 25 cents an hour. And there is no place in town that you can get a meal for fifty cents that will satisfy you. Not even men that are working can afford a good, square meal a day.

Communism Strong, Says I. W. W. Sailor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 19. "Communism grows stronger than ever in England, according to the report of a sailor, member of the I. M. T. W., just back from there and amazed to read accounts in the capitalist press that the Communist Party was decreasing.

Economic forces are cooperating with the Communists to expand their ranks, he pointed out. He declared, however, that it is necessary for the party to issue many dues-exemption stamps due to the terrific inroads of unemployment.

Urge Balkan Conference.

BUKHAREST, Roumania, Nov. 19. —The Roumanian government is urging Czecho-Slovakia and Jugoslavia to hold an early conference of the little entente at Belgrade. The date proposed is November 26.

NONUNIONISTS DEMAND AID OF UNION MINERS

Officials Refuse Plea for Organizers

By GEORGE PAPCUN.

(Worker Correspondent)

NANTICOKE, Pa., Nov. 19.—Faced by a committee representing 500 striking non-union miners, officials of the U. M. W. A. at West Brownsville, W. Va., were forced to promise to "investigate" the strike in the Connellsville coke region.

They tried to avoid doing anything by saying that "they had too many strikes on their hands," and that they didn't have enough organizers. It was only under strong pressure that they promised "investigation."

Communists Help Organize.

The conference between the strikers and union officials came about as a result of the Workers Party attempt to break the non-union miners' opposition to the union, and to get the unions' help in the present strike. Miners in the coke region oppose the union because of its officials' betrayal in the 1922 strike.

A week ago, you couldn't mention union to the miners here, but propaganda of the Communists has been effective in bringing the miners to realize that they couldn't afford to stay out of the union merely on account of labor-faker Lewis.

Demand Admittance.

"Non-union miners, demand admittance into the union," this is the slogan of the Workers Party and Young Workers League around which the miners have rallied. The party demands also that union miners fight for organization of non-union fields and for a general strike in union and non-union fields for agreements to cover the whole industry.

Demands of the committee from the union officials were for financial and moral support in their strike, for organizers to be sent into the non-union field, and for a general strike.

THIRTY FIRED; FAIL TO VOTE BOSSES' TICKET

By A Worker Correspondent

YORKVILLE, O., Nov. 19.—Thirty workers employed in a plant of the Wheeling Steel corporation have been discharged, following the recent election for mayor, because they failed to campaign and vote for the corporation candidate. It didn't make any difference to the bosses that their tool was elected, anyway.

Another accusation against these workers is that they voted for a workers' candidate!

"White Collar" Boss Pays Workers at Rate of 1½c Each!

By A Worker Correspondent

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 19. — There are hundreds of "white collar" slaves in Troy, for Troy is the home of the white collar industry. But it isn't the slaves who wear the collars. They just make them and get starvation. Some of the workers are organized, the there is great need for it, as is shown by the fact that wages in most of the workers' concerns average around $20 weekly.

Foreman and Clark, the clothing manufacturers, have a piece-work wage system, paying, for instance, from 1½ to 2 cents each for collar pressing, with 3 cents for overcoat collar pressing. For handmade buttonholes the workers get on an average 1 cents.

Even Steel Trust Forces Slaves to Give "First Aid"

By A Worker Correspondent

GARY, Ind., Nov. 19. Workers of the steel trust intend to give thousands of dollars to the Red Cross this year, in the present situation in Gary industries this week, with the annual American Red Cross roll call taking place. So labor must pay for injuries inflicted by the boss system.

It was curious to note the twisted smiles on the faces of the men as foremen or clerks approached them on the subject of paying the dollar enrollment fee. Not being able to spare the fee, they were intimidated for one reason or another: fear of offending the boss, more

On the Job!



HOW NOT TO BUILD A UNION (OR) WHY BOSSES PREFER CRAFTS

By HERMAN A. WILLIAMS

(Worker Correspondent)

How 825 union members became only 150 in the short space of two years is plainly shown in the history of the local House-to-house Circular Distributors' Union.

As agreements signed by this union with boss distributors expire at the end of this month, it is now a good time to take inventory. Why did such a decline in membership take place? What wrong policies were pursued that pauperized the membership, instead of building it into a militant body, with at least 1,000 members in Chicago and the possibilities of 150,000 thruout the country? The following facts give answer:

In the month of September, 1923, three A. F. of L. organizers appealed to local bill distributors to form a union. By December a total of 825 members were enrolled. But what union were they enrolled in? The answer to this question is the key to the trouble.

Altho the organizers knew that bill distributors should belong to the International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America, which is granted all rights to outdoor advertising, nevertheless they disregarded this and secured the charter from William Quinn of the Flat Janitors' Union. As a result the boss distributors found no excuse to say that, inasmuch as the union was not chartered properly, it could not be recognized.

A Year Later—a New Charter.

When a committee of the boss distributors called on President Gibson of the International Bill Posters to ask for information, it was told that, in the first place, he knew nothing about the union, and that in the second place he would not grant it a charter. However, after much wrangling, a charter was finally granted in December, 1924, at the national convention in St. Louis.

One Scabs on Another.

Notwithstanding this, however, two union bill posting concerns refused to recognize the Distributors' Union, the Thomas Cusack Co. and the J. R. Johnson Distributing Agency. Altho Johnson himself carries a bill posters' union card, no effort is made to penalize him, nor is a move made by the bill posters to force Cusack to hire union distributors.

Eliminate Craft Divisions.

Workers must force the American Federation of Labor to change its tactics. Craft abnormities must be eliminated and the interests of the workers, instead of the organizers, be served. Only when this is done can the unions face the bosses with a united front.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

COME ACROSS OR WALK OUT, SAYS 'CHARITY'

Workers 'Held Up' to Compensate Robbers

By A Worker Correspondent

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 19.—Workers in many local shops last their jobs this week because they refused to contribute to collections taken up by the Federation for Social Service. This organization consists of the red cross, Y. M. and Y. W. C. A., the salvation army and the boy scouts. Extra pressure was brought to bear on the workers, due to the fact that husbands of its leading woman members are factory owners or managers.

How the "charity" is carried on at labor's expense to make up for the bosses' robbery is illustrated in the Studebaker automobile plant. When the workers gave only $1 after being told to give at least a day's wages, the foreman furiously called the men together again, hawled them out, and told them that the list would go around again and that this time they had better give $5 or be fired.

After much deliberation, the men decided to give $2, as the very best they could do. When the foreman again saw the list, he became almost crazed. Frothing at the mouth, he called the men together again and the spit actually flew four feet! Hollering and cursing, he threatened to fire any man that refused to give the other $3 immediately.

Altho the workers were forced to give, they have since denounced this hold-up with great bitterness.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you in the shop tomorrow.

NUMBER FOUR

4 The Little Red Library

Worker Correspondents

What? Where? When? Why? How?

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

WITH the growth of the world Communist movement, new factors contributing to its growth were developed. The question of worker correspondents receives its first attention in America in this booklet. Here is the analysis of its importance and a text book to guide every worker to success in this field.

10 Cents 12 Copies for One Dollar.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

DETROIT WORKERS PARTY HOLDS TAG DAY SUNDAY TO ASSIST DAILY WORKER

DETROIT, Nov. 19.—At its last meeting, the Jewish branch of the Workers (Communist) Party decided to hold Tag Day for The DAILY WORKER on Sunday, Nov. 22. Twenty-eight comrades volunteered to solicit contributions and a committee has been elected to secure the cooperation of as many other Workers (Communist) Party members in Detroit as possible.

All comrades must volunteer their services for Sunday to aid The DAILY WORKER! All volunteers are to meet at the Oakland Labor Temple, 9197 Delmer Avenue, at 9 o'clock sharp Sunday morning and the territory they are to cover will then be assigned to them.

Training School for Young Workers League Started in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The training school of the New York league will open Wednesday evening, Nov. 25. The following courses will be given in the first term:

1. Marxism-Leninism. 2. History of the proletarian youth movement. 3. League and party problems. 4. Organization management.

There will also be a class for Young Worker correspondents.

A special course will be given to train leaders for the Juniors' movement. The course will consist of the following topics:

1. Marxism-Leninism. 2. Psychology and Pedagogy. 3. Nature plays and talk. 4. American history.

JAPANESE SWORD DANCE TO BE FEATURE AT DAILY WORKER RESCUE PARTY

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.— At The DAILY WORKER Rescue Party to be held this Friday evening, Nov. 20, on Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street, New York, one of the special features will be a Japanese Sword Dance. This will be given by comrades from the Oriental branch which is a part of the Downtown Section under whose auspices the affair will be conducted. The Japanese Sword Danee will be accompanied by special oriental music, and is an entertainment that in itself will be worth the price at admission.

Then there will be an auction of original drawings by same of this country's greatest cartoonists, same of which have appeared in The DAILY WORKER. Preceding the auction there will be a public exhibition of these drawings as that all may examine them.

The program will be fallowed by a grand ball.

Daily Worker Builders' Hike Changed to Nov. 29

NEW YORK, Nov. 19. The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club hike to Jamaica Woods in New York, which was to have been held this Sunday, has been postponed for one week to Sunday, Nov. 29, on account of a meeting of V. W. L. functionaries which the V. W. L. has been instructed to hold this Sunday to take up the matter of energe organization.

The V. W. L. will cooperate with the DAILY WORKER Builders Club in this hike, and the Juniors are also expected to come out in force. If it rains there will be no hike this time. Everybody agrees that one free bath such as the participants in the hike enjoyed last week, is enough.

All the readers of The DAILY WORKER are invited to an along on this hike then Jamaica Woods. We meet at 1 o. m. Sunday, Nov. 29, at the headquarters, 108 E. 14th St., or meet us at the end of the B. M. T. line at 165th street in Jamaica at 11 p. m. Bring your lunch, altho we shall also have a commissary department and expect to bake a bushel of potatoes at the camp fire in the woods.

YOUNG WORKERS WILL HOLD BRANCH MEETINGS ON FRIDAY EVENING

The general membership meetings of the Young Workers League which was originally arranged for Friday has been called off and instead all branches will hold their regular meetings.

At these meetings, arrangements for immediately beginning mass work will be taken up as well as further steps for the complete reorganization of the league.

The meetings will be held as follows:

Branch No. 1, Downtown: Br. No. 2, 1910 W. Roosevelt Rd.; Br. No. 3, Community Center, 3201 S. Wabash Ave., 8 p. m.; Br. No. 4, 3118 Roosevelt Rd.; Br. No. 5, 19 S. Lincoln St.; Br. No. 6, 1902 W. Division Street.

What the Party Has Done in the Anthracite

A Statement by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party.

IN order that the party members may be fully informed in regard to the policies of the party and the work which has been carried on during the anthracite strike thus far, the Central Executive Committee submits the following statement:

The situation in the anthracite coal fields was first considered by the Central Executive Committee early in the month of August, prior to the opening of the fourth national convention. It being certain at that time that the strike would be called, the Central Executive Committee outlined its policy and determined upon certain concrete actions to be taken immediately in order to prepare the ground for active participation by the party in the strike and to extend its influence among the miners and aid them in their struggle. It was decided to issue a pamphlet on the experiences of strike, that there should be no settlement without a wage increase for the miners, that a general strike of all coal miners, including the bituminous miners, be called, and for the resumption of a settlement by arbitration.

In spite of the fact that the coal operators, city officials and union bureaucrats have whipped up a red hysteria in order to prejudice the miners against the Workers (Communist) Party, the party influence upon the miners has been increasing. The party has had three organizers in the anthracite practically continuously since the strike began. In spite of all prohibition these organizers have been addressing meetings of the miners and presenting a progressive program for the winning of the strike. Besides the party mass meetings, three leaflets calling the miners attention to the importance of this strike and bring them to the support of the miners.

Criticism has been made of Comrade Gitlow's article in the November issue of the Workers Monthly. The criticism is based upon the following section of one of the paragraphs of this article, which covers less than a half paxes of the Workers Monthly.

"The anthracite coal strike is a conspiracy between the officials and the coal operators. It will benefit only the coal interests. The strike will not benefit the miners out on strike. It will cause untold hardships to the miners in the eastern states that depend upon anthracite coal. The anthracite strike is the logical outcome of class collaboration."

These sentences, taken by themselves, are incorrect and a wrong interpretation of the party policy could be made from them. Regardless of the treacherous aims of the bureaucrats the strike of the workers must be regarded as a manifestation of the class struggle. With the correct policy the strike can be developed into a powerful offensive against the capitalists. It is quite true that the strike policy of the union bureaucracy will not benefit the miners, but a strike based upon the policies of the Progressive Miners' Committee makes the strike a real struggle in the interests of the workers. Such a strike is in the interests of the workers no matter the much suffering may be incident thereto for the strikers or other groups of workers.

The sentences referred to must be read and connected with the whole article written by Comrade Gitlow in order to judge this article correctly. No one will be so foolish as to accuse Comrade Gitlow of holding the view which might be inferred from these sentences torn from their context.

Comrade Gitlow's whole argument was against the class collaboration policy of John L. Lewis in the United Mine Workers of America, that is, against the strike policy of Lewis and not against the strike of the workers. The policy of the union bureaucrats in conducting the strike is such that unless the workers mobilize against this policy, they will not benefit by the strike. Such is the meaning of the basic study of the whole anthracite situation which Comrade Gitlow makes in his article.

At a later point in the article Gitlow says:

"The Progressive Miners' Committee realized many of the issues which were once advocated by the United Mine Workers, but which had been relegated to oblivion since the assumption of the presidency of J. L. Lewis. The six-hour day and five-day week and the nationalization of the coal mines are among the demands once made by the United Mine Workers. These together with other proposals were raised by the progressive miners in an effort to make the anthracite coal strike a real struggle in the interests of the workers. Some of the other demands were a minimum wage, a general strike of all the coal miners, unity of the railroad workers, with the anthracite workers, no settlement without an increase in wages and enforcement of the maintenance men to prevent the prolongation of the strike."

Comrade Gitlow's whole argument as well as the work of the party in the anthracite field was to show the miners that they, themselves, must make their fight in such a way as to defeat the coal operators and the union bureaucrats and win real results for the miners thru the strikes.

The party has already achieved results in its work in the anthracite in spite of the fact that it has met the greatest obstacles and has had to fight coal operators, government officials, and union officials in order to raise the slogans which will mobilize the miners for a fight which will bring a victory for the men who work in the mines.

After six months of the strike the miners are more ready than ever before to listen to the proposals of the party for the winning of the strike. The party will continue to mobilize all the forces at its command in the anthracite region and thru sending organizers to the field in an effort to aid the anthracite miners to win their demands, including an increase in wages, and thus give the signal for the American workers for a general resistance against the attack of the capitalist employers and for the improvement in their standard of life, thru higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions of work.

Central Executive Committee Workers (Communist) Party of America.
E. C. Ruthenberg, General Secy.

American Business Increases.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. The department of commerce announces that American foreign trade for the first 10 months of 1925 totalled $7,449,000,000, an increase of $818,000,000 over the same period of last year.

Import for the period were $3,454,000,000, a gain of $747,000,000 over 1924, and exports were $3,995,100,000, an increase of $344,000,000.

Peace Reigns Again.

HAZARD, Ky., Nov. 19 — All is quiet in Hyden, 18 miles from here, where two armed mobs were reported on the verge of battle, according to word to authorities here

The trouble arose when an officer was shot in an after election brawl and the alleged slayer surrounded himself with a score of followers to resist arrest.

CHICAGO TO CELEBRATE 1905 RUSS REVOLUTION SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20

On Sunday, Dec. 20, all over the Union the Workers Soviet Republic celebrations will be held in honor of the revolution of 1905 and to commemorate the first revolutionary uprising in Russia of the Decembrists, one hundred years ago. A special committee appointed by the Central Executive Committee is charged with the preparation of these celebrations. Books, pamphlets, posters, moving pictures, etc., are being prepared for this great event.

In the city of Chicago preparations are also under way for the celebration of these same events. A group of veterans of the revolution of 1905 together with Russian labar organizations is arranging a mass meeting and aanoert on Sunday, Dec. 20, at 2 p. m., at Shoenhofen Hall, car. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves. Speakers will also include some of the veterans of the revolution of 1905.

All workers are invited to participate in this celebration. Reserve the date: Dec. 20, at 2 p. m.

In the evening, a banquet at the old rebels is planned.

MARQUETTE FINNISH DISTRICT CONVENTION INDORSES CENTRAL EXECUTIVE AND REORGANIZATION

ISHPEMING, Nov. 19. The Marquette Finnish district convention just concluded its sessions after a successful and inspirative gathering of the most active Finnish comrades in the district.

Reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei was unanimously indorsed. Not even the slightest opposition was manifested to the Central Executive committee resolution and reorganization program.

The convention took a determined and clear cut stand with the reelection of the Chicago Finnish branch which proposed that the property now owned by the Workers (Communist) Party branches should be owned by the newly organized workers clubs instead of the party fractions. The exact plan of the party fractions exercising this ownership was referred to the national conference of the Finnish language fractions of the party for elaboration.

The editorial board of the Tyomies was criticized in a special resolution on the ground that it was too lax in its handling of the party convention, that it has shown a too cool attitude towards party reorganization. The statement of the Tyomies editorial board questioning the removal of Askeli and defending him was also repudiated by the convention.

The convention further instructed the resolutions committee to prepare a statement against the resolution being circulated by the Minneapolis Finnish branch as a step against the party.

Then the delegates considered thoroly ways and means of developing increasing party activities, strengthening the Young Workers League, financing the work, cooperative movement activities, and increasing contact with and influence over the masses.

Comrade John Miller was the representative of the Central Executive committee to the convention. He presented the report of the Central Executive committee and made a very effective plea for party reorganization, unity, and the line of the Communist international.

Comrade Martilla was elected as delegate to the national conference of the Finnish language fractions.

Resolution of the Workers Party on the Decision of the Comintern on the Situation in the German Communist Party

THE Workers (Communist) Party of America, fully conscious of its duty, makes all efforts possible to advance on the road to its bolshevization. It fully realizes that as part of the world Communist Party its strength will enhance the strength just as its weakness will increase the weakness of our international party.

The Workers (Communist) Party also realizes that in the process of its inner strengthening and the raising of the level of its revolutionary quality the old, the advice and support, of our international party, the Comintern, as well as the active interest of our brother parties are indispensable. The problems of our party are those of the international the problems of the international are ours.

True to this concept the Workers (Communist) Party of America has been watching with keen interest the recent discussion And developments of the Communist Party of Germany.

The continuous encroachments of the American imperialists in Germany tend to increase among the broad working masses of both countries the consciousness of the need of united action of the international proletariat for the overthrow of of capitalist dictatorship. The growth and development of the powerful section of the Communist International in Germany has thus become a matter of special concern for the Workers (Communist) Party.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America sees in the last decision of the Comintern on the situation of the Communist Party of Germany a tremendous step forward in the bolshevization of our International. It agrees with and accepts unreservedly these decisions of the Comintern, thr own experience has strengthened us in the conviction that only a vigorous execution of the proposals of the Communist International will ensure the bolshevization of the Communist Party of Germany and will make it the leader of the German working class.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party believes that it ares in the advice and instructions of the Communist International the invaluable help that can grow out of the experiences of the Communist Parties of the whole world embodied in the Communist International. At a time when the ebb in the revolutionary tide tends to create an unhealthy pessimism which is very conducive to the development of opportunist deviations it is of double importance that the Communist International should make available to its affiliated parties the experience.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party declares itself to be in full accord with the declaration of the Communist International against the pessimism of the Ruth Fischer-Maslow group and its leftist allies, against the latter's neglect of trade union work, against its opportunist deviations, its narrowness in directing the party work, the attempt to revise and destroy Leninism, and its dangerously wrong attitude to the Communist International.

The Central Executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party expresses its confidence in the new leadership and feels certain that under its guidance the Communist Party of Germany will make rapid strides toward its bolshevization and the winning of the working and farming masses for the victorious proletarian revolution in Germany.

Signed: Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party.
C. E. Ruthenburg, ganaral secretary.

CANDIDATE ON LABOR TICKET WINS IN LIMA

Second Labor Candidate Comes Close

LIMA, Ohio, Nov. 19.—Lorden S. Shook, candidate for city commissioner won in the election here Tuesday and Edwin Blank the other labor party candidate, came within 51 votes of being elected if the new election commissioners to be elected and the election of one laborite and the excellent showing of the other one has aroused great enthusiasm here among the class conscious workers.

This victory lays the foundation of permanency for a local labor party. The campaign permeated most of the local unions and the rank and file of labor here is certainly out of the opinion that independent political action thru a labor party is not advantageous to the workers.

Two republicans were elected to the other places on the commission Shook received more votes than any of the other candidates in the campaign.

Labor Fakir Beaten.

A labor fakir, Lawrence Long, was defeated, running behind Blank for second labor candidate. Long is an active member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and thought his trade union affiliations would enable him to secure the labor vote on the old gag of "reward your friends," but even his own brother members turned down Long in trying to defeat the labor party candidates

Australian Labor to Resist Deportation

SYDNEY, Australia, (By Mail)—On September 9, representatives of all the labor councils thruout Australia held a conference in Sydney to decide what action should be taken by the organized workers in the event of the anti-labor federal government deporting any of the trade union leaders because of their helping the British strikers in their fight against the shipowners.

After a week's conference behind closed doors, the conference on behalf of all the unions in Australia issued a manifesto accepting the decision to declare as a direct challenge to the labor and industrial movement of Australia, and recommending that in the event of the attempted deportation of any unionist no worker should in any way assist in giving effect to such deportation order. The sea transport workers were called upon to give loyal assistance in this direction.

Regarding the British seamen's strike in Australia, the conference reported: "We recognise that the fight against the British shipping combine by the British seamen is of prime importance, and we therefore call upon all unions to give the fullest moral and financial support and, if necessary, to levy their members to finance the struggle.

"We recommend that all unions be called upon to pay a levy of one and a quarter per cent a week of the earnings of the workers, the system of collecting or donating the levy to be left to the unions. This not to apply to workers earning £5 a week or less."

Grant Roads Petitions.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 19.—An announcement was made by the Illinois commerce commission that it had granted full authority to the North Shore and Western railway and the Evanston Railway company for improvements and extensions proposed in 23 recent petitions for double tracks, connecting lines, additional right of way and certain discontinuances in Evanston

An Answer to Hillman's Policy

(Continued from page 1).

Why the slugging and terrorism in Chicago?

Why Was Chicago the Best?

Our officials are never boasting of the fact that Chicago is the best unit in the Amalgamated. We have a united organization, plenty of money to carry on future "wars." Not at all like New York.

As to the few "left wingers" as they are called: "They do not amount to anything," say the officials.

We need not pay any attention to them," say the officials But, again, why have our members been slogged?

To answer this question we must go back a little into the history of about 20 months.

Up to about two years ago the Amalgamated in Chicago has had more or less of an aggressive policy.

Old Palley of Struggle.

If a demand for a cut in wages came along, the membership knew how a fight was on its hands.

If the employer tried to put something over on the workers, our shop chairman or business agent was on his feet in a jiffy to battle.

Our impartial machinery functioned more or less within the realms of the agreement. The officials, generally, saw to it that our agreement was put into effect.

When The Change Began.

Ever since President Hillman came forward with his readjustment policy some 20 months ago, the union policy took a different turn. That was the key to class collaboration to stop putting up a strong defence for our conditions and, instead, to settle all differences, thru negotiations, bargains, etc.

In other words our officials put forward this soft-pedal policy of compromise.

Nice Name for Bad Things.

What followed from this sort of a policy was just like Readjustments, which are another name for wage cuts.

These were put into effect, all workers being affected by it. Our shop chairmen no longer fought in the shops for the workers with the same vigor as before

Our business agents no longer cared as before to take up our complaints, often stating, "Oh, what's the use? We'll lose out anyway. You should be satisfied that you have a job."

No Longer "Impartial."

Our impartial machinery was also affected by this policy, and in every decision handed down, partiality was written all over it, in favor of the employer.

When the First of May came along a new agreement was signed, and at our ratification meetings we were told that this agreement is the same as that of three years ago.

But we soon found out that no only are wages being cut by the way of "readjustments," but extra straight cuts were taking place, as in Alfred Decker & Cohen's shops, and others.

We found that certain promises were made to employers that we did not know of at the time we ratified this new agreement.

Even Cutters Are Cut

The cutters, who until last May were more or less immune from this wage cut readjustment policy, found themselves in the same condition as the tailors. They are today producing from five to ten per cent more work for the same wage.

Those of us who had courage to stand up at local and shop meetings demanding explanation for this lack of fighting spirit on the part of the officials, were called "disrupters," and "traitors to our union."

Not Easy.

It may be said that it is not easy to keep membership these days to fight for their interests in locals of Chicago today fears more the enemies of the union than they do the employer, because to fight in local to fight the officials means their jobs are in danger.

Jobs are not so easy to be gotten these days, especially by those who are not "good boys" in the union.

A great number of our members are even afraid to vote at meetings, for fear that they would get in wrong with the business agents

Don't Vote At All.

As a result, when a proposition comes up that the membership is not in favor of, they generally abstain from voting at all

The foregoing shows the basic policy of the present machine. Its especial application is seen in the membership meeting called last Friday night.

No discussion was permitted. The $25 assessment proposition was crudely railroaded.

What's the Answer.

Why was there no discussion permitted? Because the officials feared that the members would speak their mind.

They feared that the membership would demand the abolition of this wage cut readjustment policy.

Why was the International strike called 57 days later? Why did our officials wait until the busy season was over? permitting the firm to finish there season's work" Why do not our officials fight for our conditions? and may be more questions.

Flowara Hide Betrayal.

Our officials are pretty much on the alert. They come well prepared, for they knew that even flowers and Hillman's oration or the chairman's flowery speech could not make the membership forget these things.

Our officials were determined to have it their own way, so they prepared the strong arm squad to keep "order" and any one who dared to speak was "attended to."

As a result, some of our members who were only suspected of wanting to speak, were met at the doors by the strong arm squad—and were beaten up

This was followed up in the Sunday's affair with guns and gangs, lead by business agents.

It Won't Work.

These tactics will not suppress the membership from fighting against wage cut in the locals. This terrorism will not lead our union "onward and forward." The words of Hillman and Fitzpatrick at the funeral of demoralization of the membership and the collapse of the union

These tactics will not break demoralization of the membership and the collapse of the union

Our members have tried it in the Furriers' Union Kaufman finds himself today without a crown

Sigman, of the I. L. G. W. is in the same fix as Kaufman, and if Hillman and the rest of officials follow the same tactics, they may succeed in demoralizing and in wrecking the union, but they will also succeed in discrediting themselves as did Kaufman and Sigman

Steal Cigarettes.

STREATOR, Ill., Nov. 19 Merchandise value at $3,000 was stolen from the warehouse of the Ehy Lasez Tobacco company here. The truck loaded with loot including 10 cases of cigarettes, was said to have been seen going toward Peoria Ill

Another Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—An investigation to determine whether the fire which destroyed the Clyde liner Georges off Lewes, Dela., was of incendiary origin was launched by the steamboat inspection service of the department of commerce

Wants Trade Pact.

MADRID, Nov. 19 The importance fostering negotiations between the United States and Spain for a new commercial treaty was urged by vice President Gasset, speaking at the National Economic Council.

SOKE MINERS RAZZ FAGAN FOR SPEECH

(Continued from page 1)

raising the U. M. W. of A. for having sent not less than 80,000 coal diggers to the slaughter-house during the world war to fight for "democracy," stating that the U. M. W. of A. was in a position during the war to "step up every industry in the country and thus prevent America from going to war. The union for "patriotic" purposes did not take advantage of its power at that time, but instead did everything possible to help make the war a success.

After a brief denunciation of Charlie Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who also took an active part in the world war and is now seeking a new war against the miners and their union, Mr. Fagan proceeded to bitterly attack and denounce the progressive miners and the Workers Party.

In his rage against the progressive elements of the Miners' Union, he forgot all about the situation in Indiana and the iron fences around the mines here. He pointed to them on the eviction of the miners from the company houses and about the armed guards who were protecting a scab mine against the striking miners.

Only two days previously, armed gangsters of the company were using tear bombs to disperse a group of miners and their wives and sisters, but Fagan had not a word to say about this. Only two days ago a striking miner, who had served in the army during the world war, was beaten up by the police, and was now standing on the platform holding the American flag with his head still bandaged, but the president of the Miners' Union of District No. 5 had forgotten even to mention this.

Miners Show Hot Resentment.

Instead, he indulged in a tirade against the progressive miners and the Workers Party, misrepresenting facts, and telling all kinds of lies in order to achieve his aims. This was no much for the men who had gathered together to organize for a struggle against the 1917 scale and for the preservation of the union.

Shouts "It is a lie," "We challenge you to prove it," "We came to fight the operators and not the militants in our union" rang thru the audience preventing the speaker from continuing his tirade. Some of the machine men responding with shouts, "Throw them out," meaning the Communists and the progressive miners.

The situation become too tense and Fagan hurriedly concluded his speech without mentioning a word about the situation in Montana and in other parts of the coke region.

The meeting was called for "the purpose of organizing against the onslaughts of the Bethlehem and Steel corporation and other coal companies." It was turned by Fagan into a meeting against the progressive elements in the union who have been demanding action and not words from their officials. That is exactly what the Bethlehem Steel corporation is anxious to see Fagan do. Nothing could please the Bethlehem Steel corporation more than did the action of Mr. Fagan at the meeting last Sunday.

NEW ZEALAND WORKERS ORGANIZE INDUSTRIAL UNIONS TO SECURE BIGGER INCREASES FROM BOSSES

By W. FRANCIS AHERN
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Nov. 19.—Thruout New Zealand there is seething discontent among the wage-workers, organised and unorganised. This discontent is due to several causes—namely, economic insecurity, bad conditions of employment, and the wages now being paid not being sufficient to maintain a fair standard of living. Added to the forgoing, there are the conditions of employment. In many industries there has been no improvement in the conditions of employment for a number of years.

Low Wages Cause Discontent.

The primary cause of the industrial discontent at the present time, however, is the low basic wage. It cannot be expected of a worker to be contented when he knows that often working the whole week round he cannot buy a sufficient amount of the necessities of life for his wife and children. The basic wage rate is $18.48 for a 44-hour week, $19.32 for a 40-hour week, and $20.16 for a 48-hour week. This has just been increased by 2 cents per hour, making the rates $19.36, $20.21, and $21.12 for a 44-, 46- and 48-hour week respectively, but the workers cannot get this increase until their union secures it thru

(Continued from page 1)

which prevailed in the strike of 1922, which lasted for 5 months and three weeks but which ended early in the fall.

The anthracite miners are not limited to long strikes with the bitter opposition in which thousands of bituminous miners are accustomed. From 1916 until 1912 there was no strike and the 1912 strike lasted only about three weeks. There was no suspension of work except in sporadic instances and in isolated cases, as in Coppenhall's district, since 1922.

The anthracite mining communities are therefore fairly stable and the employment is of a comparatively steady character.

Business Men Worried.

The abnormal nature of the present struggle so far as the middle class elements are concerned and every mining community has a relatively developed cockroach capitalist group is shown by the manner in which they whistle to keep up their courage, so to speak. Every event that by any stretch of imagination can have a bearing on the strike is given a favorable interpretation. The local prophets specialize in collection of such data and its purveyors always find interested listeners.

One day the rumor is that the mules for a certain mine have been brought back to the camp from their pasture where they have been sojourning since the strike—in much more comfort than the miners. This is considered an infallible sign that the mines are soon to open.

Then another optimist will produce alleged evidence in those cases the local station agent is considered an authority—that "coal cars are being called back from the south." This stronger even more hope than male ranger.

The statement that the local iron works has received an order for a dozen or so mine cars which a couple of good mechanics can turn out in a week is sufficient to bring

by application to the arbitration court.

Organize Industries.

Recently the New Zealand Alliance of Labor demanded a commission to go into the question of providing a higher basic wage, but the government refused to appoint the commission, contending that a higher basic wage was not permissable—that industry could not carry it. Since arbitration seems to have failed them badly, the New Zealand workers are devoting more attention to the question of organization on industrial lines, feeling sure that when industrial organization completely displaces craft organization they will secure some improvement in the economic position.

Fight Operators' Game in Anthracite

A kindsome glint into the eyes of the butcher, baker and candlestick maker.

A local chamber of commerce was in the point of staging a celebration the other day because the coal company in its town was pushing work on a set of load scales.

Helpless Middle Class.

So it goes.

There could be found nowhere a more classic example of the helpless role of the middle class when the forces of the workers and capitalist clash. They are caught between two fires.

The missiles of the master they accept in good part and display the bruises as badges of honor.

But the abrasions caused by the missiles of the miners arouse a resentment which the local shopkeepers have a hard time concealing and which will burst out just as soon as the coal barons give the word.

* * *

The greatest myth in the anthracite district is that the operators are losing money by the strike.

They cannot lose a dime unless the maintenance men are called out and their properties begin to deteriorate as consequence. There is lots of stored coal for them to sell. Just how much there is no one is in a position to say but so far no one has suffered much except in the fancy of those that have been brought back to the camp from their pastures where they have been sojourning since the strike—in much more comfort than the miners. This is considered an infallible sign that the mines are soon to open.

The fear of an "anthracite famine" in the immediate future is put out only for public consumption in order to give a plausible excuse for government intervention against the miners.

Out to Spring Old Gag.

It is possible, and indeed quite probable, that Lewis would welcome government intervention which would relieve him of responsibility and allow him to use his old excuse "we cannot fight our government" for not calling out the maintenance men. One of Pinchot's experts has given out figures on the amount of anthracite immediately available. Unfortunately the estimates are conservative but they place the amount of anthracite held by consumers in bins at 72,000,000 tons. There are approximately 8,000,000 users of anthracite and this would give an average of 4 tons per consumer—surely nothing like a "famine."

The coal held in reserve by the operators and their sales agencies is estimated at 10,000,000 tons.

78,000,000 tons of anthracite were mined in 1924 so that the coal in reserve and the amount held by consumers, a total of 82,000,000 tons, is more than half of the total production in 1924—certainly not a serious situation considering the availability of substitutes.

In addition to this the operators are sneaking out, in defiance of the union officials or with their consent, a considerable amount of anthracite from breakers and washers which adds to the stocks on hand.

All of the above points to but one conclusion:

Call Out Maintenance Men!

That no decisive victory can be won by the miners unless the maintenance men are pulled out.

Barring government intervention in the form of "arbitration," the coal consumers will be made to worry along somehow until spring. The surplus stocks of the operators will be found surprisingly elastic if it is necessary to allay public discontent.

Summer will come and go and the winter will find the miners starved out while the properties of the operators will be in the best of condition due to the thotful care of the union officialdom in keeping the maintenance men at work.

To those who work hard for their money. I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FUNDAMENTALIST GETS AN ANSWER TO HOLY INSULT

Calls Cop Instead of Turning Cheek

By L. P. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 18.—This city of ostracized angels is called the "white spot" on the map of this glorious land of by and for the plutocrats. Why? Probably because this burg of white terror has radrooted more innocent "reds" to the "penitentiary" than any other municipality in the country. "White" but savage acts of this kind some, I suppose, under the hypocritical term "The white man's burden."

Supporters of Terrorism.

Place is the only point on coast wonderful spot where open air meetings have been tolerated—in a certain extent, introduced by the representatives of the useful workers. Religious fakerdom, however, seems to have the key to the city at all times.

Pernicious backing organizations like the bible institute; midnight missions, the K. K. K., the bitter Better American Federation; the C. of C. and W. M. real estate logs; employment sharks; the American legion crafting officials and policemen, movie czars; beneficiaries of boosts; prostitution, dope and gambling; profiteers in climate and boo air, and other all around parasites and crooks are all trying to make the color scheme of the old flag predominate with the "whiteness" of the rest.

Fear Russian "Experiment."

These hopeless ghouls are spent to by-parties in the name of "Jeroboam Stiles" and patriotism with dears of dollar mark stamped on it, or rather because of fear, fear of the Russian "experiment" as they call it, fear of yellow, black and other imaginary perils with or without color, they are even fearful of Comrade Gussie's magazine with the picture of an innocent looking baby monkey on the cover; they are afraid of their own shadow, they see in it the symbol of the real devil keeping house in their own black hearts. Therefore, it is no wonder that they are scared to death over the onward march of "communism the real thing."

Woman of Brave Spirit.

At last a fearless person of the "weaker" sex, a heroine if you please has appeared on the scene when heretofore hundreds of huskies of the opposite sex have shamefully retired to themselves to humiliation spewed out of the mouth of James Merry, bible institute Mr. Merry used to brag about his "christian" deeds that he was saving men and women to be arrested and thrown into the nasty dungeons of barbarous California, an act which no doubt pleased Him who uttered "not of the old testament"—just as much as it was praised by his earthly supporters.

The brave woman referred to is Comrade Grace V. Roser of Inglewood, Calif. She has been arrested many times, and a few years ago her stock of radical literature was quite large worth—she destroyed by the authorities. Not long ago, she was forced to give up her literature stand at the Plaza also. What kind of a rat was back of that? James Merry? The writer just likes to know. On Sunday, Oct. 25th, Comrade Grace V. Roser, her devoted daughter, Queen Silver, and a man named Henry, were all insulted again by this "holy" man who characterized them all as "degenerates" and everything else that is bad in the Kinglish language.—Bang—Bang—Bang.

Direct Action on "Christian."

The chain landed on my left eye, struck my right jaw and wrapped itself around my neck. If left two bruises and one large swelling. My glasses shot into the crowd. I attempted to seize the chain, but two men of the rougher element interfered," Jimmie says to the capitalist press.

Mr. Merry, a follower of the lowly Nazarene, did not turn the other cheek. A battery complaint was issued against Grace V. Roser on Nov. 8th. She had a hearing on Nov. 9th in Judge Bullock's court. Queen Silver, "the girl evolutionist," 14, noted for her wit as author of the lecture, "Evolution From the Monkey to Bryan," defended her devoted mother. "Modern Portia," as called by the press, is a member of the Y. W. C. A. The case was set for Monday, Nov. 23, at 10 a. m. No bail was demanded.

Nature of Defense.

The right or wrong of the evolution or fundamentalist doctrine is not he question, says Queen, out whether the public speaker has a right to filthy another. The defense will be that direct action was justified.

After all, an iron "necklace" around he neck of an English fundamentalist ought to be an honorable a decoration as the iron cross on the breast of a german junker,—especially when placed there by a real American with real Red Indian blood in her veins.

World's Fastest Railroad.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The world's fastest train will begin operation in May when the French Nord system inaugurates a three-hour service between Paris and Calais on the London route. The instance of 186 miles is to be covered without a stop. The trip will be made with new English bulb steel cars drawn by giant American-made locomotives.

EXHIBIT OF DRAWINGS AND CARTOONS BY REVOLUTIONARY ARTISTS WILL BE FEATURE AT NEW YORK RESCUE PARTY

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Original drawings of many of the cartoons that have appeared in the Workers Monthly and The DAILY WORKER and also a number of original drawings by revolutionary artists that have never been published, will be on exhibition at The DAILY WORKER rescue party this Friday evening at 66 East 4th Street, Manhattan Lyceum, New York, and will be auctioned off to the highest bidders for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER.

This collection includes some of the most powerful cartoons ever published, works of art that will be handed down to posterity as mementos of the struggles of today. It will be worth the price of admission merely to see them.

Besides the auction of cartoons and drawings, a first class musical program and entertainment will be given, including the famous "Jap anese Sword Dance," and the evening will conclude with a grand ball. Make note of place and date: Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street, New York tonight, Friday, Nov. 20.

How Andre Sabatier Died During Strike Against French Wars

PARIS, (IRA)—By Moiz Daring the general strike against the Moroccan and Syrian wars, the worker André Sabatier in Suresnes near Paris, was killed by the revolver shot of a factory engineer. The demonstration which ended with the murdering of a worker, a brave revolutionary, took place in the following way according to statements of eye witnesses.

At two o'clock in the afternoon a group of workers marched thru Suresnes in order to participate in a meeting in Puteau. When they came to the Radio Electric factory where the workers did not strike, they called down with the war! Join the strike!

Immediately the police interfered and dispersed the demonstrators. Later on another group of 30 workers came to the building and appealed to the scabs to give up worktoe. The workers were just going away when a man in uniform, without any reason directed the factory hose against the workers, indignant at the unexpected brutality, some workers approached the gate of the factory in order to call to the uniformed man to stop immediately.

Suddenly a stout was heard and with bleeding head, the worker Sabatier fell to the pavetal. His comrades, his mother and sister who were at hiside, wanted to help him up but they were prevented by the base that was directed against them. The infuriated workers shouted "Stop the water! One of us is lying here dead. He has been shot!"

The water was only stopped after the demonstrators began to throw stones against the factory. The engineer who had fired the shot, was calmly to a police-man "I have only acted in self-defence."

The workers went away furious, as a policeman said "You can't make omelettes without breaking the eggs!" This was the memorial speech of French fascism for the still warm dead body of a murdered worker.

Australian Military Budget Increases

MELBOURNE, Australia.—(FP)—Nov. 19. — In the prowar year, 1913, the expenditure on naval and military defense in Australia was estimated at $14,880,000, and for 1925 the estimate is $22,000,000. For 1926, the estimate is slightly higher. In 1914, the Australian people were told that the war was a war to end war, but it has not ended war, nor has it led to a decrease in "defense" expenditure.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, dot the lunch) to your shop-mate.

DETROIT A. N. L. C. WILL HOLD PROTEST AGAINST TRIAL OF OSSIAN SWEET

DETROIT, Nov. 19.—A mass meeting protesting against the trial of Dr. Ossian H. Sweet and ten other members of the race will be held at Liberty Hall, Monday, Nov. 23, 1616 Russell street, Detroit, Mich., under the auspices of the American Negro Labor Congress.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman, national organizer of the congress, will speak.

The slogans raised by the American Negro Labor Congress for this meeting are: Against segregation! Against prejudiced juries! Against mob rule!

"Dr. Sweet and his co-defendants are on trial for the crime of defending their own homes against a brutal mob inflamed with race-prejudice," said Whiteman in referrence to the Sweet trial. "These eleven members of the race are victims of a system which tolerates and even furthers segregation and mob rule.

"Of the jurymen empanelled, only one was a Negro. This man was immediately dismissed. It never occurred to the court that Negroes should be allowed to sit on this jury.

"The American Negro Labor Congress is demanding the right of every man to live where he pleases, without discrimination as to race or color. We demand that Negroes be allowed to sit on juries, and that in cases where members of our own race are tried, the jury be composed of at least one-half of Negroes."

Admission to the meeting will be free.

Denies Guilt.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Ed. W.N. has both denied that he had sent telegrams to Charles Ponzi regarding Florida real estate. He said "I do not know the man, never have met him and am not interested in him. My only interest in southern real estate is in Kelsey City, Fla., bought some years ago."

Fascists Pass Tin Cup.

ROME, Nov. 19. The Genoa chamber of commerce has launched a plea for Genoese Italians to donate liberally to the government to help make the annual payment of the debt in America.

If you like Lee
Half as much as me
You're going to fix
--At the House of the Masses

You kin have your tea black,
Your gin have your tea green
If the reddest tea party
What's ever been seen
--At the House of the Masses

We'll has the worst speeches
To be got in the town,
But we'll use darn good grub
To choke it down
--At the House of the Masses

Tea — Grub — Tables — Chairs
Sawdust — Gossip — n'Everythin'
at the
HOUSE OF THE MASSES,
Gratiot at St. Aubin,
Detroit, Mich.
Friday Night, Nov. 20
at 8 o'clock
(Very exclusive—samovar very
worst families will be there)

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for Workers' Children

By Herminia Zur Mühlen.

Translation by Ida Dailes.

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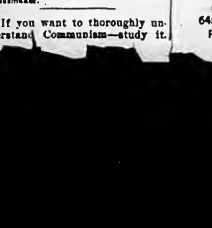
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GIRLS' DRESS.



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4701. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 2¾ yards of 40-inch material, if made with long sleeves. If with sleeve, cap and cuff 1⅞ yard is required. Price 12c.

5024 Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 2⅞ yards of 36 inch material with ⅜ yard of contrasting material for collar, revers facing and vestee. Price 12c.

5215. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size requires 1⅞ yard of 40 inch material with ¾ yard of contrasting for collar and cuffs. Price 12c.

HOW TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold by the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery if patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Be important if your pattern is

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 50 of the various stitches) all, all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Your Union Meeting

Third Friday, Nov. 20, 1925.

297	Bakers and Cont., 3420 W. Roosevelt.
9	Bookbinders, 175 W. Washington Blvd.
29	Broom Makers, 810 W. Harrison St.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington.
1	Carpenters, 175 W. Washington.
70	Carpenters, 3908 W. 26th St.
	Carpenters District Council, 12 E. Erie St.
2200	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
9	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
214	Electricians, 4141 W. Lake St.
770	Electricians, R. R., 5324 S. Halsted
566	Firemen and Enginemen, 5438 S. Halsted St.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
225	Mail Carriers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
61	Machinists, 112 S. Ashland Blvd.
113	Machinists, 4141 S. Ashland Blvd.
278	Painters, 2348 So. Kedzie Ave.
637	Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
863	Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.
1332	Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.
	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
612	Plumbers, 8251 S. Chicago Ave.
346	Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kalzer Bl.
378	Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kalzer Bl.
998	Railway Carmen, 8445 S. Ashland Ave.
128	Railway Clerks, 20 W. Randolph St.
679	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
1356	Railway Clerks, Ft. Dearborn Hotel.
4	Railway Clerks, 1336 E. 64th St.
719	Railroad Trainmen, 3349 North Ave.
198	Railroad Trainmen, 9170 Commercial Ave.
367	Sheet Metal Workers, Ashland and Van Buren.
	South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, 9124 Commercial Ave.
2	Stage Hands, 412 Capitol Bldg.
12	Store Maunters, 3626 Wallace St.
3	Teachers (Woman), Women's City Club Rooms, 4-30 p. m.
	Telegraphers (Com.) 312 S. Clark St.
484	Waitresses, 19 W. Adams Street, 3 P. M.
	Women's Union Label League 220 N. Ashland Blvd.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Put an copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL ..... Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE .....
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

Furriers for Russian Recognition

The Boston convention of the Furriers' Union, besides adopting the labor party resolution, took decisive action on many other questions affecting the American labor movement and the labor movement of the world. The resolution in favor of recognition of the Soviet Union is particularly noteworthy, coming, as it does, on the heels of the ignoble red baiting convention of the American Federation of Labor. For one thing it proves conclusively that Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, does not speak for organized labor in this country.

The resolution is a rebuke to the continuous truckling of the federation bureaucrats before the predatory interests of this country. The Greens, Wolls, Lewises and other labor lieutenants of the capitalist class follow the policy of the government, which is the open and avowed servant of the House of Morgan and Standard Oil. Their own policy in relation to Russia will change if ever the interests of their capitalist masters change. The reactionary officialdom have no interests separate and apart from the interests of the capitalist class.

Against this vile treachery the awakening rank and file of labor endeavors to drive forward the movement to a definite policy of standing upon its own feet, voicing its own demands, fighting its own battles, instead of defending the interests of the capitalist class, voicing its demands and fighting its battles. The Furriers' resolution on Russia indicates a breaking with the leadership of betrayal and a swing toward a policy in the interests of labor, instead of the defense of the interests of capitalism.

It also proves that the delegates to that convention, representing the rank and file, realize the fact that the Russian government is a government of the working class and that it is essential that the working class of the whole world struggle against the world wide conspiracies of the international brigands whose aim is to crush labor everywhere.

Other unions should follow this lead and launch within the unions a new drive for the recognition of Soviet Russia

Secretary Wilbur Next

Since the inauguration of the Harding regime in 1921 the cabinet members of the United States government have been a sorry lot. Teapot Dome and the department of justice scandals turned the light of publicity upon the venality of Fall, Denby, Roosevelt and Daugherty, driving these political satellites from office amidst nation wide execration. Their successors are not faring much better.

The wreck of the dirigible, Shenandoah, which was sent off a flying tour over state fairs last fall and resulted in the death of Commander Zachary Landsdowne and a number of his crew, is involving Denby's successor, Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, in a scandal that threatens to drive him from office.

Evidence has been presented to the court martial trying Col. William Mitchell, tool of the airplane manufacturers, for insubordination, to the effect that Wilbur sent an emissary to the widow of the commander of the Shenandoah who endeavored to intimidate her so that she would change her testimony branding the navy department as guilty of murder in trying to stage a political show for the farmers of the middle west.

Thus Wilbur, a Coolidge appointee, whose exemplary virtues were to erase the blemish placed upon the department by Denby, is exposed as an unscrupulous politician who is so low that he does not hesitate to take advantage of the wife of the dead commander in order to save the face of the Coolidge administration.

It is such acts as these that many times turn the attention of the workers toward the government. The first reaction to such low practices on the part of the government officials is to create a loathing of the individual. A closer examination into governmental affairs reveals the fact that individuals are part of a gigantic machine that exists only for the purpose of holding the working class in subjection to the capitalist class. While the contempt for the individual culprit is not effaced it extends to the government itself.

Parliament Ratifies Locarno

As we expected, the British parliament ratified the Locarno "security pacts." In every sense of the word they were "security" pacts for Britain. The new alignments growing out Locarno bring Germany under the influence of Britain. In the struggle against France and the United States this is a distinct advantage and, considering the composition of the British parliament the ratification was inevitable.

Most significant were the remarks of the British foreign secretary, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who engineered the Locarno conference, in relation to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Opening the debate after his motion for ratification Chamberlain perused MacDonald, saying that laborite had paved the way, "in preparing the European atmosphere, which made the accomplishment at Locarno possible." Thus, MacDonald, the pacifist laborite, is openly acclaimed by the imperialist conspirators who are creating new alignments in Europe, preparatory to the next world slaughter. When the next war bursts in all its fury upon the world we may find MacDonald bemoaning the passing of pacifism. But the damning fact cannot be effaced that it was MacDonald's leadership of the British laborites that blazed the path for Chamberlain and Baldwin and that his defense of empire while prime minister was more effective in protecting the interests of the imperialists, particularly in the colonies and semi-colonies, than even the avowed representatives of imperialism now in control of the tory government.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

The Italian Debt Settlement and the Struggle in Europe

By H. M. WICKS.

IN the kaleidoscopic swirl of events in international politics forces lying dormant come into play over night, smouldering antagonisms suddenly develop into acute crises. Happenings in one part of the world have immediate repercussions in other parts. The Italian debt settlement cannot be considered apart from these events. In fact, the recent events in Europe had much more to do with the soft terms of settlement granted Italy than the mere internal situation in Italy.

American finance capital penetrating ever more deeply into the economic life of Europe involves this country in all the contradictions and crises of the Old World. The ever-accelerated pace at which American capital is being exported has forced the administration at Washington to turn from the consideration of domestic affairs to foreign affairs. The most important senate committee today is the foreign relations committee of which Senator Borah is the chairman. Because Borah is the spokesman for that element in the republican party still defending the 1920 ideology of the group that elevated Harding to the presidency on a policy of isolation as opposed to the Wilson policy of active participation in European affairs such open resistance is met from the Borah group.

Resulting the political implications involved in the cancellation of portions of the European debts in order to clear the ground for more investments of finance capital, Borah tries to thwart the administration by insisting that all European obligations be met. Important concessions will have to be made to his group to avoid an open fight against the debt settlements in the coming session of congress. Concessions on the Coolidge-Mellon tax plan have already been made. Further concessions will be made in the form of accepting into the republican party councils the insurgent group of the middle west. Whether these concessions will be sufficient to pacify the opposition within the party is questionable.

Opposition Forming.

ALREADY opposition to the Italian debt settlement which amounts to a 75 per cent cancellation of the principal and interest of the debt is manifesting itself, not from the world statesmen, but first in the powerful publicity organs of industrialism in the middle west. That foremost spokesman of the harvester trust, the Chicago Tribune, asserts in an editorial of November 17, that the settlement of the Italian debt is a means of "making things easier for Mussolini." The high moral indignation expressed, as a cloak to conceal the economic interests involved, is typical of this organ. Says the Tribune:

"Congress shortly will be called upon to ratify the Italian debt settlement agreed upon in Washington a few days ago. The settlement throws three-fourths of the debt into the Atlantic Ocean (?). We give Italy sixty-two years to pay back a fourth of what she would owe with interest. Our debt commissioners looked into the question of Italy's ability to pay and said we should settle for 25 cents on the dollar because that was all we would ever get.

"The accounting may be correct, but we think congress had better go slow in giving its approval to the terms. Mussolini's behavior is not calculated to inspire our confidence. He is the government of his country. He has stifled the opposition in parliament by terror and assassination; he has suppressed every newspaper in Italy which has attacked him. He has tried to prevent the rest of the world from learning the truth about Italy. He now proposes to enact a law which will deprive Italians abroad of their citizenship and their property in Italy if they so much as murmur against Mussolini's regime."

Not one of these charges is new. Communists have emphasized the unspeakable depravity, the monstrous savagery, the brutal ferocity of the arrogant despot of Italy. No one should be deceived and imagine the Tribune, organ of the McCormick interests is an opponent of fascism. It rails at fascism in Italy only because the economic group it serves fears the revival of Italian industry will adversely affect American industry in the world market. At the same time it eulogizes fascism in the United States. It praised the fascist organization created by Charles G. Dawes as a strike-breaking agency. Its editorial comment reeks with fascist propaganda for the United States.

Communist Victims of Mussolini



FROM left to right Comrades Grieko, Terrachini and Peluso, imprisoned by Mussolini during latest outbreak of fascist violence. Cancellation of 75 per cent of the Italian debt paved the way for new Morgan loans to finance the bestial savagery of Mussolini's brigands against the working class of Italy. American taxpayers shoulder the burden of the 75 per cent cancellation by being forced to raise interest on the liberty loans that financed the original Italian loan

Can the industrialist group will endeavor to block the ratification of the agreement, it unquestionably will pass. On this question the line-up will be identical with the line-up on the world court issue. The democratic party, under the leadership of its eastern section, dominated by the house of Morgan, unquestionably will support the administration. The administration will try to avoid a conflict over this issue with Borah, not because the struggle will endanger the ratification of the settlement but because it will widen the breach between the groups in the republican party.

The Triumph of Morgan.

EVENTS transpiring in Europe and the rest of the world paved the way for the crisis in the republican party that changed it from a party of the industrialist group in this country to a party of finance capital in a period of five years. Coming into power in 1920, under the industrialist slogan of isolation from Europe, it has become the instrument for realizing the identical goal that the democratic party of Morgan was striving for. This was not due to treachery to the group that dominated it in 1920, but is to be explained upon the basis of the changing economic situation in the world.

In 1920, the republican party was the political expression of Standard Oil and the steel trust. The rapid ascendency of bank capital, which originally organized the steel trust, to a dominant position in that group, added to the power of Morgan. While that movement was transpiring with in the borders of the United States another factor was operating to involve Standard Oil in the European maelstrom. That was the world struggle for oil against the British trust, the Royal Dutch Shell, that had succeeded, thru stealthy persistence, in gaining control of most of the undeveloped fields in the whole world, in this titanic struggle Standard Oil became involved deeply in European entanglements. In the struggle against Britain for Mosul oil, the Standard Oil concern united with the French combine. The fate of France became closely bound up with the interests of Standard Oil. The National City Bank, dominated by Standard Oil, participated in the heavy export of capital to European nations that could be utilized in the struggle against the British oil combine. The investments of the Rockefeller banks followed the trail blazed in Europe by the Morgan bank combine. Thus, on foreign soil, was created a unity of interests between Standard Oil and the House of Morgan. The republican party, publicly a party forward Europe following the penetration of Standard Oil into the old world.

So the two groups that stood opposed on the political field of the United States in 1920 stand together on one policy and one aim in Europe today that is to secure domination of European governments so that their political power will keep pace with their rapidly developing economic influence. The increased political power in turn will aid them in new economic conquests.

Most Smash Barrier.

THE one barrier to world supremacy of American imperialism is Great Britain. And the British ruling class is fully aware of the American threat to its existence, so it strives with every means at its command to block the gigantic power of the U. S. A. This is the fundamental political question in the world today. In this struggle between the two groups other nations are mere pawns, much as they may strut upon the stage of history and translate the interests of one or the other great powers into their own immediate interests.

Far more than six years the struggle over oil has raged throughout the world; sometimes taking the form of diplomatic intrigue, again breaking out into warfare between two small nations being used as pawns in the game. The Turko-Greek war of 1921-22, the recent Greco-Bulgar outbreak, were part of this struggle. The conflict has reached the point where an impasse exists. To advance further the United States must smash British influence.

The Unequal Settlements.

THE position of the United States as banker of the world makes the question of debts and their settlement one of the means of increasing its power over its rivals.

The Italian and American commissions in the recent debt settlement declared that the basis of the settlement was an inventory of Italy's ability to pay. Yet the industrial life of Italy was at such a low ebb that a 75% cancellation on the total principal and interest was necessary to enable Italy to revive. The British settlement was based upon 24% cancellation. The United States proposed to Caillaux, finance minister of France, a settlement of the French debt upon a 40% cancellation, but Caillaux insisted upon a 60% reduction.

Why these unequal settlements?

To understand the real motive behind these settlement proposals we must consider the political events of Europe during the past few weeks. When, a few days after the Locarno conference, it became known that Britain had agreed to grant Germany a 20% share of Mosul oil, with the understanding that Germany was to enter the league and vote for a 25 year extension of the British mandate in Irak, the United States realized that it had to take strenuous measures to find its own interests in the oil regions of the Middle East. To resist his new hold of the British Royal Dutch Shell upon Mosul oil, the United States had to gain domination of strong European dictator nations.

The new political situation in Europe necessitated for the exceedingly liberal terms granted to Italy. While it was easy for Italy, after Locarno, to obtain a cancellation of three-fourths of her debt to this country, it is doubtful if Britain's debt were still unsettled whether she would now get even the 24% cancellation that she got before Locarno.

Had the facts of Locarno been realized during the sessions with the French mission at Washington it is probable that the United States would have granted her demand for a 60% cancellation. Now that new negotiations are to be opened, through a new mission, it is certain that strenuous efforts will be made to reach a satisfactory agreement, for the reason that France must be saved as an ally of the United States in the struggle against England. If France loses its campaign to crush the Syrian it means that the league mandate for that country will go to England. The control of Syria would tremendously increase the hold of Britain over the oil of Turkey and Persia, because Beirut is the natural terminal for a pipe line from the Mosul fields

The Danes Contradiction.

WHEN the United States refused the French proposals the object was to bankrupt France so that a Hawes plan could be imposed upon that country. Not, however, with the collaboration of England, as was the case of the Dawes plan in Germany, but for the benefit of American bank capital alone.

Incidentally the Dawes plan for Germany does not signify a harmonious relation between England and the United States. Comrade John Pepper, in discussing Anglo-American relations, wrote of the Dawes plan in the Communist International to prove that capitalism of capitalism was not the outstanding fact of the world situation. He said:

"It is a very mechanical conception of the Dawes plan to see cooperation only and forget to analyze the conflict which is inevitably brought about by the cooperation itself.

"What interest has America in the Dawes plan? America wants to export capital to Germany and has already invested hundreds of millions of dollars in Germany. Where? In German industry. And what is England's interest in the Dawes plan? England's main interest in the Dawes plan is to fetter Germany with annual payments and with increased taxation, so that German industry shall not be able to compete with British industry by means of low cost of prodoction and by cotting prices."

It is plain that the cooperation in the Dawes plan, for two separate and distinct reasons, cannot possibly benefit both the United States and Britain. With American finance capital penetrating German industrial and reviving them, British industry is bound to suffer. Therefore, at the first opportunity Britain, in its struggle against the United States, forced to maneuver to offset the new menace, growing out of one of the many efforts to stabilize Europe by allieving Germany against the United States in Mosul England gains one advantage. By promising, through diplomatic channels, the support of Germany against France another point is gained.

One thing stands out clearly in the close cooperation between England and Germany the apprehension made for the purpose of creating a military alliance in the world struggle that is impending

Sacrifice German Interest.

MANY people will consider the heavy investments of the American bankers in both Britain and Germany and contend that this government dare not fight against Britain for fear of losing those investments. But the temporary gains to be derived from continuing amicable relations with these two countries are far outweighed when the world situation is considered. Certainly it is infantile to imagine for a moment that Wall Street will risk its position of world supremacy in order to avoid a temporary loss of interest on investments.

From the viewpoint of the world struggle between England and America the two giants of world imperialism, special localized interests play secondary part.

Britain realizes it equally as well as the United States. The open alliance with Germany as the result of Locarno, the determination now becoming clear on the part of England to take advantage of the struggle in Syria as an excuse to strive to expel France from Asia Minor are threats to the United States that cannot be ignored. Britain's determination to secure complete control of Mosul oil is further emphasized by its concentration of air forces at Hinaidi, the world's greatest fighting air base. This will be the point from which attacks will be launched against Turkey in order to subdue that nation and drive it out of the Mosul fields.

Sir Harry Dobbs, high commissioner of the air forces, declares that he can launch 300 planes, carrying 1,500 bombs on each flight, against Turkey completely destroying Turkish homes and water wells, and routing its army.

Does any sane person doubt for a moment, in face of these alignments that the United States will not, at any debt, or all debts of the previous war, if necessary, in order to thwart the designs of Britain?

The imperialist bandits would have us believe that although alliances in the past have always led to war, the present alliances are for the purpose of promoting peace.

Germany sees in the present alignment with England a chance of regaining control of its former territories, with the assistance of the United States, through the defeat of Britain to obtain undisputed control of the Rhine and Ruhr; Italy has visions of grandeur through support of Wall Street.

The ramifications of these alliances will be depicted in volumes of historico-economic works. The one outstanding, overshadowing fact is the alignment for the next world slaughter.

The only force that can prevent it is communism in the rise of the workers and peasants of the imperialist nations and the colonies. The only force that can bring peace to the world is the Communist International striving to unite the exploited masses into a solid front against the imperialist conspirators.

But there is so much that must be destroyed by fire and blood before peace can be realized for the world.

Glenn Young's Guards Must Stand Trial for Stealing Automobile

EAST St. Louis, Ill., Nov. 19.—Otis Maynard, of Herrin, former member of the board of supervisors in Williamson county and Joe Tiberbach, constable of Herrin, both of whom were powers in the county when S. Glenn Young was making his klan raids, were indicted by a federal grand jury on two counts in connection with a stolen automobile, U. S. District Attorney W. O. Potter announced.

Eberhardt was known as the "bodyguard of S. Glenn Young." Maynard signed the bond for Young when the latter was arrested on a charge of impersonating a federal officer.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Great Britain, pond sterling, demand, 4.84 5-16, cable, 4.84 11-16; France, franc, 4.04, 4.04⅛; Belgium, franc, 4.54, 4.53⅝; Italy, lira, 3.93⅝, 3.93½; Sweden, krone, 26.73, 26.73; Norway, krone, 20.24, 20.36; Denmark, krone ,24.88, 24.90; Germany, marks (not quoted); Shanghai, taels, 78.37½.

Read—Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

After the Election---A Comparison

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK

NOW that the mayoralty election in New York City has ended, the campaign speeches have stopped, the capitalists newspapers can once again display the usual sex and murder scandals on the front page instead of the "debate" between James J. Walker, Frank D. Waterman and the Rev. Norman Thomas whether New York should have a Tammany, business or clean administration.

The above named, former candidates, can now go back to their respective occupations knowing that they have done their stunts and the people of New York have exercised their "democratic" prerogative and all is once again quiet. Frank D. Waterman has congratulated Jimmie Walker on his election and wished him the best of luck. The Rev. Norman Thomas, probably gave his blessing to the new administration that takes office January first.

Tammany is Satisfied.

James J. Walker, songwriter, jazz king, handshaker and eminsary extraordinary of Tammany Hall, the successful candidate can sit back comfortably and count the days passing until January first, when he will take over the office of mayor and give New York a good old fashioned Tammany administration, which the present mayor, John P. Hylan, did not do efficiently enough to suit those that control Tammany Hall.

Back to His Open Shop.

Frank D. Waterman, the republican candidate, multi-millionaire, open-shop fountain pen manufacturer, and one who was nominated by the republican party that desired to "honor" him, for his staunch devotion to that party, can sit down and give his full attention to his business of exploiting the workers in his factory at the average wage of eighteen dollars a week and in his spare moments in the cold winter nights, amuse himself clipping coupons.

A Socialist Sky Pilot.

The Rev. Norman Thomas, socialist, supporter of the league of nations, and colleague of the traitors of the working class the world over, can continue in a Christian way to delude the working class, giving them the impression that they can gain political power by the use of the present political structure, fooling them with nonsense of democracy, which is only a cloak for capitalist suppression.

Gitlow Goes to Jail.

Compare the present activities of the above mentioned candidates in the recent election with Ben Gitlow, who was the Communist nominee. Not even allowed to have his name on the ballot of sacred democracy, he is today in Sing Sing prison to complete a ten-year sentence of which he has already served over two years, for being a fighter for the working class.

The capitalist government under which Walker will administrate after January first, under which Waterman reaps enormous profits and exploits thousand of workers, and which Thomas hopes to reform by his christian socialism, today, puts Gitlow in jail for working to abolish the economic system that tolerates creatures such as the Walkers as their mayors, Watermans as their exploiters of the workers, and the Thomas' and his kind as misleader of the working class.

For being a Communist, Ben Gitlow is today in jail as is Mathias Rakosi in Hungary, Stanislav Ianzutsky in Poland and as are thousands of Communists all over the world, for the capitalists know that it is only the Communists who are a menace to their rule and exploitation of the workers.

Gitlow is today in the bastille of capitalism, but the day will come when his present jailers will answer to the revolution for their crimes.

What do you earn? What are conditions in your shop? How do you live? Write a story for The DAILY WORKER.

I. L. D. SECRETARIES

Please send in your orders for bundles of the LABOR DEFENDER, which will be off the press before the end of this month. We are applying for second class mailing rights. To secure this privilege we must be able to present the post-office officials with orders totalling the minimum number of copies which entitles a publication to second class mail.

Rush your order at once by wire or special delivery to the Business Manager, LABOR DEFENDER, 23 South Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill. Bundle rates are seven cents per copy.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

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SECTION ONE.

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NEED U. S. LOAN TO SAVE POLISH TERROR

FIGHT FOR THE MINERS' BEST INTEREST AND YOU'RE A 'RED' TO ANTHRACITE UNION BOSSES

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

ARTICLE VIII.

HAZLETON, Pa., Nov. 20.—Rough is the road that one travels in the anthracite who has had the epithet "radical" attached to him.

The distinction can be achieved in many ways but with no more certainly than by the method of insisting, if one is a mine committeeman, that the provisions of the agreement relating to pay for extra work be lived up to by the operators at all costs.

Once branded as a "radical" or "red," in the latest manner of describing undesirables, the miner, if not acutally denied any kind of a job, is forced to take the poorest places in the mine and has to move from one mine to another with the jobs becoming ever of shorter duration.

The tendency of most committeemen, in the face of the fierce opposition of the operator's representative

(Continued on page 3)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE Chicago Tribune carried a front page story last Thursday, informing the public that Mussolini addressed the chamber of deputies in Rome and informed that respectable body that it had no more to do but twiddle its thumbs and take a permanent holiday. The galleries applauded, we are told, and even the deputies upon whom the sentence of political death was pronounced, cheered the dictator to the echo. The story occupied almost a column, the reminder being taken up with a little bulletin in black face type, announcing that the House of Morgan had granted a $100,000,000 loan to Mussolini. This will enable Benito to put thru his latest edict, which completely disposes of whatever little was left of parliamentary government.

* * *

THIS is a dictatorship with a vengeance! The great majority of those who read the capitalist press may not understand why the millionaire-controlled government of the United States was so generous in its sentiment of the war debt with the Italian government while it haggled like a junk peddler with France. It is common knowledge that the financial situation in Italy was approaching debacle at the time Mussolini's representatives came to Washington. The alleged plot against the life of Mussolini was merely a dodge on the part of the fascisti to create popular sentiment in their favor until they succeeded in averting the crisis with the aid of American dollars. Needless to say there was no plot, but the action gave Mussolini the necessary excuse to deliver crushing blows to the opposition.

* * *

THE fascist dictatorship, with its futile program for the abolition of the class struggle under capitalism, a dictatorship of the few over the many, makes no pretense of showing respect for what our hypocritical scribblers call the "Anglo-Saxon ideal of government." Yet the very same press that offers apologetic bits over the rule of the workers and peasants in Russia spoke benignantly at Mussolini's bloody reign of terror. They may not like Mussolini's methods but they are

(Continued on page 5)

ANTHRACITE OPERATORS AGAIN REFUSE TO GIVE STRIKERS WAGE RAISE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Anthracite operators still refuse to grant the demands of the striking 152,000 miners of hard coal, say the operators. It was made apparent today that this is the sentiment of members of the policy committee of the anthracite operators' association, who held a secret meeting here at which the general strike situation was discussed. The session was presided over by Samuel D. Warriner, president of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company. All but a few members were present.

AMERICA SHOWS ITS FRIENDSHIP FOR CHINA; TWO DEAD, NINE HURT

PEKING, China, Nov. 20.—The American legation here today received a note from the Chinese foreign office protesting against the sinking near Hankow of junks laden with Chinese troops by the American steamer, Meiyen, and the killing of two soldiers and wounding nine others by the American naval guard aboard the vessel.

The junks were sunk by a backwash from the Meiyen, the note stated, after the steamer had ignored frantic signals from the Chinese calling upon her to stop. The naval guard then opened fire on the soldiery, it was added.

100 PER CENT STRIKE ASKED IN ANTHRACITE

Call Out Maintenance Men, Is Demand

(Special to The Daily Worker)

EDWARDSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 20. More than 300 striking anthracite miners gathered here today to hear speeches by B. K. Gebert, and Radwanski, editor of the Novy Mir.

The meeting was arranged under the auspices of Polish fraternal organizations in celebration of the Polish rebellion against the czar in 1905. Radwanski spoke of this rebellion and its significance in the Russian revolution.

B. K. Gebert, who has been working in the anthracite region in support of progressive, policies for the miners' strike, devoted his speech to the strike situation. Formulation of the demand for 100 per cent strike and the calling out of the maintenance men with the demand that there be no settlement without giving the workers the wage increase for which they are fighting, was given enthusiastic support by the striking miners present.

The Polish miners are responding to the policies of the Progressive Miners' Committee. Meetings have been held at a number of places and these are securing support which is growing daily among the striking miners.

Capitalist Covt. to Aid Strikebreakers with Bituminous Coal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—To aid in breaking the anthracite strike, by furnishing soft coal to the region which depends on anthracite, the interstate commerce commission today began an inquiry into the "reasonableness" of freight rates on bituminous and semi-bituminous coal from West Virginia, Virginia and western Pennsylvania into the north Atlantic region.

There has been no move on the part of the United Mine Workers' Union officials to meet this danger with a strike in the bituminous fields.

Representatives of the Pennsylvania operators appeared to protest against lowering rates from West Virginia mines to a point where operators in West Virginia would be able to undersell the Pennsylvania operators.

French Arsenal in Flames.

TOULON, France, Nov. 20.—The naval arsenal was on fire today. High wind caused fear that the flames might reach explosive magazines. Vigorous efforts were made by civilian and naval authorities to prevent a disaster.

AGED WIDOW WITH FIVE CHILDREN SENT TO JAIL FOR STEALING PALTRY SUM

BEDFORD, England, Nov. 20.—Dagmar Campion, aged fifty, the widowed mother of five children was arraigned in court here on charges of stealing goods valued at $3.25. It was her first offense but she was sentenced to a month's hard labor.

SILK STRIKERS INSIST UPON FULL DEMANDS

Mill Owners Threaten to Move Mills

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NORTH BERGEN, N. J., Nov. 20.—Owners of the Hillcrest Silk Mills announce that they intend to move their mills to North Carolina because of failure to beat the strikers into acceptance of the multiple loom system. A strike has been going on for a month, with the workers standing firmly against the proposed introduction of the three- and four-loom system. The threat to move is an old hoax that is always used in silk strikes, following the example of the Patterson silk mill owners who always threaten to move when they cannot beat the strikers. But the Patterson mills are still where they were.

The gesture is made in order to affect the petty bourgeois, such as shopkeepers, professionals, local beggers, and others on the side of the mill owners.

Priest Horns In.

Leonard Burgetti, a priest of the Roman catholic church of our Lady of Liberta, called a conference of the owners and the strike leaders to try to befuddle the workers into accepting the bosses terms. Albert Weisbord, leader of the strike, who has been arrested twice in the struggle on charges of "disorderly conduct" and 15 out on bail while the jail sentences imposed upon him are appealed to higher courts, was the chief spokesman for the strikers at the conference called by the priest.

The priest, while defending the interests of the manufacturers, tried to cloak his real mission by telling the strike leaders that many of the strikers were suffering and for that reason he intervened to end the strike. This is a typical jesuit attempt to endeavor to create dissension in the ranks of the workers, some of whom are still under the illusions of religious superstition.

They should tell this priest that the question of conditions in the mills, hours and wages of the workers are something entirely aside from his specialty and that he should confine himself to his business and leave the strikers settle their own affairs with the bosses.

Won't Yield to Bosses.

The employers offered $35 per week for men on the basis of individual contracts but insisted upon the multiple loom system. The proposals were presented to a mass meeting of the strikers yesterday and they unanimously refused to consider it, accepting it by an overwhelming vote. When the rejection was reported, the owners said they would deal no further with the strikers and would remove the mills.

These threats to move mills, and their occasional actual removal, are possible because of the unorganized condition of the textile industry. Where organized at all the unions are merely of a local character and there has not yet been created an organization capable of uniting the strength of organization. The challenge of removals can be met in but one manner—the amalgamation of the scattered unions into one body, forming the basis for a powerful drive to unionize the whole textile industry of this country.

Ukrainian Student "Disappears" After Beating by Police

WARSAW, (U. R. A.), Nov. 20.—There is as yet no news of a Ukrainian student, Vasili Kostinka, recently arrested by the Lvov secret police. Kostinka's disappearance evoked a great sensation in the circles of the Lvov barristers, who questioned the ministry of justice about the unheard of thrashing of Kostinka at a Lvov police station. He was beaten on his boels so strongly that for several weeks he was unable to walk.

ELEVEN DAYS ENDS I. W. W. CONVENTION

Few Delegates Enact New Measures

The 17th general convention of the Industrial Workers of the World closed yesterday, according to statements given out at the headquarters.

The convention began on Nov. 9, and has lasted eleven days. It began with twelve delegates, assented one, Warren Lamson of the small industrial unions, seated another, Carl Schultes of the Marine Transport Workers, and ended in almost record time for an I. W. W. convention. Last year's convention lasted three weeks.

Sliding Scale Goes Thru.

Among the various actions of the convention the most progressive was the adoption of the "sliding scale" allowing industrial unions to set their initiations and dues within certain limits, to conform with the conditions of the industry and circumstances, also the removal of the clause limiting officials' tenure of office to one year. All this goes to referendum of the members, but only a small per centage ever votes.

The convention refused to send delegates to any international of unions, since it considers the I. W. W. an international in opposition to all others and instructed the incoming general executive board to call a conference of all "industrialists" and foreign sections of the I. W. W. to integrate it internationally. The convention, however, reaffirmed the action of the 1922 convention which will never obeyed, instructing the officials to begin and maintain friendly correspondence with all international labor bodies.

A "Friendly" Spirit.

Mainoff, one of the anarchistic delegates who made this motion, held that the Berlin anarchist international was "close to the I. W. W." in spite of the Berlin group having attacked the I. W. W. and endorsed the Amsterdam program split as an affiliated section. Just how "friendly correspondence" is to be maintained with a group that is splitting the I. W. W. was not explained.

Counterfeiters at Work.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 20.—A gang of international counterfeiters have been found in Bulgaria with plates for counterfeiting 5,000 leva Bulgarian notes and 4700 United States gold certificates. In the gang that was arrested, five of them were employed in the state printing establishment.

CHICAGO I. L. D. TO STAGE BIG MEETING DEC. 5

Holly, Minor and Mann to be Speakers

Local Chicago International Labor Defense has called a mass meeting for Friday, December 4, at the West Side Auditorium, corner Racine and Taylor Sts., to protest against the imprisonment of Anita Whitney, of California, and Ben Gitlow of New York, convicted under the state criminal syndicalism laws. Speakers will be Wm. H. Holly, Robert Minor and Fred Mann. All labor organizations are being asked to participate.

Anita Whitney was convicted under the California criminal syndicalism law for a speech delivered in 1920. Her appeal carried to the United States supreme court, was recently denied, one court refusing jurisdiction.

Benjamin Gitlow was indicted with a number of others in 1919 for his connection with the left wing of the socialist party. Tried and convicted in 1920, he spent over two years in prison while his appeal was pending before he was admitted to bail. In July, 1925, the supreme court finally denied his appeal and sustained the constitutionality of the New York criminal anarchy law, Justices Holmes and Brandeis dissenting.

On November 19 Gitlow returned to Sing Sing. Unless his release is forced by mass protests, he will have to serve the balance of his sentence—from five to ten years.

NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE ARRANGES DEMONSTRATION TO PROTEST GITLOW IMPRISONMENT

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—A protest demonstration against the imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow is being arranged by the International Labor Defense, New York section on Tuesday, November 24, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th street, at 8 p. m.

Comrade Gitlow was sentenced to a term of from 5 to 10 years for a violation of the New York criminal syndicalist law in the court of Judge Weeks in New York City, January, 1920. This verdict was later upheld by state supreme court and finally by the United States supreme court. He was first released after 27 months behind bars and must now serve the unexpired portion of his term.

The International Labor Defense is conducting a campaign for the release of Comrade Gitlow. A resolution is now being sent out to all unions in New York City for their adoption, by the International Labor Defense, showing up the nature of the persecution and calling for his immediate release.

The International Labor Defense has called upon all workers' organizations to join in this protest meeting.

Remember, November 24, at Webster Hall!

Come out and protest!

DEMONSTRATION TURNS INTO A CELEBRATION

N. Y. Workers Sing at Horthy Defeat

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 20.—Yesterday morning the largest group hitherto gathered for the purpose of demonstrating against the court martialing of Comrade Rakosi and the other Hungarian comrades by the American-owned Horthy government, met to march upon the Hungarian consulate in New York City, prepared to picket with appropriate slogans and demand the release of our comrades.

Just a few moments before the demonstration was to have begun, Comrade Rose Baron, secretary of the International Labor Defense, New York section, received the following cable:

"BERLIN, Germany. After two days proceeding, court martial declared itself incompetent. World protest of workmen triumphed."

Comrade Baron called together the demonstrants who packed the hall and stood outside the doors eagerly waiting for instructions to proceed. There were some older workers but most of them were young men and women of the ages of twenty-two and thirty, who had sacrificed their day's work to picket the Hungarian consulate.

She read them the cable, whereupon the crowd broke into song. It was the "Internationale," and expressed their own feeling of triumph that their previous demonstrations, and the demonstrations of workers thru all other countries had helped to save the lives of their comrades.

The demonstrants disbanded after pledging themselves to stand ready at any moment—a standing army, they called themselves—to leave their work benches and their shops at the call of the International Labor Defense to demonstrate against the white terror in whichever country it might manifest itself.

BRITISH TRIAL OF COMMUNISTS DRAWS WORKERS

Scotland Yard Steals Defendants' Mail

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The trial of the twelve arrested members of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League of Great Britain is attracting great attention at "Old Bailey" here.

Elect Spectator.

As the court opened one of the spectators remarked, "This trial is a farce, any way." Scotland Yard detectives are very much in evidence at the trial and the spectator who dared to criticize the class character of the justice administered in English courts was promptly ejected.

The attorney for the crown, Sir Douglas M. Hogg, is seeking to prove that the accused "leaders in Britain of an organization calling itself the Communist Party" were trying to "overthrow the British government by compelling civil war, for which reason they made special efforts to persuade the army and navy to renounce their oaths of allegiance to the crown".

Attack Communists.

In his speech the attorney for the crown attacked the Communists saying:

"You may persuade people to change to a different form of government or society. If you succeed in persuading the majority of the electors, you will achieve your end. What you may not do is to attempt to stir up your fellow citizens, whom you know you can not persuade in sufficient numbers forcibly to overthrow the rule of the majority and the government as by law established.

"You have a perfect right to say that property ought to be abolished or the prime minister turned out of office. But you have not right to say to people, 'Steal your neighbor's property' or 'Murder the prime minister'."

He then read statement after state-

(Continued on page 2)

RED INTERNATIONAL CALLS ON ITS SECTIONS TO AID CHINESE AND JAPANESE TRADE UNIONISTS

MOSCOW.—(By Mail.)—Upon the return of the Red International of Labor Union's delegation from China and Japan and learning of the progress that has been made by the Chinese and Japanese workers towards organization on the industrial field and having heard of the persecutions which the workers of these two nations are subjected to, the Red International of Labor Unions calls on all its section in the following declaration to take up the matter of direct connections with these unions and aid them in their fight:

"The delegation of the Red International of Labor Unions recently returned from China and Japan, and the Central Council of Soviet Unions referred in their report to the considerable growth and the political maturity of the Chinese trade union movement which is completely at one with the Red International of Labor Unions. At the same time the delegation put us into possession of a number of facts which convince us that the imperialists and a certain section of the Chinese bourgeoisie are striving to suppress the growing workers' movement in the country.

Make Connections.

"The Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions is of the opinion that the direct connection established between the Soviet Unions and those of China is a great step forwards on the way to winning

(Continued on page 3)

Coolidge Says American People Sorry for Queen; Does Not Speak for Us

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. President Coolidge today sent the following expression of regret over the serious illness of Queen Alexandra of England, to King George.

"I learn with deepest regret of the critical illness of your majesty's beloved mother, Queen Alexandra and hasten to express the fervent hope, in which the people of the United States wholeheartedly share, that your majesty's anxiety may soon be relieved by her complete recovery."

HEAD OF POLISH DIET TRIES TO FORM CABINET

Financial Crisis Forces Government Failure

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, Poland, Nov. 20.—Following the failure of the foreign minister, M. Skrzynski, to form a cabinet, Maciej Rataj, president of the diet has been called upon to form a cabinet, following the resignation of the Grabski cabinet.

It is declared that only a Wall Street loan can save Poland.

Unable To Solve Crisis.

The inability of the Grabski government of Poland to solve the financial crisis which has forced the Polish mark to fall to unprecedented low levels and has forced a number of the largest banks of Poland to the wall caused the cabinet to reckon. The inability of the Grabski government to cope with the financial situation was recognized a month ago when the Grabski government promised to remain in power awaiting the ending of the Locarno peace pact and the negotiation of some agreement between the allied powers, by which they hoped would stabilize their currency.

The problem that confronts the present head of the diet will be one of choosing a cabinet not out of a majority party in the diet, as there are to separate parties in the diet, but choosing a coalition cabinet that will be able to represent the dominant

(Continued on page 2)

BRITISH RAILROADERS MAY MAKE MUSSOLINI WALK OR STAY HOME

LONDON, Nov. 20.—British trade unionists are likely to give Mussolini a warm reception if he persists in visiting England to sign the Locarno treaties, as he is scheduled to do.

John Bromley, secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen declares that the railroad workers are quite likely to refuse to move Benito and his fascist cohorts, if they come.

"Our union," says Bromley, "has not yet considered the matter, but it would not surprise me if some of our members refused to work on a train carrying this dictator. If the volume of murmurings increases our executive committee may have to consider the question officially."

LEFT WINGERS OF THE I.L.G.W. TO AID GITLOW

All Prisoners Pledged Help of Victors

Triumphant left wingers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union have not forgotten the persecution of class war prisoners in their joy at the victory over the reaction of the leaders of the union.

At the recent banquet of I. L. G. W members in Chicago, attended by well over 200, gone in the middle-aged and moved, that those in charge of the banquet should draft a resolution demanding the release of Ben Gitlow and all other prisoners of the class war. This was done and a pledge of solution, pledging the support of the garment workers to all imprisoned fighters and the carrying on of the struggle to abolish capitalist society was passed unanimously.

The banquet was held to celebrate the election of left wing delegates to the coming Philadelphia convention of the I. L. G. W. Many left wing leaders spoke, and the applause for the victory lasted for ten minutes. The victory of the policy of class struggle over the policy of class collaboration.

Greetings from the Freiheit, The DAILY WORKER and the Trade Union Educational League were received with enthusiastic applause.

After Comrade Steinberg, manager of the Freiheit had spoken a rank and file moved to raise a collection in the audience for the Freiheit. About $100 was collected. The meeting was the most joyful gathering of Chicago's garment workers in many a day.

CHINA FORCES IMPERIALISTS TO SURRENDER

Meanwhile Feng Whips Chang Into Manchuria

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, Nov. 20.—What virtually amounts to unconditional tariff autonomy has been forced out of the Imperial powers by China, according to the interpretation of a plan accepted by a sub-committee of the committee on provisional measures of the customs conference. Two declarations are to be part of the treaty.

The first declaration is that the other powers recognize China's right to tariff autonomy and to agree to remove all restrictions contained in the existing treaties and agree to abide by the Chinese national tariff laws becoming effective on January 1, 1929. The second declaration is that of China, who agrees to abolish the internal tax on traffic in goods between provinces. This also is effective in 1929.

The foreign delegates were compelled to agree to the two proposals when the chief Chinese delegate threatened to resign and break up the conference.

It seems that Chang Tso-lin has agreed to remove his troops to Manchuria. General Feng is in control and the beaten troops of Chang are retreating from Shentung and southern Chili.

Building Trades Bosses to Resist Shorter Work Week and Wage Increase

At a one-day conference which the National Association of Building Trades Employers held in the Congress Hotel, the building trades employers from many of the largest cities in the United States met and discussed ways and means of resisting attempts of building trades workers to obtain an increase in wages.

At this gathering of employes, many of whom are bitter open-shoppers, a resolution was adopted in which it condemned the 40-hour week of 5 days and declared it would oppose all attempts on the part of the union workers to shorten the work-week.

The conference also adopted a resolution it which it urged that the contractors do all in their power to interest more of the American youth in taking up the building trades and laid plans by means of which they intend to create a surplus of skilled workers and in that manner smash the unions.

Most of the resolutions introduced to this convention of building trades employers was introduced by the open shop section of the employers in Chicago.

Red International Urges Support of Oriental Labor

(Continued from page one)

the Chinese proletariat for participation in the international movement of the world proletariat.

"The Executive Bureau requests all affiliated organizations to take up direct connections with the Chinese Trade Union Federation in Canton and to do everything possible to prepare the proletariat for an active campaign of support for the young Chinese trade union movement.

Japanese Workers Persecuted.

"In Japan the delegation was greeted with enthusiasm by all workers. And for this the Japanese workers were persecuted, hundreds were arrested and brutally beaten and submitted to the barbarity of the Japanese police. The aim of this was to prevent any fraternization between the trade unions of Russia and those of Japan. The Executive Bureau sends fraternal greetings to the Japanese workers and requests all affiliated organizations to protest against the insolent police regime in Japan.

"Long live the Chinese Trade Union Federation!

"Down with imperialism!

"Long live the Japanese proletariat!

"Down with the police regime of the Japanese capitalists!"

Four Coaldiggers Killed in Explosion

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Nov. 20.—Four miners were killed and one was entombed in a shaft mine of the Finley Coal company in an explosion in the mine. All the seven miners at work, two escaped without injuries. The explosion was caused by a spark touching off a gas pocket in the mine.

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MINNEAPOLIS CAPMAKERS' FOURTEEN-WEEK STRIKE AGAINST ALCO CAP COMPANY ENDS IN UNION VICTORY

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 20.—The fourteen-week strike at the Alco Cap company has ended in a victory for the striking capmakers. All capmakers are returning to work under union conditions.

The Crown of England's King



By Deni, Moscow Pravda.

Trying to hold 12 Communists in prison.

SHENANDOAH COURT OF INQUIRY WHITEWASHES SECRETARY OF NAVY WILBUR'S TOOL, CAPTAIN FOLEY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Shenandoah board of inquiry has officially exonerated Captain Paul Foley and will not investigate the charge made by the widow of the late commander of the dirigible, Zachary Lansdowne. This action of the board in exonerating its judge advocate and refusing to investigate the charge is an attempt on the part of the court to hide the fact that Secretary of the Navy Wilbur played in the whitewashing investigation of the disaster.

Mrs. Margaret Lansdowne, the widow of the commander who lost his life in the wreck, showed that the trip of the Shenandoah was ordered over the protest of her husband and that Secretary of the Navy Wilbur did all he could to hide the fact that this trip was nothing more than a political stunt on the part of the naval authorities.

With the refusal of the court to investigate the disaster and with its exoneration of Foley, one of the pliers of the court-martial of Col. William Mitchell, tool of the airplane interests in the United States, which threatened to give the American workers a peep behind the curtains in the navy department and see how the navy heads sacrificed hundreds of young men in order to gratify their political ambitions and to create militarist advertising, has been covered up. The American workers have been denied the privilege of finding out why Wilbur was so insistent that the widow testify before the board of inquiry, according to the wishes of the navy department.

In the exoneration of Captain Foley, the board disclosed how the navy and military authorities have been able to cover up and whitewash many indictments by stating that the judge advocate of a board of inquiry has the right to question any witness to see if the testimony is "germane" to the issue involved.

Workers Interested in British Trial of Twelve Communists

(Continued from page 1)

ment prepared by the government to prove that the Communists were being financed by Moscow and that their intention was the creation of a state of civil war in England and that this was all being done in "accordance with teachings of Lenin."

Dicks Jailer Letters.

It developed at the trial in the Old Bailey that Scotland Yard has been pilfering the letters being sent to the Communist Party and the arrested defendants. The Scotland Yard detective testifying attempted to hide the part that the Yard's detectives had played in opening the letters and pilfering them, claiming that it was the postal authorities and not Scotland Yard.

Quashes Fascist Case.

The class character of English justice can be easily seen from the method in which the four national fascists who had stolen a van loaded with conservative London Daily Heralds had destroyed the papers, admitted their guilt and three of them were released by the court on "good behavior" and one was sent to prison for a short period when he was unable to pay a fine of twenty pounds sterling imposed for carrying a revolver. The case was abandoned and the same prosecutor who is now so insistent on sending the Communists to jail, was the one who was instrumental in quashing the case against the anti-labor fascisti.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

CARPENTERS 62 BEGINS BATTLE FOR CONDITIONS

Demands 5-Day Week and $1.75 an Hour

Chicago carpenters are preparing for an earnest effort to reduce the hours and raise the pay time of the biggest locals, No 62, with 2,000 members. Thursday night formulated its policy for the new agreement which must be put forth when the old contract expires in June.

And the terms were these: That the union demand of the bosses a raise from $1.75 cents an hour to $1.75 an hour; and that the 44-hour week be reduced to 40 hours on the basis of a five-day week

Lost Time and Tools.

In addition, the local formed demands that the bosses pay for traveling time on long distance jobs to suburban towns, and that the bosses be held responsible for tools left on jobs and provide a safe place for them or pay fifty per cent of the loss when stolen.

The meeting was enthusiastic and in a progressive mood all thru. The sentiment for putting up a fight for these demands results from last summer's struggle by the progressive groups against the compromise and pussy footing policy of Dobson for a policy of class struggle for better conditions.

Goes to Other Locals.

Several visitors were present from other locals, among others John Fitzmas, the vice president of the District Council. The proposals adopted by Local 62, will now undoubtedly be taken up in the other locals, 1st, 166, No. 1, 59 and others, for discussion and action.

All proposals will be given to the arbitration board of the district council, which will be largely guided by the action of the locals in its negotiations with the bosses.

The meeting was unanimous in making these demands. Brother Lee Green voicing the sentiment of the membership when he said that in outside places such as Hammond, Whiting and St. Louis, the bosses were paying $12 a day, while Chicago carpenters had been getting only $11.

Wants United Fight.

Green held that the Carpenters' Union had got the eight-hour day when it was only a quarter us strong as at present, that a reduction of the working hours was the biggest aid to solve the unemployment problem. He insisted that victory would be certain if [illegible] building trades unions, the plumbers, steamfitters, electricians, painters and so on, would unite on a program of fighting for the mutual benefit of all, not going it alone.

PERUVIAN LABOR WINS STRIKE TO OUST FASCISTI

Threat of General Strike Did Work

By OCTAVIO VARGA MONTJOY

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 1.—(By Mail)—The last month has seen a number of incidents in the Peruvian labor movement which will interest the readers of The DAILY WORKER.

In Lima are several textile factories employing many thousands of weavers. One day the owner of one of the factories, imported 60 Italian fascisti to work in his mill, with the definite purpose of using them to destroy the organization of the workers.

You Come—We Go!

The day the fascists came to work, all the Peruvian workers struck. The boss had paid the passage money for the fascists from Italy, also an advance on wages. So to keep from having this total loss the boss refused to discharge the scabby fascists.

The whole group of trade unions of the city protested, declaring that if the fascists were not sent back to Italy, all Lima workers would join the strike. This caused the minister of labor to intervene, who decreed that the boss send the fascists back to Italy and pay a fine of $500 to the Textile Union. The fine was paid, the fascists fired and the strike was won.

Persecution.

In Huacho there has been some persecution of the workers because they staged a big demonstration against the law which conscripts all Peruvians to work several days for the government. Comrade Pizarro was beaten with whips by an army officer, Sergeant-Major Orville.

The Peruvian poet Jose Santos Chocano, whose is as great a prostitute as he is a poet and utterly reactionary, picked a quarrel with Edwin Elmore because the latter upheld the ideas of Lenin and Mariategui. This poet is a bitter enemy of the working class and Communism.

Need Wall Street Gold to Save Rule of Terror in Poland

(Continued from page 1)

tate system in Polish society, the landlord class.

Need Foreign Assistance.

Regardless of whether they are able to form a cabinet or not, declares the Moscow Pravda in commenting on the financial situation of Poland, the present Polish crisis cannot be solved by parliamentary combinations, because the numerous political parties make a majority vote impossible. The only hope that Poland has rests on the possibility of obtaining a loan from the United States.

Pilsudski Dictatorship.

Regarding the threatened attempt of General Pilsudski, the same issue of the Pravda shows that it will be impossible for this general to accomplish his end as he has not the confidence of the conservative Polish parties. In order to accomplish his ends, the Pravda further asserts he must have the backing of the army and especially the officers of the army, and this is impossible as the majority of the generals of the army are Austrians and supporters of the conservative Polish political parties.

France Wants Terms Similar to those Given in Italian Settlement

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The Painleve government has instructed Ambassador Daeschner in Washington to sound out the American government as to its readiness to settle the French debt upon a basis similar to the Italian settlement, it was reported here today.

Pershing Gets Help.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—At the request of Gen. John J. Pershing, seven army officers were detailed by President Coolidge today to proceed to South America for duty in the work of arbitrating the Tacna-Arica boundary dispute between Peru and Chile.

Resent British War Film.

DUBLIN, Nov. 20.—Two policeman were shot and a movie theater wrecked by a bomb following a riot starting over the attempt of the theater management to exhibit a British war film entitled, "Ypres."

Afloat Without Food.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Three men who had drifted five days without food in a small boat were picked up at sea today by the collier Isaac T. Mansfield from Portland, Me., to Norfolk, Va.

South Side Dance Tonight

A turkey will be given away free at the Brunch No. 3 Young Workers League Thanksgiving Dance tonight at 8 p. m. at the South Side Community House, 3201 So. Wabash Ave. A good time is assured to all.

Tidal Waves Sweep Town.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 20.—The costal town of Zihuanejo which was swept by a tidal wave last night, did not suffer any loss of life, it was officially announced today.

Attempt to Whitewash Some False "Friends" of "The Amalgamated"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, more than at any time in the past, it is absolutely necessary that the rank and file of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union of America take an accounting and find out just where it is at. An administration that resorts to deliberate misrepresentation in order to secure its ends, needs careful watching. It is intended here to comment only on several paragraphs appearing in the report of the settlement of the strike against the International Tailoring Co. and the J. L. Taylor & Co., that appeared in the union's official organ, The Advance, on Friday, Nov. 13th.

You Come—We Go!

Strike settlements, like many other occasions for jubilation, are attended with an untold amount of "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours," among the officials of labor. The ending of this 19-weeks' struggle was no exception. In fact, it was carried to ridiculous and deliberately misleading extremes that should receive the quick and just rebuke of the union's membership.

Instead of using the enthusiasm, incident upon the ending of the strike, to build for bigger victories in the future, the officials used it to hide the real terms of the settlement and thus undermine the morale of the union.

* * * * *

Thus, The Advance, after stating that the strikers in New York City and Chicago received the active support of the union's organizations in Rochester, Cleveland and other centers, this is tacked on:

"The Chicago Federation of Labor, and the Tri-Cities Organized Labor Movement also came nobly to our support and rendered invaluable aid."

And in another place:

"In the Chicago Federation of Labor circles the news of the outcome of our strike against the International has been received as a victory for the entire labor movement. It was pointed out that the Amalgamated has definitely established the validity of the antisubjunction law in Illinois, with this strike."

* * * * *

If by "the Chicago Federation of Labor" and the "Tri-Cities Organized Labor Movement" is meant the membership of labor in these two centers, then the report is approximately correct. It was the militancy of the membership that forced the Chicago Federation of Labor at first into a sympathetic stand on the side of "The Amalgamated." But the report in The Advance is not intended as a tribute to those who made the fight in the Chicago Federation of Labor. It is a clumsy attempt to cover up the treason of the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor, especially of President John Fitzpatrick and Secretary Edward N. Nockels, to the 35,000 members of "The Amalgamated," in meekly acquiescing in the demand of President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, that "The Amalgamated" be considered in this struggle as "a dual and seceding organization"; that the strike-breaking United Garment Workers of America, that was pouring scabs into the struck plants, be considered the regular and recognized organization. The fight that was made in the Chicago Federation of Labor had to be made against the officialdom, especially against Fitzpatrick, who declared, in the meeting of Sunday, August 2nd, when the strike was in a crucial stage:

"We will continue to obey the orders of the American Federation of Labor and to follow its policy no matter where that policy may lead us."

* * * * *

The policy of the A. F. of L., in this strike, resulted in the use of an organization without any membership—the United Garment Workers of America—as a strike-breaking outfit, and Fitzpatrick's acquiescence in that policy, tended to draw the Chicago Federation of Labor into the same scabbing role. This was only obviated by the settlement of the strike that eliminates the United Garment Workers as an anti-working class influence in New York City and Chicago.

The fight for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, as the recognized union in the men's clothing industry, will go on. It will be made, with other struggles, by those members whose arguments the officials seek to silence with guns and blackjacks.

These officials of "The Amalgamated," who belly-crawl before those who refuse to make the fight inside the A. F. of L., thus expose themselves as hostile to the best interests of the union. Let the membership understand this and then act accordingly.

AUSTRIAN YOUNG WORKERS DELEGATES LEAVE RUSSIA AFTER ONE MONTH'S STAY

LENINGRAD, (Tass): (By Mail)—The delegation of Austrian young workers having left here for Vienna has issued a long declaration saying that it has been for about one month in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and visited factories, workshops, schools, "houses of rest for workers," "houses for children," clubs and prisons. After a detailed investigation, the delegation came to the unanimous conclusion that the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is a real proletarian state where the laboring masses keep power firmly in their own hands.

The delegation further remarked: "We, young workmen from the reactionary and capitalistic Austria, were surprised at the great social achievements in your country protecting interests of the working class.

"Proletarians of other countries must know that the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is a rampart of the working class of the whole world. After our visit, we feel it as our duty to declare to all workers of the world: 'Extend your brotherly hands to the proletarians of the the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.'"

Read—Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

Red International Sends Greetings to Shanghai Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 20. The Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions has sent the following telegram to the Shanghai Trade Union Council:

"The Executive Committee of the Red International Labor Union welcomes the recommencement of the activity of the Shanghai Trade Union Council. Its struggle against world imperialism is one of the most heroic pages in the history of the international proletariat. The Chinese proletariat is faced with a long and difficult struggle against foreign imperialism and against the national counter-revolution. We are however, convinced that the final victory will be won by the working class of your country. The greetings of the revolutionary workers of all countries to the heroic proletariat of Shanghai!"

CHICAGO LABOR TO HEAR COAL MINERS' STORY

Hold Mass Meeting at Northwest Hall

Instead of the abort struggle that was expected, it now appears that the anthracite strike will develop into a long and very bitter struggle. At the beginning of the strike, it was believed by all, including the striking miners, that the strike was just a temporary stoppage of work to permit the operators to get rid of the large stocks of coal the miners had dug.

Open Mines.

However, with the signal given by the Wall Street Journal to begin opening the mines, instead of the peaceful wait, it now appears that the miners will be drawn into direct struggles. The demand to take the maintenance men out of the mines is spreading among the men, and the reactionary officials are becoming uneasy about it.

The anthracite fields have been 100 per cent organized for some time and this is a menace to the operators, who see the growing militancy of the miners and fear that the officials of the union, who are friendly to the operators will be removed and real militant leaders will be put in their place. The coal operators know that with the men so well organized, they cannot lower the standard of living of the miners and are therefore attempting to destroy the morale of the strikers and make them leave the union.

Tochey to Speak.

Pat H. Tochey, youthful leader of the striking miners, who will speak Tuesday Nov. 24, at Northwest Hall corner North and Western Aves., 8 p. m., will tell us of these struggles of the miners. Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee who together with Tochey, served prison sentence for their activities in the strike, will also speak.

Wm. F. Dunne, whose articles are now appearing in The DAILY WORKER on the conditions in the anthracite zone will give first hand information of the struggle of the miners. He is coming straight from the strike zone with fresh news of the struggle.

The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Progressive Miners' Committee. Admission is free.

Court Martial Fails to Force Retraction of Coercion Charge

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. The attempts of the judge advocate in the court-martial of Col. William Mitchell to force Mrs. Zachary Lansdowne, widow of the late commander of the Shenandoah, to change her testimony as to the attempts made by Col. Mitchell to induce her to testify falsely before the board that carried on the whitewash investigation of the Shenandoah disaster, failed.

Instead of retracting her statement that Foley had tried to influence her she showed that he had called at her home a number of times in an attempt to force her to change her opinions. The judge advocate unable to shake her in her evidence, tried to confuse her by asking her what the chief of police had told her in regard to her right to visit and to a preliminary examination and the like. She replied that she had no right to visit and no preliminary examination and that she was merely within the rules of police in doing so.

Mrs. Lansdowne brought out the fact that the Shenandoah flight was for the purpose of advertising and was a political stunt on the part of the naval authorities.

Rail Union's Eastern Conference for Return to War-Time Standard

CLEVELAND, Nov. 19. The plan for a wage increase recently adopted by western and southern associations of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Order of Railway Conductors has been adopted by the general chairmen of the eastern associations in joint session here.

The plan will be referred to the membership of the two organizations and if approved will be submitted to the railroads.

St. Lawrence Project Under Way.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. Nov. 20.—Illinois has completed negotiations that will open the final link of the proposed Great Lakes to the gulf waterway, when Leslie Small, director of the department of purchases and contracts has announced the state's decision to let contracts to Illinois river projects opening a pathway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river.

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VOICE DEMAND O F FILIPINOS FOR FREEDOM

Want No "Moderation" of Imperialist Rule

Not to negotiate for a "moderation" of American imperialist rule in the Philippine Islands, but to voice the demand of the Filipino people for immediate and complete independence—that is the purpose for which Senator Sergio Osmena and the other members of the Filipino Independence mission now in Washington, were sent to this country.

This fact was made public yesterday by the All America Anti-Imperialist League, whose sections in Latin-America and the United States are sending full support to the Philippine National Liberation movement. The league calls attention to official declarations of the Philippine nationalist party and the Philippine legislature as well, adopted at the time when the mission was elected last August.

According to the instructions delivered to the mission at the time of their sailing, they must hold out against "any suggestion of compromise such as national autonomy, dominion rule, or limited independence under American supervision." As a separate nation of 11,500,000 people, the Filipinos demand the right to govern themselves in their own way, without interference on the part of any imperialist power.

It is pointed out that altho the Philippine Islands was granted autonomy some time years ago, this has not prevented Governor-General Wood from systematically opposing every act of the Philippine legislature calculated to safeguard the control of Philippine affairs by the Filipinos themselves. He has been an unrelenting foe of the Philippine National bank and of every other institution which sought to free the people from the domination of Wall Street interests.

"If nothing else is accomplished by the visit of Senator Osmena's mission," declares the bulletin of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, "it will serve to attract world-wide attention to the unprecedented outrages committed by General Wood's colonial administration. Nor is General Wood alone responsible. He was appointed by President Coolidge, who has turned a deaf ear to every protest of the Filipino people demanding his recall. Obviously then, the matter will not be settled by the removal of a governor-general, but only by immediate and complete independence for the Philippines from American (Wall Street) rule."

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CZECHOSLOVAK WORKERS' DELEGATION CONDEMN REACTIONARY MENSHEVIKS IMPRISONED IN GEORGIAN JAIL

TIFLIS—(By Mail.)—The Czechoslovak workers' delegation that is in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics visited the prison in Tiflis where they spoke with the menshevist leader, Prince Andronikoarhvili, and with other prisoners for over eight hours.

The members of the delegation inquired in particular about the social past of the prisoners. They discovered that the majority were or had been aristocratic officers. The delegates declared that the treatment in the prison left nothing to be desired and in this the prisoners agreed.

On the same day the delegates had a discussion with one time menshevik workers who are now working hand in hand with the Soviet government.

Kuprunshevili, the oldest member of the Georgian social democracy, greeted the delegation in the name of the exmenshevik and declared that 11,000 one time menshevika, had since discovered their error and were now working hand in hand with the rest of the working class for the national and cultural reconstruction of Soviet Georgia.

Best Reactionaries.

The social democrat, Buchmann, declared in the name of the Czechish delegation that after conversations with the members of the "menshevist committee" now in Tiflis prison, the delegation had come to the conclusion that the Georgian social democracy no longer had the right to call itself a workers' party. The opinions of Andronikoschvili are no different from the opinions held by the blackest reactionaries in any of the European countries.

The one time chairman of the so called "menshevist labor commission" Dsamaschvili, requested the delegation to inform the Georgian emigrants in Prague that the Georgian working class did not stand in need of their assistance, and that the less the European bourgeoisie talked of Georgia, the better it would be for Georgia and the Georgian working class. Those Georgian emigrants who wish to go the way of Marx should return to Georgia and help us with the work of reconstruction. Those emigrants however, who are striving for an intervention against Soviet Georgia, will meet the former mensheviks in the ranks of the Red Army.

Sulakwadilse, who arrived in Georgia 6 months ago to perform illegal work for the mensheviks and who after seeing the real situation in Georgia, broke with the mensheviks, spoke to the delegation in the same tone

Condemn Mensheviks.

The social democrat, Wanderlich, made the following answer: "We are social democrats, but we want nothing to do with such people as we met today in Tiflis prison, nor with their friends in Europe. During our stay in Soviet Georgia and in Soviet Russia we have recognized that a great work of socialist reconstruction has been begun, that here the working class feels that it is the master of its destinies, the captain of its state. Your work is for the benefit of the international working class."

Fight for Miners' Best Interests

(Continued from page 1)

ita paying for all work according to the wall-established rules of the contract, is to let the grievances slide. Persisted in this means almost the complete abrogation of all except the major provisions and even these quite often suffer at the hands of committeemen who are afraid of their jobs, who have a keen desire for the better jobs that are handed out to committeemen who are more alive to the interest of the boss than of the miners.

Work for Nothing.

Mine coats can be lowered most easily by getting work done for nothing which the agreement specifies shall be paid for. "Dead work," timbering which produces no coal but which is necessary to reach the veins "timbering," etc. come under this head.

Most of the union officials are averse to disputes with the operators. Committeemen who always are fighting a large number of grievances will find sooner or later that they get little support from the higher officials.

A "troublemaker" is unpopular with both the union officials and the operators' representatives. He may be popular with the miners but the word is spread quietly that he is not a good man to support and unless the committeeman is of unusual ability he finds himself facing union officials and operators alone.

This is a general description of the process by which "reds" are handled in the anthracite but a specific instance will be additionally enlightening. The story was told me by a miner whose name will not be given for obvious reasons. It is in his own words with the exception of the justifiable and extremely original profanity:

A True Story.

"I was elected on the committee for the blank colliery and the first meeting we had I saw that the miners wasn't getting paid for rock, or iron or timbering. I took the contract and showed where all this had to be paid for and I even made the company pay for back work. Every meeting we had a big bunch of grievances and as soon as the miners found out we was making the company pay they brought in every case.

"We was getting along fine but pretty soon I began to get poor places to work in while the other committemen got the best places in the mine. They never backed me up much as best I made out.

"Then one day the district office called up and wanted our committee to inspect buttons at another mine, to cut down expenses they said. I had my own mine to tend to and this meant getting down an hour or two earlier and seeing that everybody in the other mine had their duckbuttons before we went to our own work.

Tells Fakers to Do Some Work.

"I told the officials that if they wanted to cut down expenses they could get up in the morning them selves and that I wasn't going to save money for a bunch of crooks.

"The next day I got a telephone call to be at the hall at seven o'clock I went down and here was the district president, the vice president and the auditor.

"They asked me what I meant by calling them 'crooks' and I took the quarterly report and showed where they had put $700 wages in the air for three months and then from $1,900 to $1,300 for expenses. The auditor had done the best of all. He handed an expense bill for $1,400 for three months.

"None of them ever went out of town except maybe over to Shenandoah (about an hour's ride) for they charged up expense just the same.

"The president said I ought to be expelled from the union for question ing the honesty of the officials. They took the case up with the union and then they found that an I. W. W. organizer had stayed at my house one night and they claimed that I was trying to split the union but the local didn't expel me.

Rubbing It In.

"Since then I only had a job in the worst places in the worst mines and never for very long."

There is a long list of cases similar to the one described. They vary only in detail.

The operators are powerful, the union officials do not fight for "radicals" who are victimized by the blacklist, the bulk of the miners do not want to risk incurring the same kind of discrimination but nevertheless there is an under-current of unrest that crops up at unexpected times and causes much worry on the part of the officials.

Such an incident occurred a night or two ago on an interurban car. Strembo, vice president of the district for 17 years, since 1908 to be exact, was on the car, as were two young miners.

Strembo is a Hungarian, a church member and is known as the "boss" of a large bloc of Hungarian and Slav miners. He is one of the most enthusiastic "red-baiters" in the valley.

He was puffing his pipe complacently when one of the young miners said in broken English:

"Mr. Strembo, you smoke pipe but maybe some striking miner ain't got tobacco to smoke in pipe. You get paid wages right along, don't you?"

Strembo Is Angry.

Strembo looked at him angrily but then got up and moved to the back of the car. When the two miners left the car at the next stop the conductor, evidently trying to curry favor with Strembo, said:

"Those two young tellers don't belong to the church do they?"

"Church hell!" said the outraged Strembo, "they probably come from some Communist meeting."

It seems that both the operators and the reactionary union officialdom have the same idea, a correct one by the way, that a "red" is a person who thinks first of all of the interests of the miners.

JAIL SENTENCE FAILS TO CRACK JERSEY STRIKE

Albert Weisbord Guilty of Walking on Street

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 20 — In an outrageous hearing before Miles of the county court of North Bergen, New Jersey, found Albert Weisbord of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers guilty of a frame-up charge of disorderly conduct and sentenced him to ten days in the county jail.

This sentence came after the police officer had been compelled to admit that Weisbord had used no abusive language, that he was not speaking to anyone, that no crowd had collected, that there were very few people up and down the street with a sign telling of the Hillcrest Silk Mill strike. Weisbord had refused to stop walking up and down that street, that was all.

The court was very bitter. He refused to impose any fine, but wanting to break the strike that had been the center of discussion in Hudson county for over three weeks, was determined to send the leader of the strikers to jail and imposed the ten day sentence on Weisbord.

The strikers quickly raised over a hundred dollars among themselves and paid the preliminary expenses for the bond and Weisbord was released on one thousand dollar bond while the case was appealed.

The International Labor Defense, New York section, has given full aid to the strikers and will push these cases to a final decision.

The United Front Committee of Textile Workers are holding a big mass meeting for the support of the strikers and to protest the arrests and jail sentence. Efforts are being made to make this meeting a united front demonstration by getting speakers from the United Textile Workers, the Associated Silk Workers, the International Labor Defense, and the United Front Committee of Textile Workers

Danish Prince Coming to U. S. to Amuse Cream-Puff Gentry

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 20 Prince Axel of Denmark, who has served in the French foreign legion the high sounding title for mercenary and has added French imperialism in the war against the liberty-loving Riffians, is planning to leave for America after a brief stay in the beach hotels of Paris.

The prince is parading around Paris telling of his "adventures" with the "fierce" Riffians. He intends to speak before the cream puff genre in America on his "warring against the Riffs."

PRESS TORCH KEPT BURNING BY WORKERS



Donations sent to The DAILY WORKER today lifted the reserve fund to the amount of $22,217.50, with the Russian branch of the Workers Party of Cleveland, Ohio, topping the list as follows

Russian branch, Workers Party, Cleveland, Ohio	$ 65.25
Finnish branch, Workers Party, Aberdeen, Wash.	20.00
Greek branch, Workers Party, Detroit, Mich.	35.00
M. Leskowitch, Rattle Creek, Mich.	5.00
Bohemian Br., Workers Party, Cleveland, Ohio	10.00
Hannah Kaehbeler, Toledo, O.	2.00
John Scheded, Fort Wayne, Ind.	1.00
F. Peterson, Stratford, Conn.	2.00
"Daily Worker" office, Chicago	11.45
Italian branch, Workers Party, Torrington, Conn.	2.75
Detroit, Mich., Russian branch No. 1, $8.00; Shop Nucleus 2, $16.00, three South Slavic branches and Balcarian Br. from Soviet celebration (in part) $58.60	83.60
South Slavic branch, No. 7, Detroit, Mich.	47.00
Akron, Ohio, W. P. meeting	21.00
Finnish branch, Workers Party, Rochester, N. Y.	15.00
Edward J. Royce, New York	25.00
Boston, Mass., J. Swolneck $10; Natalie Rubin, $5; Rebecca Diner, $2; others $4	21.00
L. Cooper, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
B. Simanskis, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Finnish branch, Workers Party, Newberry, Mich.	7.67
Finnish branch, Workers Party, Concord, N. H.	7.75
F. Lowarie, Chicago, Ill.	40.00
South Slavic Br., New Brighton, Pa.	40.00
Today's Total	$ 468.47
Previously recorded	21,749.03
Total to Date	$22,217.50

RUSSIAN WORKERS GREET CHINESE GENERAL HU HAN-MIN IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW—(Tass)—(By Mail)—General Hu Han-Min, general secretary of the Canton government, Mr. Li Liuan-Fang, secretary of the war council, Mr. Tai Ho-Jung, and two students of the military academy at Whampao arrived to Moscow to study the economic and political situation in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The party was given a rousing reception at the station, where representatives of the people's commissariat of foreign affairs, revolutionary war council, Comintern, Russian Communist Party, Russian Communist Youth Union, public organizations and workers were present.

Katayama Greets General.

Sen Katayama and other speakers greeted General Hu Han-Min as a strong fighter for the revolution and a comrade of Sun Yat-Sen. They pointed out to a spiritual relationship between Lenin and Sun Yat-Sen and called for a joint struggle for the restoration of a full political and economic independence of the Chinese people.

General Hu Han-Min, in his responding speech which was frequently interrupted by applause, spoke of the struggle carried on by China with the assistance of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Later in the day, General Hu Han Min was received by Kurakhan

Denounces Press Fable.

In a conversation with a "Tass" correspondent, General Hu Han-Min declared that the information of Peking & Tientsin Times alleging that he was lured to the Soviet vessel and sent away to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is a fantastic lie from beginning to end. The warm reception accorded to him in Vladivostok and other cities on his way thru Siberia, shows deep sympathy of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics people towards the Canton government. General Hu Han-Min further stated that the present political situation in Canton is quite stable and that the Kuomintang has power fully and firmly in its hands. There should be no anxiety for the fate of Canton in connection with Chen Chiung-Min's action supported by Chiang Tso-Lin.

"We fought" said General Hu Han-Min—"and defeated Chen Chiung-Min when its army consisted of 30,000 men. Now he has no more than 10,000 and we are sure of the victory."

With regard to the tariff conference, General Hu Han-Min said that it will not give any favorable results to China, but will serve as a practical lesson to those who still believe in the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the outstanding questions between the Chinese people and the imperialists.

Pleased With Russia.

As to his impressions in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, General Hu Han-Min said that as yet he has seen little of the vast nation but that he is deeply impressed by the close cooperation between the government, Communist Party and the people in the reconstruction of the country.

General Hu Han-Min intends to stay in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics for a few months.

AS WEE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

with him in principle because they can foresee the day when their own hand on the masses will mean so much that they must grasp at the straw of fascist dictatorship before they drown in the sea of a workers' and farmers' revolution.

CHANG TSO-LIN, the military tuchun of Manchuria and tool of British and American imperialism, is back in power by force of arms. He is one of the only outstanding Chinese general who has not at least making a bluff at fighting for the unity of his country. Chang's troops are pledging against him and going over to General Feng, who is a follower of the diplomacy of Soviet Russia. Chang has the largest army at his command but are suffering from an uncontrollable itch to cut the throats of pigtail right off from the hips.

CHANG'S troops recently extirpated 2,000 white guard Russian soldiers who have been doing general dirty work in China since the workers and peasants overthrew the czar's government. Speaking quite jointly the white guards were killed Capitalist papers would say they were murdered. The result is the same no matter how it is told. On the whole China is coming along nicely. We learn from the New York Times correspondent that the "Red forces" are making great progress in South China. M. Karakhan, the Soviet ambassador to Peking, on his departure from Moscow to his post declared the sympathies of the Chinese masses were with Feng, whose armies are disciplined and devoid of dissension. This is good for China.

GENERAL Sarrail, French governor of Syria who was recently recalled after butchering the natives in the interests of "civilization," accused the British government of stirring up trouble in the French protectorate, but this inconceivable, after the pretty compliments exchanged between Briand and Chamberlain at Locarno while they were hatching the so-called peace pact? Yet, this is how it is. And when we tell our readers that "peace pacts" between capitalist nations are really war pacts, many of them doubt our sanity. They think we are too prejudiced. But, while Briand and Chamberlain were trading up on Soviet Russia at Locarno, British agents were making trouble for France in Syria and French agents were doing the same for Britain in Mosul. Is peace possible under capitalism? Can a flea-bitten cur help scratching himself?

* * *

WHEN a radical is arrested in "those United States" the papers pay particular attention to his mustache and to his accent. If the former is turned up or sticks out on the sides like that of a French chiropractor, the cast of the facial foliage is held up as proof that the mental furniture of the defendant is as undesirable to a red-blooded American as the cut of his jib. If his accent differs from that of a Kentucky manufacturer of white mule, this is given the added reason why its owner should be deported. Britain has learned many of our tricks it seems. Most of our patriots would be offended if they knew that a man was hustled out of the London court where the British Communist leaders are being tried because he said the trial was a farce and said it with an American accent.

* * *

AS THESE lines are written, Martin Durkin has not been captured. Since the man hunt started Durkin has done everything except scratch a match on Chief Collin's pants. Durkin who evidently likes thrills is getting tired of playing hide and seek with a lot of blind policemen. Why the city and federal officers do not engage William J. Burns to catch Durkin is beyond our understanding. It was Burns who discovered the perpetrators of the Wall Street bomb explosion 39 times. The last time he promised to arrest the culprit inside of forty-eight hours, was two days before he left the department of justice with his superior oil can Harry Daugherty. By all means let us have Burns and a little more innocent amusement.

* * *

CHAS EDWARD RUSSEL, member of the Iowa expedition to throw mud at Soviet Russia, erstwhile defender of Philippine independence, renegade socialist and a few other things, is now on the payroll of the Irish republicans in the United States. For a consideration, Russel is willing to lift a lance at any enemy, alias the Irish republican movement in the United States fallen so low that it must enlist a discredited hack like Russel? But this much can be said, for Russell: at some time in his life he raised his voice against the robbers of the working class in the United States. There were thousands of others in the camp of the Irish nationalists who distinguished themselves only as the Simon Legrees of American capitalism. Irish radicals are strong in favor of driving the last vestige of British imperialism out of Ireland but they have no desire to be used as puppets in renegade socialists, papal tools and American capitalists.

RENTS GO UP FOR WORKERS IN NEW YORK

Segregation of Negro Race Effective

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—(FP)—Believing that the rent laws that halted indiscriminate rent boosting for the last five years will not be renewed by the state legislature when they expire next February landlords have commenced already to raise their charges and in no place more so than in the Negro district of Harlem, the up town part of Manhatten Island.

Frank Crosswaith, executive secretary of the trade union committee for organizing Negro workers gave the Federated Press an example from his own family, where his rent had her rent raised $17 a month.

Unofficial Segregation.

The unofficial segregation that confines the Negroes to certain quarters of the city makes them that much more the victims of the landlords. They cannot escape as can white workers and take their pick of locations.

The rent hearings have come to an end with nearly twenty witnesses from tenants organizations taking the floor and telling of the crowding at high prices to which they are subjected.

Little of the new housing comes within the rental possibilities of the ordinary workers and these are condemned to take the older and more unsanitary tenement dwellings.

Such new cheaper rental apartment homes that have been built in the Long Island section of the city are to a large extent of the flotrap variety, insurance experts admitted.

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4 NUMBER FOUR
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Coolidge's Accumulating Reasons

President Coolidge, speaking before the annual dinner of the New York state association of commerce, not merely reiterated his adherence to the world court of international justice, but he repeated precisely what THE DAILY WORKER has contended from the first. He pointed out that the rapid expansion of American financial interests abroad constitute "accumulating reasons for our adherence to the permanent court of international justice."

This observation, the brief, is illuminating. It is a suggestion of what will be the burden of the message to congress two weeks hence. It means a complete about-face from the platform upon which the late Harding came into office in 1920. Within the short space of five years finance capital has completely triumphed over the industrialist policy of isolation. The isolationists under the leadership of Senator Borah are directly faced with the alternative of yielding or fighting. There can be no compromise on this question.

Another part of Coolidge's speech bears out Borah's charges that the world court is the back door to the league of nations:

> What we have been able to do in . . . relation to the different states of our union we ought to encourage and support in its proper application in relation to the different nations of the world.

If that means anything other than endorsement of the league of nations we would like to hear the interpretation.

The aftermath of Locarno, the Italian debt settlement, the colonial wars in Morocco and Syria, the British threat to Turkey, the ending of the oil armistice in the Middle East, are events that impel the United States at breakneck speed into the seething cauldron of the old world.

For the workers of the United States this is a menacing threat. It means that the wage workers of this country, after creating the enormous power of the capitalist class by piling mountain high the surplus values that enrich that class, will be expected to shoulder arms and fight in the wars of imperialism in order that the yoke of Wall Street may be placed upon the workers of the rest of the world. It means, furthermore, that the leadership of American labor must devote its attention to European affairs and be able correctly to estimate the trend of events.

Such a reorientation is too much to expect from the fossilized leadership of the working class. If they devote any time to European matters it will be simply to repeat the monotonous shibboleths of their capitalist masters. In the coming world conflict American labor, in order to resist the imperialist conspiracies, must follow the leadership of the revolutionary vanguard of the working class — the Communists.

An Honest Foe Turns Friend

The DAILY WORKER has secured a copy of the report handed in to the 17th general convention of the Industrial Workers of the World by Gordon Cascaden, in which he reverses his stand of 1921 against the Red International of Labor Unions and urges that the I. W. W. affiliate.

The convention has ignored Cascaden's communication, the delegates apparently feeling that they can play the ostrich and abolish facts by refusing to look at them. But the membership of the I. W. W., and world labor generally will remember that the whole opposition among the I. W. W. to Soviet Russia and the Red International was built upon Cascaden's hostile report in 1921, when he was a delegate to the first congress of the R. I. L. U. from the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, a I. W. W. union in legal grips.

At the congress the I. W. W. had another delegate, known variously as George Williams or H. Wilson, who tied up with the anarchist international of Berlin. Williams was extremely vicious against the R. I. L. U. and used Cascaden's antagonistic report as a basis of his own more unprincipled report which has constituted the foundation of the whole structure of slander and misrepresentation built up by the anarchists in the I. W. W. against Soviet Russia and the Red International of Labor Unions.

Williams is now in decidedly bad standing in the I. W. W., having proven as dishonest toward it as toward the Red International. No one can impugn Cascaden on this score. A member of the I. W. W. who joined in 1906, he is still a member, honest and loyal. To those who are curious or suspicious, he says at the end of his report: "I am not now a member and am not planning to become a member of any political party."

Cascaden's report of 1921 was the first attack against the Red International in the English language and in the western world. It went into all lands. So his present report, which gives his reason for his change of positions, should also go everywhere, especially among I. W. W. In his own words he says to them:

> "I, you, fellow workers, I appeal; for on my report on the first congress of the Red International of Labor Unions (entitled 'Shall Dishonour Die') a number of members of the I. W. W. made their decision regarding Soviet Russia."

The Red International Affiliation Committee has announced that it will make the full report available to all who are interested.

"*Big Business — Right or Wrong*" is the White House slogan, emphasized in Cal Coolidge's New York speech Thursday night. That has always been the rallying cry of organized dollars. Coolidge only helps give it a little more publicity.

Who is responsible for the slugging of members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America? The membership ought to find out and place the blame where it belongs.

Mussolini is grabbing at every straw in sight to save himself. But straws are not sufficient to save a drowning man. Fascism will go down in spite of all attempts to keep afloat.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

U. S. Gunboats For Chinese Rivers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Representative Loring M. Black Jr. of New York accompanied by a committee representing the International Association of Machinists, called upon Secretary Wilbur today to protest against the awarding of any contract to Chinese shipbuilding companies for the construction of propelling machinery for the SIX CHINESE RIVER GUNBOATS AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS LAST WINTER. (Special dispatch to the New York Times).

* * *

HOW many people know that the American government is building specially constructed gunboats for service in Chinese rivers?

The above dispatch is the usual method by which such information is conveyed to the American masses and the secrecy which surrounds such plans, until some unfortunate occurrence makes them public, is an indication that the "open door" policy hitherto followed in China is undergoing some changes.

The attitude of the officialdom of the International Association of Machinists, whose sole objection to the plan for a gunboat flotilla in Chinese rivers, is based on the awarding of the work to Chinese firms, is quite in keeping with the general alignment of the A. F. of L. labor aristocracy with American imperialism.

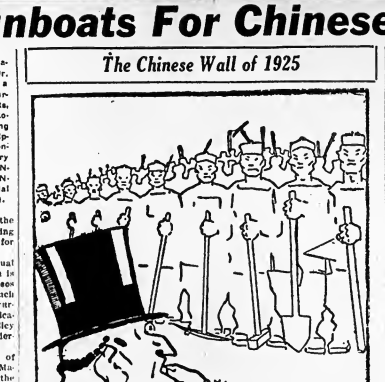
THESE gunboats are to cost $700,000 apiece—a total of $4,200,000 for this form of "protection of American interests" alone. That Chinese workers are to build the machinery for their own destruction is doubtless a typical example of the exquisite humor of American imperialism.

The United States has played a clever game in China. Had the open door policy been administered as cleverly as it was designed the United States would today be not only the most powerful imperialist nation in China but the only one whose influence is not based upon the use of force. Its policy has been one of peaceful penetration, of financial domination, of the sale of goods and the export of capital.

The United States has not had to intervene with armed force in China because it has not had to. Its financial power has been sufficient to enable it to dominate the country without the use of force.

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The Chinese Wall of 1925



The United States has not had to intervene with armed force in China because it has not had to. Its financial power has been sufficient to enable it to dominate the country without the use of force.

In Moscow---The Red International Capital

By MORRIS BACKALL.

WHEN I left the neighboring countries to go to Soviet Russia I felt very much embarrassed. The neighboring countries as Latvia, Germany, Poland are full with people that escaped Soviet Russia. They are telling horrible stories. They saw with their own eyes how the inhabitants of Soviet Russia are afraid to talk, to criticize, to express their opinions, because they have a suspicion that every other person is a member of the Cheka. They picture very impressively how the leaders of the Soviet Republics are establishing a caste and are not of touch with the life of the population.

There is a struggle going on inside of me. If there is truth to what it is said about Soviet Russia, so what happened with the ideal of Communism? With the great teachings of Marx and Lenin?

I had many sleepless nights because of it. But my longing to see Soviet Russia, to breathe the air where the great drama of the social revolution took place—where a new life was created and a new hope was brought about—overpowered my fear and I left for Soviet Rnssia.

When the train arrived at Zebezch where the line is divided between the old and the new world and I saw a little hut with red inscriptions: Long live the social revolution—Workers of the world unite—and red soldiers guarding with their lives and blood the Socialist Soviet Republics, I felt relieved, and furthermore, when I saw the political militia explaining to every one the laws of the Soviet Republic, and had a conversation with the chief about the new life that springs all over the great country of Soviet Russia, I felt as tho a heavy load was taken off my heart.

The train is moving on Soviet Russia land. We see life in every station. People streaming all over. I walk thru the cars of the train and I see lying on a bench an old man in very simple clothes with white beard and big, big eyes. "Good evening, citizen," I said to him. "Good evening, brother," he replied. "Where are you going," I asked him, and he said, "I am going to Moscow and then back to Switzerland." "To Switzerland," I wonder. "What for." I confronted him again. He smiled. He understood that I took him to be a peasant. And he said, "I am Pavel Ivanovitch Birukov." "Oh,h," I said. "the biographer of Tolstoy," and he answered, "Yes."

The Soviet government published my books on Tolstoy, and I am going there for a visit."

I asked Pavel Ivanovich Birukov, "Is it true that the intellectuals and scientists in Russia are prosecuted?" And he replied, "It is the greatest crime in the history of the world that the intelligentsia and we are spreading lies about the attitude of Soviet Russia tuwards its spiritual workers." The Soviet government, he said, is a government of the simple people—of the peasant and the worker. And embodies the ideal and longing of the common people. And those that are trying to hinder the work of such a new country that is seeking itself its goal and its form, are really betraying the ideals of humanity.

From far distant cars people came to hear the wisdom of the old man And he told how in Moscow there is a Tolstoy Museum, how Yasnaya Polliana is kept up by Sasha, the daughter of Tolstoy. And there were questions asked, discussions, criticisms, bitter criticisms, in some ways, but I heard a love in everybody's heart towards Soviet Russia.

I hear English spoken in one of the cars. I learn a group from America is going to establish a model farm in Perm with 24 tractors. It is made up of robust, tall men and women. In a few minutes we became acquainted. It is late Saturday night. In the morning we'll reach Moscow.

It was quiet all over. But in a corner of the train the American group was still discussing and they sent for me. "What is it, friends," I asked them. And they began to tell me: "You know, we are not going to Soviet Russia because we didn't have anything to eat in America, our stomachs were full, but we were not satisfied, our lives were too dry, too empty, and then some of us went as relief workers in the years of famine in Soviet Russia and we heard the peasants sing and we saw a life that brings happiness. And so we organized to help establish this happiness and this life. And now we think that we are will bring tractors and modern form of industry in agriculture to the peasants, we may fill their stomachs but we will take away their song. And their lives will become as dry and as empty as ours were in America."

I looked at them. I embraced them all. I was happy that they are such nice children, with such hearts and souls and that Russia will be able to make use of their sincerity and of their poetry, that America did not crash entirely out of them.

Sunday morning. I heard the conductor shouting "Moscow!" My heart was full of impressions. I heard voices of people but the tune was different than of the people I met in Berlin, New York, Riga, and then Warsaw. It is Moscow! With a different tune and color and tempo. I walk the streets—I am on the Tverskaja, Ilienka, Kuznietzki Most, Arbat. Women with red shawls on their heads —men with very simple clothing with caps on their heads. They enjoy the streets. It is their country—their city—their streets. If it happens that a very rich man goes thru he hides himself, as if he would steal his way thru. And the voices are mingled with each other. They talk about the happenings of the day. They are interested in the politics of England, France, Germany and the United States. A lot of book shops. Thick and serious books are looking out of the windows. And signs on the stores tell you of cooperatives, government, trust and syndicate enterprises. A very shabby establishment—maybe private.

But what is that procession? Namarov, from beyond the Caucasus, the member of the Bpoliom, a dramatist and novelist, died. Delegations of factory workers, school children, Comsomol are attending the funeral and the procession occupies the entire heart of the city. I am near the Red Square. The Red Army does not let anybody pass, but the delegations.

"I've just arrived, would you allow me to pass," I asked the guard. "If you will be allowed to enter a delegation, you may," was the reply. And I am already in a delegation and I pass the Red Square. On Lenin's mount I saw Frunze, Zinoviev, Kalinin, with bowed heads. The Red Army band played "Vi Zertvou Pali." And all Red Soldiers took off their hats, bowed their heads and were singing together with the delegations. Soldiers singing revolutionary songs! Those that lived in the old Russia, suffered in the prisons of the country, can feel what I felt at that moment! Tears came to my eyes and I began to feel that Moscow is not only the capital of the Socialist Soviet Republics, but it is the capital of all suffering humanity, that it awakens a longing for real freedom among all peoples on the earth.

Later in the evening I ring up my old comrades. The first one I saw was Comrade Michael Rackkes. What a broadness, what a depth of comradeship was felt. "Why didn't you send us a telegram?" "Why did you not let us know that you are coming, we would have met you at the station?" Rackkes asked. "No," I said, "I wanted to see for myself." And then he said to his wife, "You know, we would change Moscow, if we would know Backall was coming, so he was afraid to let us know." And then we all laughed.

I began to visit factories. On the outside they are gray buildings, as the city itself is an old Russian city. Inside people are busy working. But every workingman, like the workers of the whole factory, feel that the machines which they operate, as the whole life of Soviet Russia, is theirs. The consciousness that grows all over in Soviet Russia that the present conditions of hardships is only temporary, that thru sufferine and pain they build a new life not only for themselves but for the whole of humanity, is the international feeling, all over Moscow, in the hearts of the inhabitants.

Moscow is an international revolutionary capital. The streets are filled with the children of India, China, Japan, Africa and European countries. They are studying at the universities of Moscow. They are participating in conferences and conferences.

There is no ghetto in Moscow. All human beings are alike. Have the same rights, the same privileges, combined with the same ideals and ideas.

I met students of the University of Moscow and I asked them, "What is your aim?" And they answered, "Our aim is to build a new humanity, our service will be for all human beings." And I felt the truth of their simple statements hanging in the atmosphere of Moscow. I heard such words from the mouths of poets in America, in Germany, but they were only longings, sighs, but in the mouths of young Russia, it is a reality. It is a truth.

The Children Fighting "Education" Week

By NAT KAPLAN.

THE children of the workers in the lands of capitalist rule and imperialist domination are up through a world which spells hard work, undernourishment, disease and death. In our own United States the land of plenty (for the bosses) millions of children go to school hungry and ragged.

Millions more are forced at an early age to enter the factories and mills, the canneries and farms and there to labor for long hours in order that they may help to increase a little the small incomes of the proletarian families. American capitalism is the murderer par excellence of the proletarian children of this country and of its colonial and semi-colonial possessions.

Public Schools—Hothouses of Reaction.

The public schools are an inseparable part of the bourgeoisie state rule. The primary motive of the institutions of so-called free education is to turn out as large a number of obedient patriotic wage slaves in the shortest possible time, at the smallest possible expense. The teaching of the three "R's" is but part of the general patriotic, religious, pro-boss propaganda which is dished out under the guise of education.

To save expenses the local politicians on the school boards allow school buildings to go on for years without any repairs thus endangering the lives and health of thousands of children. Thousands of schools thru out the country are veritable fire traps, with wooden steps, no fire-escapes and loose chairs in assembly rooms. All the greater economy plans conceivable are adopted to prevent expenditures for the building of new decent school buildings. Tin can portable schools are set up. Thrown, Garg and other machine-like part-time systems are set up in order to save money and to turn out wage slaves like a sausage machine turns out sausages.

American Education Week for Whom?

It is but appropriate that the American legion, the vell known band of strikebreakers, the American education association and the bureau of education should unite in the endeavor to still further the minds of the workers' children. For this purpose they have set aside Nov. 16 to the 22nd. as a week of concentrated propaganda to teach the workers' child to be loyal to "its" country and the bosses' rule; to be obedient, meek and superstitious; to be thrifty; to be healthy and to conserve the natural resources of this country.

What cheap cynicism for the rich pot-bellied bourgeois gentlemen of these institutions to come before the workers' children with such words. To tell pennyless children to be thrifty; to tell underfed children to be healthy; to tell propertyless children of propertyless parents tn be loyal to "their" country and to conserve "their" natural resources.

American Education Week is not for the workers' children. It is for the children of the bourgeoisie.

The Struggle of the Young Pioneers.

The workers' children organized in the Young Pioneers' League are conducting an' Anti-American Education Week, campaign during this period. The militant children of the workers will spread the message far and wide of the class solidarity of all the workers' children in the struggle against the bourgeoisie rule.

Each group of the Young Pioneers will set up a campaign committee to guide the struggle of the children in the specific schools. Studies will be made of the conditions in the various schools and concrete demands based upon these conditions will be formulated and linked up with the general slogans of the campaign. Meetings will be arranged to which will be invited the older brothers, sisters and parents of the Young Pioneers. Special efforts will be made to concentrate on schools where there are large numbers of Negro children to draw them into the struggle.

Special efforts will be made by the children to spread mass propaganda thruout the schools on the issues of the campaign. The slogans and demands will be distributed in leaflet form, in bulletin form and chalked on the blackboards and side walks of the schools. When the teachers spread the pro-boss propaganda during this week the children will question the teachers in a systematic polished endeavor to turn the ordinary class room procedure into that of a discussion.

Experience in the American Communist children's movement proves that the child of the worker can and does make an excellent fighter in the class struggle. The mis-educators of the American legion, the bureau of education and the American education association will be answered by the militant struggle of the workers' children.

Working Class Parents, Line Up!

The militant parents of the working class must become part of this struggle. A keynote slogan of the Young Pioneers in this campaign is the enrollment of the proletarian parents in the struggles of the children. During this campaign the Young Pioneers will call conferences of the working class parents and draw them into the campaign. These conferences will serve as the basis for the setting up of Proletarian Parents' Councils of the Public Schools. The parents must help all the activas of the Young Pioneers. They must send letters to the teachers, principals and officials of the board of education protesting against the anti-labor nationalist and religious propaganda which will be dished out wholesale during this week.

The parents' councils must fight against fire trap schools, against malnutrition and unsanitary conditions, against greater economy plans and against child labor. They must fight for the demand: • Free food and clothing for the children, at the expense of the state and under the supervision of the organs of the working class. As a fundamental aim the parents must fight for the control of the schools by the parents' councils, the students' councils and the trade unions.

Working class parents! Line up with the children of their struggle. Help to make the Young Pioneers a mass organization of the workers' children. Help to make The Young Comrade the fighting mass organ of the child laborers and the millions of proletarian children in this country.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses." —Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1925. PAGE

100 PER CENT "The Most Orderly Strike We Have Ever Seen."

By NORMAN TALLENTIRE.

THE bankruptcy of the officialdom of the United Mine Workers of America can be best judged from first hand observation in the strike fields, and from reading the columns of the enemy press. "This is the most orderly strike we have ever known," says a Scranton newspaper. This is unanimity of the propaganda which all local papers are carrying. A news item in another paper states that "all churches, catholic and protestant offered a prayer for curtailment of the strike in Lansford and Coaldale yesterday."

While this is the attitude of the bosses' press, gunthinking workers misled under the conditions will be sold by the operators during the "suspension." No suggestion of a general strike is permitted to enter in the discussion, altho such action has been demanded by local unions outside the strike region. After a speech of one hour in which Lewis has spared no efforts to show his regard for the "public," he again (as in Shamokin) suddenly realized that "the hour grows unseemly" and thus brings his seemly homily to an end, and the meeting is dismissed.

THE striking miners rather in groups and seem to be dumbfounded by this kind of leadership. "When will the strike be over?" "Will we win out?" "Will we get our full demands?" are remarks passed from one to the other. "He doesn't tell us anything about stopping shipment of coal," "Why don't he pull out the mainstay men?" "Why doesn't he call a strike in the soft coal fields?" These are the questions of the miners which remain unanswered and not by the slightest inference is any suspicion of class warfare suggested despite the constant arming of mine guards and the presence of increased numbers of state "cossacks" thruout the strike region.

Such suggestions would surely be frowned upon by the decent public, which must be treated very carefully, no matter at what hazard to the miners who are urged to continue the struggle under the present conditions with "faith in their leaders."

The first consideration in the conduct of this meeting and of the strike in the light of Lewis' speech appears to be not in the interest of the miners, but of the public. No protests are tolerated, no meeting can be held without official permits. The miners' questions remain unanswered as Lewis and his cohorts continue their "100% American strike."

"greatest labor leader in the world" and protection of miners, and for decent standards of living are scored, while great care is taken to prove the "operators" are gouging the poor public and piling up millions in profit for themselves. But for the fact of these fabulous millions it appeared that the demands of the miners for safe working conditions and decent standards of living would fall to the ground.



Small wonder then that nothing was heard of the real economic background of this fight. The mention of the class struggle would constitute an indecent interruption of such a decorous meeting. Consequently any action based upon real class lines is absolutely ignored. There is no hint that relief will be forthcoming for the strikers in distress, no call upon all the workers to come to the assistance of these strikers who are in the front line trenches is given by this "leader of labor." The maintenances men will continue to keep the mine properties in shape to open up new entries and new veins ready for the start of operations. Despite the fact that coal mined under these conditions will be sold by the operators during the "suspension." No suggestion of a general strike is permitted to enter in the discussion, altho such action has been demanded by local unions outside the strike region. After a speech of one hour in which Lewis has spared no efforts to show his regard for the "public," he again (as in Shamokin) suddenly realized that "the hour grows unseemly" and thus brings his seemly homily to an end, and the meeting is dismissed.

AMAZED AT RUSSIAN PROGRESS

SVERDLOVSK, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The Urals group of the Czecho-Slovak workers' delegation, consiting of six social democrats, one national socialist, two non-party workers and two Communists, visited this section which is the largest industrial center of the Urals and expressed their amazement at the progress made by the workers in Soviet Russia, despite the interference of foreign powers.

"We, the delegates of the Czecho-Slovakian working class declare on the basis of our personal examination of all industrial branches and cultural institutions, that your state is acutally led and administered by the workers," read the official declaration of the Czecho-Slovak workers which was read to the Russian workers and peasants. "The energy given to the reconstruction of your industries is really wonderful. There are naturally various technical deficiencies, but these are the result of the war destruction suffered by your country. We declare openly that the standard of life here is higher than that in our country. We hold it to be our duty to make good as far as possible all the damage and injury done to your country by the Czechish legionnaires who were treacherously drawn into a war against you. We will join in the great work of consolidating and maintaining the international working class front."

NEXT WEEK! Another Article on the **1905 Russian Revolution**

Red International Message to I. W. W.

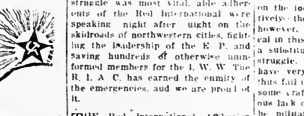
Speech of Harrison George to the 17th General Convention of the I. W. W. (Nov. 17)

FELLOW WORKERS: The Red International of Labor Union, comprising some 12,000,000 organized revolutionary workers, extends thru you to the membership of the Industrial Workers of the World, its fraternal greetings and good wishes for the best results of your deliberations.

You are gathering here at a time which marks a turning point in the history of the world labor movement. This is reflected not alone in the internal conditions of the I. W. W., but in the intense ferment going on in the world labor movement, arising from profound changes in capitalist society as a whole. No organization can set itself outside the current of these changes.

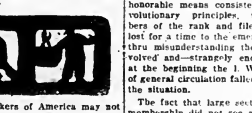
IMPERIALISM, the final and decadent stage of capitalism, is striking its fangs deeply into the vitals of the proletarian movement in a partial and temporary stabilization of its power to rule, using the most brutal and cunning weapons of naked force and international chicane.

Capitalist rule in Germany has been halted at the edge of revolution and "saved" for a time—at the expense of utter enslavement of the workers in Poland, Esthonia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia, Italy, Japan and other countries, the revolutionary workers' movement is drowned in blood. Fascist counter-revolution is openly arming to crush with violence the great strikes of British labor coming in the spring. India seethes under British rule. Great and savage wars are being waged by France against colonial peoples, while in China a gigantic upheaval for national liberation, led by the workers, threatens the foundations of imperialist exploitation of the Far East.



THE imperialism of the United States is perhaps the strongest and most cunning of all. Dominating world credit, it has laid hands upon the wage and hour scale of every worker in Germany, dictating internal changes in the constitution—from the eight to the ten hour day; lecturing France, challenging England, holding a dozen nations in pawn, inserting and asserting its leadership in the plunder of the Orient, while in Latin-America Wall Street banks have their rule guaranteed by the Monroe doctrine, backed by the army and navy of this country.

What have we to do with all this? Most of us have never seen these countries and they mean nothing to us—if we forget or disregard the fact that capitalism is international, and that capitalist imperialism connotes an equal subjugation of the proletariat of the imperialist country itself, as well as the oppression of the subject nations and the so-called "backward" races.



SOME workers of America may not consider that the question of German reparations has anything at all to do with us. But we are due for rude awakening when German workers, enslaved by the Dawes plan and with cheap commodities paying increasingly farce sums of reparations, throw millions of American producers out of work and open the war for such a wage cutting and union smashing drive as this land has never seen. The same may be said of the foreign debts, about which Morgan & Guaranty Trust Bank' has said the following:

"The payment of foreign debts must inevitably be made largely by the export of goods from the debtee countries. This injects into the domestic markets of the creditor country, foreign competition. That there must be hardship upon individual industries in this process of debt payment and readjustment is clear."

This process is already at work in America for example in the textile industry, while in England a threat has been the very life of the unions. In addition the tremendous export of capital from America to stimulate production in other countries inevitably ends in sharper competition with goods produced here, and American bosses will surely use this to reduce the American workers' both real and favored conditions.

NOR is this all. For imperialism is the age of monopoly and intensively developed technique of production. The astounding combination of corporations and trusts into supertrusts, and the increasing proportion of constant to variable capital, simultaneously strengthen the power of the employing class and weaken the resistance of the working class with unprecedented and chronic unemployment.

How are the organizations which aspire to speak for and lead the working class going to solve this historical crisis, which will become—between short waves of relief, ever deeper and more permanent? Not alone, surely, by giving the growing armies of unemployed the good old advice to organize on the job; not by schematic dreaming that by some mechanical means—without the intervention of startling and persistent workers—capitalism will "collapse" and the workers will inherit the earth, peacefully, bloodlessly and without struggle.

We trust that the convention will emphasize, as did the British unions with "their" imperialism, that the I. W. W. is the mortal foe of American capitalism, and will recognize that the working class employed and unemployed, nationally and internationally, must be united upon a program of implacable struggle to overthrow the rule of capitalism and set up the rule of the workers—and that the first step toward revolution is the unity of the workers' unions.

THE I. W. W. still suffers from internal disunity, particularly in the Lumber Workers. No. 310 and Construction Workers No. 310, has the poison of those traitors who appealed to the enemy class for injunction, spread disintegration among the membership. We trust that the convention will strive to win back by all fair and honorable means consistent with revolutionary principles, those members of the rank and file who were lost for a time to the emergency split thru misunderstanding the issues involved and—strained tempers which at the beginning the I. W. W. press of general circulation failed to explain the situation.

The fact that large sections of the membership did not see anything especially wrong in Raddock, Rowan and company applying to the capitalist courts, is proof of two things; first that it was necessary to come out against the E. P. in the papers which really reach the membership; and, secondly, it was a mistake ever to have closed the columns of this press to so-called "controversy." The sentiment favoring Rowan grew up under a stupid censorship, supposedly against Communists, but which shut out necessary, even if controversial, discussion of revolutionary principles.

If such disaster is to be avoided in the future, censorship must be wiped out. Particularly must the G. E. B. be made to understand that its legitimate "control" of the press does not mean a blanket right to exclude members from using the papers they support when such members' opinions are not those of the officials. The turnover in membership should be considered, and if the papers had been open to theoretical controversy such things as the numbers seeing incharm in appealing to capitalist courts for control of labor unions would not have happened.

THE Red International Affiliation Committee is proud to say that since the first day it led the attack against the injunctionites and splitters, fighting for unity on the basis of revolutionary principles, aiding the organization of, overcoming the anarchist tendencies that influenced many members, some in position they used to betray uninformed members into the R. I. L.

We point out that while the general organization was unable to send its best forces against the injunctionites in the northwest, where the struggle was most vital, aside adherents of the Red International were speaking night after night on the skidroads of northwestern cities, fighting the leadership of the K. P. and saving hundreds of otherwise misinformed members for the I. W. W. The R. I. A. C. has earned the enmity of the emergencies, and we are proud of it.

THE Red International Affiliation Committee has given unequivocal and whole-hearted support as well to the M. T. W. in their recent fight against the shipping trust, it has strived with some success to unite all workers to aid the imprisoned victims of capitalist dictatorship, of whom the I. W. W. furnishes so many, and we ask you to witness that these facts are incontrovertible proof that those who say the R. I. L. U. desires to "liquidate" the I. W. W. are either mistaken or wilfully lying.

Among those who have done all they could to aid the I. W. W. in the crisis, are those who in the past were expelled from the organization by the finks and anarchists who have found their proper field as leaders of the split. The convention should restore membership to such expelled fellow workers, who have not wavered in their loyalty to the I. W. W., even when it unjustly excluded them.

THERE is one point of misunderstanding we take up here because it deals with the buncombe about "liquidation." Anarchist elements who were in close touch with Berlin, have carefully spread the falsehood that if the I. W. W. affiliated to the R. I. L. U., the members would all be driven into the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. "liquidated." Our adherents have made clear, and we reiterate, that the R. I. L. U. recognizes that the I. W. W. has the position of the leading union in several important industries.

We mean to encourage the unorganized in these industries to join the I. W. W., but where other industries are dominated by other unions, A. F. of L. or independent, and the I. W. W. has only a propaganda group, we think that a sense of realism and a desire to advance revolutionary industrial unions, demands that such groups should, under the joint supervision of the general organization and the Trade Union Educational League, work whole-heartedly in co-operation with the revolutionary left wing to revolutionize the existing unions in both ideology and structure. But it is not required that even one I. W. W. should give up his red card.

We are glad to say, also, that the present conviction of, we think, the majority of the membership, that the solidarity of the I. W. W. internally does not depend on a universal finance system which enforces crippling limitation on industrial unions that face different conditions, has born materially aided by agitation of adherents of the Red International. We hope the convention will act concretively on this subject so as to aid not only the industrial unions, but furnish more funds to the general organization and retain and strengthen the necessary centralization.

BUT while the R. I. L. U. adherents have done all in their power to aid the I. W. W. in its struggles against employer, the persecution of capitalist government and the anarchist splitters, they have also, as I properly pointed out the weaknesses of the I. W. W. positions, and philosophy as was deserved, the anarchist tendencies of influential members whose tendencies were the same tendencies as the leaders of the emergency split and finally for the purpose of clarification, the difference between the policy of the R. I. L. U. and the prevailing views in the I. W. W.

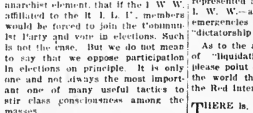
Yet the R. I. L. U. holds that these differences, while sharp and often apparently irreconcilable, are more upon the tactics of the struggle than upon its fundamental line and aim. We agree absolutely that the workers must ultimately base their unions on the industrial form to fight effectively the R. I. L. U. pointing out, however, that there is nothing magical in this form which might serve as a substitute for a militant policy of struggle. Some industrial unions may have very conservative policies and thus fail to defend the workers, while some craft unions, despite their serious lack of structural perfection, may be militant and defend their members' interests the best their limitations allow. Content, as well as form, is important.

WE agree upon industrial unionism, then. We agree that capitalism must be overthrown. We agree upon the use of revolutionary direct action by the workers. Many, if not most I. W. W. agree with the R. I. L. U. that, during and immediately following the seizure of power by the workers, the capitalists will not acknowledge defeat and will use every means, including the enslavement on their side in armed counter-revolution, of the ignorant and backward throngs we see about us on every hand.

Most fellow workers will agree that during this period, before the bourgeoisie is completely broken, absorbed into the working class and their ignorant followers are thoroly enlightened—whether this transition period be long or short, of years or decades—that the workers must rule with an iron hand as a dictatorship of the proletariat.

But at this point our difference in views appears—owing in the steady permeation of the I. W. W. in peculiar regard by the anarcho-syndicalist illusions; first, that the dictatorship is unnecessary and "morally" wrong; secondly, that if it is necessary, the unions can begin and carry it out to completion.

IN the view of the R. I. L. U., the facts of life and the unanswerable lessons of the Paris Commune and the Russian revolution prove that the



proletarian dictatorship is necessary. And if it is necessary, then we can dismiss the bourgeois quibbles as to whether it be right or wrong.

The second question involves not only the capacity of the unions to accomplish by themselves the whole revolution from the start to finish, but power, as well, the question of why there are political organizations of the working class for, for that matter, of any class) with the same revolutionary aims. It poses the question, also, of the relationship between the political organizations and the economic organizations of the workers.

TO start with, we say emphatically that the I. W. W. has by degrees and with some historical influences, veered away from the plain line of Marxism at the point where the economics of the forces of production—the machines, materials and so on—blend naturally and inseparably with

(Continued on page 7)

Red International Message to I. W. W.

(Continued from page 2.)

the political consequences in the circumstances of production—the social relations between classes and the struggle of each class for power.

We think it obvious as we said at the beginning, that when the forces of production produce something besides commodities, a social crisis, the working class is a part of this crisis and must act or perish. We repeat Marx. Every class struggle is a political struggle." a struggle for power, and when both classes, to a greater or lesser degree according to necessity, turn aside from the forces of production and the manufacture of commodities, to the political struggle for power, again by seizure of governmental authority, the prize—the ownership of the machinery of production.

With the conflict taking this character, we contend that the unions, while positively necessary to the struggle thruout its course and necessary to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown," are not sufficient by themselves to accomplish the overthrowal —the in the heat of class war their co-ordination with the revolutionary political organization is imperative. This is true because the unions, if they are really unions, must be inclusive of all workers of every shade of opinion, both advanced and backward, and cannot by this diversity attain the needed unity of every member in aim and action for long, sacrificial and complicated struggle which requires a strict but voluntary discipline for an ideal all unionists do not comprehend.

A REVOLUTIONARY party is absolutely necessary to fulfil this distinct function, to weld together that part—and only that part—of the working class most conscious of the aims and tactics of class war, those in the unions necessary to lead them. Moreover, the revolutionary party of this character views the interests of the working class as a whole, while unions incline to stress their sectional interests as we see by the so-called "industrial union patriotism" even in the revolutionary I. W. W.

There is no question of "domination" of one necessary organization by another equally necessary. "Politics is concentrated economics"—and the necessary co-ordination, not organic unity, now existing between the Communist International and the Red International of Labor Unions is a firm strengthening of revolutionary labor unity against the world capitalist class and should be no bar to the affiliation of the I. W. W. to the R. I. L. U.

A strange misunderstanding has arisen, diligently cultivated by the anarchist element, that if the I. W. W. affiliated to the R. I. L. U., members would be forced to join the Communist Party and vote in elections. Such is not the case. But we do not mean to say that we oppose participation in elections on principle. It is only one and not always the most important one of many useful tactics to stir class consciousness among the masses.

THE I. W. W. was justified in its opposition to the "politics" of the yellow socialist parties, which regard getting elected as an end in itself. Communist workers, on the other hand, have repeatedly made clear in action that they reject the servile and futile dependence upon capitalist parliamentary forms as a means of emancipation. They enter elections only to expose the sham of capitalist democracy to its trusting dupes. They enter parliament only to discredit and destroy it from within. That great strategist of class war, Vladimir Lenin, has made clear that the struggle is centered outside the parliament, and that Communist parliamentarism must serve only as an auxiliary to revolutionary direct action.

We wish to point out here the distortion of facts by anarchists (and capitalists, too) when they refer to affiliation with the Red International of Labor Unions as "liquidation" or accepting the dictators of Moscow." This argument about "Moscow dictatorship" comes straight out of the stock propaganda of the Berlin Anarchist International, and it is used within the I. W. W. by those anarcho-syndicalist elements who either went over to the emergency split or who remain in the I. W. W. to serve the interests of the Anarchist International, whose propaganda, by the way, is just as much directed against the "dictators of Chicago" meaning you, fellow workers—as against the "dictators of Moscow."

THE anarchists perform only a disintegrative work in the labor unions, which they have no more use for than they have for the workers' state, and sometime the I. W. W. will have to disentangle its correct theory on revolutionary industrial unionism from incorrect anarchist views on the state. To anybody but an anarchist it should be clear that the representative rights and powers of the I. W. W. inside the Red International of Labor Unions would be similar to the rights of the industrial unions represented at this convention in the I. W. W.—and only the anarchistic emergencies call this arrangement a "dictatorship of Chicago."

As to the already disproven charge of "liquidation" — would someone please point out a union anywhere in the world that was "liquidated" by the Red International?

THERE is, however, ground for the charges made by both the f. W. W. and the Anarchist International against each other over liquidation or absorption. On one hand the I. W. W. paper Solidaridad, issue of October 17, 1925, page 2, column 3, charges the Mexican section of the Berlin International, the Confederacion General de Trabajadores, with trying to "absorb the workers that were not affiliated with a particular union."—the C. G. T. But—take note—among those the Anarchist International was trying to absorb, were four members of the Mexican section of the I. W. W., which, according to the resolution passed by the last convention of the A. W. I. U. No. 110, are required to uphold in foreign lands the principle of "absorption" and—"initiate workers, singly or in bodies, into the organic union known as the Industrial Workers of the World."

This gives ground for the charge made by the Berlin anarchists that affiliated with the I. W. W., calling itself the Chilean administration of the I. W. W., using the I. W. W. label and the A. W. I. U. emblem, is affiliated also to the Berlin Anarchist International, which is stabbing the I. W. W. in the back with its brand of "liquidation" and "emergency" split. We declare emphatically that such a situation calls for this convention to state its attitude towards the Berlin Anarchist International, if union splitters—otherwise the I. W. W. remains affiliated by way of Berlin, with its own split! Moreover, it is astonishing that some I. W. W. papers support every policy of this treacherous crew, Golos Truzenikx, the Russian paper, for example, could not be the official organ of the Berlin International anarchist group, instead of going under the label of the I. W. W. as it does.

Thus we show that "absorption" is fatal and futile, and prove that cooperation is the only policy the I. W. W. can propagate and practice. But the most complete and effective cooperation will come only when all unions of the world are willing to enter into one great international based upon the class struggle for the goal of proletarian revolution, and the I. W. W. would do well not to lag behind history, but begin and keep contact and correspondence with the Anglo-Russian Committee for the world unity of all unions, and thus show that the I. W. W. has not forgotten how to lead the American workers along the pathway to power.

FELLOW workers! Already over one-sixth of the land area of the earth the workers rule and have ruled for eight years They have gone thru unbelievable hardships in battle against the entire capitalist world. Under the Soviet or workers' council form of government the workers of Russia rule the nation. The foundation of the new society within the shell of the old is being laid with the 4,500,000 industrial workers organized in twenty-one great industrial unions of Soviet Russia.

Capitalist and anarchist "news" agencies have continually lied and distorted facts about the conditions of workers under Soviet power. But now the Russian unions are driving these liars to retreat. They go to the workers, the plain workers of other countries and invite large delegations of them straight from the shops, to visit Soviet Russia and investigate thereby, without obligation or hindrance or limitation, the conditions of workers under the Soviet republic. We hope that the I. W. W. if the occasion should offer, will join in the response to such an invitation.

WE know that when the I. W. W. fully understands the Russian revolution, which it will eventually in spite of the anarchists trying to prevent it, the Red International of Labor Unions will be honored by the presence at its council table of delegates from the I. W. W.

In the meantime, in the name of the executive bureau of the Red International, we invite the seventeenth general convention of the I. W. W. to name a delegation, representative of the important industrial unions of the I. W. W. to visit the next world congress of the Red International of Labor Unions.

CZECHO-SLOVAK DELEGATION IN SOVIET UNION MOURNS DEATH OF SOVIET WAR MINISTER, FRUNZE

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail)—One section of the Czecho-Slovak workers delegation that is now touring the Union of Soviet Republics, recently arrived in Moscow, and took part in the memorial ceremonies in honor of the late Soviet war minister, Mikhail Frunze. After the burial the delegates had a lengthy talk with Kalinin in which they compared the conditions of the workers in Czecho-Slovakia with that of the workers in the Union of Soeialist Soviet Republics.

Go to Leningrad.

The delegation left for Lhingrad later in the day where they will study the various factories and see for themselves the progress made in the greatest industrial establishments for the care of the workers.

The delegation while in Moscow addressed a letter of sympathy to the Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Republics upon the death of Frunze, in which it points out that after having seen the strength and spirit of the Red Army they were convinced that despite this great loss the Russian workers will close their ranks in a still more determined manner to carry on the work which their Red Army leader left unfinished.

Raps Social-Democrat Press.

The head of this section of the Czecho-Slovak workers' delegation, Tatirek, declared to the workers of Kharkov, after viewing their industries, before leaving for Moscow that "I am ashamed to confess that under the influence of the social demoeratic press I had always regarded Russia as an economically and culturally backward land. But I have now come to the firm conclusion that the social democratic press reporting is a slanderous misrepresentation of the real situation in the Soviet Union. What we have seen went far beyond our expectations. There are perhaps countries in which the workers are materially a little better off than those in the Soviet Union, but nowhere in the world is there a more progressive, really proletarian legislation than that In Soviet Russia, nowhere in the world is the cultural and economic development advancing so rapidly as here."

Analogy

By H. C. FILLMORE.
(Worker Correspondent)

Ice is my name—cohesive, united, strong—
Ride I the river.
Master am I. Make me bigger, oh drops,
Build up my power!
Water is slave, mine now and always,
Made but to serve; ——
Might is right, steel-like is my body;
Rule I forever!

* * *

Moves on the water, southward its course—
Nor answers the boast;
Rises one day, irresistible, mighty;
Smites the bold beaker—
Smashes and crushes, hears to oblivion,
Ice-power no longer;
Sunshine-lapped, runs now in freedom forever.
Slave turned to master.

Chicago Civic Opera Artists Render 'Faust' and Are Much Praised

"Faust," at the Auditorium Theater this week was thoroly enjoyed and fully deserved to be for it was one of the finest presentations of Gounod's masterpiece.

Charles Hackett made an ideal Faust. He gave much feeling to his performance. Miss Edith Mason's beautiful soprano voice and personal charm created a Marguerite that reached a high mark. Virgilio Lazzari's delivery of the role of the devil a part often taken by Chaliapin, the famous Russian singer, was rather unique and truly refreshing. He was a good natured cynic with a fine sense of humor. His bass voice was delivered with a purity of tone that was entirely delightful. Young Bonelli's performance as Valentin was so excellent that he deserves as much praise as the rest of the leading artists. His voice was good, he used it with ease and with a fine musical sense.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

How to Strengthen Our Communist Press

THE organization department of the Central Executive Committee has received a letter from the organization department of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, giving favorable suggestions for building up the party press. The suggestions deal with our daily press, as well as shop nuclei papers. These recommendations are based on the collective experiences of the various sections of the Communist International.

In view of the campaign to build The DAILY WORKER into a mass Communist paper, and in view of the vigorous reorganization efforts now being made thruout the party to organize the party on the basis of shop nuclei, these recommendations are especially timely and instructive.

We herewith begin the publication of this letter of suggestions, in two instalments.

The first instalment follows:

To the organization department of the Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America.

Dear Comrades:

With respect to the circular letter of the agitprop department of the Executive Committee of the Communist International concerning the international press campaign for the development of the Communist press, we wish to point out that the following tasks should receive your special attention:

(a) Organization of the sale of the press, construction and development of the apparatus for this circulation;

(b) Organization of the regular publication of factory nucleus newspapers for all big and medium industrial enterprises.

To carry out these tasks, close collaboration between the agitprop and organization departments of the center and the district leading organs of the party is essential.

(a) Organization of Newspaper Circulation.

The small circulation of the Communist press is not only due to the shortcoming of its contents, but also to the unsatisfactory organization of newspaper circulation. In some countries, there is no regular subscription system and the circulation depends entirely on street and other scales. With such a method, it is impossible to control the supply of newspapers and to establish a regular nucleus of subscribers. In other countries, the newspaper supply takes place thru an apparatus over which we have no influence and which is restricted as to the mechanical supply of newspapers (street sales in Austria and supply by post in other countries). In some other countries again, the business managements of the Communist press have created an apparatus of their own for newspaper circulation, thru which the subscribers are supplied at their places of residence. In most cases, this apparatus is either loosely or not all connected with the party apparatus (Czecho-Slovakia, Germany). It is only in a very few organizations that the leading party organs superintend and control the construction and development of the apparatus for newspaper circulation. Under such conditions, it is only natural that the newspaper circulation apparatus is hardly used at all for the circulation of periodicals and literature.

The Communist Press Must Be a Mass Organizer.

This is only possible with a regular subscription system, and if the apparatus for newspaper circulation is a branch of the party apparatus. The apparatus for newspaper circulation must be organized on the same basis as the party apparatus, that is to say, the circulation should not take place only in the residential districts, but also in and outside the industrial enterprises.

The construction of the circulation apparatus is effected under the superintendence of the agitprop department, of the party in conjunction with the management board of the newspaper. Newspaper sellers and distributors are appointed by the leading organs of the locals in conjunction with the leading organs of factory and street nuclei. In the industrial enterprises, the agitprop organizer is responsible for the organization of the circulation both in and outside the various factories.

Mass circulation of the Communist press is only possible if all nucleus members are induced to do regular agitational work. Nuclei should present every month to the leading organs of the party statistical reports on the number of subscribers and newspaper sales. Moreover, the managing board of the newspaper, presents every month reports to the leading organs of the party on the number of "subscribers in the various organizations.

If the apparatus for newspaper circulation is organized in this manner, it will be easy to distribute additional copies with the help of the party apparatus in the event of the confiscation or prohibition of some editions, because of the existing connection with the enterprises which makes a rapid supply of newspapers to a large number of workers possible.

Party nuclei should make sure that subscribers to the party press who are not yet party members, be drawn into collaboration for the press as workers' correspondents. They should also be drawn into the work connected with newspaper circulation and recruiting of new subscribers.

In nearly all the countries of West Europe and in America, our opponents are strengthening and systematizing their agitation in industrial enterprises. This is done by publishing factory newspapers and by selling bourgeois dailies in and outside the enterprises. To counteract this, we should take the following measures:

(a) In addition to the systematic recruiting of subscribers, newspaper sales should be organized both inside and outside the enterprises. As circulation greatly depends on the speed which is alloted in the press to factory reports, more space should be given in future to all factory questions. When labor disputes take place in important industrial enterprises, the front page of the paper should be allotted to these questions. It is such an important matter for us to energize and extend our influence over the thousands of workers employed in large industrial enterprises that it is worth while to break up a page and reset it for the sake of the workers of the respective enterprise. The editorial boards of the daily press should work in close contact with the editors of nucleus newspapers and should accept from the latter good drawings, articles, poems, etc.

(b) Better use should be made of nucleus newspapers for recruiting new subscribers. Notices and short extracts from the daily press should be published in nuclei newspapers urging workers to become subscribers. Regular subscribers to nucleus newspapers should be registered and induced to subscribe to the daily press.

(c) Numbers of the daily newspapers in which questions arise regarding certain enterprises are fully dealt with, should be plentifully supplied to newspaper sellers responsible for the sale of the daily papers in such enterprises.

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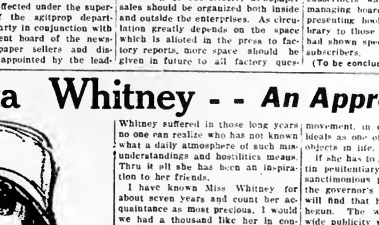
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(To be concluded in the next issue)

Charlotte Anita Whitney - - *An Appreciation*

By JAMES H. DOLSEN.



CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY.

It took the highest legal agency of plutocracy in this country—the United States supreme court—a number of years to decide that it had no jurisdiction in the case of Charlotte Anita Whitney. On the other hand whenever a matter involving any curtailment of the rights of exploitation is concerned, such as a child labor law, these black-robed priests of ruling class justice are quick to discern a jurisdiction. "God Knows" Bill Taft, with his pension from the Steel Trust, however, along with the rest of the corporation hirelings who grace the bench, are clever enough to evade an unpopular issue when they can gain their point by a negative decision regarding their power to intervention.

By ks action in these matters the supreme court has in effect declared that the guarantees of freedom contained in the federal constitution—the bill of rights—are restrictions only on the power of congress itself, thus leaving the individual states to restrict such liberty in any measure they see fit. Thus it disposes once more of the fetish that there is any liberty in a capitalist state except that which the exploiters are willing to allow the workers as a vent for their discontent.

Miss Whitney deserves the high regard of all Communists and working class rebels for her attitude during her appeal. She has never flinched a particle from her interest in the cause of labor nor her activities in behalf of the persecuted. Particularly has this been true of her fight for justice to the Wobblies in California—a battle she has never flinched from in the most hectic days of their history in the state of "orange groves and jails."

In California this dementia raged longer than anywhere else in the country. Ambitious, scheming, politicians, utilizing the fact that the I. W. W. had not the slightest interest in politics and would not therefore have the least influence, aside from a group of sympathizing liberals, in such affairs, engaged in wholesale campaigns of intimidation. Of course, they were egged on to this course by the open-shop business interests, in particular by certain officials in the letter American Federation whose job was the capitalization of anti-Red hysteria in order to prove their salaries should be continued by the business groups.

Miss Whitney's friendship for the victims of the numerous frameups perpetrated by the district attorneys of the state against the Wobblies was well-known thruout the state. The class to which by antecedents she naturally belonged—the old native aristocracy—treated her as an infamous deserter from their ranks. A niece of a United States supreme court justice—the friend and advocate of the lowest and most despised social rebels! ft was enough to make them froth at the mouth. What Miss Whitney suffered in those long years no one can realize who has not known what a daily atmosphere of such misunderstandings and hostilities means. Thru it all she has been an inspiration to her friends.

I have known Miss Whitney for about seven years and count her acquaintance as most precious. I would we had a thousand like her in constancy and personal courage, in willingness to face the bitterest social ostracism and the hatred of former associates, in an instinctive desire to stand by the most oppressed and a readiness to subordinate self to the movement, in counting sacrifice for ideals as one of the most worthwhile objects in life.

If she has to go finally to San Quentin penitentiary, the cowardly and sanctimonious politician who sits in the governor's chair at Sacramento will find that his troubles have just begun. The white light of nation-wide publicity will be focused on the intolerable conditions at the state penitentiary. The nearly forgotten Wobblies will be heard and the lid will be ripped off the festering mess of pottage which has been long brewing in the state.

The German Communist Party at Work

(Continued from page 4)

the same time the reorganization makes it more intensive, more integral in the industrial life of the German proletariat. Hesitancy of anti-quated functionaries is swept aside by the workers from the shops who already feel that the new form, even in its incomplete present form, will give them a deeper say-so in party matters. Where properly applied, the new form has resulted in a markedly increased proletarian membership, and the same has been the result also of the broader united front organizational policies.

Fascists Organize Shop Nuclei.

Imitation is the sincerest flattery: the adoption of our tactic by our enemy is proof of its effectiveness. Thus the "general staff" of German capitalism's fight against Communism has sent out instructions for the formation of "anti-Communist shop nuclei," each with a propaganda, an espionage, and a strong-arm (anti-terror, they call it) section. This "central committee for the combatting of Communism" consists of Dr. Jahres-Lowenstein of the coal syndicate, Oberstleutnant von Stulpnagel of the Reichswehr, Vogler for the Stinnes' interests, Heil-Bosch of the chemical trust, Klenzle of the department of public order, Selte of the Stahlhelm, Mahran of Jungdo, Klappe of Werwolf, Geisler of United Fatherland Societies, Schmidt of national employers' association, Von Zenzen of the steel trust employers, Von Berg of the league for protection German culture, and Plankh of the Industrialist Verband. With propaganda methods not unlike those of the Communists they plan to mobilize the conservative workers against their more radical brothers. That any success they may have can only be temporary is certain, because it is impossible to develop an organized movement with aims directly contrary to the basic economic interests of its members. For the present, however, with the slack work of the deflation period, there is grave danger to the working class in this anti-Red anti-strike move. The Communists raise the slogan of labor unity in the shops, the Red Frontfighters call for a united front against the bosses' rough-neck battalions—and they are getting mass response. Social-democratic workers in mass feel this basic need for unity and their obstructionist leaders are flouted.

The German party at work. An inspiring picture and one full of lessons for American Communist workers.

Conservation and Thrift Day - By H. M. Wicks

THURSDAY the fourth day of Education Week the capitalist press, pulpit and, particularly the public schools deluded the children and grown-ups with the capitalist slogans of industry and thrift. It was "Conservation and Thrift Day."

This slogan contains the most subtle, the meekest poison for the working class. As a means of mentally stupefying the slaves in industry in ranks with religion and patriotism. Hundreds of thousands of workers actually believe that the solution of labor's ills lies in practicing those capitalist virtues of industry and thrift. Day after day this illusion is carefully fostered in the columns of newspapers, from the pulpits, on the moving picture screens, on screeching cards in the street cars, on the backs of pay envelopes, in the house organs of the slave pens of industry, by every conceivable means of publicity the workers are implored to work industriously and save a portion of their earnings each week, "for that is the road that leads to prosperity."

On every hand the non-foreign workers in this unsurpassed democracy are regaled with the wondrous tales of industry and frugality. After the worker has received his wages and has paid for the necessaries of life for himself and family he is told that he can save a part of his income by placing it in the bank where it can draw interest. This is called "making money work," or "making money make money."

LET us see how this thing works out in practice. All banks claim that their greatest desire, as benefactors of the American people, is to see the entire population open savings accounts and draw interest on their money. Of course there is no possibility of any such thing happening because of economic facts we shall presently set forth. But let us, for the sake of getting to the bottom of the question, assume that such a thing did happen. When all the working class has deposited a certain amount of its earnings in savings banks, who then would produce the surplus-value with which to pay interest on this money? Since money itself possesses no properties that enables it to increase in value, and with every person in the nation depending upon income from savings, it is clear there would be no income for anyone. Everyone would starve to death except those who proceeded to apply their labor power to machinery and raw material in order to produce the necessaries of life. In fact a nation of saving bank depositors would be the greatest calamity that could befall the banks for the simple reason that they never could, by any strategy, devise a method whereby the 110,000,000 people in this country could realize interest off savings, therefore the whole banking system would collapse.

Apologists for savings banks will charge that we have reduced the thing to absurdity and that there are certain benefits to be derived by the working class establishing small savings accounts. We shall examine this claim in the light of economics and see where it leads us. The average worker receives the value of his labor-power—that is sufficient to enable him to recuperate the strength he expends in production day to day and to raise and educate off-spring that will take the place of this generation of wage-slaves. In order to save money the workers proceed to practice thrift. They economize on the necessities of life. The result is that those industries producing necessities are forced to curtail production. The decreased demand forces the capitalist to decrease the number of his workers. These workers eventually flood the labor market and thru fierce competition the wages of labor sink. These wages keep sinking as long as the workers keep saving. Instead of raising their standard of living by practicing these capitalist virtues, the working class lowers its standard of living, until the point is reached where they must, of necessity, practice the most rigid frugality in order to maintain a standard of living a trifle above that of Chinese coolies.

SURELY it would be a state of affairs for the capitalists to even the spectacle of this system of wealth production, he perceives that those who do the work of the world never become wealthy while those who do not work, but who own the machinery of production and distribution, revel in the most extravagant luxury. Those who work cannot save very much and those who save most do not work.

Better conditions for the working class cannot be obtained by following the advice of the capitalist class, instead of voluntarily reducing its standard of living they should organize the workers politically and economically and struggle for the conquest of political power, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, in order to abolish the wage system.

When the worker understands economics, when he is able to analyze labor struggling for years to raise its standard of living only to voluntarily surrender its gain under the delusion that by saving part of its earnings it would elevate itself to the position of the capitalist class.

"Work and Save" is a slogan originated by the capitalist class for the purpose of befuddling the minds of the working class. The whole propaganda of industry and thrift is aimed toward making more docile slaves, instead of voluntarily reducing its standard of living they should organize the workers politically and economically and struggle for the conquest of political power, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, in order to abolish the wage system.

DANISH LABOR DELEGATION GREETS LENINGRAD TRADES UNION COUNCIL

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R. (By Mail)—The Danish workers' delegation that is now in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics recently visited Leningrad where they studied the conditions under which the workers carry on production. While in Leningrad they visited the Trade Union Council headquarters where they exchanged greetings and discussed the manner in which the unions are functioning in Soviet Russia.

The delegation was very much pleased with the reception accorded them by the Russian workers and expressed their desire to come into closer relations with the trade union workers of Russia. The delegation also visited the trade union museum, which is controlled by the Leningrad Trade Union Council, and visited the club-rooms maintained by the Russian unions where the union members gather and discuss the economic questions that are facing them.

A Danish non-party worker, Skium, who is in the delegation and had visited Russia in 1919, declared, "In these six years wonders have been accomplished. Even the untrammeled imagination of a sympathizer with the Soviet Union would have been unable to imagine the great metamorphosis which has actually taken place, instead of a hungry, exhausted, ruined Petrograd, I see a bustling town with continual economic and cultural progression."

The other members of the delegation expressed their surprise at the conditions existing in Russia and promised upon returning to their country to tell their brothers there about the astounding progress that Russia's workers have made in the short time that they had the reins of government in their hands.

The Danish workers' delegation consists of six metal workers, two chemical workers, two food workers, two actors, a printer, a municipal worker, a mail carrier, a transport worker and an unskilled worker. The well-known Danish author, Nuigord, is accompany the delegation. The chairman of the delegation is a social democrat, Adamson, and the secretary a Communist, Schulz.

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The Czecho-Slovak, Norwegian and Danish workers' delegations and the working youth delegations from France, Belgium, Germany, Hungary and a number of other countries met in Moscow and joined the Moscow workers in the celebration of the 8th anniversary of the proletarian revolution.

Protest Massacres at Canton

By JAMES H. DOLSEN.

The Euro-American Returned Students' Association of Kwangtung province, China, has published n pamphlet entitled "Massacres of the Chinese People at Canton, China, by British and French Armed Men on June 23, 1925." Much has been heard about the mass murders committed by the British, particularly in Shanghai and by the Japanese at Tsingtao. This article deals with a typical imperialist action in the leading city of southern China.

Great Britain, according to the pamphlet, is faced with the contradiction that while her effort to control China's finance and to subjugate her industries have been effective, the parallel attempt to dominate the country politically thru subsidizing various native politicians and militarists have been failures and have resulted finally in uniting the Chinese masses solidly against foreign imperialism in general.

Dum-Dum Bullet Christianity.

Cantonese last June declared a sympathetic strike against the British and Japanese of that city as a result of the events in Shanghai. The demonstation took the customary form of a parade, participated in by workers, students, merchants, and military cadets. As it was proceeding along the Chinese street, which runs parallel to the island of Shameen, a concession owned by the French and British, the British marines opened a sweeping machine gun and rifle fire. There were over a hundred casualties among the Chinese. Not a foreigner was injured nor a shot fired in reply. The pamphlet contains reprints of various official correspondence with the English consul and others. Among these is a copy of resolutions unanimously passed by the American staff of the Christian College at Canton, stating that the procession was marching peaceably and unarmed when fired upon. Members of the staff itself as well as its student body were among the injured. An official declaration by Foo Ping-Sheung, commissioner of foreign affairs for the Canton government, to the British and French consuls, charged that the students and unarmed sections of the demonstration had been picked out for slaughter and that the foreign soldiers would have charged into the Chinese city, but for the presence of the cadets. That preparations had been made in advance for the slaughter is evident. On the morning of the same day the city was full of rumors that the British had predicted an attack on the foreign quarters by the Chinese. Moreover, soft-nosed or dum-dum bullets were used in the machine gun firing, contrary to all the rules of European warfare.



The pamphlet is illustrated with photograpka of the murdered Chinese and views of the destruction caused by the reckless shooting.

Pay in Pre-War Marks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20 — American creditors with pre-war claims against German firms are entitled to payment in American dollars with interest accrued during the war, according to an opinion of the United States supreme court.

The Walden Book Shop

307 Plymouth Court

(Between State and Dearborn

Just South of Jackson)

CHICAGO

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against Imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow! Have Your Union Join in Demand for His Release!

Entered as second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. II. No. 268. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1925 Published daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

PARLIAMENT OF EGYPT DEFIES BRITISH RULE

Anti - British Premier Heads Government

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 22.—Openly defying the troops of the British agent, Ziwar Pasha, who since the events following the assassination of Sir Lee Stack, aidar of the Egyptian army, has been premier of Egypt, the parliament met in secret here and passed a vote af complete lack of confidence in the government.

The secret session of parliament was carried out while hundreds of troops with fixed bayonets paraded the streets, guarding the homes of prominent members of parliament and all public buildings. In spite of the armed forces menacing the members more than three-fourths of the parliament assembled at the Continental Savoy hotel, went into session, passed the vote of lack of confidence deposing Ziwar Pasha, and electing in his place Zaghloul Pasha.

Zaghloul was formerly premier and was forced to resign because of the hostile attitude of England after the assassination of Stack. Ziwar, the British agent who would, if he could, deliver Egypt completely into the hands of Britain, was selected in his place. But his regime has been a stormy one. Never at any time has he had the support of the political groups in parliament. He was ordered out of fear of British reprisals.

Egypt in Turmoil.

The ferment among the peoples of the near and middle east has had a reflex in Egypt the past few weeks. The native liberation movement has become stronger and more defiant. The Zaghloulists, the nationalists and liberal constitutionalists, have united in a bloc against the British owned premier. The gathering political storm was perceived by the British and their man, Ziwar Pasha, was ordered to institute a reign of terror and decree a virtual dictatorship by dispersing parliament. A decree against parliament was issued and soldiers placed in strategic points to prevent a meeting of that body.

The meeting was held in defiance of the edict forbidding it. In local, according to the Egyptian constitution, and the act of Ziwar in endeavoring to disperse the parliament is illegal. The vote of complete lack of confidence placed Zaghloul at the head of the government and removed Ziwar.

This move is a severe rebuke to Britain and unquestionably desperate measures will be taken to crush the parliament. Possibility of arrests is not remote. But if parliament is arrested it will unquestionably cause a wave of fury to sweep Egypt.

Britain Desperate.

Britain faces a desperate situation in Egypt. Though recognizing the independence of Egypt following the widespread disorders of 1922, Britain insisted upon maintaining the safety of communication (meaning the free passage through the Suez canal, one

(Continued on page 2)

The Facts Regarding the Economic Life of Russia

NEXT SATURDAY

In the

Magazine Section

of

The Daily Worker

Authentic document presenting the real situation TODAY in the Union of Soviet Republics.

Are reports of bumper crops facts?

Is Russia advancing?

How about the workers?

All doubts dispelled; all questions answered by FACTS. Do not miss this issue if you want to be informed on the conditions in the workers' republic.

SUBSCRIBE!

CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN COMMUNISTS POLL CLOSE TO MILLION VOTES

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, Nov. 22.—In the recent Czecho-Slovakian elections the Communist Party polled one million votes. It was ebla despite the persecutions of the Mesaryk government to poll one vote in every six that were cast in the elections.

The unofficial and incomplete returns place the Communist Party vote at 930,000 in Slovakia alone. The Czecho-Slovakian bourgeois press estimates that the Communists will gain between 27 to 30 places in parliament.

The huge vote which the Comunists were ebla to poll caused great consternation in the ranks of the bourgeoisie supporters as they realize that this vote is an attack against the capitalist dictatorship in Czecho-Slovakia and that it is a protest against the persecutions of Communist workmen.

In the elections, the national socialists received a vote of 996,000 and the social-democrats 991,000.

Following the announcement of the incomplete election returns, the cabinet, which was formed by Premier Svenla, tendered their resignations.

SHOE WORKERS' ORGANIZATION STARTS DRIVE

Brooklyn Protective Is Making Headway

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BROOKLYN, Nov. 22.—At a mass meeting that filled the Amalgamated Temple here on Friday evening the Shoe Workers' Protective Union initiated a drive that promises to be the most successful yet undertaken to organize the shoe workers in the unorganized shops in Brooklyn and spread to all parts of Greater New York.

In his opening remarks, P. Pascal Cosgrove, organizer of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union in Brooklyn, stated that the conditions of the shoe workers is deplorable in the unorganized shops and that the time is ripe for a concerted drive to get all the unorganized workers lined up in the one great industrial union of shoe workers already so well started by the Protective.

Union Raises Wages.

"The shoe workers are in the mood for organization," said Cosgrove. "The United States government has made the report that in the unorganized shops the shoe workers are getting forty-seven cents an hour. In the organized shops the workers are getting much higher wages, and the peak is

(Continued on page 4)

LETTER TO FRAME TOM RAY AS SPY QUICKLY EXPOSED

Bootlegger Is Finder of Fake Document

By A. JAKIRA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

REPUBLIC, Pa., Nov. 22.—Quick and rigid action on the part of the striking miners here and the district office of the Workers (Communist) Party made it possible to expose a frame-up to label Tom Ray, militant miner, as a spy.

At a meeting of the striking miners held in this city, Tuesday night, Nov. 17, a "surprise" was sprung on those present when a "document" supposed to have been found on the floor of one of the rooms of the hall where the miners were holding their meetings was read. The envelope containing the "document" was addressed to "Mr. Thomas Ray, General Delivery, Uniontown, Pa." and was post marked "Pittsburgh, Pa. Nov. 13, 11:30 A. M." The typewritten letter itself reads as follows:

"Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 13, 1925.
No. 675-R

"Your report in reference to circulars received. You did not say just how you proposed to dispose of them

(Continued on page 2)

WORKERS WILL HAVE TO PASS UP TURKEY "THANKSGIVING" DAY

Despite the fact that the turkey crop is 3 per cent above normal and the highest prices that the Texas farmers have received for the highest-grade turkeys, range from 26 to 30 cents per pound, those who will attempt to buy it for their "Thanksgiving" dinner will find that they will have to pay 50 cents a pound for the lowest grade and as high as 65 cents per pound for the better grades.

The average working class family when it sits down to its "Thanksgiving" dinner, if it has anything to be thankful for, will have to content itself with a slab of pork at the prices that are being charged for the materials that are to make up a turkey dinner. The estimated price of the raw materials for a dinner is placed at $7.43 for a family of eight, out of which the farmer will get $3.18.

ROUMANIAN DEBT PROPOSALS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE

Deny Same Terms as Granted to Mussolini

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. The American commission negotiating with the Roumanian debt commission here for the purpose of endeavoring to reach an agreement on the debt of $46,000,000, has turned down the offer on the part of that government to fund its debt on terms similar to those granted Italy.

A counter proposal was made by the Americans that is more nearly the settlement accorded Britain, with modification designed to meet the situation in Roumania.

Long Term Proposal.

Though the concessions granted Italy will be refused, it is known that the timelength will be the same as that of Italy—62 years. The average interest rate may be lower than that granted England and more nearly the French offer.

Higher demands than those imposed upon Italy were far the purpose of beating down the currency of the Roumanian government, bankrupting them and forcing acceptance of the gold standard under the complete domination of the United States. The Roumanian government needs aid in financing its white terror against the Besserabian peasants who are being murdered wholesale and they expect to reach an agreement with the U. S. so that Morgan will aid them.

Vermont, a Coolidge Heaven, a Hell for Girl Wage Workers

BURLINGTON, Vt.—(FP)— Ten dollars a week for a 12-hour day is the lot of many girls working in Burlington restaurants.

UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO DECREASE IN SOVIET RUSSIA

MOSCOW, Nov. 22.—The labor exchanges report that in 1925 in comparison with the previous year there will be a reduction in unemployment of 250,000. The number of unemployed metal workers in July 1924 was 105,000, in June 1925, 82,000, the number of unemployed textile workers in January 1923 was 71,000, in January 1925 only 34,000. The same holds good for other branches of industry. On the other hand, however, the number of unskilled unemployed has increased, whilst a shortage of skilled workers prevails. Next year state industry will have a surplus demand for labor power consisting of 432,200, which includes 184,000 skilled workers.

Unemployment pay in the economic year 1925-26 will amount to 50,000,000 rubles as compared with 26,000,000 rubles last year.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PACT REPORT HOAX

Rebels Still Gaining in Syria

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Reports being spread in British and foreign newspapers that Britain and France have joined in a secret pact to jointly administer the mandates in Syria, Irak, Palestine and Transjvania, are discounted here, as contrary to fact.

M. Henri de Jouvenal, Paris journalist, who has been appointed high commissioner of Syria was here for a few days and had conferences with Austin Chamberlain, British foreign minister, regarding the situation in the Middle East, but nothing tangible came of them. Announcement was made that a joint understanding had been reached whereby the British and French would cease their diplomatic intrigues against each other in the mandated areas. This part does not exist on paper and was only based upon a "gentlemen's agreement."

Playing for Time

Everyone familiar with British diplomacy knows that Chamberlain is merely stalling for time and that the intrigues will continue in spite of any agreements, written or otherwise, because of the clash of interests in that part of the world. If Jouvenal really believes the conference with Chamberlain will lighten his task he is doomed to disappointment, for Chamberlain will only take advantage of the information at hand to increase British intrigue.

The report of France acceptance of agreement with Britain to cooperate against Turkey's claims in Mosul only is considered a great joke here, because it can only mean that France gives up action to independent action and has submitted completely to the whims and imperialist ambitions of Britain. Considering France's dependence upon the United States of America this story is clearly pure fabrication.

* * *

BERUT Syria, Nov. 22. Rebel forces are very active in the vicinity of Damascus and steadily gaining ground against the French forces. A motorcar convoy was attacked by the native forces and the entire French force was either killed or captured and the equipment taken by the rebels. Recruits are still coming to the aid of the rebel forces and the French are steadily losing ground.

'CALL OUT MEN WHO MAN PUMPS,' MINERS DEMAND

Chicago to Hear About Strikers Tuesday

Militancy is beginning to permeate the anthracite strike zone. While the officials expected the strikers, whose funds are very low, and who have to scrimp to keep alive, to sit home and wait until they are told the strike is over, the miners are beginning to feel that they have waited too long. The miners are beginning to complain and say that the strike would have been over long ago, if the maintenance men had been taken out of the mine at the beginning of the strike.

Strikers Desperate.

The demand to take the maintenance men out of the mines was slow in reaching the miners, but now everywhere, the miners are beginning to demand this. They realize this is a fight to a finish. The officials are not permitting the local unions to hold meetings, hoping in this way to suppress the demands of the men. But nevertheless, the demand of the miners is becoming stronger.

The situation is becoming desperate in many places. With their funds exhausted, and the local unions instructed by the higher officials to stop giving strike relief, many of the miners' families are facing starvation. Those who have, even a little food are sharing it with those who have not.

Officials Cross Militancy.

Every sign of militancy is brutally crushed by the hired thugs of the coal companies who work closely with the local police and the state constabulary, whose brutal terroristic methods have broken many strikes. The officials of the miners' union instead of helping the men are supporting the efforts of the coal operators to prevent the strike from developing into a militant struggle. They openly commended the police for arresting Pat

(Continued on page 5)

BILL BEFORE CONGRESS TO MAKE COOLIDGE CZAR IN ANTHRACITE STRIKE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—In legislation presented by Representative Treadway, republican from Massachusetts, the president is given full powar to take any steps that he may deem necessary to relieve the "suffering" caused by a strike in the anthracite coal mines.

The bill if passed will place power in the hands of President Coolidge, by means of which he will be able to crush the strike of the anthracite coal miners that are now fighting for a better living conditions in the Pennsylvania coal fields.

AUSTRALIA TO DEPORT HEADS OF RED UNION

Reactionary Election Brings Terrorism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 22.—Indignation is sweeping thru the Australian unions at the news of the arrest and threatening deportation of Tom Walsh, president, and Jacob Joanneson, secretary, of the Australian Seamen's Union, following the findings of the deportation board appointed by the reactionary Bruce government.

This follows the recolection of all members of the Bruce government and the reestablishment of all parties in the house of representatives, absent as before parliament was dissolved when labor began to challenge the governments policy of suppressing the seamen's strike with wholesale bribes and deportations.

Capitalist or Workers' Dictatorship?

Bruce, the arch-reactionary, prime minister went into the election on the question:

"Shall Australia be governed by a parliament, duly elected by the people under a democratic constitutional form of government, or shall authority be flouted by irresponsible extremists attempting to arrogate to themselves an autocratic dictatorship over the country?"

Bruce charged that the Communists were a great danger and had obtained a foothold in the labor party, which overwhelmingly won the election. Matthew Charlton, chief of the labor party, right away asserted that the labor party repudiated Communism. This repudiation gained no more votes than did Ramsay MacDonald's famous denunciation of the forged "Zinoviev letter." Charlton's only "victory" was getting re-elected himself. But the labor party lost.

Compulsory Voting.

Never in the history of Australia has feeling run so high as in this election, and for the first time the

(Continued on page 4.)

Strike Against Low Pay of Snaring the Victims of Society

NEW YORK.—(FP)— Protecting other people's jewelry and bank vaults is not its own reward, so about 125 burglar alarm men have gone on strike for the 48 hour $36-week. The men were employed by the Metropolitan Electric Protective Co. and the National Wiring Protectives Co. Their jobs were to hasten to the scene when burglar alarms rang out in the night. Hours were 50 and pay from $32 to $42 a week under the old arrangement and when the men protested 10 were discharged.

Teamsters Asking a $20 Per Cent Raise in Scranton Region

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 22.—(FP)— Demand for a 20 per cent wage increase for 1926 are made on the city of Scranton by city teamsters and chauffeurs affiliated with the Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' International Union.

B. of R. T. Men May Join Strike in Md.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—(FP)— Members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen employed on the Western Maryland railroad where the locomotive engineers and firemen have been on strike for the past month have served notice that unless existing conditions are remedied they will join the strike.

LOCAL 152, OF THE AMALGAMATED, GIVES BUSINESS AGENTS A BUSY TIME DEFENDING TERRORISTIC GANG

By BEN GORDON.

When Local 152 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers held its first meeting since the slugging of Friday a week ago and the Sunday following, all officers and "machine men" were present. The meeting was well attended.

All those present were excited and disturbed about the gangstering and terror and eagerly awaited the opening of the meeting. They wanted to know what was going to be done about it.

Brother Craft, one of those [illegible] who had received a broken head and whose picture appeared in the daily press, was present with his head still bandaged.

Victim Demands Floor

The routine business of the meeting was disposed of in a short time and Brother Craft demanded the floor as a matter of special privilege to tell his story and ask some questions. The chairman ruled him out of order. An appeal was taken and he was granted the floor.

Brother Craft spoke for about an hour, telling the story in detail, how he came to the meeting on an invitation, how before the meeting opened a group of gangsters whom he recognized as officials and members of the Amalgamated, led by a "business agent," entered the hall with guns in their hands, forcing everyone to the wall; and how they proceeded to beat up those brothers and sisters present with his blackjacks and other weapons.

He demanded that the local at once proceed to investigate the affair and punish those officials and sluggers who participated in the slugging, as they were nothing more than a bunch of gangsters.

Membership Applauds Craft.

Great applause greeted Brother Craft's speech. Everyone present, with the exception of the few dishard machine men was on his feet applauding Brother Craft. "I still have friends in the local," he said in rebuttal.

Business Agent Goldman sprang up at once to "take off" Craft's charges. He tried to defend the officials and hangsters who did the slugging; say that the Amalgamated is not responsible for all that happened, praise the good work done in the past by these characters, futher business agents who followed made the same sort of argument.

Then came the speakers from the floor, all as one condemning the Amalgamated officials for such action and demanding that those guilty be immediately punished for the crime.

Surprise Official Machine.

Joint Board Delegate Smaller rose to speak. He surprised all the offi-

(Continued on page 5)

FEDERAL PRISONS AND U. S. JAILS PROVEN INHUMAN

But Sage Foundation Wants Only Reform

NEW YORK.—(FP)— Uncle Sam is a very inhuman jailer, according to the report of the Russell Sage Foundation submitted to the 55th annual congress of the American Prison Association. The report deals particularly with the hoarding out of 7,000 federal prisoners—including many merely awaiting trial—in local jails over which the federal government has no jurisdiction and many of which are conspicuous overcrowding, the report states, "of physical and moral filth."

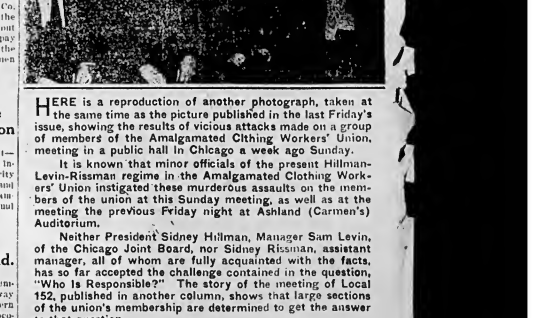
The Cook county jail in Chicago, one of the 503 studied, crowds five prisoners in cells intended for one and Detroit, Cleveland, New York are just about as bad.

It is a harrowing story hearing out the muckraking that labor prisoners have already given in these same dens. The report tells of the large percentage of vermin infested pens, of meagerly staffed prisons and poor by trained employes.

"It must be remembered," says the report, "that a large part of these prisoners are unconvicted and a considerable portion are subsequently legally proven innocent; that the law requires that persons accused of crime shall be treated as innocent until proven to be guilty; and that a large part of the prisoners serving sentence are held for non-payment of fine, simply because they owe the government $10, $25 or $100."

Uncle Sam puts prisoners in these local pens because he can do so cheaply. He gets rates per man and woman, from 20c a day in five jails in Porto Rico to $3 per day in three jails in Alaska. The average is 80c per day. The Russell Sage people recommend a national government jail system.

Who Is Responsible?



HERE is a reproduction of another photograph, taken at the same time as the picture published in the last Friday's issue, showing the results of vicious attacks made on a group of members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, meeting in a public hall in Chicago a week ago Sunday.

It is known that minor officials of the present Hillman-Levin-Rissman regime in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union instigated these murderous assaults on the members of the union at this Sunday meeting, as well as at the meeting the previous Friday night at Ashland (Carmen's) Auditorium.

Neither President Sidney Hillman, Manager Sam Levin, of the Chicago Joint Board, nor Sidney Rissman, assistant manager, all of whom are fully acquainted with the facts, has so far accepted the challenge contained in the question, "Who Is Responsible?" The story of the meeting of Local 152, published in another column, shows that large sections of the union's membership are determined to get the answer to that question.

Silence Is No Defense.
It Is Rather a Confession.

ADOLPH ZUKOR OWNS AMERICAN CINEMA TRUST

Famous Players-Lasky Controls Theaters

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The extent to which the famous Players-Lasky corporation producers of the Paramount Films, owned by Adolph Zukor controls the moving picture industry was brought out in an "investigation" before the federal trade commission here. The various stars that have bolted the Adolph Zukor-owned movie trust and have formed their own independent companies testified that the reason that they bolted the movie trust was that the pictures that they played in were sold in blocks with pictures in which mediocre actress and actresses went thru their antics.

"Block System" Control.

It was brought out in the investigations that the trust would sell its pictures on the "block system." A moving picture theater owner in order to get certain feature films with well-known actresses could not rent the single picture but had to sign a contract for a number of films, oftentimes for a period of one year. In this manner, the independents claim that the theaters that ran the Paramount films could not use any other films, as refusal to accept a single picture from the Zukor-owned trust or the use of a movie of another corporation on the same program with the Paramount meant the cancellation of the theater's contract.

It was brought out during the course of the "investigation" that six of the largest New York City moving picture palaces are controlled by the Zukor corporation thru the "block system" method of renting films. It was also pointed out that thruout the country the Famous Players-Lasky corporation has heavy financial interests in many papers.

Not only has Adolph Zukor control of the company that produces the Paramount pictures but he also has heavy financial investments in the Select Pictures corporation.

The First National Exhibitors circuit, into which the independent producers have banded, demands of the federal trade commission that the board order Adolph Zukor to cancel his "block system" method of renting out films and that he be forced to limit the right of moving picture palaces that he owns and to relinquish control of many theaters in the country.

Zukor Aides German Company.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—It has been disclosed that the American moving picture representative, Samuel Rachmann, who attempted to gain control of the German independent film producing company, the Universe Film Association, was acting in behalf of the Zukor-owned Famous Players-Lasky corporation.

Under the present agreement with the German companies only one American film can be shown to two German films in the theaters here and the American movie trust wants to be able to send in as many pictures as it possibly can. Negotiations are still under way with the Universe Film Association and it is expected that the company which has found itself in dire financial straits will accept the terms that the Paramount producers are demanding.

Subscribe to The Young Comrade.

The Young Comrade is a monthly paper issued for the working class children by the Young Pioneers of America. It contains articles by children of the lives of the workers and their children; stories and cartoons; pictures and many other features that appeal to children and teach them the truth of the present system.

Every Junior should read The Young Comrade. Subscribe now! Fifty cents a year. Mail your subscription to Lift W Washington Blvd, Chicago, Ill. Order a bundle to sell to your school mates.

Capitalism Cannot Be Eliminated by Legal Means, Says Its Agent

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Under the caption, Wickedness of Desiring Change, the leading editorial in the London Daily Herald for October 27, couples the anti-radical attack of the American Security league on Arthur Henderson, former British cabinet minister, with a statement made by counsel for the British home secretary in the prosecution of the Communists arrested recently in London.

"Counsel for the crown," it says, "made this extraordinary statement: it is in these days forbidden, we know, he said, that capitalism could not be eliminated by lawful means.

"There we have the intention of the home secretary and of the American Security league which attacked Mr. Henderson stated with frank unconcern. Only a lawyer would have blurted it out like that. It is a great advantage to the cause of liberty that this is what the anti-socialists in both hemispheres are trying to make the world believe."

GERMAN WORKERS SWEATING BLOOD FOR REPARATIONS

Real Wages One-Third American Standard

BERLIN (FP)—Who are paying the reparations in Dawes-ruled Germany? With worker standards at an appalling level and still falling, with the 8-hour day a thing of the past, and the cost of living and unemployment increasing with the coming of winter, late figures show that in the first half year (April to October) the burden has been placed on the workers to the tune of hundreds of millions marks more than was anticipated.

Revenue shows a surplus of 412 million marks over the previous estimate, which will probably mean an increase in the next reparations payment, every cent of which has been ground out of the misery and sweated wages of the German workers.

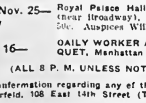
The figures speak for themselves.

Apr.-Oct. 1925 Revenue	Marks	Estimate
Income tax	1,193,630,000	850,000,000
Corporation tax	93,750,000	120,000,000
Property tax	53,721,000	250,000,000
Inheritance tax	14,841,000	15,000,000
Sales and re-		
tail tax	799,300,000	750,000,000

In general, while the taxes on wages and consumption show an enormous increase, taxation which particularly affects the capitalists shows as marked a decrease. The heaviest direct burden on the German workers is the income tax, which might be called a wages tax, as only wages of less than $5 a week are exempt. Wages above this are subject to a 10 per cent tax so that the average German wage of about $10 a week is reduced by 50 cents for income tax, not to mention other compulsory deductions for insurance, etc.

The miserable subsistence level of the German workers finds statistical corroboration in figures published by the International Labor office. These show that German real wages are one-third of American wages (the comparative figures are: U. S. A. 158, England 100, Germany 64.) The 8-hour day is only a memory in most industries. Food prices have gone up 10 per cent in October without corresponding rise in wages. Unemployment is showing a huge increase. Being ruled by American finance-capital means exactly mean a merry Christmas for Germany.

Official unemployment figures are 280,000, an increase of 100,000 in the last two months. This represents only the registered unemployed in receipt of full relief. The official journal of the miners' union estimates that the full number of unemployed is 750,000. German white-collar workers are hit with their manual fellow-workers. Wages are on about the same level and unemployment is severe.



Dance and Enjoy Yourself at Any or All of These DAILY WORKER

RESCUE PARTIES

In New York

Wednesday, Nov. 25—Royal Palace Hall, 16 Manhattan Ave. (near Broadway), Brooklyn. Admission 50c. Auspices Williamsburg Branches.

Sunday, Jan. 16—DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY BANQUET, Manhattan Lyceum.

(ALL 8 P. M. UNLESS NOTED)

For tickets or information regarding any of the above affairs apply to L. E. Katterfeld, 108 East 14th Street (Tel. Stuyvesant 8100.)

LETTER TO FRAME TOM RAY AS SPY QUICKLY EXPOSED

Bootlegger Is Finder of Fake Document

(Continued from page 1)

after getting them out of the printer's shop. Of course you will have to distribute same to keep yourself covered, but you must not let many get out or our clients will charge us with working with their employes instead of for them. Keep playing up to G. P. as he is the strongest man in white just now. Does he still appear to be as flush as when he first arrived in the region?

"You must be careful about spending as to always have money to pay your way looks bad. Borrow as often as you can as that gives the impression you have nothing but your pay from the U. M. W.

J. J. O'C.

To
P. S.—M. M.
box X27

"Sign your number, date and return immediately."

The last instruction was stamped with a rubber stamp. G. P. is supposed to refer to Comrade George Papcun.

Ray Active in Strike.

At first the letter came as a shock to those who have known Comrade Ray and have seen him in action during the strike. Ray was sent to the striking area by the district office of the Workers Party and during the several days that he spent there he was out on the picket line, was distributing leaflets together with other miners, was addressing meetings and was otherwise helping three times under the supervision of the district office of the party. He returned to Pittsburgh Tuesday morning by request of the party to take up other party work.

Suspicious Individuals.

During the strike several individuals of a rather dubious character among them a well known bootlegger were mingling with the strikers. These individuals were suspected as being agents either of the company or of the union officials who have been constantly attacking Tom Ray for his active participation in the Progressive Miners' Committee. It is remarkable that it was just these individuals who helped to "find" the letter, and who encouraged their boss to stir up the miners against Tom Ray and the Workers Party. It was a cousin of the above bootlegger who did the "finding."

Investigation Exposes Plot.

Fortunately the miners did not lose their heads and decided that a committee of three shall at once proceed to Pittsburgh to take the matter up to clear up the matter and to learn no doubts in the minds of the men out on strike it was decided to lose no time, but to proceed at once to Mc Donald where Ray resides to investigate the matter. The committee of three, together with the writer of these lines and a comrade from West Brownsville, reached Monessahl by machine about 2 a. m. got Comrade Ray out of bed and with his full consent proceeded to search the house. Naturally, nothing of any suspicious character was found.

Further investigation revealed that Ray was in Uniontown on Nov. 13 before the letter reached that city and while in Uniontown he did not visit the post-office. This fact was established, by a comrade of Uniontown who was with Comrade Ray during the entire period of his stay there. It was further established that since then he never visited Uniontown again. Comrade Ray left Republic Tuesday early in the morning. The letter was "found" about 2 p. m. Before this time quite a number of men were in the room where the letter was supposed to be found, but curiously enough, no one noticed the letter until the bootlegger's cousing happened to come into the room together with the bootlegger himself.

Tem is Exenerated.

The nature of the letter, the facts quoted above, the actions of Comrade Ray during the strike, the circumstances under which the letter was "found" and numerous other facts left no doubts in the minds of the committee that the alleged letter was nothing but a fake and unanimously decided to exonerate Comrade Ray and to recommend that further efforts be made to identify the forces behind this attempt at a frame-up. The District Executive Committee of the party of Dist. 5 is now making an effort to locate those responsible for the letter and will continue the investigation until these individuals are identified. There is a firm belief among the miners that some of the union officials who were bitterly opposed to Tom Ray and the Workers Party had something to do with this affair.

Egyptian Parliament Defies British Rule

(Continued from page one)

bank of which is controlled by Egypt). England also must keep strong forces in Egypt in order to control the Sudan to the south, where disorders frequently break out and where the population despises the British tyrant.

The attempt of British agents to disperse parliament, the armed soldiers in the streets and the threat of arrests of the members of parliament prove to the masses of Egyptians the utter hypocrisy of capitalist democracy. The Egyptians, torn by series of bitter struggles since the war, will continue to fight until they liberate themselves from the domination of British imperialism.

AUTO FACTORY OWNERS COIN GREAT PROFITS

More Than Double the Profits of 1924

A year of peak profits has increased the wealth of the owners of 11 automobile companies by over $1,000,000,000 according to a survey of the industry by The Wall Street Journal. This huge gain in wealth marks the success of the high speed exploitation of workers that characterizes the industry.

The combined profits of the 11 companies for the first 9 months of the year amounted to $179,488,260, a gain of more than $100,000,000 over the same period in 1924. And Henry Ford is not in the list. Such profits have increased the market value of the stock from just under $300,000,000 a year ago to nearly $2,000,000,000 today.

The 9-months profits of the 11 companies in 1924 and 1925 were:

Profits of automakers	1924	1925
General Motors	$37,416,413	$74,242,366
Chrysler	2,009,983	14,210,875
Hudson	6,317,489	16,722,269
Dodge	9,858,573	19,302,874
Packard	3,443,735	10,318,728
Studebaker	5,703,679	15,157,236
Nash	4,325,241	11,133,411
Overland	2,811,134	12,658,881
Hupp	1,142,342	2,775,746
Moon	526,072	1,123,725
Pierce Arrow	354,154	976,598

The return on investment in these 1925 profits runs to more than 200% in the case of Nash Motors. The return to holders of Dodge common stock cannot be measured because the stock was distributed as a bonus in the recent reorganization by Dillon, Read & Co. Out of the 9 months business Dillon, Read got $6.33 a share on 1,150,000 shares of common, for which they paid nothing. Other rates of return in the 9 months are: General Motors 24.5%, Chrysler 38.1%, Hudson 128.2%, Packard 43%, Studebaker 18.5%, Overland 33%, Hupp 8.8%, Pierce Arrow 7.8%.

The Hudson company shows the most profits on original investors in the motor industry are making. Hudson motor started in 1909 with $1,500,000 cash capital. From this beginning its assets have been expanded to over $70,000,000 largely out of profits. It has also paid $15,000,000 in cash dividends. As only $20,700,000 of the assets are directly employed in producing automobiles the 9-month profit of $16,722,269 is more than 80% of the investment. Hudson may make for the entire year over $100 for every $100 invested in the business.

General Motors, the Morgan Trust, has just declared an extra dividend of 45 a share which brings the year's cash dividends to $24 on each $100 of stock.

Machine-Shop Bosses Fights Wage Increases

By JACK
(Worker Correspondent)

At the Thursday evening meeting of the Illinois Manufacturing association, which is composed of machine-shop bosses, it was decided that $2.00 an hour be charged for tool-making and that the bosses agree not to cut prices in the slack season, but to lay off workers.

The conference decided not to give workers an increase in wages and those that attempt to get more are to be laid off. The bosses are out to maintain the present wage scales.

The highest skilled mechanics employed in the plants that are owned by the manufacturers who are members of this association earn from 85 cents per hour to $1.10.

The workers in these shops need to organize in order to combat the attempts of the bosses to resist wage increases. Today the employers may be satisfied with retaining the present scales, but the time will come when they will attempt to cut the low wages that we are now receiving. In order to resist the attempts of the bosses, we must organize into unions and fight them in the manner they fight us—thru organization.

EIGHTY-EIGHT PER CENT OF STUDENTS ADMITTED TO LENINGRAD UNIVERSITY ARE EITHER WORKERS OR PEASANTS

LENINGRAD, Nov. 22.—Of the 4,590 students admitted this year to the Leningrad University, 88% are workers and peasants, 68% members of the Communist Party of Russia and the Young Communist League.

Polish Sector of Profit's Frontier Against Soviet Republics Is Crumbling

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, another shift in the Polish government, that reigns thru murder and imprisonment of workers, finds a coalition cabinet in power headed by Premier Skrzynski.

* * *

The first fact that should interest revolutionary workers in America is that the "socialist," Ziemierski, is given the "labor post" in this newest version of the Polish anti-working class terror.

In contrast, the Communist, Stanislaus Lanzutski, at one time sentenced to death, still lies rotting in a Polish dungeon, because he urged unity of labor in the great railroad strike that shook the whole fabric of capitalist rule in Poland, one of the most important sector's on profit's frontier against the Union of Soviet Republics.

The "socialists" take a place in the government, to help keep the workers in chains, while Communists are sent to prison for fighting labor's battles.

* * *

The "socialist," Ziemierski, must join with other executioners of workers in Skrzynski's government, to plead with foreign bankers for loans to help meet huge deficits, brought on to a great extent by the fact that impoverished Poland, with a hungry population of 13,000,000, while unemployment sweeps the big industrial centers, has been forced to support a standing army of 400,000 soldiers. Only two countries are making loans just now—Great Britain and the United States. England can't be expected to invest in such a poor risk, while the international bankers of Wall Street always have another Dawes plan in reserve for every beggar nation. A Dawes plan for Poland means the cutting down of expenditures in government, resulting in the discharge of numerous useless bureaucrats such as infested Russian tyranny under czarism, and forcing huge reductions in the army. Yet imperialist France, itself bankrupt, demands that this Polish lackey of capitalist militarism must not reduce the strength of its murder machine.

* * *

In a cable from Warsaw, John Clayton, one of the recognized anti-Soviet propagandists of the Chicago Tribune, declares that:

"Poland, with its 13,000,000 inhabitants, MANY OF THEM POOR IN A SENSE HARLY TO BE UNDERSTOOD IN AMERICA, cannot support an army of 400,000 in addition to the complicated system of state officials, who are a heavy drain on the finances."

Not even the diseased imagination of this pen prostitute could drive him on this occasion to resort to his usual brand of prevarication—something to the effect that while conditions may be bad in Poland, they are worse in Soviet Russia. Economic reconstruction has proceeded so far and so successfully in Soviet Russia, that it has been able to bury the falsehoods of the anti-Soviet liars so deep, that the best of them, like Clayton, are not able to resurrect them.

* * *

Significant also, is the fact that Archbishop John Cieplak, high in the Roman church, who has arrived in the United States from Poland, is silent on Soviet Russia. While an archbishop in Moscow, Cieplak tried to hide the rich stores of jewels, to prevent them being used to buy food for the famine stricken in 1921. The results were almost fatal to himself. Cieplak, however, has no criticism now to offer of the treatment that he received.

* * *

Instead Cieplak is spending his time telling the Polish workers in this country that, altho conditions are bad the god of the Roman church will take care of Poland.

In the meantime he is no doubt pulling every wire possible, that connects the catholic church in this country, with Wall Street, in order to get a loan.

But all reports indicate that even the combination of the catholic god with Wall Street's gold cannot save Poland from falling into the hands of its workers and peasants, who alone under Soviet Rule can free the masses from their present agony.

Chicago Will Hear About Anthracite Strike on Tuesday

Every worker in Chicago who wants to hear the real facts of the miners in the anthracite coal strike is invited to attend the mass meeting arranged by the Progressive Miners' Committee at which Pat H. Toohey, member of the national committee of the Young Workers League and southern strike leader, and anthracite coal diggers, William F. Dunne, of The DAILY WORKER editorial staff who has just returned from the strike district and Alex Reid, national secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, will speak on "The Anthracite Coal Strike, the United Mine Workers' Union and the Government" on Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock at the Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Aves. Admission free.

Japanese Films in U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, Nov. 22.—The present day cinema industry in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is paying great attention to the question of using the cinema as a method of mutual education of the various peoples. At the present time the film "Japan" is being shown in Moscow. This film was brought to the people's commissary for foreign affairs, M. Chicherin by the Japanese Ambassador Tanaka.

Capitalist Scabbing Is Illegal in Miss.

JONESTOWN, Miss.—(FP)—Louis Rivers, a planter of Jonestown has been found guilty of enticing labor and fined $100 and costs. Rivers engaged laborers employed by a rival planter, at a higher rate. The case will be appealed.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER

PARASITES ON LABOR SHOWN UP BY INCOM

Known and Unknown Live Without Work

Who's who in the new feudal order like? Their ownership of great fina... cial estates in the industrial ord... gives them the right to live off t... work of others. But although y... may be working under their manage... you don't know who the overlords ar...

Who is Lela A. Anson? She ma... be pretty important. Her 1924 i... was $105,486 giving her an income ... about $300,000. That income giv... her the power to command the se... vice of 2,000 workers. She can live ... luxury and splendor beyond t... dreams of the average citizen, altho... doing a stroke of work herself. Y... her name does not appear in Who... Who in America or in the Director... of Directors.

Who is Kate W. Winthrop with a... income tax of $317,634 establishi... her 1924 income at about $750,00... this income enables her to use t... services of 5,000 workers. Yet neith... Who's Who nor the Directory of D... rectors mentions her.

Who is Jerome K. Hanover with ... income of $600,000; or R. ... Twombly with an income of $500,00... or A. C. Strong with an income ... $400,000; or Paul Berwald with $40... 000? These are men who live off t... labor of thousands and are responsib... for large blocks of ownership in t... country's productive enterprises. O... by through the income tax returns a... they forced into the open and eve... then society cannot trace just whe... their power takes concrete shape ... controlling wages and conditions ... the industries that produce this l... come.

These names are picked from ... single page of tax returns for Ne... York City, published in The Wa... Street Journal. The page shows ... incomes of more than $300,000. Pe... less than half were names whe... thrones in our economic order 'cou... be even partially located.

Among those better known a... Pres. Farrel of U. S. Steel, $300,00... Charles Steele, J. P. Morgan partne... and director of the Santa Fe, Gre... Western, International Mercanti... Marine and Cerro De Pasco Coppe... $1,000,000; Pres. Ford of U. S. Rubbe... $600,000; Pres. S. Z. Mitchell of th... 35 or more public utilities controlle... by General Electric interests, $700,... 000; Thomas Cochran of J. P. Morga... & Co., Bankers Trust, N. Y. Trust an... a number of copper companies, $700,... 000; C. H. Dodge, copper magnat... and director of National City Ban... $300,000.

These men, only slightly less tha... Rockefeller, Morgan, Gary, Baker... Ford and their like, stand out as a... tire leaders in the class of absentee... owners by whose consent they rul... But A. Rockefeller Prentice, contro... ling a $900,000 income, is apparentl... only an heir to the Henry Phipps f... mily with a combined income of mor... than $800,000 got their fortune fro... association with Carnegie and Melle... in the days when the steel baron... broke the Homestead strike. No... they live lavishly on their huge i... comes without the public knowin... much about them.

Another I. W. W. Marin Worker Held in Cali

MARTINEZ, Cal.—(FP)—A sail... named Beckley deserted from a shi... at Martinez. A suspect proved wit... out trouble that he was not Beckle... but David I. Drummond. Instead ... being released, Drummond is bein... held by the immigration authoritie... simply because papers on him showe... he was a member of the I. W. W... An attempt is being made to depor... him as "a suspected agitator."

NUMBER FOUR

4 The Little Red Library

Worker Correspondents

What? Where? When? Why? How?

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

WITH the growth of the world Communist movement, new factors contributing to its growth were developed. The question of worker correspondents receives its first attention in America in this booklet. Here is the analysis of its importance and a text book to guide every worker to success in this field.

10 Cents
10 Copies for One Dollar.

BAKERS' UNION WAGES FIGHT ON BAKERY MERGERS

Attack Union-Smashing Bread Trust

By CARL HAESSLER.
(Federated Press)

Bread eater, bread baker and bread raw material producer (the wheat and rye farmer) will each lose, probably heavily if the mammoth national bread trust continues to develop under its present profiteering ownership.

"The Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union has fought the bread trust from the first," says Editor Charles F. Ochsman of The Bakers Journal, the union's official organ. "The Ward Baking corporation is 100 per cent unfair to union labor and the Ward interests are the controlling force in the merger now at hand. Any of the three leading metallic alloy corporations, Ward is open shop and the new trust will be open shop. We have fair and amicable relations with many employing bakers but this can in no sense be said of the Ward shops. Wages, hours and the other conditions so vital to workers in food industries all suffer under Ward domination." The union had to report another loss in membership to the American Federation of Labor in 1925, paying percapita on 21,800 members, instead of 22,200 in 1924 and 28,000 at its peak membership in 1921.

The the bread trust recently cut the price of bread to quiet the nationwide outcry against a bread monopoly, no one believes that this leather than temporary since the promoters are cul-throat profiteers. This is shown by the value of $1,350 a share placed upon the General Baking company stock by the itemized Baking corporation, the name of the proposed corporation that will make the bread trust a unit in form as well as in fact. This $1,350 value is the exchange for shares that cost $2 each in 1916. Such profit wizards do not keep the price of bread down when there is the least excuse to raise it.

The farmers are already suffering from the bread trust operations. Their grain co-operatives are feeling the effect of the monopolized market for wheat and rye. The history of every trust has been that it squeezes the producer of raw material at one end, the consumer at the other and its own workers in between. This is the case with the meat trust, the sugar trust and the tobacco trust. The bread trust is following suit.

Dutch Police Try to Smash Revolutionary Movement in Indies

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.—A Dutch police department arrested on the Isle of Sumatra seven well-known Communists. This arrest caused great indignation in the country and the population attempted to free the prisoners. The "Serekat Rayat," the revolutionary movement of the natives, has in the province of Padang about 3,300 registered members. The counter revolutionary party, Sarekat Islam" is very unpopular among the people.

The Dutch member of parliament, De Wiser, (Communist) addressed a question to the colonial minister on the repressive measures against Communists planned for the Dutch-Indies. De Wiser demanded information on the prohibition of meetings at port Semarang on the isle of Java and on the arrest of the editor of the Malayan newspaper Api (Fire) and the internment of the propagandist Alimin.

BRITISH RULE IN CHINA

Speech of
Shapurji Saklatvala
in the House of Commons.

A bitter indictment of British imperialist domination, given by Secretary Kellogg as a reason for barring the author from the United States.

Add this splendid pamphlet to your library or give it to your fellow worker in the shop and trade union.

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RUSSIAN ENGINEERS ARRIVE IN NEW YORK TO MAKE PURCHASES FOR SOVIET GLASS INDUSTRIES

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Following the signing of a contract last June by which the Amtorg Trading corporation has procured for the All-Russian Syndicate of the Silicate Industries the exclusive rights to the "Owens flow machines" for the whole territory of the Soviet Union, a delegation of engineers representing the Soviet silicate and glass industries arrived here last week for the purpose of placing additional orders for machinery and equipment. The commission is headed by Paul E. Kivgillo, vice-president of the All-Russian Syndicate of Silicate industries known as the "Prodsilikate."

Employ 60,000 Workers.

According to Kivgillo the Prodsilikate controls in the Soviet Union about 150 glass factories and 25 chinaware and porcelain factories employing more than 60,000 workers. Owing to the general economic revival of Soviet Russia these factories, altho working to their full capacity, are not sufficient to satisfy the growing demand for their products. The Prodsilikate has therefore undertaken to build 15 new glass works and 4 chinaware factories in addition to introducing new model machinery in the existing works. Two window glass factories of the Furko system are nearing completion and will start operation in the near future. The delegation headed by Kivgillo arrived here after an extensive tour of Europe where orders for machinery and equipment running into millions of rubles have been placed. A large order for window glass was placed by the Prodsilikate in Cancho-Slovakia.

American Purchases.

In this country the Prodsilikate has already purchased, thru the agency of the Amtorg Trading corporation, 23 bottle machines of the Lynch type and other equipment beside the Owens flow machine patent right and two machines of the type AY and AZ with equipment. During their present stay in this country the representatives of the Prodsilikate will make a study of the newest mechanical methods and equipment used in the American glass industry and they will conduct negotiations for the construction of some of the new factories in Russia.

Well Received in Europe.

During their sojourn in Europe the representatives of the Prodsilikate have received proposals from European manufacturers offering terms for the construction of these factories. Offers have also been received from a number of American firms and it is the view of Kivgillo that the indications that these preliminary offers warrant the belief that the American terms would prove more acceptable than those of the European manufacturers.

While in Europe Kivgillo entertained certain propositions for concessions in the building up of the Soviet glass industries. However, the negotiations have not been concluded awaiting the results of Kivgillo's mission in this country.

Headquarters in New York.

The delegation has made its headquarters in the offices of the Amtorg Trading corporation, 165 Broadway, which acts as the American agent of the Prodsilikate.

Maine Governor Wants Prison Industries to Produce More Profits

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 22.—Prisons should be primarily profit making industrial enterprises seems to be the opinion of Governor Brewster of Maine. This ku klux klan backed official has succeeded in getting the resignation of Warden Lester D. Eaton and now expects to reorganize prison industries on a more profitable basis. Maine's prisoners have been employed in broom making, competing with blind workers; in harness, wagon, carriage and sleigh making, competing with free skilled labor.

Brewster says that there is no market for goods produced at present in Maine's prison at Thomaston. He claims that the prisoners can be worked nine months a year on the roads and that the rest of their time should be spent in manufacturing goods which could be exchanged for other products. Maine prisoners are paid a small amount at which prison workshop overseers complained that they could not get enough work out of the men because of the self-help government scheme allowed. In 1925 the state prison commission voted to introduce a system of graded compensation, with 50 cents daily maximum and minimum amount due at release $25. The prisoners work 54 hours a week.

Production of brooms for the year ending June 30, 1925, was 11,245 dozen in Maine prison. In 1926 the profits of the division of work were $23,521; of the harness department, $20,333; carriage and sleigh, $11,697. Governor Brewster has not indicated what industries he will suggest for the prison to succeed the present ones which he considers insufficiently profitable.

Russia Exports Oil and Plows to Turkey

MOSCOW, Nov. 22.— During the last five months the exportation of Soviet petroleum to Constantinople has increased five-fold. This has led to a 18 per cent reduction in oil prices. The first consignment of 10 plows, manufactured in the factories of the agricultural machine trust, has [illegible]

FRENCH ATTEMPT TO KINDLE HOLY WAR IN SYRIAN MANDATE

BEIRUT, Syria, Nov. 22.—French imperialism not satisfied with the massacre of thousands of natives in the Moassiman section of Damascus has now instigated a religious war in Syria. The French are handing out arms to the christians in the territory that was mandated to France by the league of nations and are sending military officers to different settlements spreading fairytales of brutalities committed by the Druses.

The French in many villages have spread the story that in an attack on a number of villages, the Syrian tribesmen have killed off all the Christian men and raped their women, in an attampt to arouse many of those who are not in favor of the present French rule to unite with the imperialists on the basis of a religious war.

PRESIDENT OF CLERKS' UNION HERE TUESDAY

Meeting to Further Organization

H. J. Conway, international president of the Retail Clerks association, and John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will speak at the mass meeting to be held Tuesday night under the auspices of Local 180, Drug Clerks' Union, to discuss the subject of organization.

Organize the unorganized drug clerks! This will be the slogan of the gathering.

The meeting will begin at 8 p. m. at the regular drug clerks' union hall, presided over by the union officers, P. S. Coffey, president, and F. M. Schomer, secretary. All clerks interested in unionization are invited.

Andy Tries Everything But Unionism; Playing Employers' Own Game

WASHINGTON.—(FP)— Andrew Furuseth, author of the seamen's act and president of the Intl. Seamen's Union of America, has drafted a monthly report on behalf of the labor group in the forthcoming merchant marine conference summoned by the U. S. chamber of commerce, disclosing that the business interests are plotting the nullification of the seamen's act in all essential features.

Furuseth will lead a fight in the conference against all proposals of subsidy, as well as against all schemes for weakening the existing maritime laws. Pres. Green of the American Federation of Labor is supporting his attitude. When defeated by the shipowners and other business men in the conference, the labor group will take the fight to congress.

Federal Judge Says U. M. W. of A. Illegal

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Have a federal judge in West Virginia declared unions illegal? Did you hear him down and out? This is the principle laid down by Ned McLean's Washington Post in a front-page alarm story to the effect that the United Mine Workers of America have been outlawed by a ruling of Judge McClintic, the most active federal injunction judge in the soft coal state.

The article claims that government officials feel this decision ties their hands from any intervention in the anthracite strike. Pres. Coolidge carefully declines to comment, beyond suggesting that the decision may be reversed on appeal. McClintic rules that the U. M. W. A. has been a violator of the anti-trust law from the very beginning, and any dealings with the union by public officials are illegal acts.

Russia Exports Coal to France from Donetz

MOSCOW, Nov. 22.—Donetz coal is rapidly conquering a place on the French market by its quality and cheapness. In addition to the steamers Klos and Vekhta four ships, Antonate, Pupney, Syremas and Gdula have been chartered in Marseilles for October for bringing to France more than one million poods of Donetz coal.

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH ITALIANS GROWS LARGER

Russian Exports Reach 138,000,000 Lire

MOSCOW, Nov. 22.—During the half-year preceding the conclusion of the commercial treaty between Italy and the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union purchased 2,500,000 lire worth of goods in Italy and sold 58,000,000 lire worth. The major part of the latter sum consisted of grain sales.

After the signing of the trade agreement, the ratio of exports to imports changed radically. From April 1, 1924, to May 1, 1925, the Soviet Union trade delegation to Italy made purchases of Italian goods aggregating 53,900,000 lire in value, while the Soviet Union's exports to Italy for the same period amounted to 138,000,000 lire. In general, the increase of the total trade turnover between the two countries was accompanied by a more favorable relation between Italy's exports to and imports from the Soviet Union (in 1913 Italy's imports from Russia totalled 73,000,000 lire, while her exports to Russia amounted to 16,000,000 lire).

Trade on Increase.

The growing tendency of Italy's exports to the Soviet Union has been particularly marked during 1925. Thus, in January Italy exported 3,500,000 lire worth of merchandise to the Soviet Union; in February, 6,000,000 lire; in March, 12,000,000 lire; and in April, 18,000,000 lire.

Snub LaFolletteites in Next Congress Is Republican Program

WASHINGTON—(FP)— Members of the Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and New York delegations who supported LaFollette in the 1924 presidential campaign are to be excluded from Republican representation on all important committees of the new house, according to the new floor leader, Tilson of Connecticut.

Navy Department to Have Chinese Coolies Build Six Gunboats

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Whether the Diesel engines for the six United States gunboats which are to be built in China for use in patrolling the Yangtze river shall be built by Chinese coolies in China or by American trade unionists in the Brooklyn navy yard is now an issue between Secretary of the Navy Wilbur and the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor. Two conferences, attended by a delegation of union workmen from the Brooklyn yard and by Secretary Berres of the metal trades department, has been held with Wilbur. Another has been promised.

These gunboats are to be of such a design as to make their passage across the Pacific impossible. But the navy yard workers, seeking regular employment, argue that the engines can and should be made in the United States and shipped to China.

White Russian Workers Strike Against Polish Ochrana Persecutions

WARSAW, Nov. 22.— In the last few days the Polish Ochrana has carried out mass arrests in White Russia, particularly in the district of Novogrudok. The intention is to liquidate the insurrectionary groups.

The official figures give the number of prisoners as 150. The fate of the arrested is as yet unknown. Despite the raging terror of the Defensive the White Russian Communist Party is continuing its activity. Leaflets of the Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party and of the West White Russian Communist Party are being distributed in Novogrudok calling for a general strike against the oppression of the White Russian minorities and the persecution of the workers' teachers and students. In the Donetz district a strike of wood workers has broken out and neither the military nor the police are able to force the workers back to work.

Dark Halls Not Needed to Show Russ Movies

MOSCOW, Nov. 22—In certain Moscow cinemas, films are being shown in lighted halls. The light does not diminish the clearness of the picture and almost completely abolishes flickering.

Experiments in this direction have been conducted in America and Germany and proved rather costly. Representations in the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia are much cheaper as a result of the independent discovery of a Russian engineer, Porokhovshchikov.

Such an arrangement in cinemas is obviously of great importance not only because of eliminating injury to the eyes but also because it does not require any specially adapted premises. This new method can be applied in the open air and therefore greatly facilitates work in the villages.

SOVIET RUSSIA THE ONLY LAND WHERE TEXTILE WORKERS' WAGE GOES UP INSTEAD OF DOWNWARD

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—(FP)—More workers, more spindles and looms in operation and enormous gain in production are outstanding facts in the annual report of the All-Union Textile Syndicate of Moscow, made public at the offices of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, the American purchasing agency, at 130 Broadway, New York.

The data in the report substantiates the assertion of Alexander Gumberg, vice-president and treasurer of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate that Russia's industrial comeback during the past year has been remarkable. Gumberg spent the summer in Russia.

Wages Raise Only in Russia.

With the increased production and profits has come a considerable advance in wages and improvement in housing, said Mr. Gumberg, though his office—a purchasing and not a producing agency—is not directly concerned with that phase of the problem. It might be added that in no other nation have the textile workers registered such gains.

American cotton and woolen workers were reduced 10 per cent in the last year in the face of rising living costs and the British woolen workers have just held their wage level even by a long strike.

Marvelous Progress.

The climb of the textile industry from the low mark of civil war days is shown by the following table giving the working force employed at cotton manufacturing and the yearly production of finished goods figures for four fiscal years:

	Number of Workmen	Finished Goods (in meters)
1921-22	152,585	288,218,913
1922-23	181,824	539,453,575
1923-24	219,316	806,803,249
1924-25	256,012	1,500,000,000

Cotton Trade With U. S.

Cotton spindles gained from 1,874,-121 to 5,333,580 in the same four-year period and looms from 59,325 to 134,-952. Linen production nearly quadrupled and wool more than doubled but the cotton gain is more significant because cotton is the basic textile industry in Russia. The textile syndicate imported 300,000 bales of cotton from America in the last year at a price of about $45,000,000, 46,000 bales being raised in Russian fields.

The coming year the domestic harvest is expected to reach the 900,000 to 1,000,000 bale mark but American purchases may gain at the same time because of the continued growth of the industry. Russia last year bought much finished cotton goods stuff in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and France but the rehabilitation of the looms manufacturing will make this item more expect in certain specialized lines.

Purchase of American machinery by a machinery mission soon to visit America will depend largely on volume on the credit arrangements that may be made.

The All-Russian Textile Syndicate is not the Russian industrial "trusts" with the management of which the Russian unions play a large part. If manufactures 88 per cent of the textiles made in the nation, its products are distributed through 107 wholesale and retail stores. The syndicates profits last year were about 11,856,224 measured in American money.

Utica Textile Union Still Hesitating on Strike Against Cuts

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 22—Twelve hundred workers from the Utica Steam & Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills have temporarily called off a strike that had been scheduled to compel a return to the old wage scale. Action is deferred till Major Frederick Gilmore makes good or fails on an arbitration offer.

The workers struck earlier in the year under the leadership of the United Textile Workers, returning on a cut while an investigation of costs was made.

New York State Board Blames Employers for Industrial Fatalities

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22—Increasing industrial fatalities in New York state cause industrial commissioner, James A. Hamilton to caution employers and workers to exercise more care on the job. The latest industrial death figures show, however, that employers are more usually at fault than workers. There were 186 death cases filed in workmen' compensation offices in October.

One of the women workers killed was an actress whose stage manager made her dive under a shallow tank. Another was a ladies' garment worker who fell down an elevator shaft. Four building trades workers employed by one construction firm were killed when scaffolding upon which they were working collapsed, pitching them eight stories. One of three deaths from poisonous substances was that of a tracer in a shoe factory. His hand and arm infected by a solution used in tracing and polishing shoes brot death. As usual construction workers are most numerous among those killed at work.

Admits Murders.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 22.—S. C. Stone, 60 year old stepfather of Jack Hoxie, motion picture star, has confessed the brutal murder of the two Martin girls, May 12, and Alma, 8, whose tragic disappearance and death mystified southern California for more than a year, the district attorney's office announced.

Spanish Socialists Support De Rivera's Fascist Dictatorship

MADRID, Nov. 22.—When one of the leading socialists here was approached and asked why the socialists did not take action against the Spanish fascists—"Citizen's Militia"—which was organized by Primo de Rivera to combat the growing revolutionary working class movement in Spain, he stated that the socialists in Spain had no reason to complain about the directorium which had abolished the Communists and given the socialists a possibility of peaceful development.

The fascist organization which was organized by Primo de Rivera has nearly a million members—according to its claims—composed of businessmen, landowners and a number of workers and peasants who have been lead into believing that their conditions will be bettered by the fascist dictatorship.

Bulgarian Communist Party Grows Despite Bitter Persecution

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 22.—Despite the terror which has thrown hundreds of active Communists into jail, the Bulgarian Communist Party continues its activities. The influence of the Communist Party has grown to such an extent in Bulgaria, that the social democrat editor and leader Haralambi was forced to admit to French delegation which had arrived here to aid the comrades who are imprisoned, that: "Our Communists are not only brave, they are heroic. Their party was not weakened by the massacres, but on the contrary, their influence grew, the people are following it not only in the villages but also in the towns. Altho the party is actually only fighting as a rear guard now, it is fighting energetically and this energy gains the party influence on the masses of the workers."

Opera Costumers Strike to Enforce Union Conditions

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—Costumers for New York's Metropolitan Grand Opera company are striking against the management's sudden reversion to nonunion conditions after five years' dealing with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Pickers from the union march before the opera house made famous by its "diamond horseshoe" where New York's "400" display themselves be-jewelled in opera season. The Metropolitan locked out the union before the expiration of its agreement, came to a temporary settlement and again broke faith, precipitating the strike. Some of the skilled costume makers have been employed by the opera company, whose political backer is Otto Kahn, banker, for 15 years.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

CREDIT BOOM HEADED FOR A BIG BREAK

Banker Warns Panic Is on the Way

By LELAND OLDS.

Stop, look, and listen! Whether planning to invest in a little Florida land, in a share of industrial stock or just trying to prepare for days when jobs will be scarce, watch your step.

There is little doubt that good business will prevail during the early months of 1926 but genuine reason for doubt about business after that. So says vicepresident L. P. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Co. in its midmonth bulletin. Ayres is a very good business observer.

He says cautiously: "Sometime in the future building must slow down. When that happens real estate booms will calm down also. If the automobile manufacturers really built next year all the cars they are now planning to build, that industry will surely overstock its market. Some think the possibility of expanding retail sales of all sorts of goods by selling on easy partial payments will reach and pass the limits of its usefulness. The time will come when even the Florida boom will be checked."

Ayres thinks these developments may overlap and intermingle toward the latter part of 1926. He points out as elements of weakness in the present situation (1) the fact that millions of people of slight financial means have mortgaged their future incomes for present satisfactions, (2) the fact that the newer finance companies have been organized by salesmen and promoters who can be expected to get by only so long as competition is easy and credit cheap, and (3) the fact that the operations of these companies have been made possible by bank credits on terms which will be made more rigorous whenever interest rates advance.

Ayres believes that the real break in the stock market will be postponed until after January 1 by the desire of people to keep their stock market profits out of this year's tax returns. When they rush to realize the paper profits of the boom by selling their securities the results are likely be spectacular.

Signs that Ayres' forebodings are not far ahead of events multiply. First the Boston federal reserve bank raised its interest rate. Next a break in the stock market follows. Cleveland federal reserve raises its rate. There is a probability that New York will follow in three weeks. The first cut in automobile production is announced by the Willys-Overland Co. Watch your step!

"Christian" Lithuania Tortures Political Prisoners in Kovno

KOVNO, Lithuania, Nov. 22.—Several guardians of the local prison headed by [illegible] agent of the secret police, Bronzas, broke into a cell, where political prisoners were secluded, and threatening them with revolvers, dragged out of the cell the prisoner, Kalenda, threw him down on the floor, after having broken his fingers during the fight. Twenty-two prisoners, who protested against this violence, were locked up. On the next day the same guardians took out of the lockup prisoners Lewis Preskin, A. Litshitz, Leokashevitch and Strubris, undressed them and beat them with "rawhides" giving each one 25 to 45 blows.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE BACKS STRIKERS

Backs Hillcrest Silk Mill Workers

WEST NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The International Labor Defense has immediately come to the aid of the Hillcrest Silk Mill strikers who were arrested for peacefully strolling up and down before the mill at half past four in the morning. The policeman insisted that this was no time to picket although he knew that the scabs were being brot in at that time. When the strikers insisted on walking two of them were arrested and fined by the police magistrate for "disorderly conduct." The court expressed the opinion that the strikers were not allowed to induce others to leave employment or to tell others of the strike.

Arrest Picket.

On Wednesday Albert Welsford, organizer for the strikers and secretary of the Central Bureau of the United Front Committees of Textile Workers was also arrested for "disorderly conduct." This disorder consisted in that he went up to a worker at a very considerable distance from the mill and asked her if she was working in that mill which was on strike. At this a policeman came along and using his hands freely made Welsford move on and then arrested him for disorderly conduct.

At the hearing before the night magistrate of the police court, Welsford pointed out that the police had threatened to put several strikers in the hospital, that they had actually seized several strikers and frisked them, feeling them all over ostensibly for revolvers or arms but as Welsford pointed out it may very well be that they were trying to plant such revolvers on the strikers. The strikers are all residents of the town for many years and are most of them married and for the first time on strike. This handling by the police has infuriated them as they have never been accustomed to such treatment before. The answer of the court to all of these charges was the outrageous statement that the police have a right to search without a warrant anyone whom they may fancy has arms at any time. Also the strikers have no right to approach anyone. Ask them if they work in the mill, no matter how politely the question may be put. Welsford was fined ten dollars.

I. L. D. Backs Strikers.

The International Labor Defense has furnished money for the fines and means to push these cases to the limit. The case of the Hillcrest Silk Mill strikers is the affair of thousands of workers of Hudson county, New Jersey, Acosta Long Island, New York City and Brooklyn and must not be lost.

A big mass meetings and other means of raising funds and publicity for the strikers are being planned by the United Front Committee of Textile Workers which has headquarters at 203 Broadway, Union City, New Jersey.

Leonid Krassin Lies in Moscow Hospital

MOSCOW, S. S. R. Nov. 22.—Leonid Krassin ambassador for foreign trade of the Union of Soviet Republics has been removed to a hospital, suffering from a serious case of appendicitis and is not attack.

Get After Klan Heads

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill. Nov. 22.—A jury in the circuit court found Sanford Hall, Klan leader, guilty of complicity in the murder of Joseph Merrin, Negro, in connection with the impressive political rioting in 1927. Williamson county sent Hall to the hot seat. Others in the Klan who had also been indicted

Fairy Tales
for
Workers' Children

By Herminia Zur Mühlen.

Translation by Ida Davies.

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Workers (Communist) Party

Chicago Now Completely On Shop and Street Nuclei Basis

By MARTIN ABERN.

SHOP nuclei in printing, clothing, harvester, railroad, and electric plants were organized at the Section Four reorganization meeting of Local Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party on Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1925 at Roosevelt Hall. Three hundred members registered at this meeting, a number slightly larger than at the Section Six meeting the week previous.

The total number of shop nuclei in Section Four is nine: three in clothing shops, with 5, 4, and 6 members respectively; 16 in the DAILY WORKER printing nucleus; three in each two other large printing establishments; 12 in a harvester concern; 14 in an electric plant; four in a railroad freight house.

Twelve street nuclei with a total membership at present of 187 members were also organized. About 75 members living or working in other sections are being attached to units in other sections

Of these present, 126 had union affiliations, as follows: Teamsters 1; carpenters –4; Amalgamated Clothing Workers 22; International Ladies' Garment Workers 4; Track repairmen 1; Bindery workers 2; Steel Workers 5; Office Workers 10; Typographical 15; Newspaper drivers 1, Sign painters 1; Journeymen Tailors –2; Machinists 2; Cabinet makers 2; Electrical workers 4; Wood Turners –2; Cleaners & Dyers 1; Butchers 1; Blacksmiths 4; Leather workers 1; Shoe workers 2; Shoe Workers –1; Miners –2; Chauffeurs –1; Laundry Workers—1; Coopers—1. A compilation of the entire city will be made shortly.

Section Six Secretaries Meet Tonight.

Temporary secretaries of the street nuclei and shop nuclei elected at the Section Four meeting have been appointed. These secretaries will hold a meeting to organize a provisional section committee, on **Monday, Nov. 23, 1925 at 6 p. m.** at the District Office, 19 South Lincoln street. All secretaries have been instructed to attend.

All other sections now have temporary section committee organizations and are proceeding to the work of getting the shop and street nuclei to function.

It must be emphasized that all officers in the shop and street nuclei and the section committees are only temporary. These were either appointed or elected at the section meeting to start the functioning of the newly organized units. Regular elections will be held later in the nuclei for nuclei officers and also to elect delegates to a section conference which will elect a permanent section committee.

Comrades Being Transferred to Shop Nuclei.

Further, it will be necessary to transfer many active comrades who are not in shop nuclei, to shop nuclei organizations to aid in their work. No comrade is permanently in a shop nucleus but is subject to transfer at any time. There are many potential shop nuclei to which comrades will be attached. During the period of the section reorganization meetings, such transfers were not made; all comrades were placed in party units as they belonged according to the registration. With all section meetings over, transfers can now be made with the best possibilities for good results.

900 Comrades in Shop and Street Nuclei.

Nearly 900 comrades have registered thus far in Chicago or approximately 50 per cent of the membership. Additional registration cards are coming in daily and the percentage of those who are coming into the reorganized party will be materially increased. All the nuclei are on the job reaching the comrades who failed to register at the section meetings. The party now has the task of developing the street and shop nuclei in existence, to organize live sections, live section and nuclei executive committees and to place in function such membership into work in the shops and factories. A better organizational base for work has been laid. It has been demonstrated, even to the most skeptical, that the membership would respond to the reorganization. Articles reviewing the complete reorganization of the party in Chicago, the trade union composition, character of the nuclei, etc., will be written

How to Strenghten Our Press

ARTICLE TWO

(b) Factory Nucleus Newspapers.

NUCLEUS newspapers make on us a dividual appeal to the workers of a special enterprise. Therefore, they make a stronger impression than the dailies, which in the first instance are dearer and which, moreover, approach the workers as a whole. The circulation of factory nucleus newspapers creates the basis for the mass circulation of the Communist daily press. The shortcomings which were hitherto noticeable in connection with the publication of nucleus newspaper, are as follows:

1. Untruly some of the factory nuclei publish nucleus newspapers.

2. The publication of such papers is not regular.

3. In most cases, there is not enough life in nucleus newspapers. They fail to connect factory questions with the general political questions. They do not even count illustrations. Their technical makeup is frequently unimposing.

4. Many nuclei in enterprises where we are in a majority do not publish nucleus newspapers, as they are of the opinion that this is presumably not necessary. In such cases, it is especially the Communist factory councils which endeavor to prevent the publication of nucleus newspapers.

International Press Day should be used for the encouragement of the publication and development of factory nucleus newspapers. The following measures will be necessary:

1. Factory nucleus newspapers should be published for all big and medium sized enterprises. Where, over no nuclei exists, the leading organ should instruct factory or street nuclei to collect suitable material and to make up a factory newspaper for the respective enterprise to be published the latter.

2. The leading organs of the party control factory nuclei and ascertain the reasons for the non-publication of factory nucleus newspapers, or find out why they are not published. Agitprop departments attached to the leading party organs are under the obligation to support the comrades in connection with making up nucleus newspapers. In big enterprises, where we are as yet weak, the upper leading organs of the party should also provide financial support to make the regular publication of a nucleus newspaper possible.

3. In order to improve the contents of nucleus newspapers, the agitprop departments should give the assigned organizers of the nuclei definite political instructions and should also draw their attention to drawings, caricatures, etc., contained in some periodicals, which could be easily redrawn for nucleus newspapers. The agitprop departments of the upper leading organs of the party should certilize the contents and technical makeup of nucleus newspapers and express their opinion in writing to the factory nuclei.

4. Model factory newspapers should be published in the illustrated newspaper of the party, in those sections of the Comintern, where the publication of factory newspapers is in its initial stage, it would be needful to reproduce in the newspaper a full sized nucleus newspaper and to publish pictures of nucleus newspapers from other sections of the C. I. on a reduced scale.

5. The party bookshops and their future secretaries are to be informed where they can obtain technical material for the makeup of nucleus newspapers, at a cheap rate (for instance, the necessary material for the linecrough, supplement, etc.).

6. The technical makeup of the factory newspaper should be ispoushed at conferences of nucleus leading editors. For this purpose, the respective leading organ of the party should prepare in conjunction with the leading organ of the nucleus-press of the day for a nucleus newspaper, during the times of no press work, to be printed and duplicated in order to let the comrades see all the manipulations.

7. The Communist printers' trade union should be mobilized and comrades capable of making up nucleus newspapers or headings for such papers in the printing works where they are employed should be brought into touch with the leading organs of the nuclei in the most important industrial enterprises.

8. The leading organs of nuclei should be induced to give reports of the history of their nucleus newspapers, on the methods of circulation and the success achieved. These reports should be published in the daily press.

BUFFALO NOTES.

BUFFALO, N. Y. Nov. 22. At an emergency membership meeting of all the party branches in Buffalo, the sum of $125 was raised to help save The DAILY WORKER, and the party printing plant. A DAILY WORKER Rescue Squad was also elected; it consists of members from each of the Buffalo branches, and is setting to work to devise ways and means of immediately raising money for the daily on a larger scale.

New York Hike Postponed.

New York, Nov. 22. The date for The DAILY WORKER hike had to be postponed again, this time until Dec. 6, on account of the Juniors' convention

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

Muskegon Reorganized Into Three Shop Nuclei

By AL SCHAAP.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Nov. 22.—Local Muskegon of the Workers (Communist) Party in District Seven, has completed its reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei.

A 100 per cent registration was taken at a general membership meeting that was held by the branches in this city.

This registration brot out the fact that sufficient comrades to organize three shop-nuclei were employed in the larger factories in the city. Five other comrades, none of them employed in the same factory were attached to the shop nuclei, thereby liquidating the problem of a street nucleus.

The three shop nuclei organized are in a radio manufacturing concern employing several thousand; in a foundry employing over 500 workers and in an automobile concern employing several thousand.

Another general membership meeting is being called where speakers in foreign languages as well as English will talk on the functions of the shop nuclei. At this meeting it is planned, to have the initial meetings of the shop nuclei; where organization secretaries, agitprop directors and delegates to the city committee will be elected. Plans will also be laid for the distribution of The DAILY WORKER, other party papers and shop papers which the nuclei will publish shortly.

The comrades in Muskegon are undertaking the work on the shop nuclei basis very enthusiastically, altho there are quite a number of foreign-speaking elements among the membership.

Chicago School to Hold Novel Affair Thursday

In addition to educational opportunities the District 8 school offers "Chicago workers a "Hard Times Party" that promises much to give thanks for on Thanksgiving night, Thursday, Nov. 26, at Imperial Hall, corner Halsted and Fullerton Ave.

In these days of "prosperity" spread Comrade Ford's speech the party will be a "Hard Times Party" with prizes for the most poverty stricken costumes and "lines for lines."

A Finnish orchestra will furnish tantalizing tunes and other features are being kept secret for surprises. Admission for the party and dance will be 50 cents.

DAILY WORKER RESCUE PARTY IN WILLIAMSBURG ON THANKSGIVING EVE

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—On the evening before Thanksgiving, Wednesday, Nov. 25th, a DAILY WORKER Rescue Party is scheduled for Royal Palace Hall, 16 Manhattan avenue (near Roebling), Brooklyn. Readers of The DAILY WORKER from all over New York and Brooklyn should attend this affair, as the evening before Thanksgiving is just as good a night for dancing as a Saturday night and no one needs to work Thanksgiving day. So, at the Royal Palace in Williamsburg there will be music and dancing until the early hours of the morning at The DAILY WORKER Rescue Party.

Everything Done Double at New Years' Eve Ball

NEW YORK Nov. 22. The New York Workers' School, the Young Workers League, and The DAILY WORKER are pooling their forces to make the biggest New Year Ball "that ever" at the ball given by the old yeat on December 31.

The two big halls in Harlem Casino, Lexington Ave. and 116th St. have been secured for this occasion and two bands, and two sets of entertainers are expected to provide the merriment. The proceeds of this triple affair will be divided between The DAILY WORKER, the Young Workers League, and the Workers' School.

Tickets are 50c if purchased in advance of New Years' Eve, but those people, starting till the night of the affair will have to pay 75c at the door. Tickets may be procured from any of the three organizations mentioned, at 108 East 14th Street.

Australia to Deport Reds of Red Unions

(Continued from page 1)

compulsory voting law was enforced. All voters who failed to vote were fined $10.

However, the labor unions are not likely to take the deportation of Walsh and Jeandrens without a fight, and observers declare that a general strike is not impossible.

Places Orders for Dyes.

LENINGRAD, Nov. 22. The Dye Trust has placed orders in Germany for various equipment for the Leningrad dye factories for the sum of 250,000 roubles.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

NEWS OF EXPLOSION AT FORD'S PLANTS IS CAREFULLY WITHHELD

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 22—Ford's River Rouge Plant again took its deadly toll of human life and mangled bodies, when an explosion of shellac and gasoline occurred in the motor assembly building. Three were killed outright and seventeen wounded, some of whom are not expected to recover.

Not a word of this disaster has appeared in the local capitalist press and details are very difficult to secure.

Hardly a day goes by but what the Ford plant takes its toll of human life. Each department has its own emergency hospital and a line is always waiting for attention to minor and major wounds received in the Ford productive process.

A. F. OF L. CHIEFS FOR ADHERENCE TO WORLD COURT

Where Morgan Goes They Also Go

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has confirmed its adherence to the world court of international justice and advocated participation in the court by the United States.

In every manner possible the federation voices the desires of the House of Morgan. The officialdom of the labor movement every makes a move until the trail has been blazed by the agents of Wall Street. Then the federation lines up its forces behind the procession.

It is conceded even by Borah supporters that a sufficient number of members of both houses of congress are pledged to the adherence to the world court to secure favorable action. Then the A. F. of L. will probably acclaim Morgan's victory as vindication of their policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies."

Shoe Workers' Union in New York City in Organization Drive

(Continued from page 1)

exchest in the Protective where the wages are the highest in the industry, running at $40 and over per week.

"We want not only good wages, but more sanitary conditions, and above all more even employment. We are now going to ask the employers to furnish all the machinery, so that the fasters and others will not have to carry their own heavy tools as they have to do now. And we are not going to let the fasters who have an agreement shall be, but we will make the agreement ourselves and tell the owners to sign on the dotted line. This we can and are organized."

Get Power.

The next speaker was J. H. Bedell of The DAILY WORKER. He pointed out the necessity of the workers getting together, showing first how the capitalist class is organized. "Your bosses are organized one hundred per cent. They hold together and protect themselves against any demand made by the workers. They have the police, the courts, the legislatures, the governors, the congress, the president, the army, the navy, the jails, the penitentiaries and everything else that they need in the process of making profit out of the workers. Out of the 200 shops in the city of New York you have about sixty organized. I want to come back and speak to you when you have 200 shops organized 100 per cent.

"Get power power in the industrial field. Also get power in the political field. You should be in control of the police, the courts, the legislatures or whatever form of power you may adopt. Get a workers' government that is adapted to the conditions of the workers. Organize your own labor party and go into the field for your class. Join the workers of all countries in their plans for international trade union unity and become a part of the militant world proletariat that is destined to own and rule the whole earth."

Enroll Many Members.

A Sormenti spoke in Italian and A. Petri in the Hungarian language, making clear the object of the drive to the different language groups in the industry. L. Landy spoke in Jewish and I. Nolan, general president of the Shoe workers' Protective Union, came to the meeting quite unexpectedly and was received with enthusiasm when introduced. "There is nothing in this world that the workers cannot have if they use their intelligence and organize. There is only one place for the workers in an industry," he continued, "and that is in the organization of the workers which will function for the workers."

Many were enrolled at the close of the meeting. The union is keeping up the drive and will have another meeting in the near future.

Village Libraries Increase

MOSCOW, Nov. 22. The number of village libraries has increased to 18,771 and there are 11,143 librarians.

Class in "Capital" Meets Tonight

By EARL R. BROWDER.

The second meeting of the class in Capital, which meets Monday night at 19 So. Lincoln St., will discuss the questions printed in The DAILY WORKER last Monday, and the papers turned in by the students on these questions.

Following are the answers to last week's questions (Capital, Vol. I, pages 41-48):

1. "The wealth of those societies in which the capitalist mode of production prevails, presents itself as 'an immense accumulation of commodities', its unit being a single commodity."

2. A commodity is an object that satisfies some human want, which is produced for the purpose of exchange, and not for the consumption of the producer.

3. The two fundamental factors of a commodity are use-value and value; the former being the substance of all wealth, whatever may be its social form and as varied in nature as there are kinds of commodities; the latter being the common mesolantial reality in each commodity, a congelation of homogeneous labor power, of labor power expended without regard to the mode of its expenditure.

4. Use-value is the particular quality contained in each separate commodity to satisfy a particular want; exchange value is the form in which the value the quantity of homogeneous labor power embodied of a commodity is expressed.

5. Commodities of such different qualities as corn and iron may be placed in relation of equality in certain amount of one equalling a certain amount of the others; by establishing the measures of each bushels and hundredweights of each which contain an equal amount of the common "something" which is value.

6. Use-value plays no part whatever in exchange, except that a commodity must have use-value of some sort; if it is useless then so is the labor contained in it; but the use-value plays no part in determining the relations of exchange.

7. The only common property of all commodities is that all are products of labor.

8. Exchange-value is the only form in which value, the congelation of homogeneous human labor power, can manifest itself or be expressed.

9. The value of a commodity varies directly as to the quantity, and inversely as to the prodnctiveness, of the labor incorporated in it.

10. Every use-value does not necessarily have an exchange-value, for not all use-values are products of labor (air, etc.); but every exchange-value must also have a use-value, for if the commodity becomes entirely useless than the labor expended upon it becomes useless also, and the article loses its value.

Questions for Second Lession.

(Vol. I, pages 48 to 63.)

1. What in the two-fold character of the labor embodied in commodities?

2. Why must the useful labor embodied in a commodity be of a different quality from the useful labor embodied in another commodity?

3. What are the elements which combine to make use-values? Give an example.

4. If we establish that the value of a coat is equal to the value of 20 yards of linen, does this establish that the two commodities contain equal use-values?

5. Is it possible to establish an equation between things which are qualitatively different?

6. If an equation can exist only between items of the same character, what is the common element in the quotion "One coat equals 20 yards of linen?"

7. If the product of the labor of a tailor the coats can be equated to the product of the labor of a weaver the linen, does this prove that the blind the different use-values of the two kinds of labor there lies something which is common to both? How and why?

8. How is it possible for there to be an increase in material wealth without an increase in values?

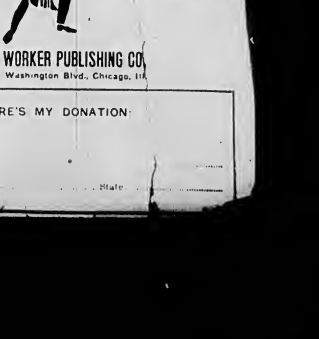
9. What are the two poles of the expression of value?

10. Explain the importance of and the quantitative determination of the relative form of value.

WORKERS STRIKE HEAVY BLOWS TO SUPPORT COMMUNIST PRESS

America's working class stands steadfastly behind The DAILY WORKER in its struggle to win the long, hard fight against its capitalist debtors. On Saturday, $1,081.54 was added to the fund that is to preserve the world's first English Communist daily newspaper. Of this, $398.85 came from Los Angeles, Cal., where comrades of the WORKERS PARTY have mobilized every effort to save labor's press. From Oakland, Cal., too, came a large donation, sent by the Lettish branch, while Ohio sent almost $200.00, including $79.00 from the Lithuanian party branch of Cleveland and $64.00 from Youngstown. The itemized list is as follows:

W. F. Miller, Chicago	$ 5.00
John Weidenhoff, Chicago	2.00
Trenton, N. J. (Soviet celebration)	17.00
W. P. Brookfield, Mass. Me	18.00
Mass, Mich., Finnish Br., W. P.	12.60
C. Johnston, Chicago	2.00
Lithuanian Br. W. P., Cleveland	79.00
Jewish Br., Canonsburg, Pa.	9.75
R. Schreiber, New York	1.00
Natchi Br., W. P., Baltimore, Md.	7.50
Finnish Br. W. P., Fort Bragg, Calif.	41.85
S. Keller, Chicago	.50
John Weidenhoff, Chicago	2.00
Harry Glewiler, Los Angeles, Cal.	2.00
Chisholm, Minn., Finnish Br., W. P.	25.00
A. Arnson, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
Los Angeles, Cal. (Soviet celebration)	100.00
Los Angeles, Cal. (W. P. membership meeting)	89.85
Milwaukee, Wis., Glassman wedding collection (Frank Bebel, $10.00; Mrs. Kovach, $1.00; Fred Pilarek, $1.00; Geo. Martz, $1.00; S. Krasena, $1.00; Geo. Bohnakovich, $1.00; Jack Indoff, $1.00; Jos. Kapus, $1.00; S. Glassman, $1.00; Total	20.00
John Lincoln, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Brockton, Mass., Nuclei 1 and 2, W. P.	11.00
Lettish Br., W. P., Oakland, Cal.	44.00
Jewish Br., W. P., Oakland, Cal.	9.75
Los Angeles, Cal., Eng. Br., W. P.	1.00
Comrade Butler, Chicago	1.00
L. Reichel, New York	3.00
Ira Sverbasse, Big Sandy, Mont.	4.00
Lee Hatfield, Charlotte City, Va.	1.00
P. Hahnel, New York	1.00
The Cajercom, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Theodore Lucas, Des Moines, Ia.	5.00
Mrs. C. H., Chicago	1.00
South Slavic Br., No. 2, South Chicago	33.00
Czecho-Slovak Br., W. P., Brooklyn, Reid, Ill.	15.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Orr, Minn.	25.00
A. J. Wentz, Buffalo, N. Y.	2.00
Russian Br., W. P., Haverhill, Mass.	15.00
H. Bender, Brooklyn, N. Y. (collected)	7.00
Total	$1081.54
Previously reported	$22,217.50
	$23,299.04



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The Movement for World Trade Union Unity

By TOM BELL.

This is the seventh instalment of a series of articles dealing with the question of World Trade Union Unity. This instalment deals with the American Federation of Labor and World Trade Union Unity.

* * * *

The American Federation of Labor and the Movement for World Trade Union Unity.

In policy and organizational forms the American Federation of Labor is one of the most backward trade union movements in the world. Samuel Gompers during his long reign as president moulded its policies to suit the needs of the American capitalists. This policy is being continued by his successor William Green.

The estimation of Gompers by Green given in the following statement in his speech at the Atlantic City convention of the Federation throws a flood of light on the entire outlook of the bureaucracy:

He first attracted my attention in particular because he set his face against the efforts that were being made to bring about a general strike of all the trades in sympathy with the American Rilway Union strike in 1894.

The A. F. of L. has 107 International Unions affiliated to it composed of 31,261 local unions with a total membership of 2,878,297, according to the 1925 report.

The bitterest sort of craft prejudices are systematically inculcated into the membership of the various unions. The officials look upon "their" union membership as something to be carefully guarded against the poaching of other union officials. Jurisdictional quarrels break out periodically and the spectacle of officials fighting over as to which shall "possess" a certain category of workers is always present.

Not only regarding membership do jurisdictional quarels break out, but also regarding the work to be done by certain unions. The Carpenters' Union and the Sheetmetal Workers' Union are continually at each others' throats over the question of which shall work on metal trim doors and windows. These quarrels keep the unions in perpetual turmoil and breed in the workers the idea that they must fight each other to preserve their interests.

As a matter of fact the A. F. of L. unions have merely organized the fringe of the workers of America. The really successful A. F. of L. unions are those which cater to the highly skilled workers, such as the various branches of the printing and building industries, certain trades in the metal industry, and so on.

According to the census there are 41,614,281 persons over ten years of age gainfully employed in the United Sttes. Of these 32,710,495 are wage workers. Of this huge number of wage workers about 4,000,000 only are organized. The A. F. of L. unions have nearly 3,000,000 million members, and the Railroad Brotherhoods, not affiliated with the A. F. of L., have about three-quarters of a million members,. Other independent unions in the food, leather and metal industries have very few members and are not influential. The Industrial Workers of the World has shrunk to a mere shadow of its former self and has less than 20,000 members. Thus one-eighth of the wage earners in this country are organized today.

Of the basic industries only the building, coal mining and railroads are organized to any extent. About a half-million coal miners are organized. A quarter-million are outside of the union. At the end of the world war the sixteen unions in the railroad industry had about 1,300,000 members; today they have altogether about 700,000. In 1922 the railroad shop craft unions had 400,000 members; today they have 100,000.

In the food packing industry only a few thousand workers are organized out of the half-million employed. In the steel industry there are a little over thirteen thousand members in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. In the automobile industry out of the half-million workers employed a few thousand are organized in several craft unions and the independent Auto Workers' Union. In the lumber industry a few thousand are organized in the I. W. W., and the same applies to agriculture. Out of the three-quarters of a million workers in the textile industry about 30,000 are organized in all the competing unions.

During the world war hundreds of thousands of workers flocked to the unions. For instance, 150,000 textile workers were organized; today about 30,000. Up until 1922 there were 1,300,000 organized in the railroad unions; today there are about 700,000. The Machinists' Union had over 300,000 members at the end of the war; today it has about 100,000. The packing house workers were organized strong enough at the end of the war to force the packers to grant increases in wages and the 8-hour day in the large centers such as Chicago; today open shop conditions prevail in the packing houses. The membership of the A. F. of L. unions in 1920 numbered over 5,000,000; today it is less than 3,000,000. In 1920 the independent unions had 1,000,000 members; today they have much less than that.

The factors responsible for the decrease in union membership were:

1. The severe economic crisis of 1920-21 which threw millions of workers out of work.

2. The capitalists and their government, and all its agencies; courts, troops, police, newspapers, etc., taking advantage of the economic crisis launched a great offensive on the workers. In this offensive the capitalists reduced wages, lengthened hours of labor and smashed unions.

3. The unions having a policy of class cooperation instead of class struggle, led by ten, fifteen and twenty-five thousand dollar a year agents of the capitalists, and divided into over a hundred craft divisions, were unable to lead the workers in the struggle.

4. The great mass of workers absolutely unorganized were used as a weapon against the organized workers.

5. The 6,000,000 unemployed workers being unorganized were a reservoir of strike breakers used by the capitalists in the struggle.

This offensive of the capitalists was well organized and planned and carried out with military precision. The railroad shopmen's strike of 1922 is an example. Seven out of the sixteen unions were picked out by the capitalists and defeated. The unions of the running trades remained at work as the bosses knew they would. A sweeping injunction was secured by Atty. Gen. Daugherty against the shopmen which practically prohibited them striking. Hundreds of strikers were arrested for violations of the injunction; others were framed up. Scabs were employed to break the strike. The result was a terrific defeat for the shopmen from which they have not yet recovered.

A factor that assured the victory of the capitalists in this struggle was the trade union officialdom. The officialdom of the running trades unions prevented the workers striking along with the other workers. The Lewis officialdom of the United Mine Workers safeguarded the mines of the operators by keeping the maintenance men at work while the miners were striking. The officialdom as a whole was opposed to fighting back the capitalist offensive and aided in the defeat of the workers by preaching class cooperation thru negotiation, arbitration and acceptance of wage cuts, etc.

The disunity in the ranks of the workers coupled with the existence of millions of unorganized workers aided the capitalists. Craft after craft was defeated by the bosses while the other craft unions in the same industry continued at work and aided the bosses to smash their fellow workers.

As a whole the capitalists succeeded in defeating the workers. Skilled workers were treated more gently than others, in keeping with the capitalist policy of bribing certain sections of the workers and using them against the other workers. For instance, workers in the printing industry received no wage cuts; the running trades on the railroads were cut only 12 per cent, while the unskilled workers received cuts two and three times that amount, and so on.

During this period the capitalist government openly acted as the executive of the capitalist class against the workers. The Daugherty injunction against the Shopmen, Harding's order to the state governors to use troops to secure the operation of the coal mines in 1922, are examples the workers cannot afford to forget.

The post-war offensive of the capitalists of the U. S. on the standard of living of the workers in this country show in a nutshell the effects of the policy pursued by the trade union movement of this country. That policy is summed up in a single phrase: Class co-operation. This policy is based upon the idea that there is an identity of interests between capital and labor; that the workers and capitalists are partners in industry; that they both share in the wealth produced, and they must co-operate with each other for their mutual benefit.

The facts of everyday life prove this to be false. The bosses seek to increase their profits by wage cutting, lengthening the hours of labor, or speeding up the workers. The workers, on the other hand, seek to better their conditions by raising wages, shortening the hours of labor, and resisting the introduction of speed-up systems. On every point the interests of the workers and capitalists are opposed. One can only gain at the expense of the other. Therefore, all talk of co-operation between them is false.

Yet this is the official policy of the A. F. of L. This is preached by thousands of union officials in all the trade unions in the country. Out of this policy comes the idea of compulsory arbitration, as in the International Typographical Union; because of this policy trade union leaders compromise with the bosses and refuse to use the maximum strength of the organized workers to secure their demands as is shown in the refusal of the United Mine Workers' officialdom to call a strike of the bituminous miners while the anthracite miners are on strike, or even pull out the maintenance men who are protecting the mine owners' property while the strike is on.

This policy of class co-operation is responsible for the weakness of the trade unions and the defeats of the workers. The only successful policy for the workers is that of class struggle. The interests of the workers and capitalists are opposed at every point. They are enemies, and the class war is as much a war as any war between capitalist nations. In this country the class war has been bloody, from Homestead to West Virginia the capitalists have used violence against the workers. Even tho the capitalists use every method to get the workers to believe in class co-operation, and support those labor leaders who practice it, they do not believe in it but use all methods to subdue the workers as the history of the labor movement shows.

The A. F. of L. officialdom does not merely content itself with preaching class co-operation. They practice it. Not only that; they are rapidly turning the unions into adjuncts of the capitalists. The unions are being turned into instruments to keep the workers in subjection to the bosses thru the "Baltimore and Ohio Plan," labor banks and life insurance schemes, "group production," etc.

While the A. F. of L. officialdom does not openly condemn company unions it favors such thinly veiled company union schemes as the "B. & O. Plan." Under this plan the capitalist does not need to organize the workers in a union—the A. F. of L. union performs that task. The union becomes responsible for speeding up the workers, and maintaining discipline in the shops. In return the company "recognizes" the union, and the management meets along with representatives of the different departments to devise ways of "eliminating waste." Wm. H. Johnston, president of the Int. Assn. of Machinists, brazenly laid the whole scheme bare when he stated that the union will sell labor power to the companies just as manufacturers of materials used in production do.

This whole trend toward making the unions part of the productive machinery of the capitalists is shown by the following quotation from the report of the A. F. of L. executive council at the Atlantic City convention.

Production is a group undertaking. It involves finding the best ways for the group to work together. This is the field of personnel relations research. It is of the utmost importance that the trade union should be adequately represented in this field in order that technicians and research workers may at all stages have their attention called to the functions of the trade union and that this necessary agency may be taken into consideration in the development of policies and not have to contest for a place after conclusions are formulated. Trade unions which represent the cumulated experience of many years have a most important contribution to make to this developing field.

In other words, the bosses should recognize that if they give "recognition" to the trade union officialdom production could be greatly increased. No cleared declaration of a complete abdication of any fight against the capitalists was ever made than this.

The only request made upon the capitalists in return for the trade unions aiding in the increase of production is as follows:

Efforts to improve production methods and eliminate waste must be accompanied by reasonable assurance of regularly of employment.

That "regularity of employment" is non-existent in this country today and a further speeding up of the workers will make it impossible is shown by the figures of employment and production for the past few years. While production increased between 29 to 30 per cent since 1914 the number of workers employed is below that of 1914. Taking average employment in 1923 as 100 per cent, September, 1925, has fallen to 90.9 per cent. On the same basis September, 1914, was at a 94.9 per cent level. The significance of this is seen in the increase of production and population (15 percent) during this period.

Turning the unions into efficiency departments for the capitalists, and giving up all struggle for the interests of the workers, will further increase the mass of commodities produced and displace still more workers.

The whole tendency of capitalist production is toward the displacement of workers as the following shows: In 1916 it took 1 hour 42 minutes of 1 man's time to make one pair of shoes; today it takes 51 minutes. In 1850, production per man employed was 25 tons of pig iron; today it is 1,179 tons. In 1891 it took 14 to 16 hours of one man's time to produce one long ton of steel; today in Pittsburgh and Chicago it takes 1 hour and 54 minutes. In industries the development has been the same: More production with less workers.

Under these conditions it is a direct betrayal of the workers' interests for the A. F. of L. officialdom to speak of using the trade unions to aid in production methods and at the same time expect steady employment for the workers.

The policy of class co-operation, combined with craft unionism and the existence of millions of unorganized workers leads to defeats for the workers of this country. Those who wish to perpetuate this suicidal state of affairs in the trade union movement are aiding the capitalists against the workers.

(To be continued in next issue.)

Call Out Maintenance Men, Is Demand of Miners on Officials

(Continued from page 1)

Tooney and Alex Reid became they spoke at a mass meeting.

In order to acquaint the workers of Chicago with the situation in the gathering strike one of the Progressive Miners' Committee has arranged a mass meeting at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves., on Tues., Nov. 24, at 8 p. m.

To Speak Tuesday.

Pat T. Toohey, youthful leader in the strike and Alex Reid, national secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee will speak. Admission is free and all workers, and especially union men, are invited to attend.

Wm. F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER is returning from the strike fields in time for the meeting and will have live interesting information for the workers who come to the meeting.

Metropolitan Grand Opera Is Open Shop; I. L. G. W. Picketing

NEW YORK (FP)—Customers for New York's Metropolitan Grand Opera Co. are striking against the management's sudden reversion to non-union conditions after five years with the International Ladies Garment Workers union. Pickets from the union march before the opera house made famous by its "diamond horseshoe" where New York's 400 display themselves in opera season. The Metropolitan locked out the union before the expiration of its agreement, came to a temporary settlement and again broke faith. Some of the skilled costume makers have been employed by the opera company for 15 years.

Kharkov Workers Protest.

KHARKOV, U. S. S. R. (By Mail.)—A mass meeting took place in Kharkov of workers and political immigrants from the Balkans. After a report upon the terror in Hungary and the protest against the five hundred peasants in Bessarabia, the meeting adopted a resolution greeting the heroic attitude of the arrested Hungarian revolutionists and demanding that the international proletariat take steps to prevent the trial of Rakosi and his comrades. The meeting also demanded the formation of an international non-party commission to examine the circumstances of the process against the Tatarhunar peasants.

Discover Radium in Murman.

MOSCOW, Nov. 22.—An expedition sent to the Murman coast by the Academy of Sciences for the investigation of the Khibinisky mountains has discovered rich accumulations of new radium deposits in two places on the White Sea coast.

Amalgamated Local Gives Business Agents Busy Time at Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

rials and the machine men. His speech was a condemnation of those responsible and a demand for punishment of the guilty. He also suggested that the business agent be instructed to join board delegates to bring this matter before the joint board and demand action at once.

Similar was followed by the secretary, who spoke in the same way. "These actions and tactics are fascist tactics and we ought to be ashamed of ourselves in permitting fascist methods to be used in our Amalgamated."

A motion was made that the joint board delegates be instructed to take the matter before that body and demand condemnation for those responsible and punishment for those who participated—in both the Friday membership meeting and the Sunday morning meeting. This was too much for the business agents. They were determined to defeat the motion.

Sing a Different Song.

They took a different course, this time. They pleaded with the members not to pass the motion. They admitted that the chairman was wrong that it "should not have happened," but argued that the local should not have the motion in its minutes, that it would be "a disgrace."

They argued "We cannot allow the outside world to know about it. Our enemies would take advantage of it. Should the union be raided, such records would do the union harm." Strangely enough, they did not think of all this when they sent the gangsters to beat up the members.

Pretty Poor Victory.

A vote was finally taken and by use of all the parliamentary tricks in the book, by all the machine methods they used, they did contrive to defeat the motion. But only by one vote! Gangsterism is not safe in Local 152 with such a majority of workers who know who is responsible and who demand punishment for those who bring and beat their brothers and sisters.

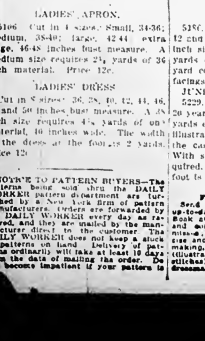
OUR DAILY PATTERNS



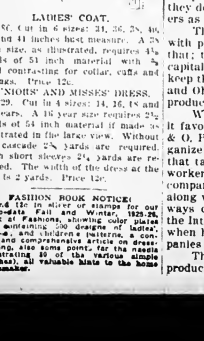
5106



5229



5186



5180

LADIES' APRON.

5106 Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44 extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36 inch material. Price 12c.

LADIES' DRESS

Cut in 8 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4¾ yards of one material, 40 inches wide. The width of the dress at the foot is 2 yards. Price 12c.

LADIES' COAT.

5180. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size, as illustrated, requires 4¾ yards of 54 inch material with ¾ yard contrasting for collar, cuffs and facings. Price 12c.

JUNIORS' AND MISSES' DRESS.

5229. Cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 2¾ yards of 54 inch material if made as illustrated in the large view. Without the cascade 2¾ yards are required. With short sleeves 2¾ yards are required. The width of the dress at the foot is 2 yards. Price 12c.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as required, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Be sure to write plainly and your pattern is guaranteed.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 300 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 10 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

INDUSTRIALIZE AGRICULTURE IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Captain Hibben Tells of Training School

NEW YORK (FP)—Action rather than parliamentarism and talk is necessary to make the world over for labor, says Capt. Paxton Hibben, reserve army officer. In Russia's experiment lies the hope of workers of the world, Hibben told the League for Mutual Aid upon his latest return from Russia, where he first served in 1905 for the U. S. diplomatic corps.

Russia's salvation is in industrialization of agriculture, says Hibben. Large scale, machine agriculture will knit together individualistic farmers and will make their organizations more like unions of city industrial workers. Hibben is connected with Russian Reconstruction Farms, an American organization which sends tractors and agricultural machinery to a model demonstration farm near Rostov-on-Don where thousands of young Russians are trained. Hibben said United States recognition of Russia would help Russian farmers get tractors and harvestors faster by credits like those given western American farmers.

Wipe Out Color Line in Longshore Union

NEW ORLEANS—(FP) By unanimous vote the white and colored longshoremen who have been on strike for two years hereafter will function as one organization. Harry Keegan, white, is president, and Mose Johnson, late president of the Negro body, has been elected vice president of the amalgamated unions.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Monday, Nov. 23, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
89	Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 P. M.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
94	Boot and Shoe, 1913 Milwaukee Av
698	Butchers, Hebrew, 2420 W. Roosevelt Rd.
638	Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
17743	Cigars & Dyers, 113 S. Ashland
4	Glove Workers, 1710 N. Winchester
1307	Carpenters, 1850 Hartman Ave., Evanston.
2505	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St
70	Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Rd.
80	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
181	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
199	Carpenters, S. C. 9139 Commercial Ave.
416	Carpenters, S. C., 1438 W. 18th St.
418	Carpenters, 1457 Belmont Ave.
448	Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan.
1387	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
14	Cigar Makers, Executive Board, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
712	Electricians, 119 S. Throop St.
394	Engineers (Locomotive) 7832 S. Vernon Ave., 7:30 p. m.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted Street
601	Engineers, 211 S. Ashland Blvd.
569	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
190	Firemen and Enginemen, 2431 Roosevelt Rd., 9:30 a. m. Last Meeting P. M.
931	Firemen and Enginamen, 64th and Parkland Ave.
896	Firemen and Enginemen, Madison and Sacramento,
18	Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester Ave.
2	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
09	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St.
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
374	Longshoremen, Tug, 355 N. Clark
265	Machinists, 75th St. and Dobson Blvd.
337	Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St.
378	Maintenance of Way, 1543 W. 103d Street
729	Maintenance of Way, 202 W. 47th St.
27	Painters, 173 W. Washington St.
823	Plumbers, 535 N. Clarck Ave.
101	Painters, 3318 W. North Ave.
147	Painters, 19 W. Adams St.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
275	Painters, 203 E. 115th St.
273	Painters 2452 S. Kedzie Ave.
2065	Railway Clerks, 175 N. Dearborn St.
61	Sheet Metal Workers, 1638 N. Halsted St.
1	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 335 S. Clark Street
8	Waiters, 180 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
791	Teamsters, 1536 Michigan Ave.
758	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 P. M.
772	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt

Mieta every 1st & 3rd Thursday, Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Avenue

Fin. Secretary.

To those who work hard for their money. I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

You Want to Know About the Anthracite Strike

158,000 WORKERS ARE FIGHTING FOR LIVING CONDITIONS.

William F. Dunne, has just returned from the strike zone. He will give first hand information of the strike.

Pat Toohey, youthful leader of the striking miners, and Alex Reid, national secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, will speak on

"The Anthracite Strike, the United Mine Workers of America and the Government"

at Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Avenues

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 8 P. M. SHARP.

Admission is free. Everybody welcome. Young workers and union men especially invited.

Auspices Progressive Miners' Committee

THE DAILY WORKER

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Britain's Assault on Communists

The Baldwin government of Great Britain faces a grave situation. Its every side it is sorely beset with the contradictions of capitalism. The imperialist vortex in which changes, deeply affecting the destiny of nations, occur over night, has dealt heavy blows against the economic life of Britain. British colonies and dominions no longer absorb the industrial products of the mother country. Investment capital has enabled them to establish their own industries and compete with England itself. From the position of markets for products they become competitors of the industries of the British Isles.

The efforts to increase the exploitation of the peoples of the East meets with opposition as the nationalist movements against imperialism develop. The inspiration for the great wave of anti-imperialism is to be found in the growth and prosperity of the Soviet Union. Hence the bitter hatred against the proletarian revolution in Russia, and those who advocate the principles of proletarian revolution at home.

In the home industries the situation grows steadily worse. The Dawes plan is working to the disadvantage of British industry. The coal and steel industries have been hard hit. The army of unemployed, since the war a serious problem, is rapidly increasing.

A drive against the workers at home must be made and has already been launched in the arrests of Communists, the vanguard of the working class. Britain, like the United States, always fires the opening gun of a war on labor against the most advanced section.

The outcome of the Scarborough labor congress, its favorable attitude toward Russia and the question of world trade unionunity, was a challenge to the British imperialists. It means that British labor will refuse to participate in an armed struggle against Russia, and that there will also be the most strenuous resistance to wage cuts. It means furthermore that efforts will be put forth to bring the exploited colonial peoples into the world trade union movement.

British imperialism is fighting back. The Communists, in the front line trenches, have met the first impact of the blow. Unless labor in general resists this blow and comes to the defense of the Communists the next blow will be dealt the main body.

Incidentally it should not be forgotten that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his red baiting, time serving crew, in the British labor party aided and abetted this assault upon labor by the despicable actions at the Liverpool congress of the labor party, where most of the time was spent maligning the Communists.

The objective conditions for a challenge to British imperialism are at hand. Instead of crushing the Communists the assaults of the government will only strengthen our movement, bringing to the attention of millions of workers the vile role of the MacDonalds and the fear of Communism in the quaking hearts of the imperialist government. This understanding is essential for the workers whose task it is to crush both the treacherous ex-premier, MacDonald, along with the tory premier, Mr. Baldwin and his government.

For the Line of the Comintern

The remarkable Communist gains in the municipal elections in Germany last month, where the large proletarian centers such as Berlin and Bremen increased their representation in the city councils, as well as the gain in the smaller localities, are testimonials to the wisdom and superior leadership of the Communist International.

The German Communist Party, in its efforts to eliminate the right wing tendencies of the Brandlerites, who made such a miserable fiasco of the revolutionary situation in October, 1923, had to depend for leadership upon the Ruth Fischer Maslow group, a mixture of intellectualism and leftism. Under the leadership of this group the party drifted toward sectarianism. Worse still, no efforts were made to follow the line of the Communist International. A system of double-entry bookkeeping was established, whereby the Ruth Fischer Maslow group paid lip service to the decisions of the Comintern and then wrote and published articles trying to swing the membership away from that policy with the argument that the tendency of the world party was away from the decisions of the Third Congress and toward the right. Realizing the hopelessness of rescuing this leadership from its confusion and the plain outstanding fact that the party under such leadership was stagnating, the Comintern took decisive steps to place the party in the hands of better elements, proletarian leaders, who would adhere to its line.

Instead of antagonizing the social democratic workers, a distinction must henceforth be made between the membership and the treacherous leaders of that party. The first result of this was the Berlin united front in the elections that enabled the party at one stroke to re-establish itself as a vital part of the life of the working masses of Germany. In this maneuver the Communists gained tremendously, defeating the bourgeois bloc in the city council, even the the social democratic vote declined.

The sectarianism that vitiated the trade union work is corrected and the damage done will be overcome.

The resolution of the Workers (Communist) Party of America places the party in this country definitely on record behind the Comintern in its decision on the Germany party situation, and pledges as relentlessly to fight every deviation from the line of correct Communist tactics.

The German party is the second party in the Communist International. We believe that the new leadership of the German party, in which we have full confidence, will soon fulfill its historic mission — mobilize the masses of Germany for the overthrow of the capitalist class and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat in that country, thereby defeating the machinations of the imperialist plunderers trying to reduce Germany to the position of a colonial dependency and a pawn in the world struggle between the imperialist powers.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

THE VOYAGE OF THE OSCAR II - -

By H. M. Wick

Rivalled Noah's Ark.

BY H. M. WICKS.

HENRY FORD—AMERICA'S DON QUIXOTE. By Louis F. Loehner. With a preface by Maxim Gorki. International Publishers, New York. Price $3.

* * *

IF the forlorn slaves divested of everything that passes for initiative and reduced to the Ford billions, by a will more intelligent than its notoriously half-witted father, they should read the account of the musical accomplishments of Ford Junior. The young man's idea of entertaining prelate ladies and gentlemen of the intelligentsia is to play a drum solo to the accompaniment of an Edison phonograph. Those who had to snirk and endure this affliction, like all gentlemen and ladies must when the fond parent is showing off the idiot child, were Jesse Boole Schwimmer, the Hungarian pacifist, and Mr. Loehner, the author of the book

As a drum virtuoso, Edsel should qualify for a place in the United States government alongside those other eminent musicians Mr. Dawes who plays the fiddle and Mr. Coolidge who takes lessons on the saxophone.

The Ford views will also get a thrill out of the description of the ornate mansion at Dearborn their master hired other slaves to build for him. Henry carefully displayed his the swimming pool and the musical fluent pipe organ installed in the place.

The Ford Peace Ark.

A DAM o menagerie Noah's ark might have surpassed the Ford peace ark, but unquestionably there were zoological specimen on the latter that the proprietor of the ancient ark never dreamed of. Most of them were publicity seekers whose skins had been well tanned from basking in the limelight. So habituated were they to courting the press that all who would consent to listen to them that they devoted a part of each day to haranguing each other. These "daily discussions" aroused so much mirth among the reporters who accompanied the expedition and had their expenses paid by the wealth ranged crew of the board workers that they dubbed the good ship "Oscar II." a traveling chautauqua. The only chautauqua attraction missing was the late Bryan, the prince of peace from Nebraska's shimmering plains, and he promised to meet the menagerie at the league where the Ford mission for "continuous mediation" was to be established in order to "get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas.".

Mr Lochner informs us that the date was not necessarily arbitrary if not for Christmas, then by New Years; if not then, Decoration Day, then the fourth of July. Just so the holiday was American and christian if the armies fought three New Years and into the next year they couldn't stop on the second day of January but had to at least continue until Lincoln's birthday.

Pacifists, simpletons, renegade socialists birth controllers, artists, professional Germans, playwrights in embryo, well-to-do workers, jobless lawyers, statesmen and just plain unadulterated adventurers comprised most of the queer crew that sailed on the Oscar II.

Exit Mr. Ford.

MANY exciting experiences are recorded by Mr. Lochner in the time intervening from the day the ship left New York harbor on December 4 until the approach of Christmas, which found the expedition in Norway. The picture of Mr. Ford approaching it was the 23rd day of December. In twenty-eight more hours Christmas would dawn. The day of the days.

But sea-sickness had under cover of the penultimate night the last but one before the day of salvation would break Mr. Ford faded out of the picture. His trade was packed. He sneaked out of his hotel. The expedition was left without the guiding hand of the master. He left them. he did not abandon them. His purse strings still flutter red in the pacifist breezes. The ladies and gentlemen were left to carry on the heroic if unpublicized task after Christmas had passed. Ford had gone, but they remained behind.

The chapters relating to the events of Christmas week and the new year hearing are undeniably interesting. We must say, tho, that Mr Lochner's perspective fails him when he suggests a certain extend what had appeared to be a very stable equilibrium

Where Industrial "Prosperity" Comes From

WE have not wanted to pound one again and again for the fabulous profits that have reaped by capitalism that he caused directly by the increase of exploitation of the industrial workers. In the index figures of the federal reserve Bulletin for November we find still stronger support for this contention.

Workers in the manufacturing industries, numbering 7 per cent fewer than in 1919, produced commodities 25 per cent greater than in 1919. The total wages paid to workers in these manufacturing industries was less than 1 per cent greater than in 1919.

How this process of intensified exploitation has been applied in the various industries is shown with great exactness in the following table, compiled from the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

Manufacturing Industries Index Month of September (1919-100)

	Employment	Pay rolls	Production	
	1925	1924 1925	1924	19
Iron and Steel	86.6	80.2 87.7	84.1	120
Textiles	94.1	90.5 99.1	98.2	107
Leather and products	102.2	100.4 111.9	107.8	104
Automobiles	129.1	97.2 155.3	111.8	193
General index	95.1	89.2 102.9	99.1	125

From 1919 to 1924, in brief, exploitation was increased 11 per cent in manufacturing industries, and at the same time, by increasing the number of unemployed swarming at a smaller force for longer hours the basis was laid for further intensification. In 1925 this made possible an increase of exploitation more than 22 per cent greater than in 1919. No wonder the golden stream of profits has been swelling!

No Prosperity for the Workers and Farmers.

FROM all of which the workers and farmers may get another hint, that "prosperity" for capitalism means the opposite for those who toil. Greater profits for the capitalists, spells greater oppression for the masses, for the workers in the industries and farmers on the land.

The ruling capitalist class is able to coin these records in which lies despair for the workers in the increasing efforts of those who toil because they control the machine of government, the machinery of education, the machinery of credit, the machinery of marketing and distribution, only when the workers and farmers cement a firm alliance in struggle, to overthrow the capitalist government, set up a workers' and farmers' government and then proceed to take over the machinery of industry, credit, marketing and transportation will prosperity be possible for those who produce the wealth of the world.

Current Economic Tendencies - -

By Earl R. Browde

By EARL R. BROWDER

THE trend of American capitalism for the month of October continued upward. Most dramatic of all expressions of the fact was the great boom in the security market, which culminated in the great wave of November 16 when "rediscount" rates were advanced and listed liquidation movement set in, only to see the upward trend resumed. Automobile production continued to set new high records over previous years. Agricultural marketings, especially grain was over 40 per cent above a year ago. Steel mills are increasing operations with increased volumes of unfilled orders on the books. Rail trade continue inch records of car loadings, with earnings the highest since the war years. Foreign trade conditions to improve. Investments abroad continue to increase over a year ago. All the usual business indicators (including wholesale and retail distribution) point to continued expansion.

The First Rift in the Lute.

FOR the first time this year, however, it is possible to note certain disturbing factors which threaten this wave of capitalist "prosperity." And as in previous years, it would seem, it is agriculture that will prove to be the Achilles heel of American capitalism. The first symptoms that all is not well with the system of production and distribution of wealth in the United States comes from the agrarian districts. It was first in the abolition of the pit, be in the sudden and unexpected bankruptcy of a number of banks in the middle-western wheat states, which disturbed the political unanimity of the administration in Washington that Coolidge felt it necessary to issue a statement that the Fed not forgotten the problems of the farmers.

Surely the farmers' problems have not been settled. More than a year ago we pointed out that the alleviation of the agrarian crisis had been brot about by a fortuitous conjuncture of a world-shortage of grain with a large crop in the U. S.—something that was not foreseen, certainly not planned, and unlikely to recur in the near future. Figures now available show what is happening to the farmers in this respect, and are convincing proof that the agrarian crisis is still with us.

Prices of grain, cotton, and live stock declined in the month of October. With sharp decline in the price of wheat, it is still higher in the United States than in the world market. During the period of the pit brot about by a fortuitous conjuncture of a world-shortage of grain with a large crop in the U. S.—something that was not foreseen, certainly not planned, and unlikely to recur in the near future. Figures now available show what is happening to the farmers in this respect, and are convincing proof that the agrarian crisis is still with us.

Prices of grain, cotton, and live stock declined in the month of October. With sharp decline in the price of wheat, it is still higher in the United States than in the world market. During the period of Oct. 17, a large quantity of wheat was imported into the U. S. from Canada, paying a duty of 42 cents per bushel. Exports of wheat from three months ending September 30, were less than 60 per cent of the figures for one year ago. Receipts of wheat at interior markets for September were somewhat under 70 per cent of September last year, with a still smaller percentage for the three years "farm prosperity." The estimated yield of wheat for the entire country this year is about 80 per cent of last year's crop.

With such a condition in wheat, it is clear that the farmers' "prosperity" has proved even more shortlived than we had expected. Last year's "farm prosperity" was based upon wheat. Certainly corn, also an important crop, played little part, as the crop for 1924 was smaller than for the previous four-year period which was a time of intense crisis. And the 1925 crop of corn although larger than last year, is still smaller than the 1920-24 average. Hay a very important dairy crop, is variously estimated as being 12 per cent smaller than last year.

What effect the reappearance of the agrarian crisis will have on the course of industrial production is not clear at its details. Certainly, as will curtail the domestic market and intensify the push of American industrialism to develop foreign markets more intensively, conquer new ones, and even more energetically wield its power monopoly in favor of American industries. It will also stimulate the investment of capital abroad. To what extent these factors will offset one another and to what extent American industry will find its opportunities curtailed cannot be indicated at the time. What is certain is that a very disquieting state of development for American capitalism has shown itself again, upsetting in

Book Reviews

A Book on Stool Pigeons

The Stool Pigeon and the Open Shop Movement, Jean E. Spielman; American Publishing Co., Minneapolis.

Reviewed by CARL HAESSLER.

The Bowerk organization drive authorized by the American Federation of Labor at its Atlantic City convention will carry in its wake a horde of operatives of private detective agencies, eager to frighten the employers and drain them of their surplus cash. An innocent resolution by the Illinois State Federation of Labor favoring organization of bank clerks and the immediate effect of placing on the desk of every Chicago bank executive an offer by the Pinkertons to help erect the menace. Every Labor forward movement has as its byproduct the noisome activity of the undercover men.

This makes The Stool Pigeon and the Open Shop Movement pertinent reading. It is a book of 240 pages by Jean E. Spielman, organizer in Minneapolis and other milling centers for the Intl. Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Soft Drink workers. Though copyrighted in 1923 and therefore open to considerable revision, its central theme, the widespread infiltration of private detectives into labor organizations, probably remains unimpeachable with its page on page of reprinting and facsimile reproduction of private detective correspondence with employers and the department of justice, always against the worker.

Spielman's preface indicates that his method is what may be called the old guard of labor officialdom but that does not delude him as to anti-red incitements, when made by the agencies. "The agencies and radicals," he says, "interpreted in the language of the open shopper, are those striving for higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions."

While he touches on stool-pigeon honeycombing in the A. F. of L. unions including pipers, machinists and printers, and in the I. W. W. and the Communist party, his principal concern is with the flour mills he was charged with organizing. He shows that the Marshall Service, with headquarters in Kansas City, was employed by the Pillsbury, Washburn-Crosby and other mills in Minneapolis. At one time, in 1921, this agency actually kept a shadow on the desk of Spielman's union alive, because, as the Pillsbury president wrote to the detective head, "a weak organization of this type is the better for the continued one, and a reorganization later on."

But the employers were seldom satisfied. Like all detective agencies the labor work, the Marshall file discloses, is for high prices and failed to deliver the goods. A followup operative had to report to the agency after the failure of the old guard organizers headed by Moses of New Hampshire. The appointment came following the decision of the governor not to name anyone for the office, but wait until June 30, 1926 for elections.

COMRADES BOJOR AND DUBINSKY

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Nov. 22.—The Roumanian boyars not satisfied with murdering Max Goldstein, have taken the lives of Comrade Bojor, a Roumanian Communist, and Dubinsky, a Bessarabian comrade, who committed suicide after being tortured by the police for a number of months.

Comrade Bojor passed the last two months of his life in solitary confinement with manacles on his hands and feet.

Comrade Dubinsky was stripped naked and thrown into a cell and forced to sleep on the cold stone floor. The first day he was in the cell, he contracted a cold, and the guards refused to allow him medical care of any kind.

Both of these comrades who had been active in the struggle against the Roumanian boyars were fed rotten indian corn for meals. These comrades preferring suicide to daath by starvation, ended their lives.

ABE KLEIN

Abe Klein, 23 years old, member of Branch No. 4 of the Young Workers (Communist) League of Chicago, and a member of the party for after a short illness. He was secretary of the Butchers' Union in Chicago, and very active in the labor movement

Many of his comrades and coworkers in the union participated in the funeral Comrades Davidson, Hecker and Morris Levin spoke at his grave.

Danish Workers Send Delegation to Russia

MOSCOW, Hly Mail) A Danish workers' delegation consisting of twenty members is expected to arrive in Leningrad.

Name Todd Successor.

BISMARCK, Nov. 22.—Gerald P. Nye, of Cogswellson, a county newspaper editor, has been appointed by Governor Sorlie of North Dakota, to succeed the late Senator Edwin F. Ladd. The appointment will be contested by some of the old guard senators headed by Moses of New Hampshire. The appointment came following the decision of the governor not to name anyone for the office, but wait until June 30, 1926 for elections.

Send Workers to Provinee.

MOSCOW, Nov. 22. The Moscow organization of the Russian Communist Party has mobilized 883 comrades for work in the country; these include 33.9 per cent volunteers and 10.4 per cent women. In the Saratov gubernia 456 Communists have been requisitioned for work in the country.

Leningrad Workers Protest.

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R. (Hly Mail)—A mass meeting of protest against the torturing of workers in Hungary took place in the one time Tauricheskaia Palace, now Uritsk Palace. The protest resolution demanded that the Soviet government do everything within its power to prevent the threatened death sentences.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow

Vienna Police Assist Russian White Guard

VIENNA, Hly Mail)—A congress of Russian counter-revolutionaists took place here recently in which 108 delegates participated and decided to form a Socialist national people's league. It must be stated that the Austrian government gave voluntarily the right of asylum for some days to these counter-revolutionists who, it is less tolerant with regard to revolutionary workers.

The Vienna police pretends to have known nothing about this congress. It is peculiar that it always knows very well about Communists and revolutionary workers who come to Austria. The social-democratic members of the workers' delegation who recently visited Russia intended to report his experiences to an Austrian workers' meeting. He was stopped at the frontier and refused permission to enter Austria.

The Chinese student Tsen-Shi was expelled during the month of September because he had committed the crime of speaking in a number of meetings of the International Workers' Relief in favor of the Chinese workers who are suppressed by international imperialism.

The worker Dorn who was arrested some time ago in a demonstration in Vienna was not only expelled but has been kept under arrest for weeks before his final expulsion. The list of the expelled workers in Austria is very long. All this shows that the Austrian government and its police are following the dictates of the capitalist states, to persecute by all means the revolutionary movement and to offer protection and asylum to the German fascist leader Ruschbach and the Russian white guards.

City Club "Investigates."

The bourgeois City Club is carrying on an "investigation" as to the examinations of teachers are conducted in the face of charging the refusal of the school board to reinstate the reappointment of Supt. of Schools William McAndrew's henchman Wm. Bain. H. Campbell as head of the board of examiners. The teachers objected to the methods used by the McAndrew appointee and the board upon investigation refused to confirm his appointment.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1925, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Protest Against Imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow! Have Your Union Join in Demand for His Release!

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MINERS FORCING SPREAD OF COAL WAR

GREEK COMMUNISTS CARRY ALL MUNICIPALITIES IN THESSALY, THRACE AND MACEDONIA SECTORS

(Special to The Daily Workart)

ATHENS, Greece, Nov. 23.—In the recent municipal elections held in Greece, the Communist Party carried every municipality in Thessaly, Macedonia and Thrace by overwhelming majorities, despite the fact that many of the leaders of the Greek Communist Party are in jail and some have been exiled.

In the other parts of Greece, the reactionaries won by small majorities thru fusing their forces together in a desperate attempt to defeat the Communists.

The government party, under the leadership of the would-be Greek Mussolini, Premier Pangalos, did all that it could to keep the workers of Greece away from the ballot box and after the election did all it could to hinder the counting of the ballots. Many Communist ballots were destroyed by them in an effort to defeat the workers' candidates.

Call Reactionaries' Conference.

Premier Pangalos is now calling a conference of all the reactionary leaders of Greece in order to decide on steps of crushing their Communist opposition. Pangalos, who became premier because of his promises to end the persecutions of the workers and the Communists and who calls himself an upholder of the republic, is forced to call this conference at which leaders of the two royalist factions in Greece will meet with him to devise repressive measures against the Communists.

To Combat Communists.

In January, the elections to the Greek senate, which has been created recently, will take place. In March elections will be held for representatives to the lower chamber of parliament, the boule. The conference being called by Pangalos will discuss the fusion of the royalists and the Pangalos followers into one party to combat the Communists in these elections. The conference also intends to devise means of keeping the Communists off the ballot.

Declare Elections Void.

In Xanthi and Saloniki, where the Communists won the municipal elections, the Pangalos government refused to allow them to take their places and declared the election void. This is undoubtedly what they will attempt in those parts of Greece where the Communists were able to carry all municipalities.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

MANY people surmised a few years ago, when thropes began to topple and their former occupants adjourned to hastily improvised graves in order to eke out a living at any form of employment from telling fortunes to shining shoes, that the old and once lightly esteemed aristocracy was as nonetheless in modern society as the appendix in one's body, provided one has been treated by a doctor who specializes in disposing of appendixes, in which case one need not worry about appendicitis.

* * *

DUKES, counts and even lords were never more in demand than today. Tho the youthful female section of America's dollar aristocracy is tiring of the thrill formerly secured by investing a European count regardless of age or sex, and are turning their eyes in the direction of millionaire bootleggers, a new field has opened up to the Old World's cast-off relics of feudalism. We are referring to the real estate business. A Chicago real estate promoter who specializes in Florida recently imported an English duke and is using him to good advantage in inducing the newly rich to consider the merits of his amphibious property in Florida.

* * *

AN investment of $10,000 in sunken orange groves will give the winsome daughter of a hod dog magnate the privilege of shaking the duke's hand. She may be allowed to make him drunk for double the amount. The duke is to be placed on exhibition at the real estate agent's palatial offices. He is held in leash for the favored ones who are considered worthy fish for banquets where the duke is wined and dined. It is reported that since the duke's arrival the real estate man who imported him more than trebled his catch of suckers and was able to dispense with fifty per cent of his sales force.

* * *

EVEN had William Jennings Bryan lived until now, it is doubtful if his prolonged duel with the devil of knowledge could have maintained its advertising value to the Florida realty company that was paying him a thousand dollars a week as a means to attract a crowd. The ambitions

(Continued on page 2)

The Facts Regarding the Economic Life of Russia

NEXT SATURDAY

in the

Magazine Section

of

The Daily Worker

Authentic document presenting the real situation TODAY in the Union of Soviet Republics.

Are reports of bumper crops facts?

Is Russia advancing?

How about the workers?

All doubts dispelled; all questions answered by FACTS. Do not miss this issue if you want to be informed on the conditions in the workers' republic.

SUBSCRIBE!

Money Wages Remain Stationary, But They Buy Less and Less

By WALLACE T. METCALFE
(Worker Correspondent)

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 23.—Wages of the sheet and tin plate mill crews working under the union scale will remain unchanged for the Nov.-Dec., period as the result of the bi monthly examination of sheet sales. The average sales price of 26, 27, 28 gauge sheets (black) was found to have been $3.10 per 100 pounds in the September period of the same as in the July-August period.

The examination was held by Jas H. Nutt, secretary of the Manufacturers Association and a committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers headed by President Mike F. Tighe. The volume of shipments was found to have been very heavy and if business keeps up the union committee expect the scale to be advanced at the next bi-monthly examination.

MINUTES OF MORGAN BANK SHOW POWER

Secret Orders Issued Thru Government

PEKING, China, Nov. 23—The Japanese are extremely resentful at what they call the "surrender" of powers to the threat of complete repudiation of all treaties by China as advocated by Soviet diplomacy. In fact Japan may split away from the consortium of bankers which has bossed the handling of Chinese affairs in the customs conference and other policies.

Dispatches from London published in the Chinese press tell of the methods used by the international bankers' consortium in controlling the diplomats of the various imperialist powers, and even an alleged copy of minutes of meetings in J. P. Morgan's New York office are given.

Show Bankers' Dictatorship.

These minutes cover three days in October, the 19th, 20th and 21st, but give no hint of the reason for the recent decision of the imperialist powers, to grant China full tariff autonomy.

(Continued on page 4)

CZECHO-SLOVAK COMMUNISTS NOW HAVE 42 SEATS IN ASSEMBLY; SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS MEET DEFEAT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, Nov. 23.—The Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia was able to increase its delegation in the national assembly from 27 to 42, according to the state press bureau of Czecho-Slovakia.

The composition of the incoming national assembly, based on incomplete returns is as follows:

The governmental parties which had 173 delegates before the election have now dwindled to 158. The opposition parties which were composed of 121 delegates have increased to 142.

Government Parties.

The standing of the parties that make up the coalition government is as follows:

Social-democrats, who had 55 seats, have been reduced to 25.

The republican party (agrarian) had 42, now have 44.

The Czecho-Slovak socialists, who had 27, now have 28.

The national democrats, who had 22, are reduced to 13.

The populist (catholic party), who had 21, now have 31.

The commercial party, which had 6, now has 13.

Opposition Parties.

The standing of the parties that make up the opposition is as follows:

The Communist Party which had 27 seats has now increased to 42 seats.

Rev. Hlinka's people's party had 11.

(Continued on page 6)

Naval Construction to Be Continued, Says British Naval Head

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Great Britain is not contemplating any reduction in its naval construction program, first lord of the admiralty, Bridgeman announced in the house of commons.

CABINET OF FRANCE AGAIN MEETS DEFEAT

Communists Try to Force Elections

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Nov. 23. The Painleve cabinet resigned last night after a defeat of its tax program by a vote of 278 to 275. Though the vote was not announced as a vote of confidence, the defeat of the government's financial program created an impasse that made the continuation of the Painleve government intolerable. As soon as the defeat was announced Painleve declared that he would present the resignation of his cabinet, which he did instantly by receiving the resignations of all his ministers and presenting them to President Doumergue.

Communist Votes Decide.

In the first balloting on other parts of the program of the government, the Communists, who have 26 deputies refrained from voting. But when article five containing one of the measures features came up, they cast their votes against the government thereby forcing the resignation of the cabinet. The yellow socialists who had served the most abominable aims of French imperialism in Morocco, and Syria and who had aided the government imprison Communists, were furious at the defeat of the government and stormy scenes followed the voting.

Communists are hoping that the unstable conditions of France and the fact that there is no dominant group in the chamber capable of maintaining a government will force the dissolution of the parliament and thereby bring about new elections. In a political campaign they feel that at this time the situation is such that the working masses can be aroused against the capitalist parties. The hectic conditions in France may be utilized to mobilize the workers behind the Communist Party in a concerted assault upon the rule of the capitalist class.

Briand or Poincare.

The next cabinet, which will be organized with the object of pacifying the conflicting elements among the capitalist parties, may be headed by either Briand or Poincare. The former, many times premier of France, may try to create a cabinet by bringing the right and left elements of the bourgeois together on a common program to avoid elections at this particular time. He has been trying to get support from the right and still maintain enough left elements to enable him to organize a government. On the other hand Poincare, former premier of the bloc nationale, the industrialist group may be able to bring the left socialists, who are loyal servants of the capitalist class, into a bloc with the right in order to try to overcome the Communist menace.

In either event the government can be only temporary, as the conflicting elements within the political groups in the chamber will produce one crisis after another until a new chamber is elected with one group sufficiently powerful to maintain a cabinet dominating. Whether this is possible only time can tell.

The Communists are well pleased with the situation as they view the series of crises as indicative of the breakdown of bourgeois parliamentarism.

JENSEN'S RECORD WHITEWASHED BY JOHN FITZPATRICK

Reactionary Officials Praise Each Other

Officers of the district council of the Carpenters' Union, officials of local unions, prominent members and celebrities who were willing to spend a pleasant evening in expressions of mutual admiration, participated at a banquet on the occasion of the dedication of the new building of the carpenters' district council, located at 12 East Erie street. The big guzzle took place on November 7.

Prominent among those present were Harry Jensen, president of the council, and John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Fitzpatrick evidently came to do honor to one he would not have touched with a forty-foot pole a few years ago.

Jensen has not been fumigated since those days, but Fitzpatrick can

(Continued on page 6)

EGYPTIANS THREATEN NATIONALIST REBELLION AGAINST BRITISH RULE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Dispatches from Cairo in the Near East state that a revolutionary movement is beginning in Egypt to oust the ruls of Great Britain. Former Prime Minister Zaghloul Pasha is alleged to be heading the movement, which however, has deeper and more radical roots among the masses. The present prime minister, Ziwar Pasha, is a pliant tool of England, has forbidden street gatherings in Cairo as a result of armed clashes and 3,000 British troops have been added to the force of occupation.

COOLIDGE GIVES SECOND LEWIS' STRIKE HINT THE SAME SILENCE AS FIRST

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—The letter of John L. Lewis to President Coolidge, containing a mild suggestion that if the government could not induce or force the operators to abide by the Jacksonville agreement, the union may call a strike in all bituminous fields, has been considered by the president, but comment is withheld.

A similar weak threat was made some time ago by Lewis, but no attention was given it, and without the membership of the United Mine Workers force Lewis into a real strike call, it is unlikely that the present hint will get a great deal more consideration than the first one.

VICTIM OF THE A. C. W. POGROM BACK AT WORK

Union Members Filling Shop with Protests

(By Worker Correspondent.)

The news of my being beaten up on Sunday of last week by officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and sluggers, and of the previous Friday's sluggings at the membership meetings, reached the shop where I work before I did.

The workers who had witnessed the sluggings, the newspaper stories and pictures had told the story in general. But the brothers and sisters in the shop were anxious to get the details.

All Interested.

I came to work at 10 a. m. that morning because my section works but a few hours a day these days. As I walked into the shop all eyes were turned towards me and as I went past the other workers I was showered with questions from all sides.

"How many sluggers were there?"

"Do you know who hit you?"

"Did they beat up the girls, too?"

"How many 'cats' did they have?"

No sooner did I sit down at my machine than my shop chairman came toward me, saying, "You knew that you would get a beating. Why did you go to the meeting?" It looked as if he had known of the sluggers' arrangements before hand.

While we continued work, pictures of the bandaged workers were passed around and newspapers containing the story. At the noon hour, the workers gathered around me while I answered their questions.

Was It For This?

One brother remarked, "Is this the result of our many years of struggle and sacrifice to build up the Amalgamated, to have our own brothers and sisters beaten up?"

I was told how some of the brothers had been beaten up the previous Friday evening at a general meeting because they had dared to discuss the proposed $25.00 assessment.

"I can't understand why all this happened," said another worker, "Those who were beaten up were our most active members. I know most of them. They are always on the job in union meetings, fighting against wage cuts and other boss propositions. Just because they sometimes disagree with the union officials does that mean they should be slugged? And by our own members, too?"

Remember Sigman.

"But what can we do?" asked a girl member. "They have the sluggers and they have the money; and we haven't learned to stick together, to give them a real fight. And if you say anything, you lose your job."

"But they can't always get away with this stuff," I told her. "Look what happened in New York in the L. L. G. W. They tried their slugging tactics there and look what happened."

Sentenced to Death.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 23.—Harrison W. Noel, twenty, convicted murderer of Raymond Pierce, taxi driver, was sentenced by County Judge Edwin C. Caffrey to die in the electric chair during the week of January 10.

Noel was alleged to have killed Pierce, then used his cab to kidnap Mary Daly, six, whom he later murdered.

LEWIS MAKES TIMID HINT OF A STRIKE OF BITUMINOUS MINERS TO ENFORCE 3-YEAR AGREEMENT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—With his timid and compromising policy proven bankrupt in the face of the anthracite mine owners' determination to crush the United Mine Workers' Union in the hard coal fields, John L. Lewis is being driven by the rank and file of the U. M. W. of A. to make a weak hint of a general strike of all miners, including the bituminous fields.

In a letter sent to President Coolidge yesterday, Lewis humbly asks the capitalist government with strikebreaker Coolidge at its head, to come to the rescue of one of the most powerful unions in America by compelling the bituminous operators to cease violations of the Jacksonville three-year agreement in the soft coal fields.

Lewis Makes Timid Hint.

Government intervention, hated by the coal miners, who wish only a fighting chance to fling their massed power of a national general strike at the heads of the arrogant operators, is directly asked for, and such a strike is only hinted at by asking Coolidge—"whether the union men would be justified in taking their own measures to enforce the Jacksonville agreement."

Lewis asserts that "substantial coal producing interests have violated and repudiated their written word of honor," and he names the Pittsburgh Coal company, the Consolidation Coal company, the Bethlehem Mines corporation, and the coal interests of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh railroad.

The futility of appealing to Coolidge for redress against these operators, may be seen in the fact that Coolidge's secretary of the treasury, Andrew Mellon, is heavily interested in some of the companies named as violators of the agreement.

Don't Like to Scab.

It is known that a large portion of the bituminous miners are incensed at Lewis for not calling them on strike before, as they are being compelled to remain at work furnishing soft coal substitute to anthracite users, thus scabbing on the anthracite strikers. The action of Lewis is regarded as forced upon him by this sentiment.

Progressive miners are voicing the opinion that Coolidge will give only a little more recognition to this timid general strike hint of Lewis than he did to the first hint more than two months ago.

That Lewis is wholly unwilling to

(Continued on page 6)

CHICAGO LABOR TO HEAR COAL MINERS TONIGHT

Meeting to Be Held at Northwest Hall

William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, arrived in town last night, coming straight from the anthracite strike zone where 158,000 workers are engaged in a struggle to better their living conditions. He will speak tonight at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves., at eight o'clock. In addition, Pat H. Toohey and Alex Bedd, who have been active in the strike, will also speak.

Dunne has been in the strike zone for the past two weeks, writing of the struggles of the coal miners. His close contact with the strikers and their families makes it possible for him to give to the workers of Chicago a realistic picture of the situation there.

Toohey is a young miner who has been active in the anthracite strike. For attempting to speak at a mass meeting, Toohey, together with Alex Bedd, national secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, were arrested and sent to jail. While Toohey was in jail the reactionary leaders of the union made an attempt to expel him from the union, using every low and despicable method. However the rank and file of the union refused to expel Toohey from his local union.

Bedd is well known for his activities among the coal miners. For years he has been active in the struggle against the reactionary Farrington machine in the state of Illinois. He will deal with the anthracite strike in relation to the situation thruout the entire mining industry.

All workers are invited to attend this meeting. Admission is free.

The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Progressive Miners' Committee.

FILIPINOS IN CHICAGO FOR INDEPENDENCE

Head of Mission to Speak Here

Sergio Osmena, vice president of the Philippine senate and head of the Filipino independence mission now in the United States, comes to Chicago on December 11. The All-America Anti-Imperialist League is cooperating with the Filipino colony of this city to make the visit a historic event in the building up of a united front between American workers and Filipinos generally for the overthrow of American imperialism in the Far East.

Leading up to the visit of the Filipino mission, there will be a series of public meetings, in English and Spanish.

On the night of Dec. 11, the Filipino Association of Chicago will give a great banquet in the Auditorium hotel in honor of the mission. Among the speakers invited, in addition to Senator Osmena, are John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All American Anti-Imperialist League. Arrangements are in charge of Cirilo Manat, chairman of the special "independence committee" named by the Filipino association of Chicago.

Unions Interested.

It is expected that a considerable number of workers, particularly members of the most important trade unions of the city will attend the banquet. All the speeches will be broadcasted, so that workers who find it impossible to be present can hear the proceedings by, simply tuning in on their own, or somebody else's radio set. The full program will be announced later on.

Bitter experience is teaching the Filipinos that their fight for liberty is a struggle against Wall Street. American workers are also confronted with the absolute necessity of destroying the power of Wall Street in their own class interest; for this if for no other reason, declares the All-America Anti-Imperialist League in its latest bulletin, the American workers must give substantial support to the demand of the Filipinos for complete and immediate independence.

British Textile Union Whips Bosses Who Try to Force a Wage Cut

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 23. The strike victory of 15,000 woolen workers in the Bradford district of England has been ratified by the court of investigation, representing employers and employes. The court recommends maintaining the old wage scale till the end of 1926. The strike came in late July against a proposed five per cent wage cut. The court findings are published in New York textile journals.

Crew of Brazilian Ship "Mogi" Killed During Explosion

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 23. Seventeen members of the crew of the Brazilian ship "Mogi" were killed in an explosion on the high seas.

To Muzzle Opposition.

MADRID, Nov. 23. Loss of citizenship for those who "defame" the government is urged in an editorial published by the newspaper A. B. C.

BRITISH MINORITY MOVEMENT ACTIVITIES ARE STIMULATED BY GOVERNMENT PERSECUTION

By TOM MANN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON—(By Mail.)—The prosecution of twelve comrades including the general secretary of the National Minority Movement, Harry Pollitt, a member of the Boiler Makers' and Shipbuilders' Union, and Walter Hannington, the secretary of the metal workers' section of the National Minority Movement, has stimulated left wing activities among trade unionists.

Hannington is a member of the Amalgamated Engineers and closely connected with the National Unemployed Workers' Committee movement. Another of the twelve being prosecuted is J. T. Murphy a very active member of the Amalgamated Engineers, and still another of the twelve is Arthur MacManus also a member of the Engineers, and Tom Bell a member of the Moulders' Union, and William Gallacher also an engineer and member of the A. E. U.

There are no other six men in the country that have worked more effectively in the unions, to secure a one hundred per cent membership, to eliminate sectionalism and to make working class solidarity a fact.

They are to appear at the "Old Bailey" for trial before a jury in a week or ten days time, they are to be placed on trial for sedition under the enactment to mutiny act of 1797, the same act that the present writer was tried under and sentenced to six months imprisonment at the Manchester assizes in 1912.

Activities of Trades Council.

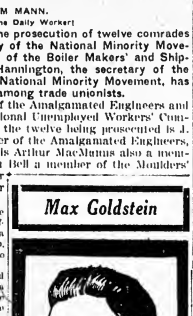
The Trades Councils in England and Scotland have in earlier times been of great service to the cause of Labor, but in recent years they have been frowned on by the council of the Trade Union Congress and by the congress itself. During the past two years, however, it has become recognized that the Trades Councils have a very important role to fill, and mainly as a result of left wing propaganda the General Council of the Trade Union Congress has convened a national conference of Trades Councils in London, and a series of county conference thruout the country, and what is known as the Joint Consultative Committee is preparing model rules for Trade Councils with a view to uniformity of action and the linking up of the councils nation wide for national requirements.

The Trades Councils have in a number of instances been stultified by the fact that many of them paid so much attention to political affairs that they seriously neglected industrial matters. Many of the new rules to be an error-fied definite action is being taken to industrialize the councils and to prepare for concerted action over a big field.

Alliance of Trade Unions.

With the object of preparing for definite action early in 1926, when the miners and other unions affairs are expected to become critical, several of the largest unions have been engaged forming an alliance. Draft rules have been agreed upon and these are being sent to the members of the unions concerned, but the National Union of Railwaymen submitted proposals which were not accepted and they have withdrawn, which detracts seriously from the fighting efficiency of the new alliance. Some are of opinion that the proposals made by the officials of the National Union of Railwaymen were intended to sabotage the alliance; if this is so, it is a very serious matter and will deserve and receive strong censure.

Max Goldstein



Max Goldstein died in the Oelfan prison in Roumania after a hunger-strike that lasted fifty days as a protest against the inhuman torture he was subjected to by the Roumanian secret police.

Soviet Oil Industry Investigates Mexican Productive Methods

MEXICO CITY—(FP)—Because of Mexico's importance as an oil producing country, the government of Russia sent a commission in Mexico to study the methods used.

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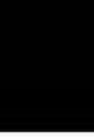
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AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

promoter recently offered to pay the Roumanian debt to the United States if he could have the services of the queen of that country to boost his business. He promised to return her in any condition she desired. That lady, however, was unable to accept the offer as she was then engaged to write a series of articles on "How to wear a crown" for the Hearst papers.

• • •

SOON, members of Europe's royal families will be as plentiful in the United States as persons mistaken for Martin Durkin, who defeated the Chicago police department and was obliged to go to the hospital to recover from the strain of laughing at the efforts of the police to capture him. An Austrian count married the daughter of an oil king. The oil man felt so peeved because his daughter did not marry royalty that he threatened to disown her unless she disowned the count. But the count refused to be disowned until the oil magnate agreed to the price of gasoline half a cent a gallon and gave half a day's proceeds to the perfectly satisfied husband.

• • •

THIS particular count, Salm something or other, is now in New York, but is not making much headway. He is working very hard, nights, and never looks at the clock. A fellow like him should get along. But the competition is too keen. Why should the daughter of a near beer king marry a count of any kind when any steamer may come in laden to the Plimsoll line with the monarchial output of Europe? And why should dukes, kings, and other antiquities degrade themselves by marrying for gain, when they can earn an honest living either at a circus or drawing attention to a subdivision in need of advertising?

• • •

CALVIN COOLIDGE told New York business men a few days ago that American money saved Europe after the war. The business men must have gotten a deep feeling of satisfaction out of such exalted recognition of their generosity. The papers tell us that they applauded the president when he told them they were a lot of good fellows. Next he told them that by future business would suffer no foolish restrictions, which hampered it in the past. Business has now been gratified, Calvin told them.

• • •

THE situation in Europe is fairly satisfactory to American business now. After the war Europe's only export trade consisted of penniless aristocrats and missions in search of loans. While the aristocrats could be utilized to amuse the daughters of the business men and the manufacturers had no objection to the bankers loaning the surplus of their money with which to purchase the products of American factories, the European workers were dangerously near following the example of the Russian workers and peasants and getting rid of their robber rulers for good. Our masters did not like the prospect at all; hence their generosity.

• • •

THIS is where the American dollar stepped in. Wall Street is now managing the financial affairs of Germany, Hungary and Austria. Recently a $100,000,000 loan was granted to Mussolini to enable that assassin to stabilize his rotten currency and to give a new lease of life to his still rottener government. France and her ally, Poland, are on the brink of a financial precipice, but Wall Street will put them on their feet, temporarily, if they agree to Wall Street's terms. In the meantime England is flirting with France, perhaps hinting of an alliance against England's only formidable competitor in the capitalist world—the United States.

• • •

IT is rather significant that France and England have made an "ully" alliance in Syria and Mosul, against the Druse tribesmen and the Turks, ostensibly. But there is bigger fish in the pond than the Druses, and Turks. Only a few days ago a London correspondent of a big American newspaper announced that there had broken out between the Standard Oil company and the British oil interests. This is nothing less than a skirmish in the inevitable conflict between the British and the United States government.

• • •

IT is plain to anyone with the slightest insight into the ways of capitalist diplomacy that Britain is preparing the diplomatic ground for a struggle with the United States. In view of the refusal of the United States to settle the French debt on terms favorable to the latter, the recent agreement between France and England for joint action in the oil fields of the Near East are significant. Also England's offer of 20 per cent of the Mosul oil to Germany. When Washington intervenes to "save" the Druses or the natives of Irak, you will know it is the Standard Oil talking.

Tax Book Profits.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—In a 5-to-4 decision, the supreme court held today that distributions made by a corporation to its shareholders in 1917 are taxable to the shareholder at the 1917 tax rates, if the corporation has earnings for that year to pay them.

SOVIET SCHOOLS TRAINING LABOR TO RUN SOCIETY

New Intelligentsia Comes from Workers

KHARKOV, Russia—(FP)—"Universities train the generals and other high officers who command the affairs of modern society. If the workers ever expect to take control of the world they must have their leaders trained in the universities."

This is the educational proposition laid down by Jean Riappo, chairman of the higher education committee of the Ukraine. Riappo supports his contention by pointing out that in czarist days there were three kinds of schools in Russia, the common school for the children of workers and peasants, the high schools for the children of the little business men and the universities and technical schools for the aristocracy and the masters of industry. This system produced an ignorant working class and a highly trained ruling class of landlords and capitalists.

In 1913-14 the universities and technical schools of Russia contained 61 per cent aristocrats and children of the big business men, 30 per cent children of small business men, 4 per cent children of peasants (who made up over four-fifths of Russia) and 2 per cent of children of the workers.

"Universities gave the training to the class in power," Riappo argues, "and this training was a great source of strength to the Russian rulers. The universities were a big element in maintaining a czarist dictatorship."

Then came the revolutions of 1917. By 1918 there were no aristocrats left in the universities, but in their places the children of the new-rich class of business men made up the great body of university students. In 1920, 70 per cent of all Russian university students belonged in this class.

"Here was a real danger. The workers and peasants of Russia had taken possession of the economic machinery and of the government, but the training for the exercise of power was being given not to the children of workers and peasants, but to the sons and daughters of business men. We were threatened with the same danger that overtook Germany—a dictatorship of the new-rich business class."

Riappo continued: "We had to act quickly. Workers were not ready to enter the universities. They could not get ready, officially, as they had never gone even through the elementary schools. So we created the workers' faculties (rabfacs); sent the men there direct from the factories and in 3 or 4 years had them ready for the university courses. Some of these factory workers did their 8 hours in the shop and then did 4 or more hours in school, five evenings a week. In other cases their unions paid their way through the rabfacs and the men gave full time to study.

"At the same time we built up a system of technical schools in the factories and in the industrial centers. Today, in the Ukraine, 67 per cent of the students in these technical schools are the children of workers and peasants.

"Between the rabfacs and these technical schools, we have solved our university problem. In 1920 there were only a few more children of workers and peasants in the universities than there were in 1917. By 1921, 24 per cent of the university students were from peasant families and 18 per cent from workers' families. In 1925, workers and peasants made up 56 per cent of the university student body. This fall the per cent is about 65 per cent.

"There are three landmarks," Riappo concluded. "Aristocrats, 1914, 64 per cent of university students; small business men's children, 1920, 70 per cent; and in 1926, workers and peasants, 65 per cent. That shows the swing of the pendulum. The workers and peasants of Russia have taken economic and political power. Their sons and daughters, in the technical schools and universities are learning the art of using that power for the benefit of themselves and their children."

Riappo smiled. "You, in the United States," he said, "accuse us of being undemocratic in our education. Undemocratic? Perhaps, but we are also wise. We are safeguarding the workers' republic by seeing that the workers get the training necessary to protect their own interests. That means university education and we propose that the workers keep what they have gained by learning how to use their power efficiently."

Refusal of Pardon to Whitney by Governor May Aid Fight on Law

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—The refusal of Gov. Richardson to pardon Anita Whitney means, according to the Whitney committee formed in San Francisco, that the movement for her pardon will be turned into agitation for repeal of the California criminal syndicalism law. This is satisfactory to Miss Whitney, who refuses to ask for a pardon while nearly 50 I. W. W. members are serving time for the same "offense."

Communists An Obstacle to Millerand's Hope for French Fascist Victory

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, fascism in France looks about for an opportunity and bides its time for an auspicious moment to strike for power. In fact, it is declared that the League of Patriotic Youth, that has already paraded its blue-shirted followers by the thousands thru the streets of Paris to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and beneath the Arc de Triomphe, offers its chosen dictator in the person of Alexandre Millerand, late occupant of the presidential palace, and previously a power in several cabinets.

With the second fall of the Painleve cabinet, Sunday, the numerous forces within the French capitalist state again come into collision in the struggle to organize a new cabinet to take up the nation's financial problems.

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In the ambitions of Alexandre Millerand and his followers, there is a parallel to the coup d'etat that made Benito Mussolini the fascist dictator of Italy.

Mussolini was a "socialist." So was Millerand. They were both considered firebrands in their youth. But both have developed into the vilest of traitors against the working class. Millerand, like Mussolini, stands today for principles directly opposite to those he championed when at Saint-Mande in 1896 he proclaimed the right of French workers to strike.

• • •

Millerand would-be fascist dictator of France, did not wait for the war to offer him an opportunity to turn against labor. Ten years before he had championed, along with Viviani and Briand, in the Second (Socialist) International, the right of socialists to enter bourgeois governments. This trio saw their treason capture the French socialist party during the war, when French socialists were taken into the war cabinets.

• • •

It was in 1920, during the wave of revolutionary enthusiasm that was sweeping Europe's working class, that Millerand, as president, used the whole power of the capitalist state to crush the French general strike of that year. In recent years Millerand has attacked Herriot's vatican and Soviet policies, thus endearing himself to the most reactionary elements in France, including the royalists who plot the return of a monarchy.

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It is declared that the League of Patriotic Youth, organized by Millerand's tool, Pierre Taittinger, extreme conservative deputy, is spending millions of francs to strengthen the organization. No mention has so far been made of where these lavish funds come from.

But the sight of Wall Street handing out a $100,000,000 loan to Mussolini's dictatorship in Italy might naturally be considered as easing the way for spending huge sums in France in the hope that Morgan may look with equal favor upon a fascist tyranny in Paris.

• • •

Millerand, however, has several obstacles in his way that did not confront Mussolini. The Italian Communist Party was young and inexperienced when Mussolini seized power. The French Communist Party is today one of the best in the whole Communist International. The Italian party was still organized on a social-democratic, geographical basis when Mussolini triumphed. The French party is today built solidly upon a shop nuclei basis, firmly imbedded in the masses of French labor. Millerand may wish to be a French Mussolini. But the French workers in increasing numbers, under Communist leadership, struggle for a Soviet Republic.

The issue becomes daily clearer above the petty scurryings of bourgeois politicians to form short-lived cabinets to deal frantically and hopelessly with the insoluble contradictions that will continue as long as capitalist rule lasts.

I. L. D. PROTEST MEETING AGAINST JAILING GITLOW

Labor Organizations to Participate

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A protest demonstration against the imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow, arranged by the International Labor Defense, will take place Tuesday, November 24, at 8 p. m., at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th Street.

Comrade Gitlow is well known in the labor movement as one of the best fighters for its cause. The decision against Gitlow is a decided menace to the working class of the whole country. The sustaining of Gitlow's conviction by the United States supreme court supplies a precedent which will mean a railroading to long terms in prison of many other well known fighters in the ranks of the labor movement.

The International Labor Defense is fighting this case, and calls upon all labor bodies and working class organizations to take the same stand. This decision of the United States supreme court must be met with a united front on the part of all workers of this country. Come to the demonstration. Demand the freedom of Comrade Gitlow.

Among the speakers to address the meeting are Louis Hymao, general manager joint board of the Cloak, Dress and Reefer Makers' Union, Sam Lipzin, chairman Amalgamated Action Committee, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Robert Dunn, member national committee International Labor Defense, William Weinstone of the Workers Party, P. P. Cosgrove, of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union and many others.

LABOR PLANKS DISCUSSED BY 'HOBO' MEET

By L. P. RINOAL.
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—(By Mail)—News bulletins received here from V. C. Anderson, delegate from the international Labor Defense to the international Brotherhood Welfare Association's convention at Denver, Colo., state that this "hobo" gathering is discussing a program containing such demands as unemployment insurance, a shorter work day, a labor press, and international cooperation.

James Eads How, the "hobo millionaire" is a "back number" at the convention, according to reports. The migratory workers are antagonistic to his ideas of improving social conditions by getting such charity as doughnuts and coffe. The lie gets a lot of advertising from the capitalist press, he doesn't get many good words from convention delegates.

Hundreds of men are at the convention and one woman, Susan S. Harris, organizer from Colorado Springs. She, is a white-haired nurse of English education, now out of work.

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

LENROOT TO LEAD WORLD COURT FIGHT

Best Spokesman C... Can Get

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Senat... Irving L. Lenroot, of Wisconsin, ... relied upon by President Coolidge ... lead the administration forces in ... fight for the world court. Lenr... held a long conference with Coolid... on the possibilities of passing th... measure to endorse the participati... of the United States in the perma... ent court on the base of the Hardin... Hughes-Coolidge demands.

Twiddle-de warfare upon Senato... Borah and the other irreconcilable... is the watchword of Lenroot. T... Wisconsin senator was almost as v... dictive against Senator Hiram John... son of California as he was again... Borah. Both Johnson and Borah ... espp imperialist positions on the fo... eign relations committee, wh... Lenroot is a conspicuously new me... ber of that committee. The committe... will probably recommend non-actio... upon the administration proposal... and Borah will lead the fight against... the court.

Lenroot, himself, is a machine po... litician of small-time type. He never... had an idea worth repeating in h... whole life. His utterances are recog... lized as the ploughtrine reproduc... tions of Wall Street. In his own stat... of Wisconsin he threw his support t... the opponent of young LaFollette i... the last senatorial election held i... that state and was likewise defeate... in spite of the fact that he pleade... with the voters to support Coolidge' ... administration. The defeat was a r... buke to Coolidge that Lenroot is the ... only staunch Coolidge man on th... foreign relations committee on he will ... be pitched forward. The political atti... tude in Wisconsin is such that Le... roor will need defeat next year whe... he runs for reelection.

The coming fight is predicted t... be a knock-down and drag-out affair... with the prospect that the opposition of the ... country's adherence to the World court ... will win. Lenroot claims that the ... administration has assurance of su... port from at least 75 senators, enoug... to win the fight.

Under a rule adopted at the la... session of the senate, discussion o... the world court will continue on ... ember 17 and may be continued we... into 1926.

The upcoming of adherence by th... court to the government is open ... ridicule as a move in the interest ... American finance capital, especiall... since Coolidge's New York speech la... week, wherein he not only advocate... adherence to the world court but also ... threw out a strong suggestion in favo... of this country entering the league o... nations. He said that the governme... must follow American investments ... to European affairs.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

Speech of
Shapurji Saklatvala
in the House of Commons.

A bitter indictment of British imperialist, domination, given by Secretary Kellogg as a reason for barring the author from the United States.

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WM. F. DUNNE, who has just returned from the anthracite zone
PAT H. TOOHEY, youthful leader of the striking miners,
ALEX REID, national secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee

speak on

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at NORTHWEST HALL, corner North and Western Avenues

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 8 P. M. SHARP.

Auspices Progressive Miners' Committee. Admission Fr...

THIS PAGE

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Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Class Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO RUSSIA PLANNED AS MOVE TO FOLLOW UP PURCELL MESSAGE

By ART SHIELDS.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Two farewell mass meetings to Albert A. Purcell, chairman of the International Federation of Trade Unions, packed two big theater auditoriums to fire department limits the night before he sailed back to England. They applauded him again and again as he urged his message of one big international union movement of the workers of the world and they voted unanimously for the sending of an American trade union delegation to Russia as the preliminary step towards bringing the 6,000,000 Russian unionists into the "all-inclusive international" that Purcell sees as necessary to the safety of the working class.

Timothy Healy, president of the Stationary and Marine Engineers' International Union introduced Purcell at his first meeting and said he wanted the world to know that there were labor men in America who were not afraid to fight for international working class unity.

Louis Hyman, manager of the New York joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union gave an ardent talk for world solidarity of the toilers. B. Pascal Cosgrove, organizer of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, reported that what he saw in Russia three years ago was very good from a labor standpoint. Alfred Bolton of the New York cloakmakers and other unionists added their voices for the program.

Warm Response in Mexico, Too

Purcell sailed on the Berengaria happy in the thought that the ice of American labor isolation was one big crack wet. His manager of mid-continental meetings in Boston, Toronto, Montreal, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Kansas City, Baltimore and smaller cities and Purcell himself reports the warmest response from the Mexican labor movement which rooted him thru the cities in the republic to the south of us.

In Montreal James Simpson, vice president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Assembly declared his desire to go with the trade union delegation that he believes will investigate Russian affairs for American unions. And in American cities the local trade union conferences that sponsored the Purcell meetings are going on with the agitation here. The money left over from the $1,100 given at the two New York meetings will be the nucleus for the treasury such a trip will need.

Must Bring in Russian Unions

"If a delegation to Russia is made up of men who know the insides of workshop and the functioning of trade unions it will see the facts the British trade union declaration reported," said Purcell.

"The six million Russian union men are as loyal to the union movement as the British or the American, and their miners, for instance, have won better conditions for their class than the miners in any other part of the world. No world proletarian for the workers can be a success without the cooperation of this great Russian movement."

Purcell's greeting for Russia in inclusion into an all-embracing international is a workable and practical one inspiration is speaking about the workers of Asia and Africa at a keen pence a day and is using their products to beat down our own conditions. Unless we bring them up we will be doing serious damage to the I. F. T. U. The world labor movement must meet the challenge.

Beware Black International

Wherever imperialism sets its foot, whether in Indian China, Japan or Siam there must our organization unite the victims to raise their standards. World trade union unity for action against imperialism and for the mutual protection and betterment of the workers. It will take the united power of the world's workers the job is too big for just part of the movement alone.

And as to the outcry against the reds that is hauling the unity movement, Purcell warns. "Beware that in your fear of the Red International you do not fall into the arms of the black capitalist international."

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

I. W. W. CASTS A NET TO GET NEW GENERAL SECY.

Members Want to Know Candidates' Policies

The 17th general convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, in its closing hours made a list of nominees for the office of general secretary-treasurer, now held by Arthur Coleman.

Coleman was nominated but declined, as did Carl Keller and Nick Hadivoff. The three blushed, which, if they do not decline, will go on the ballot are James P. Thompson, Ed Delaney and Herbert Mahler. Thompson is a hardy perennial, he is always nominated and always declines.

Also Rans.

If any of these three declines, the next in line takes his place. The other nominees who are in the also-ran class are Ernest Verlack, O. Hendricks, J. B. Golden, Chas. H. McKinnon, J. Lorden, Chas. Lundquist, John L. Turner, who was defeated last year by a few votes and being counted—Albert Hanson and Phil Enzel.

Members of the I. W. W. around Chicago are wondering what happened to the resolution, supposed to come before the general convention from the small industrial union convention where it passed by a vote of nine to seven, providing that candidates for office in the general organization should be required to state their attitude toward the tasks confronting the organization and outline how they intend to conduct the organization affairs if elected.

Want No More Blank Checks.

The government employment agency is worse than a racket. Chances are two to 1 against a fellow getting work there. The one blackboard is usually clean, except for some Mexican writing on top for cotton pickers in Arizona, or some such impossible place.

It is a pathetic sight to see the men crowd around the rail. Now and then the man in charge calls out for a dishwasher or a pick and shovel man—fifty cents an hour or for a common laborer to do a couple hours' clean-up work. The men stand around all morning in a state of nervous tension, anxious to take anything. Many of them haven't slept in a bunk or bed for weeks.

What brings workers to San Diego? It is the propaganda of the chamber of commerce, which advertises this city as among the "favored" spots, with much farm labor needed because of recent rains. And there is supposed to be a building boom here.

But workers soon find out, after they have spent their small bank account for railroad fare that the "boom" is only for capitalists and that if they don't watch out they will be thrown into jail for "vagrancy."

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

MEXICAN TEXTILE WORKERS OUT ON STRIKE PARALYZE THE INDUSTRY

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 23.—A general strike of textile workers began over an area comprising half of Mexico. In a few days it is expected to have spread thruout the country. The textile industry is paralyzed.

DAILY WORKER KEPT STRIKE GOING 3 WEEKS

So Says Labor Faker in Deep Disgust

By JAMES J. BOUZAN.

(Worker Correspondent)

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The statement made by Norman T. Thomas, superintendent of the Utica Steam & Mohawk Valley mills, to the capitalist press, is a lie.

He said that the workers are willing and satisfied to run more machines. The workers told Thomas, thru their committee, that they will not run more machines. Thomas replied to "try." But the workers said, "No, we can't run anymore."

Nice Job!

But then what did Mr. Thomas do? He stopped for a day or two the weaving room in the Mohawk mill. The bosses told the workers they would to go on night shift or get out.

When weevers came into the mill looking for a job the boss said, "I'll put you on nights, 24 looms, $46 a week. You don't have to take the cloth off. Twelve hours a night."

This Is Democracy.

The following is a notice pasted on the wall of the spinning room:

"Doffers must pick up bobbins that they drop on the floor immediately. They are not to be left on the floor to get all covered with dirt. If any doffer feels that she cannot bend her back, or, that is too lazy to pick them up, please notify the second hand and he will get their bill for them.

"If they don't do that, they will get a surprise if this room is not kept cleaner. Do not fool yourselves. There are plenty of others waiting to take your job."

DAILY WORKER Ran Strike.

Joseph H. White, organizer of the United Textile Workers of America, again has attacked The DAILY WORKER. He said that if it wasn't for The DAILY WORKER in the last strike we would have gone back to work two weeks earlier. The DAILY WORKER kept us out two weeks.

But White never said anything about some workers staying in the mills when the strike was called. The bosses send all the workers home for two months, keeping from 50 to 75 in each mill, not for production, but to fix up the machines for speeding up all of us when we got back to work.

And Then He Phoned It!

The workers read The DAILY WORKER and like its militant spirit against the bosses. But White doesn't want to fight the bosses. Only once he told them to go to hell—and that was over a telephone! Maybe it was up for us workers to hear, at that!

SAN DIEGO FULL OF UNEMPLOYED, HUNGRY WORKERS

Crowds Pack Agencies Looking for Work

By CARL GIEBE.

(Worker Correspondent)

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 23.—Chances for honest workers to make a living here are very poor. Hundreds of idle men hang around employment offices all day long, waiting for jobs. But most of the jobs go to the offices charging a fee of from $2.00 to $5.00 so the worker that is broke is always out of "luck."

The government employment agency is worse than a racket. Chances are two to 1 against a fellow getting work there. The one blackboard is usually clean, except for some Mexican writing on top for cotton pickers in Arizona, or some such impossible place.

It is a pathetic sight to see the men crowd around the rail. Now and then the man in charge calls out for a dishwasher or a pick and shovel man—fifty cents an hour or for a common laborer to do a couple hours' clean-up work. The men stand around all morning in a state of nervous tension, anxious to take anything. Many of them haven't slept in a bunk or bed for weeks.

What brings workers to San Diego? It is the propaganda of the chamber of commerce, which advertises this city as among the "favored" spots, with much farm labor needed because of recent rains. And there is supposed to be a building boom here.

But workers soon find out, after they have spent their small bank account for railroad fare that the "boom" is only for capitalists and that if they don't watch out they will be thrown into jail for "vagrancy."

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Militant Picketing Again Closes Mills

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 23.—Aggressive picketing forced the Big B, B. & R. Knight Co. cotton manufacturers to cease trying to operate the Royal Mills at River Point where weavers are striking against the speed-up system that substitutes 32 looms for 16 per man.

DAWES PLAN WILL CUT STEEL WORKERS' WAGES; ONLY LEFT WING PROGRAM CAN AID THEM

By ISRAEL AMTER.

Five to six hundred thousand steel workers are slaving away in the mills of this country. Of this big number only 11,383 are organized. The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, whose president is Mike Tighe, is making absolutely no effort to line up the steel workers, in spite of the fact that there is a big sentiment for organization.

What do the steel workers face? The corporation, a billion dollar concern, which, in the last quarter, paid a dividend of $48,000,000; the Bathlehem Steel corporation, with $700,000,000 worth of stock, and various other corporations and independents, who work on "gentlemen's agreement" under the guidance of U. S. Steel. In the nine months of 1924, U. S. Steel earned $122,000,000, equalling the returns of 1924.

The last quarter's returns are $11,000,000 more than the same period of 1924. The steel industry is working from 80 to 85 capacity, according to the statement of the steel barons, which accounts for the huge prosperity that it is enjoying—that is to say, the steel owners.

Prosperity—For Bosses.

Mr. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel corporation, foresees continued prosperity for the steel industry—i. e., the steel magnates. What is the attitude, however, of these men at the top toward the workers?

The honorable president of the United States, that "well-wisher" of the working class, Mr. Coolidge, declares that they are to be given a share in the prosperity of the country. The steel magnates formulate this idea as meaning that the steel workers shall secure shareholders in the steel concerns. Mr. Wadleigh, a well-known engineer, declares that this will be a means of making the workers take an interest in the welfare of their concern. Very true, indeed! But what does Mr. Schwab think of this scheme?

Owens Plan Brings Wage Cut.

In a recent interview in which he sized up the situation, Mr. Schwab declared that the international situation and the return of Germany to the world market mean an intensification of competition. "This will necessitate a lowering of the cost of production and consequently a reduction of wages."

The steel barons are not waiting for Germany to become a keen competitor. They know that England is practically helpless at the present time, her steel industry for the most part operating with machinery that in the United States would be considered obsolete. The industry of France has made tremendous strides since France incorporated Alsace-Lorraine. Nevertheless the high technique of Germany, the low wages and the ten to twelve hours a day under the compulsion of the Dawes plan are placing Germany in a position to present considerable competition.

Mr. Schwab does not really fear this competition for American steel manufacturers, of all manufacturers of the world, are in a position to scrap old machinery and install the very latest of no matter what cost. But Gary and Schwab are not satisfied with their profits—hence wages are going down. In the past four months wages have been slashed 8 to 7%. Thus in May-June, a 29-30 gauge doubler received $.877 per 1,000 pounds; in July-August he received only $.819 and in September-October his wages were again reduced to $.820 per thousand pounds. The same reduction took place in every department of the steel industry.

Living Costs Go Up.

In the past half year the cost of living has mounted; one has only to regard the price of eggs and butter to realize that they are no longer within reach of the workers. If, according to Schwab, the steel mills are working at almost full capacity, then wages are presently should go up—but on the contrary, they are going down, the excuse being greater competition on the world market.

The purpose of this is patently obvious. Gary and Schwab know very well that steel production must continue at the present rate of production. The building trades, the backbone of the present "prosperity," has reached its peak. 1926 will witness a recession in the building trades. The automobile industry, which this year will reach a figure of about 4,000,000 cars, has overproduced and now is forcing a tremendous export trade. Automobile production even this month is slackening and men are being laid off.

They "Sweat" on It.

In this description of the steel industry, one cannot forget the promise of Mr. Gary to abolish the 12-hour day, and his complaint therefore that the workers insist upon working more than eight hours. True, for the simple reason that they cannot live on the eight hour pay that they get.

500,000 to 600,000 steel workers are exposed to the worst exploitation that several billions of capital can impose, and are practically without organization. What has Mike Tighe to say about it? What are Mike Tighe and his machine doing to alter this situation? What has the American Federation of Labor done and what does it intend to do?

Only 11,382 of the mass of steel workers are in the Amalgamated Association, and Mike Tighe sits resplendently on his throne and declares everything is well with god in his heaven.

For Unity on Program.

The Amalgamated Association is an industrial organization and can be turned into a gigantic force if properly led and built up. This can only be done by all the left wingers and progressives uniting on a militant left wing program, and forcing Mike Tighe either to act in the interest of the organization or get out.

All the progressives must realize that today the fight must be not only against wage reductions, but for wage increase; for a 100% organized industry; against the speed-up system which is driving thousands of men out of work. To these basic demands must be added a campaign for a labor party, for if there is any industry in which the workers feel the heel of the capitalist government, it is the steel industry, where the workers, owing to lack of organization, are the helpless victims of government assistance to the steel barons.

Mike Tighe controls less than 50% of the 11,000 workers in the Amalgamated. He controls 86 of the small lodges, against 14 big lodges which are left wing or progressive. In these latter lodges the left wing is making great progress and must now strive with all energy to line up every progressive on the left wing program.

Major Issues.

These are the major issues that the left wing must bring home to the organized steel workers. And no small disputes should keep them apart. They must have a big delegation at the convention of the Amalgamated Association in April. No move should be tolerated, such as the non-payment of assessments, to disfranchise members in the elections for the convention. The assessment question must be fought out at the convention. Victory cannot be won by stepping aside from or outside the organization. The fight must be fought inside this convention—and if it need be, at further conventions.

If the whole left wing and the progressives line up behind the left wing program, they can give Mike Tighe the fight of his life. It will mean either action—which is not to be expected of Mike Tighe—or ousting of the reactionary machine. The question of organizing the steel industry is of greater importance than that of the assessment of greater importance both to the men inside and outside the Amalgamated Association.

THIS APPRENTICE'S STORY MUST BE TOLD IN PAINTERS' LOCALS UNTIL OFFICIALS DO SOMETHING

By J. P., WORKER CORRESPONDENT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 23.—Being a painters' apprentice I think it would be well to describe the conditions under which we have to learn the trade and under which we are allowed to join the Painters' Union.

We have an apprentice school here in Cleveland which is controlled by the bosses and by the city board of education. The Master Painters' Association and the board of education each have two representatives on the apprentice committee as against two representatives of the union.

These six men, together with the secretary of the Building Employers' Association and the instructor of the school have the power who decide all the policies and arrangements under which the apprentices work.

"Great Opportunities"—To Scab.

Having control of the school the bosses use it to carry on their propaganda. Members of the Building Employers' Association, as well as the instructor, deliver lectures to the apprentices, telling them of the wonderful prospects before them of the great opportunities that a painter has of becoming a contractor and a boss, etc.

This is really propaganda against the union telling the young fellows the idea that the union is only a temporary thing, while the important thing is the "chance" of becoming a boss.

Discriminated Against Progressives.

Apprentices who happen to have progressive or radical opinions are discriminated against and forced to a lot of trouble. According to the agreement, apprentices are supposed to attend the school for four hours a week. If they happen to be late for a few minutes, they are forced to waste a half a day on their own time in order to go to the apprentice committee to explain the reason for being late. In many cases they are punished by being forced to attend school for three or four days a week also on their own time.

On one occasion, for being late ten minutes to school, my boss was instructed by the apprentice committee to dock a half day's wages out of my pay. During the past week I was ordered to attend school for three weeks without pay, simply because of the false statement made by the instructor of the school.

He claimed that I had been notified to appear before the apprentice committee, altho several of the apprentices who were present at the time he claimed to have informed me, declared that he had not told me anything about the matter.

No Help From Union Officials.

The District Council of the Painters' Union did not even care to listen to me when I tried to appeal from the decision of the boss controlled apprentice committee. Instead the business agent wanted to know why I had not saved enough money during the time I had been working to be able to spend four weeks in school without pay.

The instructor of the school is very much prejudiced against some of us because we tried to prevent the board of education from using the free services of the apprentices during school hours to paint several schools, while at the time there were many painters out of work.

Fifteen of us were forced to paint two schools, outside work, which we all are experienced at. The excuse the teacher gave was that we would get experience on the job, but the fact is that the experience that we really need is on inside work painting woodwork, varnishing, paperhanging, etc., which is more advanced than painting the sides of a frame building.

An Open Shop Forum.

When the school was first organized about a year ago, all the apprentices were enthusiastic about it, since they were actually learning something about the trade. But during the last couple of months, the school has become dead and uninteresting, very little about the trade is being taught, instead the school is used as a forum by the Builders' Association.

The school is as dead as that some of its were put to work fixing the plumbing and the toilets in the school building, which is old and in bad condition, located on W. Fourth St., a factory and warehouse district.

Union Should Step In.

If the apprentice schools are to be really run for the benefit of the apprentices a lot of changes must be made. In the first place, the school should be under the control of the union, and not of the bosses. The apprentices should be represented on the committee in charge of the school.

The wage scale at the present time is very low, when we remember that an apprentice in forty hours turns out as much work as a full time union painter, altho only getting about half the wages. This applies to apprentices who have already served two or more years. Beginners are even worse off as far as wages are concerned, receiving only from fifteen to twenty-five dollars a week for the first year.

I hope the Young Workers League will begin to pay some attention to the young apprentices and begin to organize apprentice clubs, which will be a means of giving the apprentices a chance of organizing themselves to obtain better conditions and wages on the job and to receive more attention and consideration from the union.

Blackie Ford Gets Support of Frisco Unions in Defense

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—The district council of carpenters and the waiters union of San Francisco pledge support to Blackie Ford in his new trial on a murder frame-up charge arising from the 1919 bonfield riots. "Ford's arrest amounts to persecution," the carpenters say in their protest resolution. Ford's trial is set for Dec. 1.

GREEN DECIDES UNIONS CANNOT BAR COMMUNISTS

Fears Left I. L. G. W. at A. F. of L. Convention

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The breach between the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union and Local No. 22, of the International Ladies' Garment Union that for a while took the form of a strike against the clerical department of the garment office was healed at a conference directed by William Green, president, American Federation of Labor.

Green advised the union to admit again to full union privileges Anna Berman and Irving Feuikin, the two office workers the bookkeepers' union had attacked as Communists.

Green told the conference that the bookkeepers' union could not afford to bar workers. It is a struggling organization that annually appeals to the federation for assistance and the problem of organizing the office workers generally is a difficult matter. His advice was followed.

Sitting in at the conference were Leonard Bright, president of the union; Louis Hyman, manager of the New York joint board of the garment workers and others conferred. The strike followed the refusal of the local union to discharge these two clerical workers barred by the bookkeepers. At the time of this trouble the local garment body was functioning independently of the international union but since then it has come back and a truce pact has been ratified.

Willimantic Holding Out After 38 Weeks

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Nov. 23.—The strike of American Thread Co. employes against the 10 per cent wage cut enters its 38th week. More than 2,000 are affected.

CUTTERS' LOCAL PROGRESSIVES FIGHT GANGS

Dubinsky Tries Old Terrorist Rule

(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY—Many militant fighters of Local No. 10 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were badly beaten and bruised, by the gangsters of the reactionary bureaucratic machine of that local, at a mass meeting arranged by the Progressive Cutters on Thursday, Nov. 19, at Webster Hall, for the purpose of acquainting the masses of the cutters as to the correct state of affairs and conditions in their local.

The demogogic and phrase mongering Manager Dubinsky, knowing of the meeting in advance, organized his gangster clique to break it up, but without consldering, that the progressive cutters were well prepared for it.

Pogrom Tactics.

Their reactionary tactics against the cutters manifested itself by their pulling out knives, cutting up many cutters assembled and breaking chairs over their heads. As a result of this Comrade Berkowitz, an energetic fighter, in the ranks of the workers, against the bosses and their tools, the reactionaries, was badly beaten and slashed over the head. He had to be immediately taken to the doctor.

This conflict is a continuation of the fight between the rank and file and the reactionary bureaucratic machine, who is still in control of Local No. 10 and is fighting the lefts with his corrupt tactics of "gangsterism," even after the peace resolution which was adopted between the Joint Action Committee and the General Executive Board, which was supposed to have created harmonious cooperation between the various crafts of the International.

The rioters were finally ejected from the meeting. After the turmoil had somewhat abated, the chairman, Comrade Horowitz, proceeded with the meeting, declaring "this outburst of violence and bloodshed of our outspoken reactionary Dubinsky will not shake the determination of the progressive cutters. On the contrary it will tend to strengthen their determined will to clean Local No. 10 of this despotism which prevails in it."

The following speakers, Bolnyess, Lukin, Shapiro, Brown, Bernstein, Cooper, spoke giving their own opinion about the splitting tactics pursued by the vile gangsters Dubinsky. All condemned his atrocities committed against the cutters assembled at that meeting and a resolution adopted demanding Dubinsky resign.

Illustrating Banking Control of Industry; Both Woven Together

By WALLACE T. METCALFE

WARREN, Ohio, Nov. 23.—In a report to the stockholders, President Weck of the Trumbull Steel company of this city says that the company owns one acre of land of which 70 per cent is used for manufacturing purposes. The company has 0.6 acres under roof, 12.1 miles of trackage with all equipment and 1,500 workers employed.

For the past month or so, this steel company, one of the finest independent steel mills in the Mahoning valley, has been under the management of Jas. A. Campbell, president of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., because of the financial difficulties its old management experienced.

A new loan has been floated in Wall Street and all the subscription books for their $1 million 6% per cent first mortgage gold bonds closed on Nov. 13. According to the Wall Street report $1,000,000 was subscribed to in Mahoning valley.

Trumbull Steel Co. has an agreement with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers. It is one of the few companies in Mahoning valley having such an agreement.

British Labor Party Man Says American Labor Is Moribund

BALTIMORE (FP)—Ross Davies, British labor member of parliament and under-secretary of home affairs in the MacDonald cabinet, told the Baltimore open forum that American working men are still as much repudiates in their outlook as are the owners of the plants where they are employed. American labor's political condition he termed moribund.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

MINOR SPEAKS AT HUGE MEET IN LOS ANGELES

Over $300 Donated to Daily Worker

By L. P. RINDAL

LOS ANGELES, Calif. —(By Mail) —Celebration of the Russian revolution here included a mass denunciation of capitalist "justice," with protest resolutions against the continued imprisonment of Tom J. W. W. in San Quentin, Calif., seventy-two in all, against the sentence imposed on Charlotte Anita Whitney, and against Comrade Ben Gitlow's confinement in Sing Sing.

"Fear of the workers power is shaking the world," said Robert Minor, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, in addressing the huge gathering in the Music Art Hall. "The only country on the up-grade is Soviet Russia; the standard of living there is higher than in any other country in Europe and this because of the revolution. When so much can be done in backward Russia in eight years, it can be done in the United States in eight months."

When William Schneiderman, who was chairman of the meeting, announced the collection, $303.70 was donated for The DAILY WORKER. Singing of the International was led by the Junior group, who likewise carried on the sale of literature and anniversary buttons, under the direction of Anna Cornblath and Emmanuel Levin.

Worker Correspondents of Novy Mir Produce 'Living Newspaper' Issue

The second number of the "living newspaper" issued by the Chicago workers correspondents of the Novy Mir last Saturday night made a bigger hit than the first. The Workers' House was crowded, and even the local "intelligentzia" made its appearance.

The contents of the second number was also better and more plentiful than the first one. The three cartoons copied from Pravda brought forth laughter and applause from the audience.

The number was divided into different sections: political, fiction, life of the Russian colony, humor, poetry, etc. The audience enjoyed the evening, with the exception of two individuals, the editor of the local white guard Russian newspaper and his assistant.

The "living newspaper" is now an established institution in the Russian colony. It will be "published" periodically from now on.

Daily Worker Dance for All New Yorkers on Thanksgiving Eve.

The next DAILY WORKER Rescue Party in New York will be a Grand Ball at Webster Hall, 16 Manhattan Ave. (near Broadway) in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, on the evening before Thanksgiving, Wednesday, November 27th.

Since Thanksgiving day is a local holiday, the Wednesday night is just as good for a dance as a Saturday night. That the beautiful Royal Palace Hall should be crowded with friends of THE DAILY WORKER.

SOUTH SLAV SECTION OUT TO RAISE $1000 FOR DAILY WORKER

Upon the appeal of the South Slav Bureau for the thousand-dollar campaign for The DAILY WORKER, the following comrades and organizations have thus far sent their contributions:

F. Bocic, Chicago, Ill.	$ 5.00
S. M. Lisyac, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
M. Gregic, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
M. Davlovic, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Chas. Novak, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
M. Kvasic, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
M. Kvasic, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
T. Cuckovic, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
T. Cernic, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
A. Kraljic, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
G. Lemich, Canton, O.	5.00
F. Vujka, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
S. Zmich, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
S. Popovic, West Allis, Wis.	5.00
F. Novak, Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
J. R. Kovac, Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
F. Sepic, Neffs, O.	5.00
S. Bauhanac, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Chas. Jurcic, Whiting, Ind.	5.00
M. Menjac, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
S. Ljubic, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
Jay Lovestone, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
J. M. Jurac	5.00
So. Slav. Indus. Womens Club, Detroit, Mich.	20.00
So. Slav Branch W. P., Sheboygan, Wis.	12.50
So. Slav Br. W. P., Carson Lake, Minn.	10.00
J. Banich, Bend, Ore.	5.00
Ray Kontic, Plummer, Idaho	2.00
M. Jambresich, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
G. Pintar, Weirton, W. Va.	5.00
F. Babic, W. Newton, Pa.	5.00
Independent Dramatic Dilletante Club, North Clairton, Pa.	47.75
T. Paysich, N. Hibbing, Minn.	4.00
Andrew Soshar, Benwood, W. Va.	15.00
Total sent to the bureau	$239.25

The following organizations of the South Slav Section of the Workers (Communist) Party sent money direct to The DAILY WORKER:

South Slav Branch W. Brunswick, Pa.	5.00
So. Slav Br., Nashawauk, Minn.	14.75
Total	$169.00

Workers' Dilettante Club, Clarion, Pa., along with the check for $47.50, send a short letter in which they say:

"Dear Comrades. Upon the basis of the resolution of the South Slav Bureau, which was printed in the Radnik, for the support of The DAILY WORKER, our Independent Dilettante Club at its meeting decided immediately to undertake to support The DAILY WORKER, and indeed to give at once $20 from the treasury, and $27.50 to make a collection among the members, which brot in $27.75, making altogether $47.75.

"This is our small gift for our fighting organ, The DAILY WORKER, for we know that a daily WORKER is the only Communist daily newspaper in the English language.

"The Committee."

Note. This letter, written by workers, shows that the idea of Communism is spreading constantly among the masses of South Slavic workers. This club is not a party unit, but it is doing its duty towards the Communist movement better than many party units. The action taken by this club should serve as an example for all our comrades and our organizations, so that they too may perform their Communist duty.

During the first ten days of our thousand-dollar campaign, we have collected $269.00. We urge all comrades to do their duty within the set time, so that we may help to free The DAILY WORKER of its financial difficulties

Charles Novak, secretary, South Slavic Bureau

NEW YORK WORKERS' SCHOOL HAS CLASS IN TRADE UNION WORK

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A course in trade union work is the big feature in the courses to start in the Workers' School on Wednesday, Nov. 25. This course will take up the structure and growth of the American trade union movement and the major political, economic and technical problems met with by union officers and union members with special reference to the duties of politically awakened workers, active in their unions. Some of the problems to be taken up are: The organization of the unorganized; class collaboration; shop committees; etc. Leading trade unionists will participate in round table discussion of strike strategy; specialists will take up the problems and technique of wage and price negotiations and agreements. Labor and the law; politics in the labor movement, the world trade union movement, and the fight against reaction and reformism, are some of the special topics included.

The first topic to be discussed is the History of the American Labor Movement. All participants in the course are expected to read pages 1-13 of the small pamphlet, "Trade Unions in America," and pages 1-52 of the pamphlet, "Bankruptcy of the American Labor Movement," by Wm. Z. Foster. Supplementary reading recommended is as follows:

Commons—"History of Labor in the U.S.," pages 3-21.

Ibgle—"Trade Unionism in the U. S.," pages 1-176.

Carlton—"History and Problems of Organizing Labor," pages 12-102.

In all cases there will be a minimum assignment of necessary reading and additional assignments for those who want to do advance work in the same subject either in preparation for the class work at a later date.

After a discussion of the development of the labor movement as divided into the periods of 1827 to 1837, to 1857, to 1872, and to 1920, the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor and the I. W. W. will be discussed. Some of the questions to be put to the students during the first hour, are:

1. What was the effect of the development of large corporations on trade unions?
2. What is the structure of the American Federation of Labor?
3. What is meant by an industrial union?
4. What is meant by revolutionary unionism?
5. What is a company union?
6. Discuss the characteristics and weaknesses of the I. W. W.
7. Discuss the limitations of the American Federation of Labor.

The main subjects to be considered in Lesson 2, entitled: Organizing the Unorganized, are:

1. To what extent are the workers in this country organized (with a special dialog: Englis, large industry, small scale industry, American and foreign-born, skilled and unskilled, Negroes, youth, woman.)
2. What are the methods used by the employers to prevent organization of the unorganized.
3. What methods would you suggest of organizing the following: small shops, large shops, contracting shops, out-of-town shops, and the various categories mentioned in the first question.
4. Organizing methods in particular industries.
5. Use in organizing campaigns of the press, mass meetings, shop committees, the united fronts, the officist trade union machinery of the American Federation of Labor, trade organizers, shop nuclei.
6. Discussion of obstacles to organization furnished by class collaboration, slack seasons, jurisdictional disputes between unions, company unions.
7. How can the party aid in the organizing of the unorganized?

From the scope of these first two lessons, it can be seen that this course will be of fundamental value to every trade union official or active trade union worker. Leading experts in various fields will discuss the subjects involved as will all of the members of the class. Since the class will include the most active, progressive trade unionists, the discussion is expected to furnish many valuable contributions. A stenographer will be on hand to take them down and material derived from this course will be published from time to time for the use of trade unionists in other cities. The instructor, Bert Miller, is to give two such courses simultaneously, each of them forming part of a party training course of which the other parts are Marxism-Leninism and party history and problems. However, a few separate registrations for the trade union course will be taken. Those interested, should register at once as no new registrations are likely to be accepted after the course is actually under way. Registrations will be taken any day or evening at the headquarters of the New York Workers' School, 108 E. 14th St.

Other courses offered for Wednesday night are: Marxism-Leninism, instructor, Bert Wolfe; Marxism, Leninism, instructor, H. Benjamin; International Labor Unions, instructor, Pauline Rogers; Advanced English, instructor, Eli Jacobson.

Workers' Schools Notes

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A course in Marxism-Leninism, instructor, Bert Wolfe, and a course in Party History and Problems, instructor, William W. Weinstone, are the principle courses beginning Tuesday night, in addition, there will be a course in intermediate English and possibly, one in Contemporary Drama

The study of Party History and Problems has as its political aim the orientating of our leading comrades for a solution of future problems thru the study of present and past ones.

In each period of the party history, the problems will be taken up and discussed from the viewpoint of the Communist International. Effort will be made to relate the C. I. views point as the various congresses with the party attitude toward such problems as the party organizational structure and the federations, the legal and illegal organization; the united front and labor party, trade union work; agrarian and Negro work and imperialism.

A Party of Lenin.

The course in Marxism-Leninism aims to give a political base for the study of party problems. Part I, dealing with Marxism, will take up the origin and the philosophical, political and economic aspects of the proletarian social science which bears the name of Marx. How, out of utopian socialism, metaphysical materialism and Hegelian dialectics, he welded a scientific basis for socialism, his participation in the revolution of 1848 and the lessons he derived therefrom, his activities in the First International and his conflicts with the anarchists and Lassallean social-democrats, the fundamental economic concepts of Marxism leading up to the accumulation of capital, monopoly and imperialism, revisionist and opportunist attacks on, and distortion of Marxism, and finally, a study of "Lenin as a Marxist," in which the roots of the present day Communist theory and practice will be shown to be imbedded in Marxism—these are the basic elements of the course.

Following directly from the study of "Lenin as a Marxist" in Part I, and from the study of capitalist accumulation, Part II, entitled Leninism, will take up the analysis of the economic and politics of the era of trusts, monopoly, export of capital, imperialism, and the polemic with Kautsky concerning "super-imperialism." This will be followed by a study of class divisions and class struggles in the imperialist epoch, the colonial peoples, the peasantry and the petty-bourgeoisie, and then a detailed study of the proletariat, the aristocracy of labor, opportunism, revisionism, and the break of Lenin with the Second International. The proletarian revolution, its basis in objective and subjective conditions, the relation between workers and bourgeoisie revolutions, the revolution as a problem of power, Bonapartism, Luxemburgism, Trotskyism will also be taken up and after consideration of the Russian revolution and the Communist International as "product" of Leninism, the final subject will be a "Party of Lenin."

Battle School Heads and Police During Education Week

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Young Workers League, in its vigorous campaign against the capitalist American education week, has met the organized opposition of the school principals, the police and the courts. Since the 14th of November, the Young Workers League has held many indoor and open air meetings in front of the evening public and high schools, with thousands of workers who attend those schools flocking to these meetings. Great numbers of leaflets were distributed.

The principal of Morris High School in the Bronx summoned the police to arrest the comrade distributing leaflets. The comrade was arrested and $500 bail given. He was fined $20.

In Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, the gangster unity of principals and police was even more complete. There the capitalist forces formed a triple alliance. A gang of capitalist hoys, sons of the muted open shoppers, were laying low waiting for the "Reds." When our comrades began to distribute leaflets the gang informed the principals who in turn called out the police. The comrades had already disposed of the leaflets and were beginning to leave when they were arrested. They fined $10 each. To intimidate them their fingerprints were taken.

In spite of these persecutions the membership of the Young Workers League will continue to expose the American Legion and the national board of education and their sham "education week."

Y. W. L. Organizes Two Branches in Region of Heavy Industry

By GEO. PAPCUN

REPUBLIC, Pa., Nov. 22.—Two Young Workers League branches have been organized in this district right here by the Pittsburgh league for the purpose of starting nucleus work in the mines and steel mills. The Pittsburgh league expects to organize many more in the coal fields.

Cleveland Jewish Br. Gives Fourth Jubilee

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22. The Jewish branch of Cleveland will celebrate its fourth anniversary on the 30th at the Carpenters' Hall, 2258 East 55th street.

The celebration will be a gala affair in addition to the Prolkult Gezange Verein, the committee in charge has arranged a treat for the workers of Cleveland. Comrade U. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, and Comrade M. Olgin of the Jewish bureau of the party, will be the speakers. The registration of these two comrades as speakers is sufficient to guarantee that Carpenters' Hall will be packed to the doors.

This is the first time since the party convention that these two comrades have been in Cleveland. Every party comrade will want to hear them so get your tickets at once, before they are all sold

"Dance of the Books" on Thanksgiving Eve.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22. "The Dance of the Books," to take place at 108 East 14th St., on Thanksgiving Eve, will offer many novelty features appropriate to so festive an occasion.

The entire top floor of the Workers School at 108 East 14th St. will be devoted to the festivities and a big summer will keep things warm. A very nice musical program will be one of the features. The proceeds of the "Dance of the Books" are to go to the Brower Memorial Library. Get your tickets at the School 25c.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

You're Invited Also!

For Thursday Night

If you want to have even more fun than usual—come dressed in your best rags to the

Hard Times Party given by the Chicago Workers' School

There will be prizes for the most poverty stricken individuals and fines for finery; there will be a breadline—bum dinners—Weary Willie Waltzes—n' everything! Put on your old rags—borrow 50 cents from anyone who will believe that you need it and come over

Thursday Night, Nov. 26th 8 p. m.

Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted Street.

MINUTES OF MORGAN BANK SHOW POWER

Secret Orders Issued Thru Government

(Continued from page 1)

omy with the only provision that China promise to abolish the "likin" or tax on goods between provinces inside China.

In themselves, however, the minutes show how the international bankers can make or unmake nations, change the policies of governments and control the destinies of peoples.

The bankers who handle Chinese bonds on the housing. The New York minutes show that in Morgan's office in the above named days in October there met C. M. Addis, representing the British banker; R. St. Pierre, representing French financiers; H. Kashiwagi, of Japan, and Thomas W. Lamont of Morgan and company. Lamont was the chairman.

Wanted Chinese Bankers.

The minutes show that the consortium desired to bring Chinese bankers into the group the better to aid the international banditti in the plunder of China.

"The council reiterates its desire to see the formation of an effective Chinese group to be admitted as a member of the consortium upon terms of equality with the other banking groups. The consortium's Peking representatives are to be instructed forthwith to proceed with the discussion of the foregoing question with such important members of the Chinese banking community as the Peking representatives consider appropriate."

The minutes show that the bankers discussed how they should have the governments handle the question of the Chinese customs conference. They say:

"The meeting then proceeded to a discussion of some phases of the Chinese situation relating to the finances which will necessarily form part of the deliberations of the customs conference.

Good Offices.

"It was resolved that the council's present views touching upon the financial problems of the Chinese government should be embodied in a letter attached to a memorandum and that the good offices of the American group be utilized in the transmission of said memorandum to the United States department of state, with a request that the memorandum or a summary of same should be forwarded in confidance to the delegates of all four governments at the forthcoming special conference and to the group of representatives at Peking, with the expressed hope that the government delegates be requested to keep the contents sufficiently informed as far as possible of developments, upon question involved."

This was signed by Addis, St. Pierre, Lamont, Kashiwagi.

The memorandum, which the minutes say were attached, gives in detail the manner in which the bankers expect the diplomats to handle China. The method of dissolving any political control is hung over the naked control of the bankers in the following words:

"Property" Bankers' Business.

"The political questions in prospect are quite outside the scope of the consortium. The political situation in China cannot, however, be treated by itself. It involves financial considerations which may properly be considered by the competence of a consortium of bankers. It is to this aspect of the question that the attention of the council is now directed."

No Politics—But!

It does not mean that bankers should have anything at all to do with political affairs, but it instructs the representatives of the imperialist powers to "keep questions to bring up and advices that The inauguration of a modern system of national accounting would do much to assist this," meaning the adjustment of spoil items of the Chinese government.

Funding of the Chinese debt is taken up and then in paragraph six the hint is given that the imperialist powers work out a plan in conference with the Chinese government at Peking and some of the military Chinese provincial governors to suppress the nationalist liberation upheaval. It says:

Wants Canton Suppressed.

"Recognizing the difficulty which the Chinese government is experiencing in exercising control thruout the country and understanding the desirability of security and the cooperation of the provinces, the special conference of diplomats may see fit to suggest the institution of a discussion to this end between the Chinese government and the provinces."

There is evidence that the censor has closed down on the proposal for what particular measures this threecornered conspiracy against the national liberation movement was going to take. But the proof is certain that the influence of the bankers in China is supreme—so far as is in their power to control the imperialist governments. Controlling the Chinese national revolution is, of course, another matter.

SIX VICTIMS IN ONE WEEK IN FEUD BETWEEN GENNA AND VINCI GUNMEN FOR BOOZE MONOPOLY

Following the ravelation, made by the attorney for the two Genna gangsters, who were recently sentenced to 14 years in jail, that over 300 Chicago policemen and state's attorney's detectives were on the payroll of the Genna gang, which dominated ward politics in the Italian colony around West Taylor street and controlled the major portion of the booze peddling on the southwest side, comes the sixth killing in a feud on the south side between the Genna and Vinci dope-peddling gangs within the past week.

Fight for Monopoly.

This feud of the Vinci gang against the Genna gang challenges the monopoly of the latter of the booze, dope and vice traffic on the South side, has so far taken the lives of six gunmen in the past week. The feud started with the murders of Samoots Amatuna, one of the Genna gunmen, and that of a South side saloonkeeper, Edward Zine, who was shot in front of his home after attending the funeral of the Genna gunman. Michael Vinci, who since the death of the Genna leaders has attempted to take over the monopoly of booze and dope peddling on the Southwest side and add it to that which he held on the South side was the first of the Vinci gunmen to fall in the feud.

Following the killing of Vinci, two other gunmen were killed that were members of the Genna gang. Then followed the murder of John Mannati, when he attempted to shield the murderer of Vinci and denied knowing Vinci, whom he had assisted in terrorizing the Italian colony in the eleventh ward and in peddling dope and booze and controlling his traffic in vice.

Well-Known to Police.

The Vinci gang has been well-known to the police on the South side. This gang has been used by the politicians in the eleventh ward to "line-up" the Italian vote. The Pekin station of the police department which has control of this district, during the past summer has broken up a number of street meetings of the South Side English branch of the Workers (Communist) Party and has spent considerable time and energy in keeping working class speakers off the streets, and has allowed the Vinci gang to flourish under their noses.

How Many on Payroll?

In the trial of Sam Vinci for the murdering of John Minatti, it is doubtful if there will be an expose of the number of policemen that were in the employ of the Vinci gang.

CONDEMNED POLISH COMMUNIST ESCAPES TO SOVIET RUSSIA

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 22.—Comrade Lesciusky, who recently escaped from a Warsaw prison, is now in the Union of Soviet Republics.

Comrade Lesciusky at the beginning of the Russian revolution, which brought into being the dictatorship of the proletariat, was a member of the council of people's commissars as representative of the Polish districts, this was before the Polish districts separated from Soviet Russia.

When the white terror regime took over the Polish government, they immediately decided to sentence Lesciusky to death and the sentence to be executed whenever he was caught in Poland. Despite this standing order of the execution, Comrade Lesciusky returned to Poland and carried on illegal revolutionary work under an assumed name.

During the course of his activities he was arrested by the Polish police and sent to jail. The Polish police did not know who they had in their hands at first. Just a day or two before Lesciusky's trial, the police were able to find out the real identity of this active comrade. Before the police was able to call out the real name of Comrade Lesciusky and call for the immediate execution of the sentence, Lesciusky escaped and is now in Soviet Russia.

DETROIT "RED TEA" RAISES $328.46 FOR DAILY WORKER

Pledges to the amount of $520.00 and $328.46 in cash to save The DAILY WORKER were the net results of the "Red Tea" given by Detroit readers and sympathizers of the American Communist press last Saturday night at the House of the Masses. The participants were stirred by the realization that other meetings were being held at the same time in other Communist centers for the same cause.

Red candles gleamed from the tables, where girls and women in the brilliant costumes of many nations served tea, sandwiches and cigarets under the sign of the Hammer and Sickle.

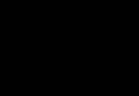
"The capitalists with whom The DAILY WORKER has to deal in buying paper, ink and other supplies will foreclose and stop the presses unless $10,000 is sent to headquarters in a week," Edgar Owens, district organizer, told the comrades and friends. "The DAILY WORKER started 22 months ago on the proverbial shoe string. It has obtained other shoe strings since. And now it needs one more. Bear in mind that the working class will never be revolutionary in the United States until the English-speaking workers are brought within the scope of the revolution

"And The DAILY WORKER is the first Communist daily in the English language in the world. Being of the left wing even of the radical movement. The DAILY WORKER faces a harder struggle to survive than the average paper of the labor movement. If the present struggle to save The DAILY WORKER and The DAILY WORKER plant is not won, we shall have to start all over again and build once more all that we have today. The struggle would then be much harder."

Sam Spargel, Russian pianist, and Max Levy with Rebecca Kaliman as accompanist, contributed vocal and instrumental numbers which helped open the pocket books. Maurice Sugar, the chairman, after the collection and refreshment sales were counted, announced that cash in the amount of $328.46, and pledges in the amount of $520.00 were the results of this Red Tea.

The English branch of the Workers Party extends its sincere thanks to the comrades and sympathizers who made their Red Tea so gratifying a success.

Detroit, Mich., (proceeds from Red Tea)	$178.46
Fort Bragg, Cal., Finnish W. P.	100.00
W. D. West, Frankfort, Ill.	15.00
Jewish Br. W. P., Youngstown, O.	25.00
Duluth, Minn. (Soviet celebration)	7.05
Eng. Br., W. P., Alameda county, Oakland, Cal.	21.00
Reedley, Cal., (Royal meeting)	3.00
Jewish Br., Yonan, Wash. and Ethnic, Wash., W. P.	11.80
John W. Wagoner, Mount Vernon, Wash.	2.00
Geo. Krause, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	1.00
Workers Party, Joe Bahovich, $5.50; John Grogac, $3.25; John Kuzmanich, $3.50; Frank Carie, $1.00.	
J. Hlebe, Soc. total	13.75
Carl Abershanis, Washington, D. C. (collected)	2.00
Russian Br., W. P., Chicago, Ill.	20.00
John Mokosh and Joseph Novak, Chicago, Ill.	7.00
Jewish Br., W. P., Cleveland, O.	100.00
East Side English, W. P., Cleveland, O.	5.00
Total today	$861.76
Previously reported	$33,299.04
	$34,192.74



KEEP ON HELPING!

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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The Movement for World Trade Union Unity

By TOM BELL.

This is the seventh instalment of a series of articles dealing with the question of World Trade Union Unity. This instalment deals with the American Federation of Labor and World Trade Union Unity.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

* * *

The American Federation of Labor and World Trade Union Unity.

N 1919 Gompers attended the first congress of the International Federation Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam. He aded the bureaucrats of the unions in the Allied countries to apply the policy of the Allied diplomats there. But when these ureaucrats were forced thru pressure of the European workers o place on their program the abolition of capitalism and the ocialisation of industry, Gompers could not stand it and withdrew from Amsterdam. The leaders of Amsterdam being anxious o secure the affiliation of the American Federation of Labor, ried to explain to Gompers that he was taking the socialization f industry plank in the program too seriously, and this was no ar to the affiliation of the A. F. of L. to Amsterdam. But Gomers could not even stand for a program of socialization which as never intended to be the guiding line of the activity of Amsterdam.

In spite of the fact that the A. F. of L. is not affiliated with Amsterdam, some of the international unions are affiliated with he industrial secretariats affiliated with Amsterdam, such as the United Mine Workers of America which is affiliated with tae liners' International. These affiliations, of course, mean nothing o far as achieving international unity is concerned. The relaionship with the industrial secretariats merely consist of rearding some deserving official with a trip to Europe to attend he meetings of the secretariats.

This isolation of the A. F. of L. from the international trade nion movement reflects the foreign policy of the department of tate of the United States imperialist government. The policy of he A. F. of L. follows in the most careful manner the policy of he imperialist diplomats, as can be seen by the following facts:

Before the entry of the United States into the war in 1917, Woodrow Wilson, the americans to be "neutral even in thought." At that time it did not suit the financiers and Indus-rialists to enter the war, and their president preached neutrality. The A. F. of L. policy was also "neutral even in thought."

In 1917 the financiers finally decided that this country would nter the war on the side of the Allies. Wilson, the "peace presi-ent" of 1916, became the advocate of war against "Hun militar-sm." The policy of the A. F. of L. was just as easily changed to dvocacy of a war of extermination against the Central Powers. Thruout the A. F. of L. unions' propaganda in favor of the war as carried on vigorously. Trade unionists who opposed the Imperialist war were denounced, and the trade unions became part of the recruiting machinery of the U. S. army. Gompers sponsored the formation of the Alliance of Labor and Democracy, a united front of leading labor fakers and yellow socialists such as Walling, Spargo and Russell, to line the labor movement up behind the war aims of the Allies and the United States. Gompers also went on a mission to the Allied countries to propagandize the workers of those countries, who were tiring of the butchery, in favor of continuing the war and assuring them that the workers of the United States were supporting the Allies.

At the end of the war the United States imperialists actively participated in European affairs during the peace conference of Versailles. While Wilson represented American imperialism at the Versailles peace table, Gompers co-operated in the formulation of the idea of the labor office of the league of nations along with the labor fakers of the Allied countries. Active participation in European affairs by the imperialist diplomats of the United States had its counterpart in the participation of the A. F. of L. in the European labor movement.

The landslide victory of the republican party in 1920 on a platform of withdrawal of the United States from European affairs, the defeat of the league of nations, and the establishment of the policy of United States isolation, found a ready response from the A. F. of L. Gompers spurned the Amsterdam International. It is interesting to note that one of the reasons for the A. F. of L. withdrawal from the Amsterdam International was the clause in the constitution binding all affiliated sections to carry out the decisions of the executive bureau. On the same grounds the republican party advocated that the United States should not join the league of nations.

So exactly does the policy of the A. F. of L. parallel that of the United States government that there can be no question as to the A. F. of L. officialdom being the labor wing of the American imperialist government. The following formula shows this to be true; Under Wilson: 1916—"Neutral even in thought"; 1917—"War to end war"; 1919—United with European labor fakers in labor office of league of nations and Amsterdam International. Under Harding: Withdrawal from Amsterdam International.

Now that the financiers of Wall Street see the necessity of plunging headlong into European affairs and openly taking over control of several European nations to protect their investments, and at the same time break the grip of Britain in European affairs, they have started a movement for the entry of the United States into the world court of the league of nations—the first step toward formal entry into the league itself. Coolidge is the chief propagandist for this step, and is supported by the other republican leaders. Naturally the A. F. of L. also supports this step and comes out for the entry of the United States into the world court.

No matter what the imperialist Washington government advocates it will be supported by the A. F. of L. officialdom.

But the isolation policy of the republican party of 1920 underwent a change until in 1924 the United States again intervened officially in European affairs by the bringing of Germany under the Dawes plan. Again the A. F. of L. policy undergoes a change and Gompers sets his sails for re-entering the European labor movement thru negotiations with representatives of the German and British trade unions at the El Paso convention of the A. F. of L. in October, 1924.

The Dawes plan is supported by the capitalists of Germany, France and Great Britain (Ramsay MacDonald was premier of Britain at the time). The Dawes plan bringing loans from America saved German capitalism from utter collapse. The reactionary labor leaders of these countries support the scheme also. The burden is borne by the German workers in the shape of reduced wages, longer hours and more intense exploitation. The workers of the rest of Europe are menaced by a reduction of their standard of living because the bosses demand wage cuts, the abolition of the eight-hour day and more production in order to compete with the cheap commodities produced in Germany under the Dawes plan. Great revolts of labor will be brought about because of the Dawes plan in Europe.

American financiers support the Dawes plan as a means of safeguarding their investments in Europe. The United States government re-enters European affairs to aid the financiers. The A. F. of L. follows suit to prevent the European workers revolting against the Dawes plan, and the burdens placed upon them to produce interest on the American loans.

The A. F. of L. plans to establish connections with the Amsterdam International to strengthen the right wing officialdom in their fight against the movement for trade union unity directed by the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee and rapidly gaining the support of the rank and file of the trade union movement of Europe.

For this purpose Gompers carried on negotiations with the British and German delegates to the A. F. of L. El Paso convention regarding the entry of the A. F. of L. into the Amsterdam International.

At the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L., October, 1925, the policy of the A. F. of L. as the bulwark against trade union unity became clear. A. F. Purcell, fraternal delegate to the convention from the British Trades Union Congress, and president of the Amsterdam International, made a brilliant speech in favor of recognition of Soviet Russia and international trade union unity at the Atlantic City convention. During his speech Purcell said:

> I come to make a call for the unity of the world's workers—for the world brotherhood of all those who toil.
>
> In Britain we have twelve per cent of our workers permanently unemployed. And our experts tell us that unemployment must grow increasingly worse.
>
> I am proud of the genius for organization and the essential grip of things which my class in Russia has displayed.
>
> I say that you, workers of America, have much to learn from Russia. I do hope that, from now on, the organized workers of America will establish the closest fraternal relations with the organized workers of Russia.
>
> Just as the general council of the Trade Union Congress, representative of the whole trade union movement of Britain, has sent delegations to Russia, so I hope and trust the American Federation of Labor will do the same.

Green, in replying to Purcell's speech denounced the movement for world trade union unity as Bolshevism, as a plot of "Moscow," and so on. He said that the A. F. of L. rejects all attempts to

> . . . substitute for our philosophy the philosophy of Communism. We are not ready to accept that, and we wish that our friend, who has so kindly advised us and has offered us such frank suggestions might take back to the Russian Red International this message, that the American labor movement will not affiliate with an organization that preaches that doctrine or stands for that philosophy.

The report adopted against world trade union unity says:

> We convey to the world the most solemn warning of which we are capable that we will not willingly tolerate in the western hemisphere any old world movement which seeks to impose itself upon American peoples over the will of those peoples. What the United Steles government, thru President Monroe, expressed to Europe as a warning against armed territorial aggression we convey in equally emphatic terms regarding aggression by propaganda. The Americas stand for democracy. The Pan American Federation of Labor is the recognized international labor movement of the Americas. Through it the American republics give expression to the aspirations and ideals of their wage-earning masses and the American peoples are determined that it shall so continue.
>
> Neither the Red International of autocratic Moscow nor any other international may in complacency ignore this definition of American labor policy.

Thus the A. F. of L. officialdom disposed of the question of world trade union unity. Very cleverly the question was linked up with Communism, Bolshevism, and every other bogey used to scare the American trade unionists, who have been thoroly poisoned against all revolutionary workers' movements by the capitalist press, and the capitalist trade union officialdom. But in spite of all the anti-Red propaganda of Green & Co. the fact that they fight world trade union unity is plain.

But the A. F. of L. officialdom only opposes unity with that section of the world trade union movement that desires unity to fight capitalist exploitation and imperialist wars. Toward the reactionary Amsterdam International leaders Green is quite friendly. In his speech against trade union unity Green made a small reservation which is worthy of note:

> . . . we are willing to join with and co-operate with labor movements thruout the world, that rest upon sound, fundamental principles of democracy and justice and rightsousness and human liberty. . .

Toward the reactionary trade union delegation from the German Trade Union Federation Green displayed the utmost friendliness, because Fritz Tarnow, their spokesman, denounced Bolshevism and stated:

> The greatest problem which has to be solved in Europe is the restoration of a sound economy. . .

Naturally Green welcomes such a fine supporter of the Dawes plan and the enslavement of the German workers to increase the wealth of the House of organ. In reply to the speech of Tarnow, Green replied:

> I want to call upon all our national unions, our state and central bodies, our local unions everywhere to meet these brothers as they travel from place to place and extend to them every facility for making the most comprehensive and all embracing study of the problems in which they are interested.

Purcell, who toured the country speaking before mass meetings of thousands of enthusiastic trade unionists for world trade union unity, received only opposition from the A. F. of L. officialdom, and the Washington Post demanded his deportation as an "undesirable" on its front page.

The convention also passed a resolution instructing the executive council to continue negotiations with the Amsterdam International regarding affiliation. The A. F. of L. officialdom will again participate in the European labor movement in response to the need of the American financiers for the protection of their European investments. To fight against world trade union unity, to aid the reactionary officialdom of the European trade unions to prevent revolts of the workers which would endanger Wall Street investments—these are the reasons for the tendency on the part of the A. F. of L. officialdom to affiliate with the Amsterdam International.

Regarding the recognition of Soviet Russia the officialdom showed its hatred toward the workers' republic in the resolution which said:

> The American Federation of Labor urges the government of the United States to maintain the position it has taken in favor of the non-recognition of the Soviet regime.

This attitude lines the officialdom up with the Coolidge government in opposition to Soviet Russia. It is a more reactionary stand than that taken by the capitalist politician Borah, who favors recognition of Russia.

These imperialist agents in the labor movement fit the policy of the A. F. of L. to the policy of the capitalist government of Washington. They even parrot the phrases of American diplomacy when they use the phrase, "Monroe Doctrine of Labor." In this phrase they declare that the present reactionary officialdom will dominate the trade union movement of this continent in the interests of the United States capitalists. They also intend to use the trade union movement of this country as a bulwark against the movement for world trade union unity.

The interests of the capitalists of the United States demands that the trade union movement shall base its policy on class co-operation; Craft unionism as a means of dividing the forces of the workers; the trade unions to become a unit in the capitalist productive machinery, the "Ii. & O.-Plan," compulsory arbitration and no strikes; bitter warfare against all elements who dare to oppose this policy and bitter opposition to world trade union unity.

The interests of the workers demand: Amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial unions each covering an industry; organization of the unorganized; class struggle against the capitalists; a labor party uniting the workers for political action against the capitalists and the objective of the entire movement to be the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government.

The movement for world trade union unity in the trade union movement of this country means a fight against the entire policy of the officialdom. It means wresting the unions from the labor agents of imperialism who dominate at present, linking up with the trade union movement of the world to unite the forces of the workers for warfare against capitalist exploitation of the working class. International trade union unity is a step toward a united front of the workers in the battle for their emancipation from capitalist wage slavery. In this movement all those workers who are class conscious, courageous and militant will work for its success.

ITALIAN FASCIST DICTATORSHIP KEEPS JAILS FILLED WITH WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Italy, Nov. 23 - The persecution of workers in Italy is become greater now since the Italian dictator Mussolini has been able to get the fascist-controlled parliament to virtually grant him powers that not even Julius Caesar dared demand when he was in the height of his glory.

According to the latest figures issued by the Italian Red Aid there are on an average no less than ten thousand workers in the jails of Italy at all times. In the month of July, the report points out that there were 8,850 prisoners, in August 9,450, and in September the number had risen to 10,131 altho the "amnesty" was supposed to have released 1,606 prisoners.

Arrest More Workers.

When the bourgeois press and the Italian fascist news agencies were heralding to the world that 15,000 prisoners were released from jail under the "amnesty" order of the Mussolini government, 1,954 workers were arrested and thrown into jail because they dared to resist the fascist dictatorship. In an earlier dispatch to The DAILY WORKER it was shown that out of the 15,000 prisoners that were released under the amnesty order that only 1,606 were workers and that the others were fascist murderers and thieves who assist the black-shirted monarch to oppress the Italian workers.

In July, 386 were released, and 934 arrested, in September, 957 were released and 2,275 were arrested.

Recent Trials.

During the month of July there were 270 political trials involving 1,485 workers of which 713 were sentenced to jail. In August, there were 85 political trials, with 854 accused and 441 were sentenced. In September, there were 112 trials, with 1,023 accused and 539 were sentenced. In all of the sentences long terms at hard labor were handed out to the workers involved.

American Children's Health.

Are American children undernourished? The U. S. Children's Bureau in its weekly notes on child welfare, states that physicians and nurses holding child health conferences in 42 states under the federal maternity and infancy act report that malnutrition, or undernourishment, is prevalent among the children they examine. Other frequent defects are eye, nose, and throat abnormalities, cavities in the teeth, orthopedic defects, glandular enlargements or insufficiencies.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Bar Chaplin Film.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23 - The Turkish censor forbade the exhibition of "Shoulder Arms," Charlie Chaplin's film comedy of life in the trenches.

Read—Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



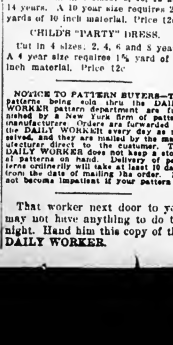
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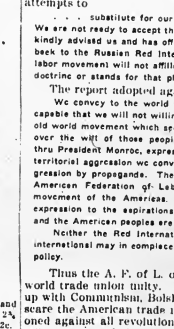
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CHILD'S OUTFIT.

5009. Cut in 5 sizes: 6 months, 1 year, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 2 year size requires of 36 inch material ⅞ yard for the Drawers, 1⅛ yard for the slip, and 1⅛ yard for the dress if the dress is made with long sleeves. With short sleeves, ⅝ yard less is required. If slip is made without ruffle ¼ yard less is required. Price 12c.



4945



5238

GIRLS' DRESS.

5238. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 2⅜ yards of 40 inch material. Price 12c.

CHILD'S "PARTY" DRESS.

Cut in 4 sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size requires 1⅝ yard of 36 inch material. Price 12c.

CHILD'S DRESS

4968. Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 1⅝ yard of 32 inch material, and the guimpe will require 2½ yard if made with long sleeves. If guimpe is made with short sleeves 1⅝ yard is required. Price 12c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 15c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, issue of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', children's and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking. Also some points for the novice in cutting 50 of the various simple styles, all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is late.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1925.

144 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 3569 N. Robey St.

133 Boot and Shoe Workers, 1909 Milwaukee Ave.

21 Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.

376 Bricklayers' Supervisors, Foremen, Inspectors, 1756 W. Washington.

Carpenters' Diversey and Sheffield.

141 Carpenters, 1023 S. 75th St.

276 Carpenters, Mosse Hall, Chicago Heights.

461 Carpenters, Wittan's Hall, Highland Park, Ill.

1799 Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.

Clerks, Grocery, 59 W. Van Buren Street.

16 Conductors (Sleeping Car), Capitol Bldg., 10 a. m.

381 Electricians, 305 S. State St.

1220 Electricians, 741 S. Western Ave.

302 Engineers (Loc.), 5058 Wentworth Ave.

402 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.

645 Engineers (Loc.), 2433 W. Roosevelt Road.

626 Engineers (Loc.), 2647 W. 35th St.

6708 Egg Inspectors, 618 N. Clark St.

27 Federal Employees, 64 W. Randolph Street.

18441 Federal Union, 1048 W. 28th St.

715 Firemen and Enginemen, Ogden Ave. and Fillmore.

20 Hatters (Trimmers), 166 W. Washington St.

5 Hod Carriers, 2251 S. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.

8 Hod Carriers, 1258 W. Harrison St.

27 Hod Carriers, 62nd and La Vergne Ave.

715 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.

81 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren.

12 Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.

17 Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.

84 Machinists, 2040 S. Halsted St.

615 Machinists, 4126 W. Lake St.

1404 Machinists, 6754 Princeton Ave.

546 Mast Cutters, 175 W. Washington Street.

973 Meat Cutters, 9206 Hausten Ave.

Merrie Fire and Olive, 317 N. Clark.

10 Musicians, 175 W. Washington St., 2 p. m.

17358 Nurses, Funk's Hall, Oak Park.

147 Painters, 30 W. Randolph St.

180 Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.

184 Painters, 5814 S. Halsted St.

193 Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.

275 Painters, 220 W. Oak ST.

521 Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.

562 Plasterers, Morgan and Polk Sts.

130 Plumbers, 1507 Ogden Ave.

250 Plumbers, 180 W. Washington St.

403 Plumbers, 4111 W. Madison St.

415 Railway Carmen, Odd Fellows' Hall, Blue Island, Ill., 7:30 p. m.

1170 Railway Carmen, 11317 Michigan Ave.

1257 Railway Carmen, 8324 S. Halsted St.

352 Railway Clerks, 640 W. Washington

736 Railway Clerks, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.

906 Railway Clerks, 5438 S. Halsted St.

2219 Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington St.

378 Railroad Trainmen, 3350 W. Madison Street.

Teamsters Dis. Council, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

727 Teamsters (Auto), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

87 Tile Layers, 180 W. Washington St.

7 Waiters, 224 W. Randolph St.

Indiana Klan Head Spent $350,000 to Escape Jail Term

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 23 — D. C. Stephenson, former head of the Ku Klux klan and a factor in Indiana politics, who is now wearing prison garb for the murder of Madge Oberholtzer, instead of cavorting around in Indiana sand dunes in a nightshirt, spent $350,000 in an attempt to escape sentence for the murder for which he was convicted.

Out of the $500,000 that he was able to gather in one way or another, he has but $147,000 left at his command. When questioned as to whether he would serve his life sentence, he smiled knowingly and declared that he would be freed eventually. It was said his attorneys' fees amounted to $127,500.

Instead of being known as the head of the klan in the state of Indiana, he is now plain number 11,142.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

Painleve Again Forced Out

For the second time within a month France is without a cabinet. The second Painleve cabinet has gone the way of the first. On October 28 the cabinet was forced out because of the failure of Caillaux, the finance minister, to stabilize the franc with the aid of American banking capital. The reorganized cabinet left Caillaux, the much touted finance wizard, out.

But the financial and economic situation in France could not be stabilized by the mere change of a cabinet. Technically the second Painleve cabinet met defeat on its financial program. Actually its fall has far greater political significance than the mere republication of the tax program.

In the final voting that resulted in the resignation of the cabinet, the votes of the 26 Communist deputies were decisive. The European and American press stands bewildered before this fact. The chamber of deputies, after the vote that sent Painleve to the president with the resignation of his cabinet, was in turmoil, with the socialists hurling maledictions at the Communists because they voted against the government. Charges were made that the Communists voted with the right and against the left bourgeois parties, the most powerful of which is the radical socialists under the leadership of ex-Premier Herriot. The facts are they voted *against* the government, not *with* any other group.

Without the participation of the Communists the government had a majority. Realizing that their votes would block the government the Communists threw their votes *against the government*. The fact that the right bourgeois parties also voted against Painleve in no way establishes an identity of interests between the two extreme groups in the chamber. The right bourgeois parties want a voice in the government, believing that thereby they can help guide the ship of state thru the raging seas of European politics and defend their own economic grasp. The Communists want to block any effective bourgeois government and force new elections in France. There is no group in the chamber of deputies that can maintain a government against the others. Every failure of a cabinet brings nearer the time when the chamber will face dissolution and new elections will have to be held.

This offers an opportunity for the Communists to speak to the masses of France in the intensity of a political campaign. Then they will go before the workers and expose the shameful role of the so-called socialists and the bourgeois parties of the left whose hands drip with the blood of the colonial peoples in Morocco and Syria. They will tear the veil of lies and slimy hypocrisy from the murderous faces of the socialists who were responsible for the butchering of the helpless people of Damascus. They will expose the treacherous role of the bourgeoisie hirelings masquerading as socialists who aided the Painleve government in jailing the Communist deputies of the working class.

With the Riff and Syrian wars, the fall of the franc, the Locarno pacts, the desperate efforts to crawl before American bank capital, the imprisonment of the leaders of the working class, and many pressing local issues as campaign material the Communists will raise such a storm among the masses that the shabby pretenses of bourgeois democracy itself will tremble. An election campaign at this critical time may set in motion the forces that eventually will unleash a veritable avalanche upon the heads of all bourgeois parties.

Seeming this danger the bourgeois parties of the right and left may strive to consolidate their forces in a new cabinet. The next premier may be Aristide Briand. This former apostle of the general strike, who has many times stepped into the breech and steered the bourgeois of France thru serious crises, may be able to unite the conflicting elements on a temporary policy until conditions become more settled. Or the left, frightened by the Communists, may rally to the support of a right cabinet, in which event the debatable Poincare, of the industrialist group, would form another cabinet.

In either event the Communists will throw their votes against the government whether of the right or the left and continue the fight, until the irreconcilable economic conflicts again produce a crisis, when they will again maneuver to kick out the government.

Regardless of any temporary measures the bourgeois parties may take the future belongs to the Communists.

The Facts Now Available

When newspapers thruout the world carried accounts of the great harvest in Soviet Russia, and ventured the opinion that the 1925 production almost reached the best of the pre-war years of Russia, the ever watchful propagandists of the forces striving to keep the rest of the world in a state of fear and hatred of the Soviet Union, tried to refute the statements. Soon the papers that had inadvertently carried accounts of the bumper crop and the general improvement of economic conditions in that country began to print stories questioning the reports.

After several months we now have the authentic reports from the Soviet Union, compiled by a group of Russian university economist, most of whom are non Communists, which we will publish in the magazine section of THE DAILY WORKER on next Saturday's morning. The report proves by unimpeachable documentary evidence that of all European nations Russia is the only one on the upgrade, while the others are going down.

With the French cabinet gone, the German cabinet slated to go December 1, and the Baldwin cabinet of Britain fearing the temper of the present session of parliament, the continuity and stability of the government of the Soviet Union makes it appear almost an ancient institution.

The reply of the anthracite miners to the arrogance of the employers who proclaim their determination to crush the union must be the spread of the strike to include the maintenance men and also the miners in the bituminous fields.

Read the facts regarding the proletarian dictatorship in Russia after eight years—next Saturday's magazine section of THE DAILY WORKER.

Education of work means for the capitalists the fashionable fight of that class to pollute the minds of the children of the workers.

GERMAN PRISONS HOLD THOUSANDS OF RED WORKERS

Fake "Amnesty" Freed Only Fascisti

By LEN DE CAUX.

BERLIN—(FP)—A munster political trial began Nov. 16 in Leipsic of the former executive of the German Communist Party. More than 100 witnesses are to be called, 600 books and documents are to be used as evidence, and it is estimated the trial will last three months. This trial follows that of 14 Berlin Communists, accused of treason in November, 1923. This in its turn followed the trial of Maslow, kept 15 months in jail without a trial and then sentenced to 4 years imprisonment.

According to a rough estimate Germany leads European countries in the number of its political prisoners, having 7,000 more than are imprisoned in Italy or Poland, which come next with 6,000 each. The great majority are Communists and other radical workers, most of the fascist element having benefited by Hindenburg's amnesty. This loudly proclaimed amnesty of political prisoners proved a very one-sided affair, as only those arrested before Oct. 1, 1923, have been released, and they only those imprisoned for carefully selected offenses. The result is that the reactionary Kapp putsch participants are released, while the greater part of the working class prisoners are left in jail.

Trials following the October revolt in Hamburg have greatly increased the number of working class political prisoners. 500 workers scattered altogether to 1000 years imprisonment is the estimate to date of the outcome of these Hamburg trials.

Jensen's Record Is White Washed by John Fitzpatrick

(Continued from page 1)

tolerate his presence now without a gas mask. When the carpenters and several other building trade unions were fighting the infamous Landis award a few years ago, aided by the Chicago Federation of Labor and by Fitzpatrick, Jensen was sabotaging the fight.

Jensen Now Defoused.

Jensen could not stick his nose into the New Majority, official organ of the federation, at that time. Fitzpatrick was then a progressive, but now he has turned his coat, and is receiving his reward in the form of purses of gold from his former reactionary enemies. Harry Jensen looks as good to him as Oscar Nelson Stutor Olander or any of the old war horses of the Bompers machine.

Fitzpatrick trotted out some nice compliments to Jensen at the recent banquet. He forgot to dwell on Harry's funking of the Landis award fight. He forgot to mention the scab agreement that Jensen signed with the building contractors. He forgot to tell of Jensen's expulsion of several good musicians from Local 134 and how he was forced to have them reinstated again after the members rebelled and forced him to allow their fellow workers the privilege of membership in the Brotherhood. Fitzpatrick did not mention any of those matters, presumably because there are some 25,000 members in the carpenters' district council and the Chicago Federation of Labor needs their per capita. Anyhow Fitzpatrick does not dislike the labor fakers any more.

Fitzpatrick Gave Them a Pain.

So raw was Fitzpatrick's eulogy of Mr. Jensen, that some of those who came to dine left like taking the air, to relieve their minds. Many of those who hitherto believed that the president of the Chicago Federation of Labor became a reactionary thru conviction changed their views when they heard his fulsome praise of Jensen, whose tracking to contractors is known to every intelligent member of the Carpenters' Union.

A souvenir booklet was used for the banqueters, mainly for the purpose of selling the pictures of General-President Hutcheson published. All the local officials from Jensen to Wm. Osterhaus, had their mugs in the book. "Czar" Hutcheson had his official family are there with pictures of the various buildings owned by the Brotherhood. Even should the reactionary fakers lose the union to the progressives, they are sure of jobs as janitors and caretakers. Unions with one or more hunks can kick out their present leadership, happy in the thought that they will not be compelled to beg their bread on the side walks. It's tough on a labor faker to lose his job, but from labor faker to hunk president is not so bad.

Illinois Power Company to Enlarge Holdings

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Nov. 23.—The Illinois Power and Light corporation has filed application with the Illinois commerce commission for a certificate of necessity and convenience to operate certain property heretofore owned by the Cairo City Gas company, Cairo Electric and Traction company, and Cairo and St. Louis Railway company.

'HONEST OPERATORS' OF ILLINOIS CANNOT FOOL PROGRESSIVE MINERS

Stuyvesant Peabody, president of the Peabody Coal company with large interests in the Illinois mine field, yesterday stated that the "attempt to call out the miners in Illinois and other fields where the agreement has been observed is to do the very thing of which John L. Lewis complains in his letter to Coolidge."

Progressive miners of Illinois have often pointed out repeated violations of the Jacksonville agreement by these "honest operators," violations winked at by Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois district. Nor is it forgotten by the Illinois miners that Peabody, along with other Illinois operators are part of the operators' association which is following a plan of crushing one section of the union at a time, while pleading peace and obedience to the agreement in the other fields.

Miners Are Forcing Spread of Coal War to Bituminous Fields

(Continued from page 1)

have a slow-down and call a general strike in the bituminous fields and was forced by the members of the U. M. W. of A. to do even so much as that at such action, is seen by the fact that on Nov. 17, the offered the anthracite operators a five year agreement and added that he would negotiate "in a spirit of common sense and give and take."

Tries Compromise.

Lewis then stated, "Whenever the representatives of the operators are willing to meet the representatives of the miners in amicable negotiations to work out a contract for from one to five years continuous operation of the mines, the miners stand now and have been prepared to meet them."

It is evident that Lewis was willing to bind the miners to an unheard of term, five years, rather than follow the lead of the Progressive Miners' Committee in the anthracite strike, which advocates calling out the maintenance men, thousands of whom are manning the pumps and keeping the operators' property in good order while their brothers are being starved out and the union crushed by the operators.

Operators Out to Kill Union.

The answer to this offer of compromise was to be expected. The operators regarded it as a sign of weakness and last Thursday in their New York meeting they announced they would refuse to meet with the union officials and were out for "a knife to the brisk" against the union.

The present mild hint of a strike in the bituminous mines is the best reply that the situation, which calls for immediate and militant general strike action, could get out of Lewis, whose progressive miners point out, as having deserted the policy of struggle and adopted the ruinous policy of compromise and collaboration.

The Real "Honest" Operators.

That collaboration is still Lewis' policy is seen in his letter to Coolidge, in which he says that the "honest and disinterest" actions of the violators of the agreement have "added to the burden of honest coal operators."

The progressive miners have often asserted that there is no such thing as "honest operators," and that the plan of wrecking the union as well worked out by attacking locals or districts one by one, and when a general strike is demanded, to hide behind the excuse that the rest of the operators are "honest" and are abiding by the agreement. Yet they all belong to the operators' association and are following an open shop policy to wear down the union and ultimately wipe it out.

Hungarian Countess Appeals to Coolidge to Over-Rule Kellogg

Pres. Coolidge today refered to Secretary of State Kellogg the latest appeal in the Karolyi case—a letter from the attorneys of the countess, protesting that her exclusion by Kellogg was a "narrow-minded piece of bureaucracy."

Auto Turns Over.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Nov. 23—(I. G. Schlau, died here from injuries received when an axle broke on the car he was driving, turning the machine over on the oiled highway just west of here.

GERMAN CABINET TO QUIT AFTER PACT IS SIGNED

Communists Jeer Luther as Capitalist Lackey

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The German cabinet will resign immediately after the Locarno pacts are signed in London, on Dec. 1st, Chancellor Luther announced in the reichstag this afternoon, when he appealed before that body to urge the ratification of the Locarno pacts.

Chancellor Luther's announcement came as no surprise because it had been generally understood that he had agreed that he and his cabinet quit as the price of socialist support for the ratification of the Locarno documents.

When the chancellor made his entrance into the reichstag this afternoon he was greeted with jeers by the Communists, who shouted, "Here comes the representatives of American big capital."

ZOLTAN WEINBERGER FACES EXECUTION IN HORTHY-RULED HUNGARY



Comrade Zoltan Weinberger, youth ful leader of the Hungarian workers, is one of those who are to pay with their life for their part in the Hungarian Communist movement. The Horthy hangmen intend to legally murder both Bukoel and Weinberger in an attempt to crush the Hungarian workers' revolutionary movement.

Chile Voices Protest Against Nitrate Trust Tool, General Pershing

ARICA, Chile, Nov. 23—The Chilean government has instructed its representative on the Tacna-Arica "plebiscitary" commission to withdraw as a protest against the actions of General "Black Jack" Pershing, who is in the disputed territory with a number of American "dine jackets" to "maintain" laws and order for the nitrate interests of the United States.

The protest of the Chilean government comes after the refusal of Pershing to carry out his promise of promulgating an election law which would govern the "plebiscite." The Chileans demand that the conditions of the "plebiscite," which is to "decide" whether Chile or Peru gain the disputed territory be announced at an early date, in order that preparations can be made for the "plebiscite."

Ex-Senator Bowman to Oppose Cummins

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 23.—Former state Senator M. L. Bowman has announced that he will be a candidate for the United States senate next year in opposition to Senator Albert B. Cummins. Bowman's announcement is expected to be followed this week by the announcement of Howard J. Clark.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand, 4.84 1-16; cable 4.87 7-16; France, franc, 3.87¼, 3.87¾; Belgium, franc, 4.52⅝, 4.53; Italy, lira, 3 4.68¾, 4.97; Sweden, krone, 26.72, 26.76; Norway, krone, 20.36, 20.38; Denmark, krone, 24.89, 24.91; Germany, mark, (no quote); Shanghai, tuels, 78.00.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAND WATER RIGHTS TO ELECTRIC POWER TRUST

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Eight-een permits and fifty-three licenses covering water power developments aggregating 1,766,000 horsepower were issued by the federal power commission during the last fiscal year to private companies engaged in the production fo electric light and power.

Rakosi Shall Not Die!



Mathias Rakosi, a peoples commissar in the Hungarian Soviet government, who is now on trial in Hungary for his activities in Communist movement and is in danger of being legally murdered by the Horthy hangmen's government.

Building Employers in No Position to Attack the Unions

The building construction employers can take little share in the fond expectation of other bosses in cut wages and smash the unions, according to the figures made public yesterday by the building research bureau of G. L. Miller and company.

Figures compiled by the bureau from official reports of the average paid-up membership in the seventeen building trades unions in the United States showed that they now have a membership of more than 883,000. This represents a gain in the last two years of approximately 44,617 new members, an increase of 5 per cent over their former membership. In the opinion of the bureau this places labor is a stronger position to oppose wage cuts.

Czech Communists Win 43 Seats in Parliament Poll

(Continued from page 1)

now has 22.

The German-Hungarian socialdemocrats had 30 and now are reduced to 19.

The German nationalists had 10, now have 11.

The German christian socialists had 5, now have 8.

The German-Hungarian christian socialists had 1 and were just able to retain their 4.

Various small political groups which had 8 or 10 seats in the former parliament, will not send any delegates to the incoming parliament as they lost their standing in the recent elections.

Church Minister Is Grand Dragon of Ku Klux Klan

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Nov. 23.—Rev. Frederick G. Arnold of Canon City was chosen grand dragon for Colorado of the knights of the Ku klux klan.

SOVIET EDITOR TELL HOW THEY RUN NEWSPAPE

"Dawn of the East" Model Publication

By SCOTT NEARING.

TIFLIS (FP)—The Dawn of t East is an official daily of the Tra Caucasian Federation. The Soviet co missars of the federation appoint editor who is nominally in charge. T local managing editor decides wh shall go into the paper, which has circulation of 20,000 and goes throug out Trans-Caucasia. It is the larg of the 11 papers published in Tiflis.

"What do they put in your Am ican papers?" Editor Jagouse ask me. I told him.

"Ours is very different," he sa "We publish 6 or 8 pages each da Two pages are devoted to internati al news; one to Russian news; o page to general Trans-Caucasi news; one to local news and ne concerning the life and doings of loc workers. Party news, discussions a questions make up about a page."

The Dawn of the East accepts ad but not to the exclusion of the new

This paper, the editor explains, as much a part of the educational m chinery of Trans-Caucasia as is school. Each day it aims to put ide before its readers. While it dea principally with Trans-Caucasia e the Near East, the most distant par of the world appear in its columns.

Bartoshe, a Georgian, is mo teacher than business man or edito as they have developed in the Unit States. In his early thirties, quie direct, very much in earnest, he giv an impression of a man in a classroo with 30,000 pupils preparing e presenting some new lesson eve day.

Ships Used by White Guards Against Soviets Reclaimed by Russian

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Nov. 23— A number of ships that were stole from the Soviets and used by the counter-revolutionists against th Union of Socialist Soviet Republi have disappeared and their disappea ance has been explained by sayin that Russian sailors have signed u with a ship and then after the sh was under sail, mutinied and force the ship into Soviet ports.

Seize Petr Veliky.

The Petr Veliky, one of the shi used by the Russian white guards u der Wrangel against the Soviets, w recently seized by Wrangel on a tre parmament concern and after being re christened the Etonus was sent t Tsutanza. At the mouth of the Bo phorus, eight Russian members of th crew, who had joined at Costant forced the captain and navigation o ficer to change their course and sa into the port at Sebastopol. When t ship reached Sebastopol it was re turned to the rightful owners, th Soviet government.

Theophani Disappears.

Another ship, the Theophani, whi had also been stolen by Wrangel an used against the Sorbets also disap peared in a mysterious manner and is claimed that the crew rebelled en forced the ship to change its course and dock at Sebastopol where th Soviet authorities claimed the ship i the name of the Union of Socialis Soviet Republics.

EDUCATION AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

By SADIE AMTER

The public school along with teaching the three R's to the youth of the country trains them to be loyal slaves for the capitalist system and the bosses.

From the moment a child enters the public school he is doomed to be poured into the mould made according to the American capitalist rule standard.

First comes the song which every American infant learns in its first school week about "the land of the free and the home of the brave." It is not a bad song as songs go. The music is melodious and "rockets red glare" gives a thrill. What we have against the star spangled banner is that it is a flag of the capitalist class. Wherever it waves, it waves over intolerable wrongs against the working class and under its pretty folds are concealed innumerable crimes against workers, in America and elsewhere.

The Song and the Flag.

The patriotic song and the flag makes the child see yellow devils in China, black devils in Africa, brown devils in Mexico, bewhiskered devils in Soviet Russia. The song and the flag prepare him for war against any one and every one and effectually stops him from asking why. The appeal to your emotions is so strong that under its influence principles fall to shreds and any old war and any old fight will serve whether against the Negro, the Jap or the members of the working class on strike. Therefore the song and the flag.

Next comes obedience and the law. Obey your teacher or be punished. Obey the rules of the school under penalty. And after a few years of unquestioning obedience pupils are quite ready to become todaying slaves to all who are in authority. The school child is taught never to question the right or the wisdom of the authority nor what it stands for. The question it is treason. And there is no answer because there is no principle. Governments have been built with the power of the ruling class over the ignorant and unawakened workers.

The capitalistic system sets itself the task of making the children of the working class defenders of the very system which is responsible for their suffering. How else would it gain its supporters?

Questions Children Ask.

The thoughtful child of today asks the following questions:

Why is school so authoritative?

Why must there be so many rules and punishments?

Why is there no chance for discussion?

Why are we always told that the wars of the past were all glorious especially wars brought by the U. S. A.?

Why do they talk about thrift when we don't have enough for father's wages?

Why are our parents so poor when they work so hard, while we are taught that hard work will win riches?

The struggle for existence, the struggle for the police, the jails are rapidly teaching the workers what the schools have failed to teach and in consequence the time cannot be far distant when a workers' government will throw the whole corrupt system into the rubbish heap in the company of rusty crowns, thrones and thumb screws.

The school of the future will be a school for the health and happiness and the development of human talents.

Happy children of the future!

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against Imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow! Have Your Union Join In Demand for His Release!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1918, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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ANTHRACITE STRIKERS' VICTORY DEPENDS ON CALLING OUT ALL MAINTENANCE MEN FROM MINES

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

Article IX.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 24.—The operators' ultimatum of a five year aggreement containing a no strike clause (the provision that work shall not stop while negotiations are in progress and the further provision that the operators shall have the right to re-open the wage question at any time) has been followed in this district by renewal of propaganda by agents of the operators among the miners.

It is stated by miners and sympathetic businessmen that all the machinery which the coal barons have at their disposal here is being utilized to create sentiment for the terms of the operators' ultimatum. Dressed as miners, these agents, some of them businessmen whose enterprises face bankruptcy as a result of the strike, are circulating among the workers and urging a settlement on the operators' terms.

Demands for Relief Increase.

The breakdown of the local capitalist enterprises which depend upon miner's trade is proceeding by geometrical progression: each week sees double the amount of business cessation over the previous week. Among the miners the number of appeals for relief is increasing rapidly.

There can be little doubt now that the coal barons intend to starve the miners into subjugation. They hope that as the strike continues there will arise by economic pressure and propaganda enough sentiment for their terms to enable them to get support for them from the miners themselves

Officials do Nothing.

The union officialdom is doing little if anything to counteract this disruptive campaign. An incident which occurred in Local Union 1687 of Wilkes Barre is illuminating in this respect. The strikers are now attending the local meetings in large numbers, when these are held—in itself evidence that the rank and file are now taking a deep interest in the strike.

At the local meeting in question a resolution was introduced calling for the organization of an international strike relief fund, the sending out of a rail for assistance to all organized labor bodies, the prosecution of the fight for the full demands of the miners with renewed energy, the rejection of all arbitration proposals, the calling out of all maintenance men and a general strike to the whole coal industry.

The local union membership was in favor of the resolution but the traveling auditor, J. B. Gallagher, was present, and after the introducing of the resolution he issued an instruction that no more meetings of the local, which has 1,600 members, be held.

The local officials seem to be eager to discuss everything in the world but the strike.

Do They Pay Organizers for This?

At the last meeting of Local 1052, a large local with about 1,200 members, some 500 were present. The officials planned up late accompanied by an organizer named Gleason. Gleason spoke in favor of the drive for the "community chest"—a class collaboration charity movement and urged a day's pay assessment for this fund which is administered by the local parasites, to be taken from the third pay of the miners after the strike was over. He also asked permission for the local officials to attend the banquet which was to wind up the "community chest" campaign.

Both of these motions were repeatedly defeated by the members but the chairman finally declared them carried.

In Local Union 151 some 18 families have been given relief and one of the coal companies was allowed to employ 20 miners to repair a shaft. The relief committeemen in this local who examine each request for strike pay receive $10 per day.

Always the "No Strike" Clause.

As this strike continues and the defeatist propaganda of the operators and their agents is intensified—many of these stool-pigeons even urging a 10 year contract with a no strike clause—the fact becomes clearer that the left wing, the Progressive Miners' Committee, has the responsibility for the prevention of the loss by the union of the gains it has made since

(Continued on page 2)

FILIPINOS NAIL U. S. LIES ABOUT INDEPENDENCE

American Press Scored for Fake News

Indignation, is a mild term to express the attitude of Filipinos resident in this country to the fake news stories which are appearing in the capitalist dailies, purporting to show that the Philippine people do not want independence and would support Governor General Wood's iron heel rule if it were not for a handful of "troublemakers."

It is pointed out that this argument is so base and so contrary to palpable fact, that it discredits out-of-hand everything else that the newspaper correspondents have to say about conditions in the Philippine Islands. Everybody in the Philippines knows that popular opinion there is so overwhelmingly in favor of independence that no Philippine candidate can be elected to any office, who does not declare himself for it unequivocally. Both houses of the national legislature are controlled by the national party from top to bottom. Despite the ill-gotten intrigues of Gen. Wood, the legislature voted almost unanimously to send the independence mission headed by Senator Osmena to the United States. Moreover, not a single Filipino voice was raised against the demand for independence, the only objection offered in sending the mission was that it might not go about its task energetically enuf.

Attention of The DAILY WORKER is called to the big "independence fund" recently raised in the islands by popular subscription. The fund was greatly oversubscribed. The Filipinos responded almost as one man, and within a few months millions of pesos were collected for the purpose of intensifying the struggle for complete and immediate independence from American imperialist domination.

The Facts Regarding the Economic Life of Russia

NEXT SATURDAY

in the

Magazine Section

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Authentic document presenting the real situation TODAY in the Union of Soviet Republics.

Are reports of bumper crops facts?

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All doubts dispelled; all questions answered by FACTS. Do not miss this issue if you want to be informed on the conditions in the workers' republic.

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CAL BACKS PERSHING IN TACNA-ARICA ROW; WEEKS GOES TO CHILE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—President Coolidge continues to support General Pershing who is bossing the alleged plebiscite commission overseeing the dispute between Chile and Peru concerning the Tacna-Arica dispute over the boundary between the two countries.

Coolidge says he will back up Pershing regardless of the withdrawal of Chilean representatives from the commission after charging unfairness in the plebiscite arrangements.

Some significance is seen in the departure for Chile from the Argentine of the U. S secretary of war, John W. Weeks. Weeks has been visiting the Argentine, and imperialist diplomacy is seen to be behind these "visits" of the Yankee official.

EGYPT DEFIES JOHN BULL'S MERCENARIES

Workers Rally to the Nationalists

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 24.—Premier Ziwar Pasha, who was legally shorn of his powers when the parliament met last Saturday and passed a vote of no-confidence and elected Zaghloul Pasha in his place, is ready to resign and relinquish all claim to the office.

As the tool of British Ziwar finds his position more and more untenable as the Egyptians are rising against him and the power he represents. In its desperation to maintain complete control of the Suez Canal and to lord it over the Sudan British imperialism has gone to great excesses.

Forbid Hotel Meetings.

British agents forbade parliament to meet last week and heavy guards

(Continued on page 2)

ROUMANIAN DEBT PLAN REJECTED

Standard Oil Does Not Like Laws

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON D. C., Nov. 24.—The Roumanian debt commission proposal was turned down by the American commission. Apparently the Roumanians asked for as favorable terms as those granted to Mussolini. The funding of the $46,000,000 debt is still in the air.

Standard Oil Evens Score.

The Mellon counter proposal is along the general lines of the British debt settlement. Seemingly the Standard Oil displeasure with the Roumanian laws as pertaining to oil concessions has the effect of making Uncle Sam a harsh creditor.

5,000 JAPANESE TEXTILE WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST LOW WAGES AND CONDITIONS IN KAWASAKI MILLS

TOKIO, Japan, Nov. 24.—Five thousand Japanese textile workers walked out at the Kawasaki textile mills demanding higher wages and more consideration from the bosses. A number of strikers have been arrested following a demonstration in which they carried banners protesting against the inhuman conditions they are subjected to.

The textile workers of Japan are growing more restless and the government fears that the walkout of these five thousand Japanese workers may be followed by strikes in other textile mills.

The average Japanese worker is forced to work 12 to 16 hours a day, 7 days a week for a small wage in the cotton mills and there is but little organization to protect them from the bosses, who beat the workers if they do not work fast enough.

AUSTRIA AND JUGO-SLAVIA HIT FASCIST

Mussolini War Threats Rouse Fury

(Special to The Daily Worker)

VIENNA, Austria, Nov .24—The excitement that gripped the people of Austria during the days immediately preceding the outbreak of the world war is in evidence here because of the belligerent attitude of the braggart fascist government of Italy. It became known thru political channels that Mussolini called into Rome a number of his foreign ambassadors to discuss with them the probable effect upon various nations in case he launches unprovoked attacks on Austria and Jugo-Slevia.

Dr. Dinghofer, president of the Grosse Deutsch party, disclosed during the recent convention of that party o secret plan by which Italian fascisti plan to invade the country with a force of 60,000, unless the government apologizes for an anti-fascist speech of an Austrian deputy in parliament. This arrogant endeavor of Mussolini to extend the terror dominating Italy to surrounding countries is bound to lead to a fierce struggle, and if fascist troops invade Austrian territory they will be crushed. The Communists of both Italy and Austria will launch a concerted drive against the fascist forces. If the blackshirts march to attack Austria the working class of Italy will knife them in the back.

* * *

Radich Threatens Fascists.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Stephen Radich, leader of the Croatian's peasant party and Jugo-Slav minister of public instruction, in a speech at Laibach last night, hurled defiance at Mussolini and the Italian fascist hordes that threaten to invade Jugo-Slavia and Austria.

"If the adventurer policy wins in Italy it will not only have us against it," said Radich, "but also Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Roumania and Turkey."

Radich added that he had no quarrel with the Italian people but that every means would be used to crush the blackshirts of fascism in case they invade the country. After going into what he imagines the political situation of the surrounding nations in Europe, most of which he misinterprets because of political inexperience and the political short-

(Continued on page 2)

9-YEAR OLD BOY LOSES LIFE WHILE PICKING COALS FOR FAMILY FIRE

ROYALTON, Ill., Nov. 24.—Frank Caldwell, 9, was killed in the Illinois Central railroad yards here when he was picking up coal along the track. The boy evidently had crawled beneath a car when an engine backed down on the cars and pinned the lad under the wheels.

CZECHO-SLOVAK COMMUNIST PARTY POLLS LARGEST VOTE IN RECENT ELECTIONS TO NATION ASSEMBLY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, Nov. 24.—Despite the slanderous attacks on the Communist Party and the circulation of rumors that the Communists were going to assassinate Masaryk, president of Czecho-Slovakia, the Communist Party polled 930,000 votes, according to incomplete returns, casting a larger total vote than any other political party in the country.

The agrarians, clericals, social-democrats had candidates in the three sections of Czecho-Slovakia,—i. e. in the first sector Moravia, Silezin and Bohemia. In the second sector, Slovakia, and the third sector, Podkarpatska Russ—their parties in each of these sections cannot be considered as units as the agrarians of the first sector are opposed to those of the second sector who are in the government for the secession of Slovakia from Czecho-

(Continued on page 2)

Four Pages Today

Owing to failure of a carload of six-page news print to arrive on time, this issue is being published in a reduced size. This may continue for several days. Owing to Thanksgiving Day coming on Thursday, the next issue will be dated Friday.

THANKSGIVING

WHAT has the world to be thankful for on the day which is supposed to be set saids so that we can offer up incantations to the spook in the sky for manifold blessings we are supposed to enjoy." How can the world be thankful when:

* * *

In this country 158,000 miners are striking for the right to be recognized as human beings while the combined infamy of the mine barons, the government and the reactionary officials are leading them to destruction. Thousands upon thousands of children toil long hours amidst the most ghastly surroundings. Wage cuts are in effect in many industries and new ones are threatened, with the workers' standard of living constantly falling. The burden of taxation is being piled higher as the capitalist government lightens the debt of the Italian despot, Mussolini, and places it upon the shoulders of the working class of this country.

In Italy, where the workers suffer under the most savage tyranny, every day sees new excesses against all who dare challenge the dictator.

In France the instability of the government is proved by the rapid fall of cabinets and the continuous decline of French currency, while mercenary hordes of French soldiers try to scourge from the face of the earth the natives of Syria and Lebanon.

In England unemployment is increasing at an alarming rate and the permanent army of unemployed that has averaged two million since the war is now increasing every day.

British airplanes leer menacingly from the largest air base on earth, ready at a moment's notice to sweep down upon Turkey to defend British dominstion of Mosul oil, while the American Standard Oil concern withdraws from the Mosul group preparatory to fighting.

American warships traverse the Mediterrenean from Gibraltar to Alexandria, thence to Beirut and from there back toward Sidon, as a threat to British forces mobilized across the Lebanon border in Palestine.

In China the diplomats representing American, British, French and Japanese bankers, try to gain diplomatic victories preparatory to the complete subjugation of that nation. Each group strives to gain advantages for itself against the others, with the American House of Morgan in the lead.

In Egypt, Britain faces a serious crisis with the parliament meeting in defiance of an edict and deposing the premier selected by British interests.

In northwestern Africa, in Morocco, the Riffian soldiers fighting against French and Spanish despotism are taking advantage of the rainy season to prepare for the battles that will come with the opening of spring.

In the Philippine Islands the natives there suffer under the iron heel of Major General Leonard H. Wood, the agent of Wall Street, while representatives of the people of those islands come here to implore the despot to liberate them.

Thanksgiving in the capitalist world is a vacuous jest, a sardonic grimace at the suffering of the millions that groan in chains. There is only one place on the face of the earth where the masses can be thankful for their lot. That is in the Soviet Union, the one place in the world where the condition of the worker is constantly improving. The workers of all the world can be thankful for the Soviet Union because it is the outpost of the world revolution, a living inspiration to the struggling workers and peasants thruout the world to rise and destroy the capitalist despoiler of humanity.

But we do not offer thanksgiving to any god in the skies. The victories we gain and will gain in the future we owe only to our own strength, our power of organizatorn, and to the invincible leadership of the world revolution; a leadership built up from the best elements of the working class from every country in the world—the Communist International.

Thanksgiving for the ruling class means a cheap apology for the decaying structure of capitalist society. We refuse to recognize or celebrate this thing, at the best a survival of the cannibal feasts of savages.

Our celebrations commemorate living realities; the victories of the Bolshevik revolution, the eighth anniversary of which has just passed. Instead of utilizing capitalist holidays to give thanks to capitalism the revolutionist takes advantage of the relief granted him from work on the job in order to prepare himself and his class to strike the blow that will shatter capitalism to its foundations.

GITLOW IN JAIL WHILE SMITH AND WALKER SPORT AROUND SOUTHERN CITIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—While Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for mayor of New York City on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket is behind the walls of Sing Sing prison serving the balance of a five to ten years sentence imposed on him in 1920 for his connection with the manifesto published by the left wing of the socialist party, the successful capitalist candidate Jimmy Walker is breathing the balmy air of Florida and Governor Smith is recuperating from election strain on the board walk of Atlantic City.

Gitlow returned to Sing Sing on November 9th, shortly after the United States supreme court handed down a decision upholding the constitutionality of the New York criminal anarchy law.

Judge Busick, Labor Hater, to Preside over Ford's Trial

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 24.—Judge Busick, the bitter labor hater, was selected by Gov. Friend Richardson to preside over the trial of Richard Ford, charged with the murder of a deputy sheriff in the Wheatland hop strike riots in 1913. Ford had already served twelve years on a charge of having incited to murder the district attorney of Yuba county during the strike.

No sooner had the prison board released Ford on parole than the reactionaries had him rearrested. The present prosecutor is a son of the county prosecutor who was among those killed in 1913.

Suhr who was convicted with Ford is still in prison. Neither of the two men were charged with having killed the prosecutor and the deputy sheriff died even the jury that tried the case have since signed a petition acknowledging that the verdict was unjust.

Federal Prisoners Have Nothing to Be Thankful to U. S. For

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—Federal prisoners will look in vain for pardons, this Thanksgiving day. According to the White House official spokesman, Mr. Coolidge expects to receive from the various wardens of federal prisons a few recommendations for special clemency just before Christmas, but he sees no reason to expect that he will be asked and advised to show any mercy by writs of pardon before that time.

Shadyside, O., Workers Will Hear About Labor Defense Sunday, Nov. 29

SHADYSIDE, Ohio, Nov. 24.—The International Labor Defense will hold a mass meeting at the Miners' Temple, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29 at 2 p. m. where Bishop William Montgomery Brown and Fred C. Biedenkapp will speak.

Biedenkapp will lecture on "Labor and Defense." All workers are invited to attend this mass meeting.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

ZEIGLER MINERS FACE TRIAL FOR MURDER, NOV. 30

I. L. D. Needs Funds for Defense

(I. L. D. News Service.)

ZEIGLER, Ill., Nov. 24.—The trial of the progressive members of the Zeigler local of the Illinois Miners' Union who were framed by the coal operators aided by Frank Farrington's reactionary machine and by the local officials of Governor Small, is scheduled to begin on November 30th.

Klansman Kills Miner.

Frank Corbishley, a brother of Henry Corbishley, leader of the progressives, is charged with the murder of a radical miner who was actually killed by a member of the ku klux klan. The indictment of Corbishley is an attempt to whitewash the klaner.

The the indictments are based on the flimsiest evidence and would not stand up in a court that was not under the thumb of the coal operators, there is grave danger that the miners may be railroaded to prison and Frank Corbishley to the gallows unless a vigorous defense is conducted in their behalf.

Need Funds.

The Farrington machine has placed obstacles in the way of raising funds for the defense of those miners facing the local unions in Illinois. This makes it ever so much more necessary for the workers thruout the country to contribute generously to the defense of the Zeigler miners who are among the best union men in the United States.

A. C. W. OFFICER TRICKS MEMBERS BY ADJOURNMENT

Crude Autocracy Not to Last Forever

By BEN GORDON.

(Worker Correspondent)

The reactionary machine in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union is trying to employ all methods to suppress the question of who is responsible for the slugging of the members in recent meetings. They know the members are indignant at such methods to shut off free discussion on union problems.

Having no defense they are trying to shut off discussion on the question in the local membership meetings.

This was shown at the meeting of Local 269 held a few days ago. The members felt angry over the whole affair. They put the responsibility squarely upon the officials.

A "Ruling."

In the hall there were three members who were victims of the sluggers on Sunday a week ago, one with his head still bandaged. No sooner had the meeting opened than one of the brothers raised the question. The president immediately made a ruling that this question will be discussed after the nominations take place, because this meeting was both a regular and special meeting. The ruling was accepted.

Under discussion of the Joint Board report, the question of the $25 assessment came up. Those who spoke put it bro forth the manner in which this matter was handled at the general membership meeting, where no discussion was permitted and how those who were only suspected of wishing to discuss it were beaten up by none other than the officials and members of the union.

The president again objected and the officials had a hard time convincing the members that the assessment matter had already been passed by all other locals and it would be use-

(Continued on page 2)

SHACHTMAN TO WRITE NEWS OF ZEIGLER, ILL., FRAME-UP ON MINERS

The frame-up to railroad the militant miners of Zeigler, Ill., one of whom was murdered by a ku klux klansman at a local union meeting some time ago, will proceed with the case being called for trial at Zeigler next Monday.

The International Labor Defense is sending a special publicity representative, Max Schachtman, to covar the news of the trial. Readers of The DAILY WORKER are promised comprehensive reports of the case in daily dispatches from the court sent out by the I. L. D. Press Service.

DETROIT POLICE KILLED BREINER DURING RIOTING?

Patrolman Admits He Fired Two Shots

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Nov. 24. — During the course of the trial of Dr. Ossian H. Sweet and 10 co-defendants for the alleged murder of Leon E. Breiner, who was in a mob of white ruffians that stoned the home of the Negro doctor, Clarence Darrow, noted Chicago lawyer, brought out that Patrolman Frank Lee Gill had fired two shots at the Sweet residence on that night.

The patrolman was forced to admit on cross-examination that he had fired two shots at one of the Negro residents whom he saw on the upper rear porch. Dr. Sweet admitted that he had a number of pistols in the house and also a shotgun, in order to defend himself, if it were necessary, since he had been threatened by an organization of white landlords who threatened him with death if he did not sell his new home to them and leave the neighborhood, but that on the night that Breiner was slain that none of the occupants of the house had fired the shot.

The defense had a photographer come before the trial with a number of protographs to show that Breiner could not have been killed by a shot fired from the house but that the patrolman, who admits firing at the house, must have slain Breiner.

Police Shoot Breiner?

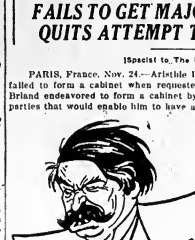
The photographer Stephen Tikey, introduced a number of pictures which shows the possibility that the patrolman may have slain Breiner during the rioting.

The police that were at the house at the time of the raid attempted to make it appear as tho there had been no trouble at the Sweet residence and that the Sweets had purposely shot Breiner. The state in its attempt to convict the 12 Negroes for the murder was given a setback when, under cross-examination, the police were forced to admit that they had considerable trouble in dispersing the mob.

EX-PREMIER BRIAND OF FRANCE FAILS TO GET MAJORITY SUPPORT; QUITS ATTEMPT TO FORM CABINET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Nov. 24.—Aristide Briand, eight times premier of France, failed to form a cabinet when requested to do so by President Doumergue. Briand endeavored to form a cabinet by securing promises from the various parties that would enable him to have a substantial majority.



"I am compelled to give up my attempt to form a cabinet," Briand said, as he went to the Elysee palace to give his final answer to the president. "I had hoped to form a cabinet of representatives of all parties, each party conserving its full responsibility, but the socialists' refusal to participate made this impossible."

Briand advised that Senator Paul Doumer be asked to undertake the task. The socialists, who were the mainstay of the Herriot cabinet, resent the attitude of Briand who tries to ignore them and create a bloc with the center and right elements predominating. Briand made an effort to obtain the support of these elements of the bloc nationale, the supporters of former Premier Poincare, but failed.

The socialists then refused to participate in the cabinet unless they had buff the portfolios and were permitted to dictate the financial and colonial policy.

Under Herriot the colonial policy of the socialists was brutal suppression of the natives of the colonies and mandated areas. It was while the radical socialist, Herriot, was premier that the butcher, General Sarrail, was dispatched to Syria.

Doumer May Succeed.

Acting on the suggestion of Briand, the president summoned Senator Paul Doumer and invited him to form a cabinet. Doumer asked for 24 hours to consider the matter. That means that within the next twenty-four hours Doumer will confer with the various leaders and try to reach an agreement whereby he can be assured a majority in the chamber of deputies.

Doumer announced that if he accepted he would act as finance minister and keep Briand as foreign minister.

Communists Active.

With no cabinet in existence and the economic life of France in a chaotic condition, with unemployment threatening for the first time since the war, the Communists are taking advantage of the upheavals and carrying on intense agitation in the proletarian centers.

The butchery in Damascus and the resultant war in Syria are utilized to rouse masses of workers, and expose the real character of the government as the enemy of the working class.

Prominent Communists fear the notion that any one of the bourgeois parties can create a stable cabinet in France and assert that elections must soon be held to break the deadlock that has been reached. They state that no matter what sort of artificial agreements may be made to prolong the present chamber, the existing antagonisms are bound to destroy it

REBELS HURL FORCE AGAINST FRENCH HORDES

Communists Plan Joint Action in Near East

BULLETIN.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Druse rebels have defeated the French garrison at Rushaya in a sharp battle and have burned the town, according to an exchange telegraph message from Beirut. The French shelled the invaders.

Two thousand French reinforcements are enroute to Rushaya.

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BEIRUT, Syria, Nov. 24. -Fighting is dying down in Syria and in Lebanon the Druse are slowly crushing the French forces. The French concentrated at Rushaya for a drive against the Druse and Syrians in revolt against foreign military despotism, but these preparations were anticipated by the rebels

Last night a fierce attack was made on the Rushaya garrison, sheltering the French forces and a fierce battle is raging with the invading forces of French mercenaries on the defensive.

Censorship Heavy.

With each defeat the French forces have increased the censorship and it is exceedingly difficult to get the true facts of the fighting until several days after the events. Meanwhile capitalist reporters are writing lurid stories from their own fertile imaginations in order to satisfy the demands of their newspapers for sensational stories, whether true or not.

Reports are current that Communists in Syria and Palestine have created a committee of action for the purpose of resisting combined French and British attacks which have been threatened, as British forces here are apprehensive lest the upheavals in Syria spread to the British mandated areas.

Communist Party in Czecho-Slovakia Gets the Biggest Vote

(Continued from page 1)

Slovakia. The same is also true of all the other parties with the exception of the Communist Party.

Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia.

The following number of votes were cast for the various parties in the first sector, Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia:

Agrarians, 686,000 gain +2,000, clericals, 651,000, gain 2nd,000. Communists, 627,000 gain +, social democrats, 552,000, lost 526,000, Bohemian socialists, 551,000 gain 40,000, German social-democrats, 406,000, lost 247,000; German agrarians, 387,000 German clericals, 328,000; Zivnostenska (party of small bosses), 275,000, gain 152,000, national democrats, 255,000, lost 142,000, German nationalists, 326,000, and the Strana Stransky (bosses' labor party), 84,000

Bubnik Defeated Badly.

In this sector the followers of Bubnik put up a ticket and were very badly defeated. All of the Bohemian papers attempted to make it appear that the Bubnik party would poll a larger vote than the Communist Party. All attempts were made by opposition parties to get Communist sympathizers to vote with the Bubnik followers. In spite of all these expenditures of money, the Bubnikites polled less than 5,000 votes as they are not mentioned in the official election returns.

Other minority parties that put up tickets were badly hit in this election. Many received but several thousand votes.

Vote in Slovakia.

In the second sector Slovakia, the returns were as follows:

Rev. Hlinka's party, 472,000, gain 238,000; agrarians, 250,000; Communists 198,000 votes; German agrarians 106,000; Magyar clericals 100,000, social-democrats 60,000, lost 449,000.

Vote in Podkapataska Russ.

In the third sector, Podkopataska Russ, the Communist Party polled the largest vote, which was 75,000. The other parties polled such small votes that even the official Czecho-Slovakian press bureau has kept silent about the number they polled.

In these parliamentary elections, which are the first the Communist Party engaged in, the party gained 930,000 votes, according to the official incomplete reports. The social-democrats in this election lost 1,253,000 votes.

Organized on Shop Basis.

The Czecho-Slovak Communist Party which was able to make this showing in the recent parliamentary elections was reorganized on the shop nucleus basis prior to this election and due to its activity in the new form of organization was able to gain the support of great masses of workers in Czecho-Slovakia. Tho the party at present polled more votes numerically than any of the other parties, it is not the majority party in the national assembly.

NOTE: A pre-election forecast of the elections will be found on page six in which the author analyses the line-up of the various groups.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

Chicago Bankers' Sheet Startled at Communist Criticism of Coolidge

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the Chicago Daily News considers it of sufficient importance to have the viewpoint of the Russian Communist daily, Pravda, on Coolidge's recent speech, rushed by radio from Moscow to Chicago. In fact, the big Chicago daily newspaper, that its late owner, Victor F. Lawson, turned over to La Salle street bankers, is quite startled that the Pravda should give four columns on its first page to a summary and editorial opinion of what "Curious Cal" had to say to the money men of New York City.

To be sure, what the Daily News publishes is just a peep in ten lines, to the effect that the headline in the Pravda declared, "America is Saving Europe from Revolution," with this short quotation:

"Coolidge sings a hymn to the dollar. America is the bulwark of the world counter-revolution."

* * *

WHEN the Pravda puts quotation marks around "saving," it ridicules the idea that American dollars can save capitalism in western Europe from the wrath of its oppressed workers and farmers. All that Coolidge can do is to take the credit for the American dollar, claiming it has so far staved off the inevitable.

* * *

IT is interesting to note that the Chicago capitalist daily had to go to a Communist publication to find any disagreement with an attack on Coolidge's utterances. There is no disagreement in the ranks of the profit pross. The applause of the harlot duties differs only in degree.

Thus the Chicago Journal, which is democratic in politics, declares that what Coolidge said in his address had been uttered better and more frequently by Woodrow Wilson even before he became president. The Journal confesses that the best thing Coolidge said at New York was the following:

"While it is true that the government ought not to be and is not committed to certain methods of production which, while partaking of the nature of unfair practices, try to masquerade under the guise of business, the government is and ought to be honorably committed to every endeavor of production and distribution which is entitled to be designated as true business."

THE Journal, however, declares that the best that Coolidge did in his New York speech was cheap humbug when compared with the word artifices coined by the president who "kept us out of war," and then fooled Europe with his "14 points." It, therefore, cites the "crystallized English" of Wilson, as follows:

"Big business is necessary and natural. The development of business upon a great scale is inevitable and desirable. But that is a different matter from the development of trusts, because trusts have not grown. They have been manufactured, not by natural processes, but by the deliberate planning will of man more powerful than their neighbors in the business world. I deny, as they claim, that the trusts are inevitable."

* * *

IT is difficult to find the parallel that the Journal editor claims exists between these two utterances. Wilson was still living in the era when the government kept up a sham battle against the trusts. His was the day of the Industrial Relations Commission, that sought to expose the iniquities of "big business." It was Wilson's commission that "investigated" the food trust.

But that is now past. Coolidge's administration has put the U. S. on mergers among these same great packing interests. It has refused to investigate the bread monopoly. It is uprising the consolidation of the nation's railroad system. The White House recognizes all "big business" as "true business," especially when it maintains "open shop" conditions and crushes every attempt of the workers to organize and fight against the sipping out of all living standards. Even LaFollette before he died, had to admit that "trusts are inevitable." No doubt, Wilson also changed his mind in fact, if not on paper. But they all adhered to the social system that kept these trusts in private hands for private profits

* * *

HAVING thus established the worship of the dollar at home, and shielding it with prison sentences for protesting workers, the war is cleared as effectively as possible for the spread of this dollar worship to other lands.

But the Chicago Daily News, in common with other capitalist dailies, is worried about what Moscow thinks of this dollar worship. And well it may worry. The same fight against dollar worship that the Russian workers and peasants won in 1917, will be crowned with victory in every land, even in the United States.

Conference on Women in Industry to Meet Under Govt. Auspices

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—Problems of women in industry will be discussed at a conference in Washington, Jan. 18 to 21 next, under the auspices of the women's bureau of the department of labor. Representatives of all national organizations interested in this field will be invited by Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the bureau.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Official Tricks the Members

(Continued from page 1)

lees to reject it. After long discussion it was passed.

No More Autocracy.

But one point was made clear. In the future all assessments must be submitted to a referendum vote. A motion to that effect was passed instructing the Joint Board delegates to bring this recommendation up to the board. The Joint Board report was accepted and nominations followed, both for the local and the Joint Board.

The next order of business was the question of who was responsible for the shootings. But no sooner did this local finish nominations than the president declared the meeting adjourned.

Can't Stop Their Mouths Forever.

There is no doubt that if the officials had permitted discussion, they would have had a busy hour explaining the fascist tactics and defending the sluggers who beat up the brothers and sisters of the local. As it is many are waiting for the captain chance that the time will come when they will speak and be heard.

Egyptians Defy the Mercenaries of Great Britain

(Continued from page 1)

were thrown around the government of buildings and the important streets. In spite of this terror the parliament met at a hotel in defiance of the authorities and passed a vote repudiating the government and electing a new premier.

On Monday the British controlled government that exists only by power of bayonets and has no legal existence ordered local hotel managers against permitting political meetings within their buildings.

Defy British Tools.

In spite of this order many hotel managers have volunteered to house the parliament and the members of the opposition who are fighting for complete liberation of Egypt from the yoks of Britain have defied the authorities and announced that they will hold the next session of parliament whenever they deem it necessary to do so.

The working masses are rallying behind the nationalist movement against Britain and violent outbreaks will certainly follow any attempt on the part of the invaders to arrest the members of parliament who are trying to drive British forces out of the country.

LEWIS AND CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE CONFER SECRETLY; BOSSES MEET

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24 —If John L. Lewis is going to carry on a war against the mine operators, he is choosing a peculiar way to battle. At least the fact that he was closeted for several hours in secret consultation with J. Elvin Markle, chairman of the joint committee of anthracite operators and of the miners, does no more than add to the impression that his suggestion that he may call a strike of bituminous miners is only a bluff.

The two met and conferred at the Union League Club, and neither would reveal what had been discussed. It was learned, however, that the policy committee of the operators had met during the day and, also in secret, had discussed the strike. The two conferences are seen to have a connection.

Three Oil Workers Blown to Pieces in Ark. Refinery Blast

ARKANSAS CITY, Kans., Nov. 24 —Three men were killed and damage estimated at more than $100,000 was done when the Arkansas City Refinery company, operated under a lease by the Bell Oil Co., exploded here early today.

Greece Sends Bill to Bulgaria for Border Violation and Battle

ATHENS, Nov. 24— The Greek government today dispatched a note to Sofia asking $700,000 for damages caused by the Bulgarian violation of her frontier.

COOLIDGE TO REFUSE LEWIS' PLEA, REPORT

Confers with Green Over His Message

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24— President Coolidge has intimated that he will pay no more attention to John L. Lewis's second bid of a strike in the bituminous mines than he did the first hint given more than two months ago.

Lewis' letter, asking if the miners were not justified in choosing their own measures to enforce the Jacksonville agreement if the government did not intervene to compel the operators to abide by the contract, was placed on Cuis's desk. He conferred with Hoover Attorney General Sargent and even with William Green, head of the A. F. of L. it is understood.

Will Get Refusal.

Evidently, to Cuiidge does not view Lewis' assertions and threats as of any importance, since Lewis makes no move to call a general strike. His answer has not yet been composed, but it is foretold that Lewis will get a refusal to intervene.

This does not mean that Coolidge is opposed on principle to government intervention in strikes. On the contrary he is going to ask congress in his coming annual message for specific authority to break strikes by government intervention.

Let the Operators Do It.

In this case, tho, it feels that the operators can break the union without his assistance. The only possible danger to his program is the demands of the progressive miners to call out the maintenance men and let the mines be flooded, or, to extend the strike to the soft coal fields.

Coolidge does not think Lewis really wants to make a 100 per cent strike in the anthracite by withdrawing the maintenance men, and more it is he thinks Lewis was sore bought intending to call out the bituminous miners to enforce the Jacksonville agreement.

Nothing was reported by Coolidge or Wolf as to what Green's position was in the matter of Coolidge asking authority from congress to intervene in all strikes he feels like.

Blows for Fascism Come from Austria and Jugo-Slavia

(Continued from page 1)

suchdoness of the class he serves. Radich hit upon one problem in connection with the fascist menace that aroused the audience to a storm of approval. He said that in addition to these national forces opposed to fascism, there is another whom I will not name who will overthrow not only Austrian, Hungarian, Prussian and Russian militarism were overthrown. Radich referred to the social revolution, but he hesitated to mention the workers' rule — by name as the one force capable of crushing the ambitions and whole dream of the man Mussolini.

Italian Conspirators Furious

ROME, Italy, Nov. 24 In spite of the heavy censorship that has prevailed since the fake attempt at assassination of the fascist brigand Mussolini was staged in order to detract attention from the government's acquittal of the murderer of Matteotti, news of the preparation of fascists to attack other countries has infiltrated thru the ranks of the workers class and on every side the hope is voiced that the tyrant will provoke a war to drive the working class at home a chance to stab him in the back. It is certain that the workers of Italy will not follow the fascist into wars of foreign conquest to assuage his "honor" because people in other proletarian bodies speak the truth about him.

Anthracite Victory Depends on Spread of the Coal Strike

(Continued from page 1)

1900. The time of the coal barons is fairly close. It is to prevent the calling out of the maintenance men and the bituminous miners at all costs while working overtime to disrupt the strike, discourage the miners and secure an acceptance of terms which will take out of the union a most efficient agency for the bosses.

The left wing must make every effort to widen the gulf. Relentless opposition to the betrayers with the danger and organize the rank and file for the most stubborn kind of resistance. A defeat for the policies the miners is a defeat for the whole labor movement and more disastrous than all the other results will be the fact that such a defeat will be administered in the name of a victory for the gospel of the "community of interest" between the operators, business men and miners. The incident of the "community chest" already cited is only one sample of the manner in which this propaganda is carried on.

The Hungarian Blood-Hound Has a Friendly Visitor



RUSS CHEMICAL TRUST WILL BUY DRUG MACHINERY

'Chemugol' Will Spend $1,700,000 in America

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Orders for factory equipment amounting to over $1,700,000 will be placed in this country by the president of the First Soviet Combination of Chemical, Glass and Allied Industries "Chemugol" Gourvitch who arrived here last week and took up headquarters in the offices of the Amtorg Trading corporation which is acting as agent in affecting and carrying out the orders.

Part of the orders will be for equipment for large glass works which the trust "Chemugol" has under construction in the region of the Donetz basin, and the negotiations for these purchases will be carried on by Mr. Gourvitch in association with Paul Kivkillo, vice-president of the Syndicate of the Silicate Industries "Prodsilikate," who is at present in this country. Gourvitch is accompanied by a staff of five engineers and technical experts.

Places Orders in Europe.

Prior to his arrival in this country Gourvitch spent some time in Europe where he placed orders for the sum of about $2,000,000, mostly in Germany and Belgium. Here, as in Europe, the trust "Chemugol" intends to purchase machines of the latest patents which have become an urgent necessity in building up the expanding chemical and glass industries in the Soviet Union. According to Gourvitch, the increasing internal demand puts before the "Chemugol," which is responsible for 50 per cent of the output of chemical products in Soviet Russia, the task of doubling its production within the next year.

The "Chemugol" controls the chemical, glass, and allied industries in the Ukraine and Southern Russia. The gross annual output of its factories amounts to $37,500,000. The value of the products placed by the "Chemugol" on the market is about $25,000,000. The program of production for the fiscal year 1925-1926 exceeds materially the pre-war output. This program provides for an output under technical conditions as they are at present. The "Chemugol" is taking immediate steps to increase its production by re-equipping along modern lines some of the existing factories and the building of a number of new works. It is in connection with this task that Gourvitch is now in this country.

To Study American Industry.

Beside making purchases for the immediate technical needs of the "Chemugol" Gourvitch will make a study of the organization and latest achievements of the chemical industry in the United States, as well as of the possibilities of the participation of American capital in the rebuilding of the chemical industries in the Soviet Union.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Read—Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

CITY COLLEGE OF N. Y. STUDENTS VOTE AGAINST MILITARY TRAINING

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK,
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 24.—By an overwhelming vote of 2,092 to 345 the students of the College of the City of New York voted against the continuance of military training at the college, ending a three-day referendum that had stirred the institution from cellar to roof.

According to Sidney E. Mezes, president of the college, approximately 75 per cent of the students' body had options if the rest of them had voted the majority against the continuance of military training would have been much bigger, in spite of the fact that as it now stands, the vote is decisive.

The agitation against the military training was started by an article in the armistice day issue of The Campus, the undergraduate publication, which was followed by a mass meeting in the main college building under the auspices of the Social Problems Club. At the meeting a committee was appointed to present a demand to the student council for a referendum on the question of continuing the compulsory courses in military training.

Text Book Exposed.

More of the amazing instructions in the text book used in the military science course at the college have been bred to light. The book is the 1923 edition of the Manual of Military Training, written by Col. James A. Moss and Major John W. Lang.

"Bayonet fighting is possible only because of red-blooded men naturally possess the fighting instinct. This inherent desire to fight and kill must be carefully watched for and encouraged by the instructor." These instructions are given on page 1, Chapter XXVII, of the manual.

"Break his Neck."

On page 24, Apendix I, the manual gives instructions in killing, holding and kicks. It reads: "Force him (your opponent) to the ground and break his neck by suddenly throwing the feet well to the rear and falling forward, tightening the arms and pressing the shoulder tightly against the back of his head. This hold, when properly executed, will break the opponents neck, or, failing, is still effective as a strangle hold.

"Raise the right knee until the thigh is horizontal, and at the same time slightly bend the left knee. Kick out violently, then bring the foot back to the original position in order to avoid its being caught in a leg or toe hold. If the opponent is down, attack with the usual type of kick to his vulnerable parts."

Instructions in hand to hand fighting on page 23, appendix I, read: "The principles of sportsmanship and consideration for your opponent have no place in the practical application of this work. In a fight with a bigger and stronger man, avoid aimless struggle and work deliberately to disconcert him by battling with the head, kicking his shins, grabbing his gas mask, etc., so as to make an opening for a disabling hold or blow."

On the first page of the book it is stated "Everything that you do in military training is done with some immediate object in view, which, in turn has in view the final object of winning battles. The object of all military training is to win battles."

The pacifist character of this exercise must be turned into correct channels thru the unity of the students, young workers, soldiers and sailors in a real struggle against capitalist militarism by fighting for concrete demands.

Coal Miner Sends in Appreciation of Daily Worker

Dear comrades: I take the pleasure to kindly inform you that I received bundle order of The DAILY WORKER, containing splendid declaration on behalf of the eighth anniversary of the workers' and peasants' rule in Russia under the leadership of the Communist International.

I am sure that this splendid contribution should go a long way in stimulating sentiment on our behalf as Communists as in favor of world trade union unity under the Red International of Labor Unions, which meets well the hobanhhing of Billy Green and all of the other big fat boys of the American Federation of Labor convention with the exception of a few left wingers.

Long live The DAILY WORKER and am very sorry that I find myself unable to help in the present financial crisis of the most valuable paper, The DAILY WORKER.

Thanking you all on behalf of this good work and with best wishes, I remain, Fraternally yours,

TOM RAY, McDonald, Pa.

ITALIAN SENATE RATIFIES SOVIET COMMERCE PACT

Manufacturers Eager for Russian Trade

ROME, Nov. 24—By a vote of 158 to 15 the Italian senate approved the commercial treaty between the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the Italian government.

Heads of various manufacturing combines have been visiting the Soviet legation's headquarters here in an attempt to get certain Soviet Russia's trade. Lumberm credits have been offered by a number of these combines.

Russian Colonel in Czarist Army Now Guards Gould Estate

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Alexander Martynoff, who was a colonel in the Russian czar's imperial army and for five years before the Russian Revolution, chief of police in Moscow, is now wearing the uniform of a Holmes patrolman and is guarding the home of Mrs. Finley J. Sheppard, formerly Helen Gould, at 57th street and Fifth avenue here.

Martynoff was noted for his brutality in Moscow during his term as chief of police and at the outbreak of the Russian revolution fearing that the Russian workers and peasants would remember the inhuman tortures which he subjected them to, would cause his arrest and imprisonment, he fled to Crimea.

Aids Denikin.

In Crimea he joined the forces of Denikin and was made the chief of police in Kiev, in Kiev, he did all that he possibly could to suppress any attempt on the part of the workers or peasants to join hands with their comrades that were fighting the Denikin forces.

When Denekin was defeated, he fled to Constantinople, where he organized a detective bureau and aided the reactionary Turkish government to weed out the revolutionary young Turks, who wanted to abolish the sultan and change the form of goverment. But he did not serve his masters long in Constantinople as the young Turks overthrew the soltan and declared a republic.

In White Guard Havan.

He then fled to the haven of all white guardists, America, where members of the working class are barred from holding opinions contrary to those running Wall Street's branch office, the White House, and heartily embrace the oppressors of workers in other lands. He arrived here in New York and ever since has been working guardian the properties of rich parasites that live off the labor of American workers.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dantal work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE OPERATORS TIE UP TRAFFIC

Telegraphers Strike for Higher Wages

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 24—The strike of the telegraphers on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad has tied up the movement of freight to such an exeint that nearly all the road's spurs near here are cluttered with freight cars. Over 7,000 freight cars are on trucks and spurs of the road without any waybills and the destination of these freight cars unknown.

Tie Up All Traffic.

The telegraphers have been on strike but a short time but they have been able to hopelessly tie up the traffic on the road. The company officials are beginning to make overtures to the men to come back to work. The men refuse to accept any compromise agreements, but demand that the company accede to their demands of an increase of 7 cents per hour and two weeks' vacation at full pay.

The tieup of the roads not only affects the road in North Carolina, but the same is true in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Company Hires Scabs.

The company in order to break the strike hired many supplied "operators" that had graduated from telegraph "colleges" to do the scabbing. The scabs are unable to do the work and as a result trains are running behind schedules and freight is congested.

Trains are ordered to leave their terminals, they stand on the track for a number of hours, then the orders are to proceed, but no sooner have the trains started along their way, than they are ordered to stop and wait further instructions. This has caused trains to run anywhere from four to ten hours late.

The other railroad unions are aiding the telegraphers and they say to the train service laws are strictly enforced, which provide that train crews and trains can only work a certain maximum number of hours.

Train Hits Bus.

The congestion of the freight has caused many accidents. Recently a bus with about 30 children was hit by a Coast Line train, killing a number and injuring the survivors. The crossing at that point, where the accident occurred, was loaded to capacity with freight cars which have been standing there since the strike. The freight train had been "cut" to let traffic pass the crossing. The bus driver was crossing this point and unable to see what was going one behind the freight cars, was struck by a train.

Unemployment in Great Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 24—The unemployment situation continues to grow worse as may be seen from the following quarterly figures of unemployment. (These figures are the averages of the monthly figures published in the Labor Gazette): 1924: January-March, 10.8 per cent; April-June, 9.5 per cent; July-September, 10.4 per cent; October-December, 11 per cent; 1925: January-March 11.5 per cent; April-June, 11.5 per cent; July-September 12.1 per cent.

During July, August and September unemployment has been increasing in a number of the important industries: shipbuilding; the boot and shoe trade; steel melting; pig iron manufacture; pottery; iron ore mining; marine engineering.

HAGUE COURT PASSES BUCK TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS ON MOSUL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

THE HAGUE, Nov. 24.—The permanent court for international justice decided after hearing the report of a commission that had been appointed to investigate the dispute between England and Turkey over Mosul oil fields, that the decision of the league of nations council is to be made on the question of Mosul shall be final and binding. It also decided that the decision must gain a unanimous vote in the league council and that the votes of Turkey or England will not be considered in determining unanimity.

Turks Defy Court.

When the court was first instructed to discuss the issue, the Turks in an emphatic manner showed that they would not abide by the decision of the league of nations, which they claim is British-controlled, or the Hague court, if the decision was detrimental to the Angora government and in favor of the British government.

England is insistent that Turkey relinquish her claims to Mosul, which she gained in the league of nations mandate for Irak, and thus allow her to exploit the oil fields over which the two powers are now fighting.

Passing the Buck.

The decision of the permanent court for international justice is a mara passing of the buck to the league of nations as it realizes that its decisions cannot be put into operation, due to Turkey's refusal to submit to any decision, and is an attempt to hide its weakness.

Russian Sea Captain Discovers Ancient City Beneath Caspian Sea

MOSCOW, Nov. 24—An oriental city which flourished thousands of years ago, but was lost to history, has been discovered beneath the waters of the Caspian Sea by Captain Alayev, head of the Soviet Caspian marchant marine, and has been confirmed by a group of Russian scientists.

The captain had his attention called to the submarine city when, having deviated from his usual course, on a voyage from Petsia to Baku, his leadsman found that the depth changed rapidly, alternating at irregular intervals as tho there were holes in the bottom of the sea. Returning over the same route on a calm sunny day, the captain was able to see on the bottom of the sea the clear outline of streets and houses, stretching for miles along the coast, near Cape Shikbova.

FEDERAL TRADE BOARD 'PROBES' ELECTRIC TRUST

Commission on Another Whitewash Expedition

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The federal trade commission has now declared an "investigation" of the General Electric company and its holdings. The investigation is being carried out much against the will of the administration and will undoubtedly result in no action being taken against the public utilities trust which has been formed in this country.

Morgan Controlled.

The General Electric company is controlled by J. P. Morgan and controls 145 power companies in the United States, Canada and Latin America.

This company owns large water power rights in all parts of the United States and has at the present time over fifty applications for power sites filed by its subsidiaries before the federal power commission in its attempt to gain the addition of 4,000,000 horse power of electricity from water sites now owned by the government and not as yet under private exploitation.

Tried to Grab Muscle Shoals.

This company which has gained control of the formerly British-owned Alabama Power company also had attempted to gain control of the Muscle Shoals project, which could be developed so that it would supply sufficient power for a large section of the southern states.

The Underwood bill which the power trust attempted to jam thru would have turned the Muscle Shoal project over the Alabama Power and thus into the hands of the Morgan interests.

Strangle Industrial Combines.

The group that has forced the present "investigation" of the electric power trust claims that the commission if allowed to develop will strangle the industrial corporations of the country thru its control of electric power and charge that the trust already has control of the lighting of homes, stores, factories, etc.

Austrian Archduke Prepares for Fascist "Revolt" in Hungary

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Nov. 24—Archduke Albrecht of Austria is continuing his organization of fascists in Hungary, with the intention of becoming the Mussolini of Hungary. The Budapest press points out that when the Italian fascist head, Benito Mussolini, spoke of other countries turning to fascism that he had in mind Hungary.

Archduke Albrecht has been in the good graces of the Italian fascist and is engaged to be married to the youngest daughter of the Italian king, Victor Emmanuel, if he succeeds in becoming the dictator of Hungary.

The supporters of "King" Otto, the son of Empress Zita—and a Hapsburg, are rewarded as this plan of the archduke may interfere with their plans of putting their "king" back on the throne.

Archduke Albrecht held a conference recently at Monzsee in Tyrol with a number of the heads of former kingdoms to discuss a fascist coup in central Europe.

Bourgeois Opposition Press Killed in Italy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Italy, Nov. 24—Mussolini has suppressed the independent organ The Corriera Della Sera of Milan. Farinacci, secretary of the fascist party, demanded that Creapi brothers (industrialists) "must choose between pro-fascist or anti-fascist."

Under the fascist regime Mussolini has a right to suppress and confiscate the property of anti-fascist publications. The Creapi brothers yielded and Senator Alberini, the present director resigned as he opposed the fascisti. The new manager will be a fascist. Thus the last vestige of freedom of press is eliminated. The Communist underground press is the only press left in Italy to expose the terrorism and rottenness of the fascisti.

BRAZIL BOSSES IMPORT CHEAP JAP LABORERS

Japanese Government Supplies Brazil Scabs

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Nov. 24—Until recently Brazil has been able to get all the immigrants she wanted from foreign countries especially European by the old methods of false representation, lies and deception. As nowadays much more publicity is given to the actual state of affairs in Brazil, it is no longer so easy to get immigrants in this way. Forced on by the employers, the Brazilian government is now trying new means to draw foreign workers into the country. The authorities of Sao Paulo particularly are doing all they can to promote state subsidized immigration. They have for instance concluded an agreement with the Japanese government for the supply of a certain number of workers per year. The first of these contingents, destined for the coffee plantations, arrived at the end of September. The Japanese government officer in charge stated that "the men have been carefully selected, and are free from all taint of socialism." Ten more contingents are expected during the remaining months of 1925, but before very long an experience has shown the inhuman working conditions on the plantations will unclared an "investigation" of the General Electric company and its holdings. The investigation is being carried out much against the will of the administration and will undoubtedly result in no action being taken against the public utilities trust which has been formed in this country.

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Japanese Finance Mission Fails to Get English Loan

LONDON, Nov. 24—The Japanese delegation which was sent here by the Nippon government to negotiate a loan for the finance department, was unable to get a loan here except at rates of interest and at such terms that the delegation could not accept them without raising a great protest in Japan.

The finance department has recently made large appropriations for naval construction purposes and for military use against the opposition of the agrarian bloc which demanded money for rice growing, that it feels that a loan at a high rate of interest will seriously embarrass it in Japan if it attempts to float such in England.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

Speech of Shapurji Saklatvala
In the House of Commons.

A bitter indictment of British imperialist domination, given by Secretary Kellogg as a reason for barring the author from the United States.

Add this splendid pamphlet to your library or give it to your fellow worker in the shop and trade union.

10 Cents
In lots of 100 or more—5 Cents.

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. WASHINGTON BLOV.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1925

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Bleckemiths' District Council, 118 S. Throop St.
1	Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine,
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 8443 S. Ashland Ave.
1493	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2507	Carpenters, 1561 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
181	Coopers, 4901 Escanaba Ave.
3	Hod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St.
562	Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.
4	Jewelry Workers, 18 W. Adams St.
104	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren Street, Marine Cooke, 357 N. Clark St.
126	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
324	Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.
375	Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63rd St.
84	Painters, Sherman & Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
8	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
	Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5448 S. Ashland Ave.
697	Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth
1340	Railway Carmen, 8445 Ashland Ave.
218	Railway Trainmen, 828 W. 63rd St., 7:30 p. m.
11	Roofers, 70 W. Adams St.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
497	Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St. 7:30 p. m.
753	Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
759	Teamsters (Meet), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
768	Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted Street.
13048	Tuckpointers, 810 W. Harrison St.
828	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 810 W. Harrison St.

Note—Unless otherwise stated all

Russian Transplants Bone from Dead Body to Woman Successfully

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R. Nov. 24.—Prof. Opell of Leningrad, announced before a conference of physicians and surgeons assembled here that he had successfully transplanted a bone from a dead body to a woman suffering from tuberculosis of the knee joint, which prevented her from walking. After the operation the woman was able to walk.

Maybe Coolidge Was Right?

The country might be in the midst of prosperity. (Read his speech—if you can.) Thanks for all this—not for his speech—will be given on Thanksgiving Night—Tomorrow Night—at

HARD TIMES PARTY

Put on your best clothes as prizes will be given to the most poverty stricken individuals. You might win. Or come as a school boy or school girl—there'll be prizes for the costumes always. Come with or without —but come with clothes on!

There'll be loads of good fun—good music—good food—all for a good purpose—for the

Chicago Workers' School
Thursday, Nov. 26
Imperial Hall,
2409 N. Halsted Street.

Admission 50 Cents.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
HELP BUILD THE WORKERS PARTY!
BAZAAR AND DANCE
Miller's Hall, 802 State Street (3rd floor)
SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28, 7 P. M.
SUNDAY, NOV 29, Afternoon 2 P. M. and Evening
SINGING, PLAYLETTE & GAMES—LOTS OF FUN FOR EVERYBODY
Admission 10 Cents.
Auspices, Workers Party and Young Workers League.

DO US A FAVOR?

We're simply swamped! Many little jobs in the office are waiting to be done and we haven't a big enough office force to do them. Perhaps you want to help The DAILY WORKER and can spare a day—or a few hours or maybe only an hour? If you can—come over. You'll be as welcome as a long lost friend.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!
CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY
Meat Market Restaurant
IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your home.
FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
(Workers organized as consumers)
4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

SPECIAL! *To Daily Worker Readers* SPECIAL!

3	Plain 48-inch Long No. Seal Coats at	$ 75.00
3	Squirrel Trim. 48-inch Long No. Seal Coats at	125.00
1	Brown Caracul Jacquette, Red Fox Trim.	87.50
1	White Cony Jacquette	35.00
1	White Cony Jacquette, Trim.	55.00
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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL } Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

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Hail Czech and Greek Victories

Communists of the whole world have every reason for rejoicing in the magnificent showing recently made in the elections in Greece and Czecho-Slovakia. Against the incredible savagery of the governments of these two countries and in spite of the fact that Communist leaders are being persecuted wholesale, the gains have astonished the ruling class of Europe.

In Czecho-Slovakia the Communists have increased their number in the national assembly from 27 to 42, a salutary victory in face of the vicious opposition. In Greece in the recent municipal elections Communists carried every municipality in Thrace, Macedonia and Thessaly. This in spite of imprisonment and exile of most of the known Communist leaders.

Premier Pangalos, of Greece, backed by British imperialism, is urging desperate measures to prevent the Communists taking the places to which they have been duly elected. Since he failed, thru terrorizing Communist voters and driving them away from the polls, to prevent a landslide against his minions running for office, he has now decided to call a conference to try to devise means of forcibly crushing the Communists. The professing to uphold the republic he visualizes himself riding, after the fashion of the braggart fascist of Italy, over the prostrate working class, flaunting his contempt for the democracy he is supposed to uphold.

As Communists we expect this. It vindicates our charges that capitalist democracy is a delusion; that it is only maintained by the capitalist class so long as it can be used against the working class. As that grizzled old warrior in the class struggle, Frederick Engels, said, democracy is merely the barometer that registers the development of the class struggle and nothing more. He added that when it reached boiling point, we as well as the ruling class would know what to do. And the Greek and Czech workers will know what they must do.

Let the fascist governments declare the elections void. The victory that is taken from the Communists on the electoral field will be achieved by the lightning strokes of the infuriated proletariat as they meet force with force in the streets.

THE DAILY WORKER hails the victories of the Communists in these two countries. The increase in the vote against all odds proves that the time is here, or at least not far distant, when the majority of the working class will rally to the standard of the revolution.

United States Patriotic Society

Under the banal title "United States Patriotic Society," a creature bearing the scandalized name of Mr. Jacob Cash, is hurling stupid inanities at the heads of the Bolsheviks. Leon Trotsky's preface to his masterful book, *Whither England?*, has provoked this society, of which Mr. Cash is the founder, to publish a nice little red, white and blue pamphlet, bearing the title, *Whither America?*

This *Cash* person, whom no Bolshevik ever heard of, displays a most grotesque faith in his ability to solve the weightiest problems of the capitalist class within the confines of one gaudy pamphlet. He assures them he has discovered the cause of Bolshevism. The argument is original. No one ever thought of it before. Here it is: Our inhabitants are drawn from all corners of the earth, do not speak the same language and do not readily comprehend the blessings bestowed upon them by our sublime system. The *remedy* is to combat Communistic teachings by exposing the source from which they originate.

Methods of combatting Communism are also unique. They propose hiring speakers to combat those who revile our glorious republic. Who ever before thought of speakers for this purpose? Numerous other proposals that might have been innovations before the invention of the phonetic alphabet are recommended.

We always enjoy seeing these freak outfits spring up. It confirms our conviction that the capitalist masters of the nation are of an exceedingly low type in the scale of mental development otherwise such people as the founder of the new patriotic order would have to work for his *cash* instead of searing it out of the timid bankers and industrial magnates of the country.

The booklet is not objectionable to us for the reason that the introduction to Trotsky's book is reproduced. Workers who obtain it will be impressed with the excerpt from the book and refrain from reading the other part from sheer ennui because of its dullness. If Mr. Cash can get the capitalists to back him while he circulates our propaganda we cannot strongly object to the inrorporation of his own twaddle in a futile effort to offset it.

As far as his speakers, whom he threatens to send out against us are concerned, when they come in this direction we will select members of the junior group of the Young Workers League to dispose of them in public debate. It will be fair practice for the youngsters.

The Advance of Russia

Statistics for the past year regarding the increased productivity of Russia are unusually interesting. They show that in spite of the civil war, the blockade, the famine and the sabotage that the Soviet Union has been forced to overcome, the production of fuel and power has actually exceeded the best years in the history of the old regime. The present years never realized the level of production now enjoyed by the Soviet government.

What particularly interests students of economics is that the increase is to be noted in the heavy industries, which means that the industrialization of Russia is rapidly proceeding.

In other branches of industry—light industry—production is somewhat lower than pre-war days.

But within two more years—the tenth year of the dictatorship—it is certain the wounds of the war and revolution will be completely healed and productivity will far exceed anything ever dreamed of under the old regime.

The economic facts of this development are being prepared for the magazine section of Saturday's DAILY WORKER. Every reader should keep this magazine section for reference on the question of the economic revival of the Soviet Union.

Order a special bundle of Saturday's issue. It will contain an excellent article on the economic recovery of Soviet Russia.

The Elections in Czecho-Slovakia

The following article was written prior to the election in Czecho-Slovakia in which the Communists were able to poll, according to a partial count, approximately a million votes. The Communist delegation in parliament has been increased from 27 to 42, according to latest official advices. News story on Czecho-Slovakian elections on first page.

By A. NEURATH (Prague).

THE coalition government is bankrupt; it has decided upon fresh elections to the national assembly and the senate, which are to take place on the 15th of November. The new election of these two representative bodies is taking place in the expiration of the legal term. The coalition parties are simply unable to carry on any longer. Since the last parliamentary election they have accomplished a great deal—against the interests of all sections of workers in Czecho-Slovakia. The so-called social achievements of the revolutionary period have all been abolished by the coalition government, with the exception of the eight-hour day, which in the most important branches of industry only remains on paper. The social-democrats have been the foremost in this work of abolition.

Following the notorious example of the German social patriots, the workers' councils, for example, were "emasculated" in the legislation, that is to say, they were completely deprived of their political character. With the help of the "elastic" tactics of the reformist trade union leaders and of those social-democrats who belong to the coalition government, the Czecho-Slovakian capitalists were able greatly to reduce wages in all branches of industry and to worsen working conditions. For a considerable time the prices of all food stuffs and articles of mass consumption have been increasing.

The coalition government has flung thousands of civil servants on the street, and as the bourgeoisie was able to worsen the working conditions of all categories of wage workers, it was also possible to carry out enormous reductions of the staffs of private capitalistic undertakings. No wonder therefore that a great portion of the petty bourgeoisie has lost all confidence in the coalition government.

Test of French Imperialism.

Czecho-Slovakian foreign policy has been carried on entirely in the interests of French imperialism, that is against the economic interests of the entire population of Czecho-Slovakia. In the judging and handling of national problems the incompetence of the coalition government has been revealed, so to speak, in its totality. Under such circumstances, it would appear to have been best for the coalition parties to postpone the elections as long as possible. But as a matter of fact the present situation, altho it cannot be regarded as very optimistic from the standpoint of all the coalition parties, is still relatively the most favorable for the following reasons: the coalition parties, and in the first place the social-democratic leaders, anticipate that during the next few months still greater burdens will be placed upon the Czecho-Slovakian proletariat and the petty bourgeoisie and peasantry than has been the case hitherto.

To Worsen Condition.

At the Marseilles congress of the Second International the Czech social-democrat, Habrman, who occupied the position of minister for education and minister for labor in the coalition government openly pointed out that the eight hour day could not be retained in Czecho-Slovakia unless it were abolished in Germany. That means, the Czech national socialists, as well as the two sections of the Second International in Czecho-Slovakia, consider that the Czecho-Slovakian bourgeoisie, in view of the present European situation, is about to deliver fresh economic blows against the whole working population of Czecho-Slovakia.

The bourgeoisie argues that if Czecho-Slovakian industry is not to be driven from the field by German industry, then the conditions of work and wages of the Czecho-Slovakian working class must be still further worsened. Things are developing in this direction as a result of the stupid foreign policy of Czecho-Slovakia which, in the interests of French policy, renders impossible any serious and comprehensive economic connection with Soviet Russia.

In addition to the reactionary tariff policy adopted by the old parliament, the Czecho-Slovakian bourgeoisie wishes to overcome its economic difficulties by means of fresh wage reductions. The social-democrats fully realize that, as hitherto, they have not only to act as a screen behind which the bourgeoisie can realize these sinister plans, but that they have to fight directly on the broadest front as guard troops of the Czecho-Slovakian counter-revolution against the economic interests of the entire proletariat of this state. The Czecho-Slovakian bourgeoisie does not wish to lose any time. The whole economic and political situation thruout Europe demands prompt action.

If the approaching rigorous measures against the working class are carried out with the help of the social-democratic leaders before the new elections, then the social-democrats and their loyal supporters among the working class will, for this reason, in spite of the almost hopeless situation, they are in favor of the new elections being carried out as soon as possible.

Fight Communists.

One can understand that the social-democrats, along with their coalition accomplices, in such a depressing time are resorting to everything that they consider can in any way shake the position of that party which they fear: that is, the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia. In the summer, the government and social-democrat newspapers were jubilant; they considered their success and the defeat of the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia as certain. And in fact before the meeting of the Enlarged Executive of the Communist International they had no little cause for looking to the future with hope. But now they are confronted with the collapse of their policy as regards their intention to shatter the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia. All other measures of the coalition heroes have been wrecked, they finally only served the propaganda purposes of the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia.

The situation of the Czecho-Slovakian bourgeoisie can be judged by the following data: The national assembly consists of 19 parties comprising in all 294 members. The five coalition government parties have altogether 167 mandates, that is, barely three-fifths of all the votes. It is only with the help of the Czech traders' party that they obtained the three-fifths majority.

Communists Will Gain.

The Czech socialdemocrats will lose a number of seats, which will go to the Communist Party and partly to the Czech bourgeoisie. The remaining Czech parties will just about maintain their present strength, while the clerical and national socialists will gain a few seats. In addition to the Czech social-democrats the national democrats will also sustain losses. The German social-democrats will suffer considerable losses, of which the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia on the one hand and the German nationalists on the other will derive the benefit.

The German bourgeois parties will set up a so-called Sudeten united election list. The German social-democrats bargained for weeks with the parties of the German manufacturers for the purpose of setting up their all-inclusive national united front. Finally, nothing came of the negotiations with their German kinsmen.

It is possible that the coalition parties as a whole will emerge from the election campaign as strong as they are at present. But should they not even maintain their present strength, then they will not hesitate for a moment to include representatives of the German bourgeoisie in their coalition, whereby they will be able to throw over the German social-democrats altogether. The latter will be forced to beg in order to be included in the coalition. In this respect we shall witness a very entertaining spectacle.

Communist Party Prepared.

The Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia is ready for the contest. All preparations have been made for the election campaign. On Saturday the 13th of October the national assembly and the senate were dissolved, and on the following day our newspaper printed the election manifesto of the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia and published the list of our candidates in all the constituencies of the republic. In all the other parties furious quarrel is going on over the candidatures. The German social-democrats have convened a party conference, from which the public is to be excluded, in order to decide on the candidates. In four weeks, that is on the 15th of November, the revolutionary working class of Czecho-Slovakia will show the real strength of the so-called collapsed Communist Party.

KAROLYI LAWYERS USE CAL'S OMAHA TALK ON KELLOGG

Tolerance Necessary, He Said; They Agree

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—"Next one Nellie" Kellogg, secretary of state, who made himself the object of world wide ridicule when he horrored the Parsee Communist member of the British house of commons from coming to this country to attend the meeting of the interparliamentary union, has incurred even more serious recognition by his refusal to permit the Countess Karolyi to come here to lecture.

It is altogether likely that the Karolyi incident will become a subject of debate in the senate in the next few weeks, and that demands that President Coolidge dismiss Kellogg will be widely endorsed. The powerful Scripps press is already conducting a systematic expose of the royalist and hoot-licking character of the Kellogg policy, with the idea in mind of causing his removal.

Lawyers After "Nervous" Nellie.

In a long letter addressed to President Coolidge, in appeal from the refusal of Kellogg of Nov. 7, to explain his legal authority for refusing to permit the wife of the former president of Hungary a mild democrat but never a radical to enter the United States, her lawyers indict Kellogg as a violator of the constitutional guaranty of freedom of speech and of thought in the American commonwealth.

"He has arrogated to himself," they say to Coolidge, "authority not only to make arbitrary decisions against citizens of friendly countries, but also to decline to permit them to present evidence that the unknown accusations against them are false."

Call Hypocrite.

With delightful humor the lawyers then quote Cal's Omaha speech, on the necessity of tolerance in order that progress may be served by "interchange of ideas, the clash of disagreeing judgments, the privilege of the individual to develop his own thoughts."

With mock solemnity—for they know that Coolidge never meant it—they appeal to him "to take such action as will place your administration in harmony with these high ideals so nobly expressed."

Sawyer Biscuit Merges with Union Biscuit Co.

The Sawyer Biscuit company, which was the basis of the Curtiss accumulated by the late Roger C. Sullivan and which was organized in 1901, has merged with the Union Biscuit company of St. Louis, and arrangements to float a sale of nearly $5,000,000 of the new company's securities thru a stock syndicate.

Find Dead Bandit.

DETROIT, Nov. 24. The bullet-riddled body of a man found in an automobile here was identified as that of Jimmie Wright, sought as one of the bandits in the $30,000 holdup of the Brinks Express company, in which Ross Loney, a payroll guard, was killed and another wounded.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

FIRST CLASS IN PUBLIC SPEAKING FRIDAY EVENING

To Train Battery of Effective Speakers

Friday evening at 8:30 the first session of the public speaking class will be held at 19 South Lincoln Street. This class is for those who think they can develop into effective speakers. To attend this class it is not necessary to have had previous experience in public speaking, but many of those who are experienced speakers will find it to their advantage to attend this class and learn how properly to prepare speeches that will be effective. The text books to be used will be on hand at the book store at 19 South Lincoln St.

Comrade H. M. Wicks is the instructor for the public speaking class. The object of the class is to train a battery of effective speakers that can propagandize and defend the principles of Communism at any and all times. The first course embraces eight lessons and those who expect to attend these classes must attend all of them in order to get the desired result.

Los Angeles Holds Successful Drive for Reorganization

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 24.—The entire membership is determinedly behind the reorganization campaign. Successful functionaries' meetings and special branch meetings for registration have already been held throout the city and the percentage of attendance and registration is very high, approximately 90 per cent.

On Nov. 23 and 25, four section meetings in all will be called, where all the members will be assigned to the nuclei to which they belong. The foreign-language comrades are determined to facilitate in every way the building up of the party and its activities upon the new form of organization.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

LOS ANGELES MEMBERSHIP MEETING ENDORSES COMINTERN DECISION

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 24.—At a well-attended general membership meeting here on Monday, Nov. 16, Robert Minor, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, spoke on "Bolshevization." He gave an able address on the present party situation and the tasks before the Communist movement during the period of so-called "stabilization" of capitalism.

For Communist International.

After speaking for two hours, Comrade Minor answered in detail, numbers of questions from the floor. The last order of business was the introduction of a resolution by the representative of the Central Executive Committee declaring for unity of the party behind the decisions of the Communist International and a struggle against all right wing tendencies or attempts to lead away from the authority of the Comintern.

The resolution carried overwhelmingly, with 101 votes for the resolution, none against, and 9 abstaining.

WORKERS' SCHOOL AT CHICAGO HOLDS MANY CLASSES DURING WEEK

The following classes are being held now every night at 19 South Lincoln St., unless otherwise noted. They are as follows:

Monday, 8 p. m. Capital, Volume I, instructor, Earl Browder.

Tuesday, 8 p. m., Imperialism, instructor, Manuel Gomez.

Tuesday, 8 p. m., Elements of Communism, instructor, Oliver Carlson.

Wednesday, 8 p. m., American Social and Labor History, instructor, Wm. F. Dunne.

Wednesday, 8 p. m., Aims and Purpose of the Y. W. L., instructor, Max Shachtman (at 1902 W. Division St.)

Thursday, 8 p. m. Elements of Communism, instructor, Max Bedacht.

Friday, 6 p. m., Elements of Communism, instructor, H. M. Wicks.

Friday, 8:30 p. m., Public Speaking, instructor, H. M. Wicks.

Friday, 8 p. m. DAILY WORKER Correspondents' Group, instructors Dunne, Engdahl, Carlson (at 1113 W. Washington St.)

Sunday, 10:30 a. m. History of International Youth Movement, instructor, John Williamson.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

Hard Times Party Held on Thursday

Thursday night, the Chicago Workers' School is holding a hard times party in celebration of Coolidge's supposed "prosperity."

The affair, sure to attract hundreds of workers to Imperial Hall at Fullerton and Halsted St., will begin at eight o'clock and proceed to the time of the lively Finnish orchestra.

Prizes will be awarded to costumes of the most raggedy individuals as well as to the best school boy and girl costumes.

The Finnish comrades will be in charge of the dining room, where home cooked food will be displayed to tempt the crowd.

Admission will be fifty cents, due also to the great "prosperity."

Attention! Worker Correspondents!

ERY, Thursday night 8 o'clock sharp, beginning Thursday Dec. 3rd, The DAILY WORKER Correspondents' school meets at The DAILY WORKER Editorial office, 1113 West Washington Blvd. Because of Thanksgiving day the class has been postponed this week.

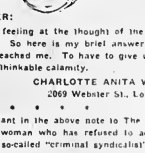
Enrollments are accepted there with no charge attached. All five wire are welcome. The first students enrolled have already submitted their work and the grades are printed elsewhere in this issue.

Biedenkapp Touring Ohio on Organization Campaign for I. L. D.

I. L. D. News Service.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 24. Fred Biedenkapp, who is touring Ohio on an organization campaign for the International Labor Defense will speak at the following mass meetings. Dayton, Nov. 25; Yorkville, Nov. 29, Bellaire Nov. 29; Garfield, Dec. 1; Akron, Dec. 2; East Liverpool, Dec. 22; Youngstown, Dec. 27.

FAMOUS FIGHTER FOR WORKERS SENDS $50 TO SUPPORT PRESS



To The DAILY WORKER:

I have a sickening feeling at the thought of the suspension of The DAILY WORKER. So here is my brief answer to the appeal in the last issue that reached me. To have to give up The DAILY WORKER now is an unthinkable calamity.

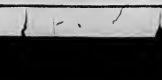
CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY.
2069 Webster St., Los Angeles, Cal.

* * * * *

Militant speaks to militant in the above note to The DAILY WORKER enclosing $50.00, from the woman who has refused to accept a governor's pardon for violation of the so-called "criminal syndicalist" law of California under which 72 I. W. W. members are now serving sentence. Freedom for all! This is her principle, and she realizes that The DAILY WORKER is the necessary instrument with which to fight for amnesty for political and working class prisoners.

With $150.00 coming from Finnish comrades of the Pittsburgh district, meeting in Warren, O., and $50.00 from the Finnish branch of Brooklyn, N. Y., today's total was raised to $24,684.23, itemized as follows:

C. M. de Groot, Tulsa, Okla.	$ 5.00	Finnish Br., Brooklyn, N. Y. (bovist meeting)	58.40
L. Leighton, Turlock, Cal.	5.00	Czech, Cal. (bovist meeting), Jan.	
M. Houser, Chicago, Ill.	2.00	Ivan Branda	12.00
Sam Fargotstein, Galveston, Tex.	4.00	Charlotte Anita Whitney, Oakland, Cal.	50.00
Los Angeles, Cal. (membership meetings)	5.00	Chas. Cassell, Kalamazoo, Mich.	1.00
Shop Nucleus 8 collected by Ethel Birn, Chicago	18.40	Russian Br. 3, W. P., Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Finnish District Committee (Pittsburgh District), Warren, O.	100.00	Jewish Br., W. P., Newark, N. J.	6.80
Finnish District Convention (Pittsburgh District), Warren O.	50.00	Finnish Br., W. P., Superior, Wis.	75.00
Bill Dmitri, Elizabeth, N. J.	3.00	Lenisville, Colo., Finnish Br. W. P.	5.00
English Br., Worcester, Mass. (collected by John Stenley)	7.00	Lithuanian Progressive Assn., Nanticoke, Pa.	10.00
W. P. Oeseto, South Range, Mich. (by M. Keerienen)	7.00	Russian Br., W. P., New Haven, Conn.	25.00
Rogers, Boston, Mass.	2.00	Estonia Tarkett, Boulder, Colo.	5.00
Finnish Br., West Concord, N. H.	5.10	Boston, Mass., W. P. (collected by Clara Halperin)	25.00
S. S. Oeseto, New Rochelle, N. Y.	10.00	Italian Br., W. P., Philadelphia, Pa.	25.00
James R. Jones, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00	Today's total	$ 491.40
Arvid Arvidson, Elmer Peterson, Fritz Harry and Per Person, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.	34.00	Previously reported	24,192.76
		Total to date	$24,684.23

KEEP ON  HELPING!

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THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against Imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow! Have Your Union Join in Demand for His Release!

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GERMANS ADMIT ANTI-SOVIET PLOT

ANTHRACITE STRIKERS REALIZE AT LAST THAT OPERATORS ARE OUT TO CRUSH MINERS' UNION

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

Article X.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 25.—President Lewis' intimation contained in his letter to Coolidge, that a general strike in the coal industry may be called as a result of continued violations of the Jacksonville agreement, and the increasingly "hardboiled" attitude of the anthracite operators, have put an end, temporarily at least, to hopes of an early settlement of the strike here.

One of the local papers, The Telegram, whose policy is somewhat sympathetic to the United Mine Workers of America, says:

> Hopes for the settlement of the hard coal strike, running high in some quarters just a week ago, have gone glimmering. The past week saw a definite end to the expectation of a "back-to-work-by-Christmas" move. In fact, at this time the deadlock in the hard coal industry gives every evidence of a fight to a finish. This is sorry news indeed for a community that has been fed up in the last two weeks on promises of early compromise, but as it is the truth, as unpalatable as it is, it should be faced and the reality that confronts the community realized.

The operators are standing pat on their demand for an agreement containing a "no-strike" clause. Acceptance of this means suicide for the United Mine Workers.

A new plan for the settlement of the strike has been brought into this region the last week, by one Barker, who is said to be an emissary of Governor Pinchot.

Pinchot's Open Shop Plan.

His proposal is that the new contract, containing the provisions wanted by the operators, be submitted to the rank and file of the union and that a board of five persons, none of them members of the union, be chosen to supervise the vote.

A committee of Schuykill county businessmen recently made a similar proposal.

One member of this board is to be named by Pinchot, one by the United States chamber of commerce, one by New York and Philadelphia newspapers, one by Cardinal Dougherty and one by Thomas Mitten, head of the Philadelphia traction system.

The outrageous nature of this proposal is obvious and is a good indication of the kind of aid the miners can expect from Pinchot, but it has

(Continued on page 6)

'I GOT YOUR LETTER,' SAYS CAL TO LEWIS

Pleads Need of Study for Full Reply

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—"I got your letter," such is the meaning and comparative brevity of President Coolidge's reply to the hesitating suggestion that if the government did not make the soft coal operators live up to the Jacksonville agreement, the United Mine Workers might strike in all bituminous fields. Cal adds that he would make a fully reply "after study."

Coolidge understanding that the suggestion of a soft coal strike throughout the country is not made to uphold the Jacksonville agreement, but is a last recourse of Lewis, to get a compromise settlement in the anthracite strike, shrewdly delays indefinitely any real answer to Lewis' "threat" and let the continued hunger of the anthracite strikers' families do the work of the operators. How many months Coolidge is going to "study" he did not say.

Fakers More Worried Than Coolidge.

That William Green, president, and Frank Morrison, secretary, of the American Federation of Labor are more worried over the possibility of a strike in the bituminous mines than is Coolidge himself, is seen in their obvious anxiety that there should be no such strike.

They take the view that if a general mine strike were to take place congress would enact some legislation outlawing strikes entirely and of course, they would have to take the position of all class collabora-

(Continued on page 6)

Dairy Concern Takes Steps to Create Milk Trust in United States

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The National Dairy Products company has contracted to buy 51 per cent of the common stock of the Sheffield Farms Co., Inc., and 50 per cent of the common stock interest of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Co., Inc., and 51 per cent of the common stock of the Sheffield Farms-Nassau Milk company.

Since its incorporation in 1923 the National Dairy Products company has acquired more than seventeen ice cream and milk companies in the east and middle west.

In order to finance the purchase of the common stock of these companies in order to perfect its grip on the dairy products industry, the company is trying to raise $15,000,000 by the sale of bonds thru New York bankers.

PITTSBURGH WILL HOLD MASS MEETING AGAINST FRED MERRICK'S TRIAL

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 25.—On November 29, the night before the trial of Fred Merrick starts, a mass meeting will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., to explain the arrest and indictment of Merrick and the nine others who were arrested and indicted at the same time. The meeting will be held at the International Socialist Labor Lyceum, 805 James street, N. S., at 8 o'clock.

The speakers announced are Dr. William Van Kleeck, Ella Reeve Bloor, organizer for the International Labor Defense, and a prominent speaker who is associated with the Civil Liberties Union.

There is a real united front of workers of all shades of opinion behind the defense of Merrick and his fellow workers.

$2,500 must be collected for the Merrick defense before the trial starts on Nov. 30. The Pittsburgh workers are doing their level best to accomplish this task. A big ball will be held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25, under the auspices of Labor Defense, at 35 Miller street.

SWISS COMMUNIST PARTY WINS THREE PLACES IN THE NATIONAL COUNCIL AT RECENT ELECTIONS

GENEVA Switzerland Nov. 25. In the recent elections to the Swiss national council the Communists captured three seats. In a number of the cantons in Switzerland elections were not held. The leaders of the socialdemocrats, the clericals, nationalists, etc. met and decided at their conference, who would get the delegates to the national assembly.

The socialdemocratic party here claims that the Amsterdam Trade Union International and the Second International are not Marxian enough for it. It outlaws these internationals in their policies of collaborating with the employers to exploit the workers.

The incoming national assembly will consist of 3 Communists, 60 "radicals" 48 socialists, 12 catholic conservatives, 30 from the farmers, industrialists and citizen's party, 8 liberal democrats, 3 social politicals, and 3 independents.

The socialdemocrats are considering an alliance with a group of the petty-bourgeois radicals in the Gruetlianer group.

THE TRUE STATUS OF BENITO



PAT TOOHEY AND DUNNE SPEAK ON THE ANTHRACITE

Tell Chicago Workers of Coal Strike

Chicago workers heard the story of the anthracite strike from Pat Toohey, youthful leader of the progressive miners in that region, and William F. Dunne, who had just returned from the anthracite where he wrote special articles for The DAILY WORKER.

Dunne gave a history of the anthracite coal miners' union in this country tracing the different nationalities that it is composed of. First, he said, came the Scotch and the English and Welsh in this country and now they will be found mostly among the superintendence and mine officers. Then came the Irish and they can be found in positions of local officials and union officials. Underneath or at the bottom of this ligure are the Germans, Spaniards, Italians and Slavs who compose the rank and file. The American elements compose the maintenance men who are holding on to their jobs instead of being in the strike where as union men they belong.

He compared the conditions existing in the bituminous coal fields to those of the anthracite miners. The anthracite miners' jobs are more stable than the bituminous. There the population is not migratory, they buy homes on the instalment plan. They are linked up with the established groups of the bourgeoisie such as the small business men and churches. It is quite easy for union officials to convince workers that there is an identity of interests between them and the bourgeoisie. But that is being shattered now and one of the chief factors shattering this falsification has been the progressive miners. Lewis launched an onslaught on the left wing in 1922. From that time until the beginning of the strike the task of the progressives has been to re-establish itself. The second onslaught came thru the state's attorney who works hand in hand with the officials and which resulted in the ar-

(Continued on page 2)

CRIMINAL SYNDICALIST LAW TO BE EXPOSED AT MEETING FRIDAY, DEC. 4

The International Labor Defense of Chicago and its affiliated organizations, such as Machinists No. 84, Painters No. 275, etc. have sent demands for the release of Anita Whitney and Benj. Gitlow to the governors of California and New York. A campaign against the "criminal syndicalism" laws of those states, and all such states laws, is on.

The local committee announces that among the speakers at the Protest Mass Meeting on Dec. 4th, at the West Side Auditorium (Racine and Taylor), will be Pete Jensen of the Federated Shop Crafts (Machinists), Fred Mann, a member of the I. W. W., Wm. H. Holly of the Liberal Club and Robert Minor, organizer for the International Labor Defense.

To Boost Water Rates.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 25.—Application for increased water rates in Peoria, Averyville and Bartonville has been filed with the Illinois commerce commission by the Peoria Waterworks company.

THE RISE OF SOCIALIST ECONOMY IN RUSSIA

SATURDAY

Magazine Section

of

The Daily Worker

The economic facts on the development of the Soviet Union presented for the first time.

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COUNT VOLPI PROVED TO BE A PLAIN LIAR

Italian Debt Head Exposes Himself

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—Count Giuseppe Volpi, finance minister for the blood-streaked Mussolini terror of Italy, talked here the other night at a banquet given by the Italian chamber of commerce at the Plaza hotel and while paying lavish tributes to the braggart whose flunkey he is, proved himself a bare-faced liar.

He said that "Italy is the first nation which has been able to rehabilitate itself from the war. It is the only nation which has balanced its budget and reconstructed itself without aid from the outside."

How About Washington?

This declaration in direct conflict with the fearful plea Volpi is alleged to have made at Washington before the debt settlement was reached. The seventy-five per cent cancellation was supposed to be imperative in order to save Italy from total ruin. The cancellation was based upon statistics presented by Volpi purporting to show that of all European nations Italy was the most sorely beset by the calamitous results of the war and would surely perish without assistance from Wall Street.

The question arises: Did this scoundrel and defender of a government by assassination lie at Washington or lie at the Plaza hotel banquet or at both places?

Zankov Entertains League of Nations Greco-Bulgar Body

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 25. — The league of nations commission to investigate the Greco-Bulgar incident, which threatened to cause a war in the Balkans, is now being officially entertained by Zankov, the brutal murderer of many of the class conscious workers of Bulgaria.

LOCARNO CONSPIRACY AGAINST RUSSIA BARED AT RATIFICATION OF THE PACT IN THE REICHSTAG

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Germany, Nov. 25.—Not only Communists, but even the nationalists, in the reichstag ripped the mask from the faces of the hirelings of Great Britain who voted to endorse the Locarno pact here today.

The socialists were exposed by the Communists as the venal treacherous tools of the most reactionary elements of British imperialism. This betrayal of the German nation into the hands of the British conspirators against the Soviet Union is but the logical culmination of the treachery that flared forth in 1914, when the socialists voted for the kaiser's war credits; was re-peated on a more vile scale in 1919, when they murdered the leaders of the working class, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemberg, amplified in the re-crushing of the March action in 1921, and again their infamous role in the October upheavals of 1923.

The working class of Germany is accustomed to foul treachery from the social-democrats that no infamy they can now commit can exceed the crimes they have already perpetrated against the working class.

Nationalists Join Attack.

While the Communists attack the pact from a proletarian point of view in order to expose the despotic char-

(Continued on page 2)

DOUMER FAILS; HERRIOT MAY FORM CABINET

Communists Fight for New Elections

PARIS, France, Nov. 25—Senator Doumer, whom Aritide Briand recommended yesterday as prospective premier, when Briand, himself, failed to get support for a cabinet, announced this evening that he also had failed to get sufficient support and President Doumergue has called upon former Premier Eduard Herriot to attempt to organize a government.

Herriot is head of the bourgeois party calling itself radical socialist and is the man directly responsible for the butcher, General Serrail, being appointed Syrian high commissioner.

Socialists Want Premier.

Both Briand and Doumer failed to

(Continued on page 2)

DANISH WORKERS TAKE PART IN CELEBRATION OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—(By Mail)—The Danish workers' delegation which is now in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics recently visited Moscow where they participated in the celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution.

During their stay in Moscow the Danish delegation visited the trade union headquarters and have also visited many shops to study the condition of the workers in Soviet Russia. They expressed great surprise when they learned the extent of power which the unions have in determining the conditions of the workers in the shops.

PERSHING TO KEEP TROOPS IN ARICA ROW

U. S. Stirs Up Trouble to Excuse Occupation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25. — The United States government took a new step in the furtherance of its imperialist designs to accustom South America to the rule of Yankee authority by dispatching the cruiser Denver to sail at midnight from Balboa, in the Canal Zone, to Arica "under secret orders."

The order was issued to the Denver by wireless from the flagship of the U. S. naval squadron already at Arica in the disputed region over which Chile and Peru have long stood as rival claimants.

Means to Stay.

Dispatches indicate that Pershing is carrying out a policy of extended occupation of U. S. armed forces in the region, under the guise of having arbitration in the arranging the plebiscite. The plebiscite commission was supposed to meet yesterday, but was postponed indefinitely at the behest of Pershing.

Also, Pershing has not yet replied to the note of Senor Augustin Edwards, the Chilean delegate in the commission, who withdrew from the commission and charged in his note that Pershing was unfavorably partial to Chile in forcing the passage of a resolution at the last session of the commission calling for the "control of residents" in the Tacna-Arica area.

Stirs up Trouble to Keep Job.

Edwards asserts that the resolution intruded upon Chile's constitution and was not based upon fact. The resolution was condemnatory of alleged depredations from the zone in dispute, of persons hostile to Chile.

Chile's former president, Alessandri in a speech yesterday at the funeral of a Chilean soldier who died in an attack on an outpost, accused the United States of "stirring up conflict, discord and hatred" between Chile and Peru instead of trying to solve the Tacna-Arica dispute. The longer the conflict is perpetuated, the longer the uniforms of United States armed forces will be an accustomed sight to South Americans.

Another Rail Merger.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25. Examiners of the interstate commerce commission recommended that the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad and the Illinois Central be granted authority to acquire control of the Alabama & Vicksburg, and the Vicksburg Shreveport and Pacific roads.

SPECIAL REPORTS ARE COMING!

The trial of the Zeigler miners in southern Illinois beginning Monday will be reported in The DAILY WORKER thru special dispatches from the court room sent out thru the I. L. D. press service.

Max Shachtman, special representative of the International Labor Defense, is already in southern Illinois. First hand reports will appear daily showing up the vicious frame-up of the militant miners, one of whom was murdered by a ku klux klansman at a local union meeting some time ago.

WATCH FOR THE STORIES

SEND CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE, 23 S. LINCOLN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

POLISH SOCIALISTS ENTER INTO GOVERNMENT WITH MURDERERS OF CRACOW RAILROAD WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, Poland, Nov. 25.—The Polish socialist party, noted for the terrorist tactics of its "groups of action" against the Polish Communists, has entered into a coalition with the murderers of the railroad workers of Cracow, to form a coalition cabinet in Poland. Skryzynski, who was minister of foreign affairs in the Grabski cabinet, after a number of unsuccessful attempts has been able to form a cabinet in which the socialists, the big landowners, the clericals and the nationalists have entered into a coalition.

Fear Workers' Protest.

The representatives of the Polish socialist party in the cabinet is one of the obscure members, who was formerly an Austrian officer, by the name of Ziemierski. The Polish socialist party did not share put any of the well-known socialist leaders in the ministry of labor, as they have been so thoroughly discredited for their actions that they feared that widespread demonstrations of the workers would take place against the new government. Ziemierski, who is now the minister of labor, represents the pelley of the socialist party which has entered into an alliance with the Wilos party to prepare war against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Murder Cracow Workers.

In the new cabinet, Klernik, who was a member of the Wilus cabinet, which was in power before the Grabski cabinet, has been given the post of minister of agriculture. Klernik was the minister of internal affairs in the Wilus cabinet, which is directly responsible for the murder of the railroad workers of Cracow in 1923. The Cracow railroad workers went on a political strike against the government. The government immediately sent troops to shoot down these striking railroad workers. In their combat with the strikers the first detachment of soldiers were defeated. More soldiers were dispatched and when the workers strike against the government was broken, the Wilos cabinet instituted a reign of terror in Cracow. Many of the strikers were killed and many were thrown into prison for long terms at hard labor. At this time, the Polish socialist party protested the actions of the Wilos cabinet in protest and demand for an impeachment of Klernik was looked upon and treated as nothing more than a gesture to curry favor in the eyes of the workers.

Today the socialists are in the same government with this butcher of Polish workers.

Skryzynski, who formed the cabinet will be minister of foreign affairs, minister of finance and prime minister. He is looked upon with great favor by the group following Gen. Pilsudski. Skryzynski attempts to pose as a liberal.

Grabski Remain in Cabinet.

Whaldislaw Grabski, who was the head of the cabinet which fell, is now minister of education and religion. Grabski represents the big landowners of Poland and during the world war was a spy in the Russian ochrana. His record as a spy has been found in the archives of the ochrana.

Grabski has been appointed as minister of commerce and industry.

Gen. Zeligowski, who is opposed by the nationalists, holds the post of minister of war.

Soviet Russian Policy.

It is hard to tell as yet what the attitude of the new cabinet will be towards Soviet Russia. The big land owners and industrialists of Poland see in an alliance with Russia, a market for their products and a means by which Poland may keep her head above water. The socialists and the Wilos party are opposed to any alliance with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and demand preparations for an immediate war against Russia in which they claim they will have the support of the reactionary powers of Europe.

Skryzynski, who poses as a liberal and favored commercial relations with Russia in the last cabinet holds the balance of power in the new cabinet. It is not known what agreement he has entered into when the new cabinet was formed.

One of the first matters to come before the new cabinet will be the matter of commercial relations with Russia and then it will be seen what concessions were made by the big landowners behind Grabski and the group behind Skryzynski. In this regard, to the socialists and the Wilos party.

Germans Admit the Locarno Pact Is Blow Against Soviet Rule

(Continued from page 1)

acter of all capitalist parties and capitalist governments, will be sacrificed to the interests of the agents of Britain. Westarp said, in his speech:

"If England is working with special energy for Locarno, it is only to force Germany into the circle of nations of the west in the common struggle against Bolshevism, the political and economic downfall of which is unmistakable. We must have full liberty of action in the east."

Voting Strength.

The socialists are the largest single group in the German reichstag and their 131 votes will be in favor of Locarno when the pacts are up for final voting. With them will vote the peoples party with 51; catholics, 65; democrats, 32; and Bavarian people's party, 19; making a total of 302. Against the pacts are the Communists with 45 votes; the nationalists with 103; the reichs with 14, making a total of 170.

Communist Strategy.

This in their opposition to the Luther government the Communists find themselves united with the reactionaries and fascists in the voting, their motives are entirely different. The nationalists and fascists want to dominate Germany in the interests of the gold banker class and restore a monarchy or a bourgeois dictatorship in the interests of extreme nationalism. On the other hand the Communists, vote against the government for the same reason they vote against all bourgeois governments. Without a vote against the treachery of the social-democrats the Communists could not logically go before the working class and denounce the compromise that Britain, with the assistance of the German socialists, tries to force against the Soviet Union. Just as the French communists voted against the Herriot government, so they have to vote against the Luther government.

At the same time, [illegible] vote of confidence [illegible] so as to establish a government [illegible] own the Communists would [illegible] to the fullest and so force them in the past.

N. Y. WORKERS PROTEST JAILING OF BEN GITLOW

New York Labor Fills Webster Hall

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The protest meeting arranged by the International Labor Defense against the jailing of Benjamin Gitlow, member of the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party and Communist candidate for mayor in the New York elections, and calling for his release, jammed the Webster Hall. Many workers were not able to get into the hall.

Bertram Wolfe, Sam Lepzin, Robert Dunn and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn were the speakers, who demanded the immediate repeal of the New York state criminal syndicalist act, the release of Benjamin Gitlow and the building of the International Labor Defense into a powerful shield with which it will be possible to protect members of the working class against the onslaughts of the bosses. Cosgrave was chairman of the meeting.

Every appeal for the release of Gitlow, the repeal of the criminal syndicalism act and the strengthening of the International Labor Defense met with an enthusiastic approval from the assembled workers. The collection to aid the International Labor Defense in continuing its task, netted $220.

Jailed For Boctleg.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—The two Jones brothers, Winfield and Noah, sons of the former head of the anti-saloon league in Georgia, left here today for Atlanta to serve a two-year sentence following conviction of vetting alcohol to bootleg channels thru a drug company they managed.

PAT TOOHEY AND DUNNE SPEAK ON THE ANTHRACITE

Tell Chicago Workers of Coal Strike

(Continued from page 1)

rest of Pat Toohey and Alex Reid. With the result that the miners are turning more to the Progressive Miners' Committee. Progressive groups are forming everywhere with two things in mind, first, to prepare efficiently for the waging of the strike and second, if the strike is shelved off by officials by the means of the five-year agreement with a no-strike clause, at the coming convention, the progressive miners will bring a sufficient number of militants to prevent the betrayal of the men on strike.

All over the anthracite region there is propaganda for the five-year contract. The miners are asked to consider the welfare of business men and bankers. And nothing is being done by the officials to counteract this propaganda. For that reason the responsibility for saving the union falls upon the progressives.

Toohey Speaks.

Pat Toohey spoke after Dunne and his speech gained for him the respect and love of the most interesting and promising of youthful workers, for his speech showed an understanding of the workers' struggle, the class-conscious labor officials and the subtleties that make up the advocates and upholders of the capitalist government of America.

Toohey said the strike of the anthracite miners is a puzzle to the mine workers. "Is it a strike or not?" they ask. In the soft coal regions in a strike all the criminals are out in force, there are mass demonstrations with jailings and every sort of persecution. This does not exist in the anthracite.

The leaders of the miners' union say to the progressives that this strike will not be settled unless the miner wins the check-off, so long the struggle on the check-off are the miners does not [illegible] to accept any [illegible] of conditions. And the operators say we will not agree to the check-off until we are forced and ready.

What is this check-off you may ask. What is this [illegible] mean? Just a little proposition whereby the operators agree to take the union dues out of [illegible] so that he or the other [illegible] need not do so themselves. [illegible] soon you will hear that the [illegible] men. The fact is that [illegible] Lewis will get the check-off [illegible] company will have gotten rid [illegible] organization.

Get back to the strike. Toohey [illegible] to the Lewis machine [illegible] conducting this strike, [illegible] call a vacation, [illegible] men are not scabbing in the [illegible] anthracite region. These [illegible] maintenance men are really doing everything which comes under the [illegible] of scabbing [illegible] Lewis thinks the workers are [illegible] the strike as long as he permits these men [illegible] to scab on their fellow workers.

He then related the deplorable conditions under which the anthracite miners work in a way that only one who has gone into the mines daily with them and been all his life one of them could relate. He said they slave like beasts in gas, water, mud and slime and get home without a decent man's wage. One-third of the anthracite miners [illegible] support families of children between the ages of 12 and 17. These children are supposed to work eight hours a day no more no less. [illegible] every miner knows that he really does work 12 hours for the operator [illegible] one of the time on the unnecessary preparatory moves which take time and which is not counted into the eight hours.

He told of the demands of the progressive miners, the chief among them being world trade unity which Lewis calls a pipe dream. The progressives that are today coming from Wales and Scotland with 25,000 tons of coal mined by union miners to help the miners who are striking. They are on strike could never happen if the "pipe dream" were made a reality by the miners' union."

Very vividly and with much wit and humor he told how he and other progressive miners were arrested.

Halt Meeting.

Gangsters descended upon a meeting of the progressive miners' committee which was packed to the roof. Anchet Valentine was in the chair. Several 200-pound sluggers walked up to him, dragged him out of the hall and to jail and kept him there four days under the most vile conditions. The next day a miner who worked beside Valentine in the mines died of the arrest in the paper. He had a warm spot in his heart for Valentine and decided to give bail for him. He walked into jail and he was detained as a dangerous red.

For five weeks they lay in jail under the most miserable conditions while the Lewis and Cappellini fake leaders, continued to betray the interests of the miners and to advocate the expulsion from the union. But the local men told Mr. Cappellini and Mr. Lewis: "We know the policies of the progressive miners and we'll not expel them and you can go plumb to hell."

Soviet Union Exposes League of Nations As Foe of Small Nations

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, Maxim Litvinoff, acting commissar of foreign affairs in the Union of Soviet Republics, while George Chicherin is travelling in western Europe, gives an explanation of the league of nations that should be memorized by every worker interested in the triumph of his class over its exploiters. Here it is:

"The league is a mere screen for the further oppression of small and weak nations. It is chiefly a diplomatic stock exchange where the stronger nations arrange their affairs behind the backs and at the expense of the smaller and weaker nations."

* * *

Capitalist diplomats have been frantically urging that the Soviet Union join the league of nations and thus put the stamp of its approval on the league's bloody imperialist policies. The profit press has been spreading far and wide over the world the belief that the Soviet Union would join. This resulted in Litvinoff again stating the position of the Soviet Union, and he does not mince words in denouncing the league bandits.

* * *

At the moment that Litvinoff was issuing his statement in Moscow, the socialist reichstag member, Otto Wels, at Berlin, was reiterating the hope, along with the whole flock of German labor oppressors, of all shades of affiliation, that, "The only way out of the dangers of isolation is for Russia to abandon its voluntary isolation, and take up the road to the league." Communists do not go to the social-democratic parliamentarians for advice. Moscow will have a good laugh at Wels' very comical antics in the role of bait for the league of imperialist robbers. Now that Germany has been permitted to enter the league, Wels can play the part in the reich that J. Ramsay MacDonald assumes in England.

* * *

One of the first demands that the German capitalist statesmen made, after they had been admitted to the league, was that they be given mandates over the colonies that were lost as a result of the war. It was urged that the colonies could be exploited to help meet the demands of the Dawes plan. The German socialists, supporters of the league, the Dawes plan and the Locarno "security pact," must favor such a scheme of intensive colonial oppression, that lod MacDonald, while labor premier, into championing the worst imperialist policies against India, Egypt and China; that has led French "socialists" into giving their aid to the butchers' wars against the Riffians, in Africa, and the Druses in Syria, and similarly, Spanish "socialist" support of the government that wars, altho very unsuccessfully, against the native peoples of Morocco. That these "socialists" should even hint the desire to have Soviet rule join such imperialist hangmen's company, shows how little they understand the Bolshevist revolution that rose to power in Russia on November, 1917.

* * *

The Soviet Union is not isloated. It has mighty friends in the growing class conscious masses in all capitalist countries. Oppressed colonies and subject nations everywhere are turning more and more to it for guidance and inspiration. The Communist theory that forms the bedrock upon which Soviet rule has been built proclaims the identity of interest between exploited industrial workers in the homeland and the enslaved colonial peoples. Wels, in Germany; MacDonald, in England, Leon Blum in France, and their "socialist" counterparts in all lands reject this fundamental, as they give their allegiance to their various national capitalisms.

* * *

There is only one international league that the Soviet Union is interested in and that is the World Federation of Soviet Republics that alone, in the words of Litvinoff, furnishes the basis for "independence and self-determination of all nations."

Doumer Fails and Herriot Is Called to Form Cabinet

(Continued from page 1)

organize a cabinet because the Herriot group refused to support them insisting that the left bloc have the premiership otherwise they would boycott any government that might be formed.

Up to now Herriot has steadfastly refused to attempt to organize a government in spite of the decision of the left bloc of bourgeois parties to participate in a government providing the socialists are given adequate representation, he may accept.

His acceptance will mean a capital levy, which will affect all holders of property and capital and will play directly into the hands of the big bankers who will thereby be able to crush the small fry by advancing money for taxes and taking mortgage security, thus enormously extending the power of bank capital.

Communists Active.

The Communists are arousing the workers of the country against all bourgeois parties on the issues of the colonial wars as well as the question of French finances and preparing for the time when we come to the chamber of deputies will have to be held. Regardless of whether the radical socialists under Herriot or any other single group form a temporary cabinet the economic and political situation is such that no government can last long and the Communists will fight all governments in order to force new elections.

Saves Chapman From Gallows.

WASHINGTON Nov. 25. President Coolidge has slayed a commutation of sentence for Gerald Chapman, notorious bandit, sentenced to be hanged in connection to the murder of a police man. It was announced at the White House today, following the request of the Connecticut states attorney. Although [illegible] corn.

REPORT CHANG SLAIN BY HIS OWN SOLDIERS

Great Mutiny Breaks in Reactionary Army

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 25.— Startling reports from China today include an unconfirmed Central News dispatch from Tientsin reporting that Gen. Chang Tso-lin has been slain in a mutiny of his own troops at Mukden.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Peking added that Chang is being held prisoner by his rebellious troops. This is also lacking in direct confirmation.

The armistice agreement between Chang and Gen. Feng-yu-hsiang was believed today to be genuinely at an end, the reason given being the continued military activity of their respective lieutenants, both of whom are aiming at Peking.

Another report stated that Feng had joined forces with Gen. Wu Pei Fu, and were operating against Chang with a view to setting up a Soviet government at Peking.

Chang Tso Lin's troops in Chinwangtao, who mutinied, are reported to have fought revolutionary troops for several hours, with heavy casualties. The Mukden mutiny is said to have been influenced by Kuo Sung Ling, one of Chang's field generals, who had Chang placed under restraint. Chang's agents in Shanghai are hastily recruiting a counter-revolutionary force of White Guard Russian monarchist refugees. The first boat load left this morning for Mukden.

Dismiss Case Against Morse for War Frauds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The last of the war fraud indictments obtained by the department of justice was wiped from the records of the District of Columbia supreme court.

It was the indictment of E M Davis of New York and Ernest C Morse of Cincinnati, former director of sales of war material for the war department, for conspiracy in connection with the sale of the Old Hickory powder plant at Jacksonville, Tenn. Alexander Phillips, also indicted in this case, died in August, 1922.

The indictment was nolle prossed by Peyton Gordon, United States district attorney.

Search For Victim.

All available coast guard forces were rushed out into the stormy waters of Lake Michigan in search of a man who was seen on board a launch a few minutes before it disappeared in a sheet of flame and smoke a mile off the Diversey bathing beach here.

Fascist Mission Leaves U. S

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 With the Italian debt settlement in his pocket, Count Giuseppe Volpi di Misurata, accompanied by other members of the Italian fascist commission, sailed for Italy today.

The Labor Defender

An attractive popular month page size, published by International Labor Defense, with lots of pictures and cartoons and feature articles on the labor defense and forms article in the issue. 16 pages of live important news and photographs every month.

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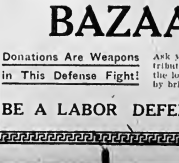
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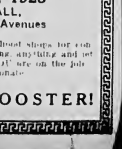
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Do your utmost to give them the best possible defense. Their trial begins Dec. 1. $2,500 is needed by Dec. 15. Local Chicago, International Labor Defense, has guaranteed $1,000 which has been advanced already and is out to raise the full amount!

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BE A LABOR DEFENSE BUILDER AND BOOSTER!

WORLD CONDITIONS FORESHADOW TRADE RIVALRY FOR U. S. BOSSES AND LOWER WAGES FOR WORKERS

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

A new argument for high wages is sprung by Director Klein of the federal bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in an address on international trade rivalries. We've heard that domestic demand is necessary to keep America's huge productive machinery profitably employed. But Klein adds that this tremendous domestic demand by supporting mass production enables American industry to meet foreign competition.

Commerce figures of the four leading commercial nations show that we are entering a period of more intense trade rivalry. The foreign commerce of the United States in 1924-25 was 30 per cent above 1913, that of France 5 per cent above, Great Britain within 1 per cent of the prewar level and Germany still 27 per cent below.

German Exports Gaining Fast.

In four years these nations have increased their foreign commerce as follows: United States 30 per cent, France 22 per cent and Great Britain 32 per cent. The postwar inflation muddle in Germany makes it impossible to state the increase in exact figures but Klein says "it is apparently a more rapid advance than was made by either of its two leading competitors."

The share of U. S. exporters in the import trade of all other countries was 2.9 per cent in 1923, the latest year for which statistics are available, compared with 15 per cent in 1913. America took 16 per cent of the exports of all these countries compared with 9 per cent in 1913. To keep industry employed it must hold this increased share.

Labor Efficiency Aids Imperialists.

Choosing chemical goods, automobiles and steel as examples, Klein attributes the ability of the United States to compete to "the tremendous domestic demand and tremendous mass production due to employment of far greater efficiency both in management and in labor."

But in a previous article Klein pointed out that in Europe the antiquated equipment of prewar days is gradually replaced by more modern tools of production, and Europe is trying the experiment of applying America's methods." He asserts that this almost certainly portends strong competition by American exporters.

He refers to the installation of up-to-date machinery in France, Italy, Spain, Holland and Scandinavia since the war as ending those countries the edge on England and the United States, especially in textiles. It would be interesting to know what proportion of this represents American capital building up foreign competition for American labor.

How Long Will It Last?

Whether the United States can hold the market which it requires in the face of foreign competition will thus depend less and less on its technical skill and more on a greater volume of sustaining more intense mass production with lowering of production costs. If the Locarno treaty is followed by an economic alliance of United States of Europe, such as the French industrialist Loucheur hopes for, then European industry may also have its assured domestic market. Two capitalist giants will then face a fight to the finish against the revolt of the rest of the world against the exploitation of foreign capital has eliminated the market for which they are fighting.

The question of immediate interest to labor is whether the domestic demand under existing wage rates can support this mass production. Experts suggest that much of this demand is temporary, based on installment purchase plans. If so, a slump will come, with rising costs and inability to compete in foreign markets. Then, unless labor is strong enough to force the other view, employers will resort to their time-honored method of meeting competition—wage cuts.



MESSINGER LUNCH ROOM WORKERS SLAVE 12 HRS. DAILY, 7 DAYS PER WEEK; DAY OFF ONLY BY SPECIAL REQUEST

By RUFUS P. HEATH, Worker Correspondent.

Messinger Lunch Rooms in the city of Chicago make up a corporation which forms a link in the food trust.

The employment office is located at 17 Quincy street. Anyone looking for a job, must be there at 7 a. m. If you don't get a job then, you must leave and return at 9 a. m. If you don't get a job then, you must leave and return at 7 p. m. You have to wait out on the sidewalk in the cold, rain or snow, while the inspector takes the phone and calls up the houses, to see whether they need any help. He takes a long time about calling, while you wait and shiver.

Wages, Hours and Conditions.

The day crew works a 10-hour shift and the night crew works a 12-hour shift, for the same weekly wage scale, which is as follows: Cooks, (they call them pantrymen, $22.00; waiters, $19.00, porters and dishwashers, $14.00. The day crew is divided in half, where possible, so that half begin at seven a. m. and quit at five p. m., while the other half begin at nine a. m. and quit at seven p. m. The day crew works a half-day Sunday, making six and a half days a week.

The night crew begins at seven p. m. and quit at seven a. m., twelve hours a day, seven days a week. Neither crew has a day off, except the waiters or counterman, and they can only take a day off by special arrangement with the manager, which is very hard to do.

Manager's Job to Drive.

The manager is the slave driver. They're short on nearly all the dishes, silverware and glasses. When a rush is on, the porters are kept on the run getting the dirty dishes out to the dishwasher. The waiters must rush to get their tables and counter clear in time for the next customer. The cook and waiters are constantly hollering "glasses," "silverware," "pie plates," or "platters up," while the manager is right there with the dishwasher yelling, "Come on, get these dishes out there, quick."

Of course, the manager would rather work the help to death, than tell the boss to get more dishes. In fact, he is afraid he will lose the job if he asks for more dishes and to get more dishes would mean less profit for the boss.

The Spy System.

The workers realize the need of a union and most of them talk in favor of unions. But the boss has one or more spies on each job, hired to each house to report anyone who tries to talk a union or organize one in the Messinger houses. Therefore, they are afraid to talk union, for fear that they will get fired and blacklisted. Just like in any other industry, you will find the scissor-bill there that don't care anything about the conditions that he has to work and live under, just so long as he has a place to sleep and coffee and rolls to eat. When you speak to him about a union, he says, "Uh, what do I care? I won't be here long. I'll be a salesman or a bricklayer next week. I'm just here to make a stake, so for the length of time I'm here I don't need to waste my money on a union." You see the same sap a year later, still on the same old job.

The Union Needed.

The union is the answer to the twelve-hour day. It is only thru a strong, well-organized industrial union that the twelve-hour day can be smashed. If the workers in the food industry will only organize, they can get the eight-hour day and make the food trust sit up and take notice. If not, they will die working twelve hours a day.

IN BOWERY MISSIONS IF YOU FALL ASLEEP YOU GET THROWN OUT

By A Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is very cold. The weather changed all of a sudden. I got my overcoat out of hock today. I am glad I have an overcoat. On the Bowery, tha cold night I can see thousands of men suffering from cold, hunger and poverty. When you are homeless and broke, you naturally drift to the Bowery.

The missions are open. The Salvation Army hotel and the Seamen's church institute, if you have the price. It is so cold that I decided to sleep in the mission, where there are also hundreds of others. But there are no beds to sleep on. One sits and sleeps in a chair all night long.

At midnight, they wake everyone up to listen to the religious services and to join in signing! If, after they wake you up, you should fall asleep again—out you go into the cold street.

A Miner Is Never Too Old to Have His Wage Docked

By A Worker Correspondent

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill.—"Fritz," an old coal digger who has worked for the Peabody Coal company for the last 14 years and who should be on a pension, is still not too old to learn new tricks that the bosses can put over.

Not long ago, he struck a vein in his room," as miners say. Any coal miner with horse-sense knows that in such cases the roof becomes bad and is very dangerous to work under. So Fritz notified the face boss and demanded a timberman to timber the place.

"Nothing doing," says the face boss. "If you want it timbered, do it yourself."

Old Fritz went home, the only thing he could do. The next day it was the same story and again he went home. When he came back the following day, he was told, "You are discharged!"

When Fritz took the matter up with the pit committee, the committee, as usual, referred it to the superintendent, and there was a disagreement and the case went to a union board member. The board member told Fritz, "Don't you worry! You go home until the roof is fixed and I'll make them pay compensation for every day you lose."

Three weeks went by before the board member told Fritz that he could go back to work. But when Fritz asked him about compensation, he said, what Fritz had heard so often before, "Nothing doing."

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Another "Charity" Hold-Up!

By J. G. SOLTIS, Worker Correspondent.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 25.—Eighteen hundred workers at the Ford plant here were forced to contribute one day's full wages to the community charity fund in their annual drive. Altho most of the workers are absolutely opposed to the principle of capitalistic charity, they had to donate or to lose their jobs.

The only choice they had was as to whether they should pay the $5.00 all at once or at the rate of 50 cents a week.

BURNS' FINKS IN PLOT TO MURDER JOILET STRIKER

Three Arrested for a Conspiracy to Kill

By A Worker Correspondent

Three private detectives, alleged to be operatives of the notorious strike-breaking Burns agency, were arrested yesterday on warrants charging them with conspiracy to murder Attilo de la Pilazza, a striking member of Machinists' Union Local 124, of Joliet, Ill. Their names are Daniel Bottee, A. R. Lopez and H. L. Kendricks.

The case arose over a strike by garage workers in Joliet, and a swarm of finks immediately descended on the little city with a well planned scheme of the most provocateur type so customary to the Burns agency.

"Protection."

Windows were broken in some garages and the Winston Motor company was bonghed. When apprehended by the Joliet police Bottee admitted that the National Automotive Protective association of St. Louis was paying the bill. The association now knows what sort of "protection" the Burns agency deals in.

Machinists' Union members, striking against the five scab firms, the Buick, Hudson, Essex, Studebaker and Dodge companies, and supported by the important Carmen's Local 882, had already won agreements with seventeen local garages.

On a Mission

The Burns men came to town to break up the strike and crush the union. Some of them invegled them selves into an acquaintance with De la Piazza, a striker. Bottee was the chief "friend" in this case. Bottee fixed it up so that on a certain night he and De Lapiazza would set up the midnight playing cards.

At midnight, Bottee persuaded De la Piazza to accompany him to a near by restaurant for lunch. In the meantime the fink Kendricks and his equally fink companion A. R. Lopez, went to Joliet police headquarters and told the cops that they had "information" that a bomb was to be placed in the garage between the Studebaker and Buick garages.

Ready to Kill

The police sent three men, Captain McManice and detectives Leibler and Talaise. The two informed Finks Kendricks and Lopez that they would be two more of the Burns skunks. J. A. Wise and J. J. Graves. All seven waited in ambush across the street from the garages.

The chief fink, Bottee, took care when he and De la Piazza went out for lunch, to take the sidewalk along the front of the two garages and by the passageway. Bottee had a "bomb" made of rags. When the two neared the passageway, Bottee lit a match and set the "bomb" afire, tossing it into the passageway.

Shot Down Striker.

At once the three police and their Burns finks rushed across the street to capture the "bomb" throwers. De la Piazza, thinking a holdup gang was attacking him and his companion, ran north on Scott street with both the police and the Burns finks shooting at him. The finks collapsed after being shot thru both legs and the police "captured" him. He is still recovering in the St. Joseph's hospital.

But the police became a little indignant when the "bomb" was found to be a fake, and questioning the finks elicited the information of the conspiracy which nearly caused the death of a union striker. For Bottee had plotted to have shot as a means of discrediting the strike. The present arrest of three of the Burns operatives is the result of Joliet labor unions and particularly of the machinists, are watching the case with interest and mean to see that the finks do not get away with their usual dismissal by secret influence on the prosecuting officials.

"Sixty Hours and Step on It!" Says Mail-Order House

By SIDNEY KELLER.
(Worker Correspondent)

"Sixty hours and step on it!"

This threatening warning to the girls employed at Sears-Roebuck mail order house is printed on blackboards in large letters as the bosses' means of speeding up the girls. For "sixty hours and step on it," the girls are paid the miserable sum of $18 per week, with big chances of getting laid off after the Christmas rush if they haven't "stepped on it" enuf. Over 2,000 workers are laid off each year after the holidays.

Fears of being laid off keep the workers in a frenzied rush to obey the bosses' orders. Employment offices are packed daily with work seekers, standing around for hours anxious to fill a vacancy if some worker fails to keep up the pace.

Despite the frequent changes of help, however, the bosses are bitterly hated, for it doesn't take a worker long to catch on to their methods of exploitation. Some day, the workers will learn enuf to become organized.

OPEN SHOP HEAVEN HAS HIGH RATE OF TUBERCULAR WORKERS

By A Worker Correspondent

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—Louisianna, the lair of the open shopper, conviot labor system, tenement houses (and farms of the same variety where woman, children and old men are forced to labor for less than an existence), according to a bulletin issued by the state board of health, has 19,260 tubercular patients in the various institutions and homes, under treatment.

This does not include many more who are daily employed in sweatshops and factories scattering the germs of the white plague to their fellow workers and sending it broadcast in goods manufactured here for shipment to the north and east.

The death rate from tuberculosis in Louisiana is 13 per 1,000.

SCHOOL ADOPTS FINKS' SLOGAN, 'DEPORT REDS'

By A Worker Correspondent

HARTFORD, Conn. After seven detectives of the Hartford police squad had attended the mass meeting arranged by the Young Workers' League at the Labor Educational Alliance here this week, the teachers in the public schools came out in an open attack. League members are "reds," and should be deported, teachers warned their pupils.

Wide attention had been attracted by the meeting, which was a protest against American "education week." Altho the police did not interfere, they questioned several people and the seven dicks stayed thruout under the leadership of Sergeant Moriarty.

UNION OFFICIALS AID BOSSES TO BRING OPEN SHOP TO SANTA BARBARA

By A Worker Correspondent.)

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Nov. 22.—Santa Barbara is being rebuilt with scab labor after the earthquake of last spring. The California Development Association and the Los Angeles Times-Herald are now using Santa Barbara per cent toward rebuilding the city. (This was done on an open shop basis.)

Workers Play With Fire.

The business men foreseeing trouble refused officials of organized labor advised the workers to collaborate with the chamber of commerce in the interest of peace and as a result of organized labor pledged itself not to raise wages. The Citizens Committee made a pretense at keeping the union men in check but their pals but the wolf soon showed its teeth.

A notorious open shop manufacturer of the Santa Barbara women board of trade, a shipbuilders association, a high school, saying he could not afford to employ union men. Organized labor was once more advised by its officials to work with the bosses and they even pledged donations to the rebuilding fund. One local union of about 275 member donated $1,000 toward rebuilding the schools.

And Burn Their Fingers.

The workers were given another lesson in class collaboration when they refused on the Central Building. The foreman began driving the men working on the scaffolds. Three men refused to quit their jobs or were fired. Then the foreman began picking on the union men. He fired a dozen of stealing a brush, accusations and insulted that men in order to provoke the action he took. The union delegate was called in. He told the men "that the jobs is fair," but the men refused to stand for that and quit, with the exception of a few.

An advertisement which appeared in the Los Angeles Times recently is the open shop boosters of Santa Barbara for organized labor, a signal to scabs to flock to Santa Barbara in line with the plans the Los Angeles Times carried a vicious smear against organized labor in Santa Barbara.

Attack Progressives Not Bosses

(Worker Correspondent.)

BENTLEYVILLE, Pa.—(By Mail)—A mass open-air meeting called by the mine workers' organization was held at Marianna, Pa. on November 22nd. The meeting was called for the purpose of protesting against Bethlehem Steel corporation for trying to open their mines under the 1917 agreement and the open shop policy on the Ellsworth branch.

There are a large number of progressives in this section. So the progressives got busy and distributed leaflets to the miners who came to the mass meeting calling on them to fight for their union, to chase their finks against the 1917 scale and to force their officials to take drastic steps in this fight and stop expelling the progressive members in the United Mine Workers of America.

Some of the miners were distributing leaflets, "Hands Off China," and "Stand by Soviet Russia" and "Don't Mobilize for Morgan."

Officials in Frenzy Over Leaflets.

When the district officials and their agents got hold of the leaflets which criticized them for their inactivity and wrong policies or lack of policy, they went blind mad over it and tried to stop the distribution. In their fury they got hold of a miner who was distributing the leaflets "Stand by Soviet Russia" and accused him of nothing less than of being paid by the steel company to break the union. The district president, Mr. Farah himself, with several of his game attacked him miner and by force took away the leaflets that he had with him.

The meeting was soon called to order and to the surprise of everyone, the meeting was opened by a priest with the prayer. "God Help and Bless Us in This Fight." The priest was followed by international organizers who spoke in Italian and Croation. In their speaches they attacked Kaiser Bill of Germany for breaking the contract and marching thru Belgium. The Belgians took to arms and fought to the last ditch against the kaiser. They further pointed out that Kaiser Schwab is doing exactly the same thing as Kaiser Wilhelm did. But we are advised to fight against Kaiser Schwab by quite different methods in all home and keep quiet while the officials "with their brains and intelligence" (and to pray to God) will bring Charlie Schwab to stand by the agreement which he, himself, signed. One would wonder what would have happened in the Belgian people had they followed the advice of our union officials. Kaiser Wilhelm would have marched thru Belgium without losing a single man!

The next speaker was Mr. Farah, district president of this district of the United Mine Workers of America. He followed the same line about Kaiser Bill and Kaiser Schwab. He opened his speech with a plea for unity, but soon forgot his opening remarks and started a vigorous attack upon the progressive miners, and the Workers Party. He pointed out that Tom Ray, Myerscough, Ruthenberg and Foster are just as dangerous to the union as Charlie Schwab is and stated that they must be destroyed by all means. This attack upon the left wing was the cause of a great disturbance among the large mass of miners who began to protest calling Mr. Fagan a liar and pointing out that this group, Foster-Ruthenberg, are trying to make the union a fighting organization. Fagan then made a statement that the progressive miners at their last convention held in Pittsburgh on March 15th, were led by a man by the name of Mike Halapy, who is now organizing company unions. He was then again called a liar and challenged to prove his statements. He soon finished his speech and was followed by Vice President Murray.

God helped him, an it was prayed before, with a big rain storm so he had to cut it short without showing the miners the way to fight the Charlie Schwabs who are laughing at the agreements while our union officials are busy fighting the "reds."

MINERS FORCED ON LOWER PAY BY UNION HEAD

Farrington's Man Friday on the Job

By WILLIAM SCHROEDER.
(Worker Correspondent)

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill.—Reduction of wages from 35 to 50 per cent is being forced on miners at the Orient No. 2 Mine, by men loading from 15 and more tons of coal a day for shift work pay behind the loading machine.

The men complained and their case was taken up by a union board member after the pit committee had disagreed. The board member handled the case over to his assistant, an appointee of Frank Farrington, president of District 12, U. M. W. of A. The union assistant spoke in "his master's voice" and declared that the company had a right to pay shift-work wages because the loading machines were in an "experimental" stage yet, this, despite the fact that the machines have been in use for three years!

The miners' agreement with the company states that, when any machine is in use more than three months it becomes practical and can not be considered any more as in the experimental stage. Miners know this even if board members don't. But what most of the miners don't know is that board members are there to take care of the interests of the coal operators. And coal diggers are there to pay their dues and keep their mouths shut and to work at from 35 to 50 per cent reduction if the board members order!



WORKER-WRITERS MOBILIZING IN CORRESPONDENCE CLASSES

This week, a new page is turned in the history of The DAILY WORKER for it marks the beginning of classes in WORKER CORRESPONDENCE, both in New York and in Chicago. With these classes as centralization points, groups of worker correspondents are to be recruited in all possible industrial units in the United States.

Wherever a worker's ear catches a word of workers' news, his pencil is to be ready to write it down and send it to The DAILY WORKER; this is the task for which the classes are to stimulate workers.

In order to send in news to The DAILY WORKER, however, it is by no means necessary to attend these classes. They are only one means of encouraging and directing the work. Articles dealing with their courses will be published regularly in the paper so that those not attending will be kept in touch and be able to profit, tho not participating.

The text to be used is Wm. F. Dunne's pamphlet on WORKER CORRESPONDENTS, which is No. 4 of the Little Red Library series, and can be ordered from The Daily Worker Publishing Co.

In Chicago, the classes are directed by J. Louis Engdahl and William F. Dunne, editors of The DAILY WORKER, and Oliver Carlson, secretary of the Workers' School, while in New York, the work will be in charge of Joseph Freeman, proletarian journalist and poet. Chicago classes are on every Thursday night,—New York classes, every Monday night. All interested workers can attend.

NOMINATE RANK AND FILERS AND MAINTAIN GOOD RECORD, SAY UNION WINDOW CLEANERS

By A Worker Correspondent

Maintain the present policy of electing officials from the rank and file! This is the slogan which members of Window Workers' Local 124, H. S. E. I. U., will rally around tonight at their regular meeting at 180 West Washington, when officials for 1926 will be nominated.

Under the capable guidance of Steve Zaharachuk, business agent, this union has developed from a bankrupt organization run by Tim Murphy and his henchmen to a militant union with a good financial standing and a three-fold increase of membership.

Chicago "World," Chief Scab.

Formerly laughed at by window cleaning companies, this union today is almost 100 per cent recognized, with wage scales of $1.00 an hour and the piece-work system abolished. The scabby "Chicago" World is the only firm of any importance that has not agreement with the Window Workers' Union.

The membership consists of old-timers, who first formed the union and fought to bring it to its present status, and of newcomers, not yet drawn into the militant spirit of the union. The latter group must be drawn into the union's activities. These new members must be made to feel that the union is theirs and that its future is in their hands.

No More Outsiders!

The present policy of electing officials from the rank and file must be maintained. No more outside "Tim Murphys" can be tolerated! In the campaign for organizing the non-union buildings firms, the entire membership must take part. The union has good rank and file material, it has a fighting business agent on the job all the time, it has the co-operation of the building trades

SPEED-UP SYSTEM UNBEARABLE AS STEEL PRODUCTION INCREASES

By HENRY VICTOR, Worker Correspondent.

No relief in the conditions of the steel workers is foreseen as steel production heavily increases in the Calumet district. This encircles the Inland Steel Company of Indiana Harbor, the Youngstown steel works and the steel mills of East Chicago and Hammond, and also the steel mills of Gary, Ind.

With the advance in steel production, there will be no increase in employment. The increases in steel production in steel mills in this district will be gained mostly thru a stricter enforcement of the speed-up system, which is unbearable even in regular weeks of average production.

Dominate Press.

An illustration of the united front of the manufacturers and the press is shown by the consent of the entire press of this district to the demands of the officials of the Inland Steel company of Indiana Harbor which also maintains a plant in Chicago Heights, that no news of accidents and injuries to workers in the mills be published, only such news pertaining to the conditions of the workers as given out to the press by the steel officials themselves may be published.

NUMBER FOUR
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The Little Red Library
Worker Correspondents
What? Where? When? Why? How?
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
WITH the growth of the world Communist movement, new factors contributing to its growth were developed. The question of worker correspondents received its first attention in America in this booklet. Here in the analysis of its importance and a text book to guide every worker to success in this field.
10 Cents
12 Copies for One Dollar.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

WORKERS' SCHOOL WILL HAVE MANY CLASSES FRIDAY

Courses in Philosophy and Speaking Offered

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—A course by Moissaye J. Olgin in the "Living Revolution," one by Kvitko in the "Materialistic Philosophy of Life," Public Speaking under the able direction of Carl Brodsky, and a second shop nucleus training course (Fundamentals of Leninism), Instructor, Jack Stachel, will make Friday night one of the most popular nights of the week at the New York Workers' School. All of these courses are to begin Friday night with the possible exception of Olgin's which may be delayed a short time on account of his illness.

The course in Public Speaking is primarily for beginners. How to prepare a talk, overcome nervousness; gestures and delivery; how to act as chairman, how to make an opening talk; how to deliver your message in 15 minutes these are some of the problems taken up. The students criticize each other, are taught how to arrange their subject matter and also given instructions on what to use for material and practice.

A Materialistic Philosophy of Life is a "ground-breaker" course for our party since the American workers have concerned themselves very little with the problems of philosophy and since some of the problems taken up are of a controversial nature. Beginning with the fundamental problems of the nature of the universe and the problems of knowledge, Kvitko's course will take up the materialistic interpretation of history, the problem of human conduct (ethics), bourgeoisie and proletarian philosophies of art, the problem of the state and the nature of Communism.

The Living Revolution is also a pioneer or ground-breaking course in which M. J. Olgin will contribute the results of original studies in the field of sociology, criticism of literature on the one hand and in the field of the Russian revolution on the other. The course will take the form of popular lectures in which the principles will be studied as a living thing reacting upon and finding expression in the minds of the artists that went thru and came after it. How did the revolution actually take place? What did the men and women participating in the struggle look and feel like? What was the effect of its vast events upon bystanders, eye witnesses and participants? How did the revolution find its way into Russian literary art? How are some are questions that the course will try to answer.

The above courses are each of them once-a-week, three-months courses with a fee of $2.50. Registrations should be made at once as the number that will be admitted is limited.

BIGGEST FINNISH DISTRICT CONVENTION IS UNANIMOUS FOR THE C. E. C. AND REORGANIZATION

The Ohio-Pittsburgh district convention of the Finnish language fractions of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, in which are found all the Finnish Party units in Buffalo, Rochester, Detroit, the entire Ohio and Pennsylvania districts, has just concluded the most successful convention in its history.

There were present twenty-two delegates. In the opinion of the representative of the Central Executive Committee to the convention, Comrade Lovestone, this conference engaged in the most thoro and instructive discussion on party reorganization that has yet occured in our ranks.

Adopt Unity Resolution.

The Central Executive Committee's unity resolution was endorsed unanimously. The Central Executive Committee's organization plan was likewise unanimously endorsed. Every delegate voted for an energetic campaign of bolshevization. The delegates expressed themselves heartily in favor of the party's waging an even more vigorous reorganization plan than it has to date.

The convention discussed at length the industrial work, educational work, work among women, Negro work, defense work, inner party activities, etc. The district committee activities were endorsed.

The convention voted to instruct its delegates to the Finnish national conference that the conference should appropriate $5000 to establish a fund for the organization of a Lenin College in Chicago.

Aid DAILY WORKER.

A collection was made for The DAILY WORKER in which $50 was gathered. The Finnish district committee also answered the appeal of the Central Executive Committee by giving an additional $200 to The DAILY WORKER.

Two hundred dollars was voted to help establish a special Young Workers League school in the Warren district. The convention also unanimously endorsed the ownership of the property now in the hands of the party, to be continued in the hands of the membership remaining and functioning in the party fractions.

The letter sent to the Finnish section of the Workers (Communist) Party by the Communist Party of Finland was unanimously endorsed.

Lovestone Speaks.

Comrade Lacestone, the representative of the Central Executive Committee, spoke at length about party reorganization trade union work, and the unification of the Communist forces. Comrade Lovestone stressed the necessity of the Finnish fractions becoming a more organic part of the party and participating more actively in all its campaigns.

The resolution, which was adopted read, in part, as follows:

"The Ohio-Pittsburgh district convention of the Finnish language fractions of the Workers (Communist) Party urges all Finnish comrades to forget their past factional differences, to drop all factional strife and to rally as one for the new constructive activities, for the Communist campaigns, under the leadership of the Central Executive Committee. We declare, that in order to carry out the most important tasks confronting our party, it is absolutely necessary that full support and assistance be given by all the party members to the Central Executive Committee in this difficult work. The Ohio-Pittsburgh district convention of the Finnish language fractions of the Workers (Communist) Party calls upon all the members represented in its convention by various delegates to anti-withdrawal agitation and to prove by deeds their moral and material support of the Central Executive Committee in carrying out the decisions of the Communist international."

Elect Delegates.

The following were elected delegates to the national conference: Comrades Karhu, Latvalo, Tuomineen.

A motion was unanimously adopted declaring that any comrade of the delegation who in the least deviates from the instructions of policy adopted at this conference, is to relinquish his convention mandate immediately. His place is to be taken by one of the fraternal delegates who is being sent to the convention.

The fraternal delegates are Comrades Wirk, from the Detroit branch which has made quite some progress in party reorganization, and Comrade Jansen, from Buffalo.

All in all, this was one of the most successful party conferences held in a long time.

Form Communist Dramatic Circle

WANTED: Communists and sympathizers, who are interested in organizing a dramatic group in Chicago to give Communist and other revolutionary working class plays to help build up our movement. In answering, please give name, address, telephone number and specify what time you have free for rehearsals. Also state what, if any, experience you have had in such work. No applications will be accepted from party and Y. W. L. members without the consent of the responsible party authorities. Young men and women are especially desired. If a member of the party or Young Workers' League, specify street or shop nucleus and section. The dramatic work will be in English. Address all replies to James H. Dolsen, 2731 Park Place, Evanston, Ill., or District Office, Workers (Communist) Party, 19 So. Lincoln street, Chicago, Ill.

WORKERS' SCHOOL AT CHICAGO HOLDS MANY CLASSES DURING WEEK

The following classes are being held now every night at 19 South Lincoln St., unless otherwise noted. They are as follows:

Monday, 8 p. m., Capital, Volume 1, instructor, Earl Browder.

Tuesday, 8 p. m., Imperialism, instructor, Manuel Gomez.

Tuesday, 8 p. m., Elements of Communism, instructor, Oliver Carlson.

Wednesday, 8 p. m., American Social and Labor History, instructor, Wm. F. Dunne.

Wednesday, 8 p. m., Aims and Purpoes of the Y. W. L., instructor, Max Shachtman (at 1902 W. Division St.)

Thursday, 8 p. m. Elemente of Communism, instructor, Max Bedacht.

Friday, 6 p. m., Elamente of Communism, instructor, H. M. Wicks.

Friday, 8:30 p. m., Public Speaking, instructor, H. M. Wicks.

Friday, 8 p. m. DAILY WORKER Correspondents' Group, instructore Dunne, Engdahl, Carlson (at 1113 W. Washington St.)

Sunday, 10:30 a. m. History of International Youth Movement, instructor, John Williamson.

A class in elementary English is being organized on the South Side, which will meet in Vilnis, 3116 South Halsted St. All thoec who are unable to attend the other classes in English which the Workers School is now conducting, will register for this class.

WORKERS ALL OVER THE WORLD MOURNED FOR MIKHAIL FRUNZE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The John Reed branch of the Y. W. L. Local, Washington, D. C. mourns the death at Comrade Mikhail Frounze, Soviet commissar of war. It promises to help carry on the fight and struggle which he and his fellow comrades have so well begun.

YOUNG WORKERS TO JOIN UNIONS

EVERY effort is being put forth by the industrial comittee of the Young Workers (Communist) League, District Executive Committee to bring every member of the league into a union. The necessity for this has long been realized and now the time has come when discussion must give way to action.

The month of December has been set aside thruout the world for Young Communist organizations to increase their economic-trade union activity and work to particularly accomplish two main tasks:

1. To bring every member into a trade union.

2. To form a youth fraction in every union.

There is also the necessity for each leading close contact with young workers in the union. In order to do this the league will set up concrete demands for each union and each industry.

In order to accomplish this the league has called meetings of comrades in various industries, where the specific problems of the trade will be dealt with and specific demands set up. The meetings will be held as follows:

METAL TRADES. This includes all comrades in the machine shops, electrical shops, and auto wafkers, etc.

The meeting will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 1 at 8 p. m. at 3118 Roosevelt Road.

NEEDLE TRADES. This includes all comrades who work in the men's and women's clothing industry, the Millinery Workers, Fur Workers, etc. This meeting will be held on Thursday, Dec. 3, at 8 p. m. at 3118 Roosevelt Road.

PRINTING TRADES. This includes all comrades who work in composing, press and bindery rooms, or other department. The meeting will be held on Saturday, Dec. 5 at 5 p. m. at 18 S. Lincoln St.

BUILDING TRADES. This includes all comrades working in the building industry, such as carpenters, painters, bricklayers, etc. The meeting will be held at 19 S. Lincoln St., Saturday, Dec. 5, at 5 p. m.

OFFICE WORKERS. These comrades will meet at 18 S. Lincoln St., Sunday, Dec. 6 at 2:30 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES: This includes all comrades working in trade not otherwise listed, such as shoe workers, leather workers, auto drivers, textile workers, musicians, food workers, etc. The meeting will be held at 19 S. Lincoln St., Sunday, Dec. 6, at 2:30 p. m.

CLERKS: This includes all department store workers, mail order workers, and clerks in small stores. This meeting will be held on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 2:30 p. m. at 19 S. Lincoln St. Here the specific problems of the students will be discussed and fractions formed in the various schools.

CLEVELAND TO OPEN CLASSES FOR WORKERS

Offers Three Courses to Members

CLEVELAND, Nov. 25. The Workers' (Communist) Party here has arranged the following classes for which students are to be enrolled at once.

Two Classes in English.

An elementary class for beginners and an advanced class are planned. These classes are to begin Sunday, Nov. 29. For the many foreign-born comrades these classes will be of extreme value, and we hope that a great number will attend.

Classes in Public Speaking.

Many of our comrades are members of unions, but are unable to speak on the union floor. Still others who will soon be in the unions are in the same position; they are not equipped for putting forward the party position. Every party member who wishes to speak so that he may better serve the cause should not fail to join the speakers' class. This class will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The English class will be held twice a week (Sunday mornings at 9:30 and Wednesday evenings at 8:00.

The class for public speaking will be held once a week on Tuesday nights, at 8:00.

The fee for each course, which will last 6 months, will be $2.50 for the entire course, and must be paid in advance. The classes will be open to both party and non-party members, and will be held at the district office. The instructors are Sadie Amter and Philip Shatz. Quick action in enrollment is asked.

Class in Trade Unionism.

There will also be conducted a class in trade unionism. For this purpose each branch should select a number of active trade unionists who will be required to attend this class. Quotas shall be assigned to the different units on the basis of 40 to attend the class. This course will last 3 months, and members who do not directly participate as students may attend as auditors. This course consists of round-table discussions on the duties of Communists in the trade unions, and all the problems that confront the Communists on the trade union field.

Intensified activity on the part of the Communists in the trade unions requires a good knowledge of policy and tactics. Various unions and the different locals require different tactics. The purpose of the discussion will be to make the comrades familiar with our policies and tactics so that the blunders of the past may be avoided and healthy constructive work carried on.

The comrades selected by the branches for this course are compelled to attend. The fee for the course will be $2, the course lasting three 12 sessions. The fee is to be collected by the comrade himself or by the branch. The course will begin on Sunday, Dec. 6.

The class will meet every Sunday at 10 a. m. at the district office. This course is confined to party and Young Workers' League members, both as auditors and students.

Enrollment for all these classes should take place immediately, either thru the branches or at the district office.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 — Great Britain, pound sterling, demand, 4.84 1-4@16; cable, 4.84 7-16; France, franc, demand, 3.74@; cable, 3.75; Belgium, franc, demand, 4.53; cable, 4.53@; Italy, lira, no quotation; Sweden, krone, demand, 26.74; cable, 26.77; Norway, krone, demand, 20.33; cable, 20.35; Czecho-Slovakia, krone, demand, 2.82; cable, 2.84; Germany, mark, not quoted; Shanghai, tael, demand, 78.00.

MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS FOR PARTY UNIFICATION AND TRADE UNION WORK

A series of meetings has been arranged thruout the party, to be addressed by two representatives of the Central Executive Committee, on the subjects of the unification of all Communist elemente in the party behind the Central Executive Committee and for the intensification of the party's trade union work.

Dates have been assigned to each district, and on these dates there will be held with the C. E. C. representatives two meetings. A meeting of the District Executive Committee, and a general membership meeting.

The dates assigned are as follows:

Chicago, as section membership meetings during the dates of December 1 and 2.

Detroit, Decembar 4 and 5.

Buffalo, December 6.

Boston, December 7 and 8.

New York, December 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Philadelphia, December 14 and 15.

Pittsburgh, December 16 and 17.

Cleveland, December 18 and 19.

New Haven, to be addressed by New York comrades.

These meetings are the most important since that the party has had for a long time and there discussion on the two most vital questions before the party will be had.

Ball of Red Youth in Bronx, N. Y., Saturday

NEW YORK, Nov. 25. The famous play, "October," will be performed at the "Ball of the Red Youth," Saturday evening, Nov. 29, at 1347 Boston Road Bronx. Such is given by the Russian branch of the Y. W. L. Other interesting numbers on the program, also music and dancing.

Brownsville Open Forum Starts Sunday Evening

NEW YORK, Nov. 25. The first of a series of open forum discussions will be held in the Brownsville Workers' Party headquarters on Sunday, Nov. 29 at 8 p. m. Comrade Max Gartner will be the lecturer. He will speak on Jewish and the subject of the first discussion will be "Zionism." All workers are invited. Admission 15 cents.

Los Angeles Times Hysterically Attacks Workers Party School

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 25 — A hysterical front-page article has appeared in Los Angeles' leading newspaper this week, the Times, "exposing" the "Bolshevization" of America, thru the Communist school which is being held every Sunday at our party headquarters, and marveling at the fact that it is done so "brazenly open." The threat is plainly made of another raid such "as was made here in 1923." The police raided the headquarters at that time thinking it was an I. W. W. meeting and arrested members of the Trade Union Educational League as "anarchists, etc."

Neither the Times nor any other capitalist agency can frighten us into giving up our activities in behalf of the workers. They also "expose" the Juniors and Young Workers' League activities against "Education Week," and have informed the superintendent of schools to take steps to punish the Juniors for passing out "seditious" literature in direct violation of a state law which prohibits reading matter for students which is not approved by the school board.

International Br. 9 Launches Campaign to Save and Build Daily

(By Worker Correspondent.)

With enthusiasm and vigor, International Branch No. 9, at its first meeting launched a campaign to save and build The DAILY WORKER.

In addition to systematic DAILY WORKER stamp and subscription drive, the members assessed themselves 50c. a month for The DAILY WORKER fund.

Practically all the members present had assisted The DAILY WORKER as much as their limited proletarian means would permit, nevertheless we were able to set our first donation from this new international branch, amounting to $2.00.

Ways and means for covering the union with our literature and to build, and bolshevizing our party also were discussed.

Undoubtedly this newly organized International branch, which is truly international in its composition, will hold many good things in store for our party.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

Speech of

Shapurji Saklatvala

in the House of Commons.

A bitter indictment of British imperialist domination, given by Secretary Kellogg as a reason for barring the author from the United States.

Add this splendid pamphlet to your library or give it to your fellow worker in the shop and trade union.

10 Cents

In lots of 100 or more—5 Cents.

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.

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DO US A FAVOR?

We're simply swamped! Many little jobs in the office are waiting to be done—and we haven't a big enough office force to do them. Perhaps you want to help The DAILY WORKER and can spare a day—or a few hours—or maybe only an hour? If you can—come over. You'll be as welcome as a long lost friend.

Convention Call of the Young Pioneers

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Prior to the reorganization of the Junior section of the Young Workers' League into the Young Pioneers and on the basis of school nuclei, the New York Juniors will hold their district convention. The convention has been called for Nov. 28 and 29, at 108 East 14th street. The following call has been sent by them to all the Young Pioneers' groups in District No. 2, to the D. E. C. of the Y. W. L. and W. P. of District No. 2 and to the W. P. of District No. 15.

Dear Comrades:—It is over two years since our organization was formed due to the efforts of the Y. W. L. with co-operation of the W. P. During that period of time we have carried on our work among the working class children as the Junior section of the Y. W. L. and now we are ready to begin functioning as an independent organization of Communist children—The Young Pioneers.

Our activities in the past were numerous. We succeeded in organizing several hundred members into 16 groups. We conducted several campaigns in the schools against religion, religious training, etc., by propaganda among the children, distributing leaflets in the schools, etc. We participated in the work of the W. P., Y. W. L., Labor Defense, etc. Our members were especially active in raising funds for the defense and The DAILY WORKER. Within the groups we had many discussions to make the membership understand our aims and object. We supported and sold the Young Comrade. Our Leninist Youth Camp accommodated some 150 children, members and non-members. Our comrades were trained there to be better and more active young Communists. These were our general activities in the past.

At the present we are going thru an educational period before we will start to reorganize on the basis of school nuclei. This with the formation of a Young Pioneers' League will mean that members will have to become more active, they will have to understand how and why to be active so that we can become a powerful organization of working class children.

According to the decision of the D. E. C. of the Y. W. L. at the present Pioneer D. E. C. is to issue a call for the district convention at which a permanent D. E. C. will be elected and plans for future work to be laid down. The committee decided that the convention be held on November 28 and 29. The agenda for the convention is to be as follows:

1. Election of temporary officers.
2. Election of credentials committee
3. Report of W. P. delegate.
4. Report of Y. W. L. delegate.
5. Report of Pioneer D. E. C.
6. Report of District Pioneer Bureau.
7. Bolshevization and reorganization.
8. School struggle and school work.
9. Child labor and our struggle against it.
10. Work among Negro children.
11. Opponent organizations (Boy Scouts, etc.)
12. The Young Comrade and other literature.
13. Election of new D. E. C.

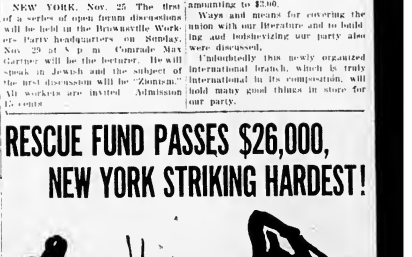
This agenda is to be discussed at every group following which they are to elect delegates to the convention. Every group is entitled to one delegate for every fifteen members. The number should be figured on the basis of the average attendance at the last four group meeting. Your C. C. C. delegate or group leader will give you further instructions on the matter. The Y. W. L. D. E. C. is entitled to three delegates and the W. P. of District No. 2 is entitled to two delegates and the W. P. D. E. C. District 15, one delegate. The apportionment of finances of the convention is $1.00 for every delegate from the group, that is if your group sends three delegates you must pay $3.00. The Y. W. L. is to pay $5.00 per delegate and the Workers Party $1.00 per delegate.

It is important that the groups elect their best members as delegates as they will have to decide on every important matters that every Pioneer will have to carry out.

For a strong Pioneer movement.

D. E. C. of the Young Pioneers,
District No. 2.

RESCUE FUND PASSES $26,000, NEW YORK STRIKING HARDEST!



TODAY is The DAILY WORKER'S red letter day, with over $1,600 added to the fund that is to keep America's Communist press in print. The bulk of this came from New York, where comrades under L. E. Katterfeld's direction have been conducting rescue parties, leaving no means untried in their efforts not to lose this fight. The grand total of over $26,000 was reached today thru the following hard-won items:

Street Nucleus 5, Chicago, Ill	$ 6.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
Finnish Br., W. P., San Francisco, Cal.	38.50
Finnish Br., W. P., Cleveland, O.	44.10
Astoria Finnish Socialist Club, Astoria, Ore.	13.40
Street Nucleus 2, Chicago, Ill	24.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Detroit, Mich	83.00
Tony May, Chicago, Ill. (collected)	3.00
Anna Rosa, San Jose, Cal.	20.00
W. Lehto, Rock Island, Ill.	10.00
NEW YORK DONATIONS	
Lao Hoover, Bronx Section	7.00
Lee Kling, English 1, Bronx	10.00
English Lower Bronx: 9 Epstein, $5.75; Rosa Rubin, $5.00; Sid Brash, $2.00; John, $2.00; Grossman, $1; N. Leibowitz, $1; total	19.75
Jewish No. 1, Bronx	18.50
English Brownsville Branch	15.00
Section 7 meeting, collected	5.50
Leon Taimy	10.00
City Central, Elizabath, N. J.	20.00
Williamsburg Section, collection at open air meeting	93.85
Bess Israel, English Williamsburg	5.00
West Side Section, J. Schneider	1.05
English Harlem, Barthe Skolnick and Sarah Schneider	4.50
Section 1 meeting, collected	158.05
Section 2 meeting, collected	41.00
Finnish Inwood Branch	25.00
Section 7 meeting, collected	18.00
John Jura	7.00
Section 6 meeting, collected	43.72
Group at Manhattan Lyceum Rescue Party (Kovsky, Becker, Ashbender, Bagrey, Sabati, Redin, Chagan, Modiano)	20.00
Sal Brockman	5.00
Section 5 meeting (collected)	119.64
A. Waxberg, Paterson	5.00
Veronica Golaszewski	3.00
Arbeta Ekonomi Mutig, Yorkville	5.00
Harry Fox, Y. W. L. No. 4	1.00
Joseph Lesmaso, Y. W. L. No. 29	7.50
David Rose, Jewish 7, Bronx	7.00
Proceeds from Jewish Williamsburg Rescue Party (partial)	60.00
E. Osipoff, Harlem English	10.75
Proceeds from Bronx Section Rescue Party (partial, aside from $66.00 cua	66.00
Steve Zimnick, German Night Workers	5.00
Chas. Krumbain	1.00
Harry Blum, Jewish Brownsville	1.00
Lith. Mesgirb, O. Sbulski	7.50
J. Anderson	5.00
W. S. Italian Rovera, $3.30; Rovardo, $1; Berdini, $2; Catalleni, 75c; Ferraroi, $1; total	13.05
Nathan Fruchtman	21.00
W. P. District 2, additional partial proceeds from celebration	19.75
Calia Wachowsky	18.50
A. Halstrand, Scand. Harlem	5.00
Nawark Russian Branch	9.50
Rescue Party tickets, paid in to Nov. 21 (each affair is only partial), German Section, Sokol Hall	131.00
Yorkville Hungarian Honre	89.50
Finnish South Brooklyn Hall	12.00
Bronx Section Hall	115.50
Finnish Harlem Hall	22.50
Manhattan Lyceum	58.50
Royal Palace, Brooklyn	1.50
Total today	$ 1,426.31
Previously recorded	24,884.23
Total to date	$26,310.54

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HERE'S MY DONATION:

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City ..... State .....

'OMEN PATRIOTS TO FIGHT REDS AND UNIONISM

ave Blessing and Aid of U. S. Army

Open shop anti-labor forces are ssered by the organization in Chi-go at a meeting in the snobbish ackstone hotel, of a female contin-ent of silk-stocking faciebl, called e "Government Club." Its program cording to the "founder and honor-y president," Mrs. George E. Owens New York is to combat pacifism d Bolshevism.

Mrs. Owens says there are 700 embers of the New York branch. d the Blackstone hotel gathering tends to enlist a battalion of Amer-ican patriots in Chicago.

"Non-Political."

The "founding mother" of this en-ro" fascist organization announces at the club is, of course, "non-poli-cal," "non-partisan" and "purely vic in its aims."

How these innocent claims are con-redicted by facts may be seen by the ct that Major General Harbord nt a message of encouragement to s meeting, while the speakers in-luded Col. Albert E. Barnes, presi-ent of the military intelligence asso-iation of the sixth corps area, Brig-en. Michael Lenihan, commandant Fort Sheridan, and Lieut. Col. Will-m B. Graham.

The Paralyzing Preamble.

Another speaker was Harry A. At-ood, president of the constitution an-iversary association, who boasted hat he had challenged countless ritics of the constitution to "alter ne word of the preamble" and that ne and all the helpless critics had ailed.

Officers of the Chicago local were lected, Mrs. Sydney Leighton Smith s president and Mrs. R. L. Jordan, Irs. A. R. Clay and Mrs. Benjamin F. Affleck as vice-presidents.

Two Former French Presidents Defend Textile Employers

SAINT ETIENNE, Nov. 25.—Two former presidents of France, Ray-mond Poincare and Alexandre Millerand will face each in a litigation suit between two textile manufacturers over the exclusive rights to a certain pattern which they both claim belong to their looms.

Poincare will defend one manufac-turer and Millerand the other. The date of the trial is kept secret.

National Income Slumps.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25. Twelve and a half cents out of every dollar of the combined income of the American people during the past year went in-to taxes, according to a study in tax-ation made by the national industrial conference board. The total burden of taxes has nearly doubled since 1913 rising from 6.9 per cent in 1913 to 12.5 per cent in 1921. The national income in 1924 is estimated at $63,000,000,000 as against $65,000,000,000 in 1923.

MANY AMERICANS RECEIVE LEGION OF HONOR DECORATIONS FOR AID RENDERED FRENCH IMPERIALISM

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—Recently, a list containing 2,328 names of prominent American bankers, newspaperman, journalists and government officials that have received the legion of honor decorations for services rendered French imperialism, was made public in Paris and has caused much consternation in a number of U. S. senators, who are demanding the why and wherefore of the wholesale distribution of honors.

Among the names of the 2,328 Americans on the rolls is the name of John Pierpont Morgan, and other leading lights in the financial world.

Government Heads on Lists.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover heads the list of American officials, then comes Senator Reed of Penn-sylvania, Representative John Philip Gill of Maryland, A. Platt Andrews of Massachusetts, Robert E. Olds, assis-tant secretary of state; William J. Donovan, assistant attorney general, and Lincoln C. Andrews, assistant sec-retary of the treasury.

The names of the following news-papermen are also found on the list of legionnaires:

Times Heads Honored.

Adolph S. Ochs, publisher and prin-cipal owner of the New York Times; Rollo Ogden, editor; John H. Finley, editor; Louis Wiley, business man-ager, and the Paris correspondent of the Times.

Associated Press.

Officials of the Associated Press on the list include Frank B. Noyes, presi-dent, principal owner of the Washing-ton Star; Melville E. Stone, former general manager; Frederick Roy Mar-tin, former general manager; Elmer Roberts, Paris correspondent.

New York World Heads.

Ralph Pulitzer, president of the New York World, and the late Frank P. Cobb, editor of the World; Ogden Held, owner of the New York Herald-Tribune; Lawrence Hills, editor of the Paris edition of the Herald, and the Paris correspondent, Wilbur Forldest, are all on the list. Likewise is Frank A. Munsey, owner of the New York Sun.

Even Chicago Tribune.

Robert R. McCormick, president of the Chicago Tribune, and Floyd Gib-bons, special European correspoilnent of the Tribune, are both on the list. So is George Horace Lorimer, editor of the Saturday Evening Post; also Paul Scott Mowrer, Paris correspond-ent of the Chicago Daily News.

For Services Rendered.

These men have been given the hon-ors because of their activities on be-half of the French government and the French are repaying their aids with these honors for their services in the cause of French imperialism.

ROUMANIAN BOYAR LACKEYS MURDER PEASANTS IN GETTING "CONFESSION"

KISHENEV, Bessarabia—(By Mail.)—Thru dexterous cross-examination of the Sergeant-Mayor Socolescu, it was ascertained that the Bessarabian peasant M Seerbatisco was murdered in the most brutal fashion at the orders of the Roumanian military leader Vindor.

Vindor ordered that the peasant Seerbatisco be stripped naked and placed into a bag with a wildcat. The Roumanian boyar lackeys then tied the bag and began beating on the bag with clubs. After a number of minutes of this torture, the bag was opened. The wildcat had been killed, but the peasant was still living. They then took the peasant and placed him in a tank of hot water for several hours. The hot water opened the wounds which the claws and teeth of the wildcat and the clubs of the sgt. guard had made.

Rub Salt in Wounds

When the hot water had opened the wounds, they then took salt and rubbed them into the wounds. The peasant was then beaten again and the process repeated until he signed a "confession" that he was guilty of the trial of the 500 peasants for their part in the Tatarbounar upris-ing. The peasant died within a day after these tortures had been inflict-ed upon him.

To Be Made an Example

Josef Bratianu, the prime minister and dictator in Roumania during his visit to Kishinev declared that the process against the peasants must be made an example to the peasants all over the nation which can be expected if they do not follow out the wishes of those that are in power. Among other things Bratianu said. "The ar-rests accused are members of the peasant party, therefore, severe sen-tences must be passed in order to show to all the world that the peas-ants' party is a party of anarchy."

The peasants that are on trial do not expect to escape the death sen-tence that is to be imposed upon them unless the workers and peasants all over the world take an interest in this case and force the Bratianu govern-ment to retreat from its purpose of murdering these peasants, who rose against the terrible conditions which the Roumanian boyars plured upon them.

Bourgeois Press Fears Revolts.

The fear of the Roumanian bour-geoisie press that the present trial of the Bessarabian peasants may initi-ate against the domination of Rou-manian boyars over Southern Bessa-rabia has caused them to issue a call upon the government to halt the present military trial and to institu-te a civil trial to be attended by newspaper correspondents from all over the world. This is strongly ad-vocated by the Frankfurter Zeitung in an article which contained the fol-lowing declaration: "It will depend upon the fate of the accused peas-ants of Tatarbounar whether South Bessarabia will remain the hearth of future European troubles. It is to the Prime Minister Bratianu to decide, in the interest of justice and of Eu-ropean peace it is urgently desirable that the proceedings against the 500 that are still in the last hour be trans-formed into ordinary legal proceed-ings at which Roumanian and foreign press correspondents may be pres-ent."

Policeman Censured for Arresting McNider, War Department Head

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—Hanford McNider, secretary of war, who was recently arrested for speed-ing here, was released by the judge, in dismissing the case the judge re-primanded the policeman for arrest-ing this "honorable" citizen and told him he should not make any arrests while "off duty."

I. L. D. DEMANDS FREE SPEECH IN BELLAIRE, OHIO

Calls on Workers to Re-sist Klan

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BELLAIRE, Nov. 25.—The protest meeting arranged by the Internation-al Labor Defense and the American Civil Liberties Union in Bellaire was prohibited by the mayor of the city.

Refuse Permit.

Rompart, who was defeated in the last election by the candidate sup-ported by the ku klux klan, refused to grant a permit for the meeting to the representative of the Civil Liber-ties Union. "There will be no meet-ing in this town," he said, despite the fact that the Miners' Temple had been rented and the meeting arranged.

The chamber of commerce is be-hind this move. On Nov. 5, the day prior to the date on which the Work-ers (Communist) Party of Bellaire intended to celebrate the eighth anni-versary of Soviet Russia, the cham-ber of commerce met and decided that the Workers (Communist) Party would not be allowed to hold the meeting. The hall was closed and the meeting prohibited. "The Interna-tional Labor Defense and the Civil Li-berties Union decided to fight the issue of free speech. They proceed to the Miners' Hall, and conforming to all regulations, asked for a permit which was summarily refused.

Try Frame-Up

The mayor tried furthermore to frame-up a representative of the Civil Liberties Union. This represents the had ordered some throwaways and took them from the printer. Be-fore a single leaflet announcing the meeting was distributed, the mayor declared that one had been put under his door. This indicates quite clearly that the printer supplied the mayor's office with a copy, in order to get the representative of the Civil Liber-ties Union on another charge.

The weather was cold the night scheduled for the meeting and only a small number of workers appeared at the meeting hall. As the doors were closed—the officials of the hall refus-ing to open the hall—the workers gathered in the park opposite the hall. They decided, however, that they would not hold the meeting and dispersed.

K. K. K. Arrives Too Late.

In the meantime, the chief of po-lice and one of his aides were at the street corner. When he spied the workers in the park the aide left-hand the information that a number after the small crowd dispersed, the police patrol and two motor cars filled with ku klusers appeared and scoured the park for the workers. At each corner in the vicinity there were stationed more ku klusers, evidently determined to use strong-arm meth-ods to prevent the workers from exer-cising their so-called "constitution-al" rights of free speech and free as-semblage.

Attack on Workers.

This campaign against the Work-ers (Communist) Party in the min-ing region is part of the campaign against the United Mine Workers, in West Virginia, just across the river. The miners cannot meet. Federal Judge McClintic having declared the United Mine Workers "an outlaw or-ganization."

In Scranton, Pa., miners' meetings have been broken up by the authori-ties. The coal operators assisted by the local state and federal authorities, are carrying on a vicious struggle against the miners' organization, in-tent on breaking it up.

The attack on the Workers (Com-munist) Party, the International La-bor Defense and the Civil Liberties Union must be regarded by the min-ers as the first assault on the position of the United Mine Workers. If the miners do not rally and fight back the authorities with their self-appoint-ed aides, the ku klusers, will over-run the country, and, "free speech" and "free assemblage" will go agtimmer-ing.

To Hold Protest Meeting.

The International Labor Defense in-tends to hold a meeting in the near future. Every miner and worker in Bellaire and the vicinity must be present at this meeting and demon-strate to the authorities and the ku klux klan that they have backbone and that they will fight for their rights. This is a question for every miner to stand by the International Labor Defense means to fight for the right of the miners to organize and to meet.

University President Suppresses Satire on God, Joseph and Mary

BERKELEY, Cal., Nov. 25— The Occident, the principal literary maga-zine of the University of California, has had its current copy suppressed because of an article entitled "im-manuel," a satirical conversation be-tween God, Joseph and Mary, about the coming birth of Jesus. The ar-ticle was considered blasphemous and the magazine suppressed by Acting President Woods. President Campbell being in the east. The editors have appealed the case to a committee of English instructors.

WAGE CUTS FOLLOW SALE OF U. S. BOATS TO SHIPPING TRUST; CUT AVERAGES 15 PCT.; REDUCE CREWS

By ART SHIELDS.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—"This is a fine ship your company is getting from the government," said a newspaperman to the young quartermaster who was taking a party over a 21,000 ton liner on the South American run just turned over to the Munson Line by the U. S. shipping board.

"Yes," the sailor answered, "but not so fine for us any more. My wages drop $10 a month and every other member of the crew is cut at the same time."

Heavy Wage Cut.

Thousands of sailors on the high seas and the lakes are having their wages deflated an average of 15 per-cent by the transfer to private roriatry of the shipping board boats. And working conditions fall with the wages. Deck and engine rooms forces are reduced, making the pace stiffer for those who remain. The LaFollette seamen's act is enforced even worse than before. The open shop contin-ues. Both private and government boats are non-union.

The ship we visited was unloading rust stains and coffee sacks from Rio. America was in one of a net of four 21,000 tonners—the Southern Cross, the American Legion, the Western World and the Pan-American—turned over to the Munson Line for $4,104,000, or considerably less than the gov-ernment paid under the cost plus plan of construction.

Dollar Gets the Difference.

Robert Dollar, the other biggest shipping magnate, is noted in sailor circles for his bum chuck and low wages, is also faring generously from Uncle Sam. The government asks no questions as to the buyer's labor po-licy. Earlier in the year Dollar got several of the president class ships, named after former U. S. chief exec-utives, and several smaller ships thru, and today he is negotiating for fur-more president boats of 12,000 tons each, now chartered from the shipping board to the American Oriental Line. If Dollar gets these boats it is ex-pected that he will give preference wherever possible to oriental labor, for such has been his policy else-where.

U. S. RICH ARE GETTING RICHER

Large Incomes for Year 1924 Show Big Increase

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25. Wealth in the U. S as first out by the internal revenue bureau report on in-come tax returns show a picture of an ever-increasing concentration of wealth. The 1923 returns show that while incomes of $500,000 and over nearly doubled itself in comparison with 1922, the total income tax re-turns decreased almost six per cent.

Seventy-four incomes are over the million dollar mark. Three incomes are in excess of $5,000,000, they are assumed to belong to John D. Rocke-feller, Jr., Henry Ford and Edsel Ford.

The total net income increased $153,000,000 over 1923. The incomes between $500,000 and $1,000,000 show an increase from 141 in 1923 to 242 in 1924.

While the total returns show a de-crease of 5.48 per cent in the num-ber of returns the actual income shows an increase of 2.70 per cent. The net income was over $25,000,000,-000 for the year 1924.

To those who work hard for their money. I will give 50 per cent on all their dental work.

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Your Union Meeting

Fourth Friday, Nov. 27, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
122	Blacksmiths, 54th and S. Ashland Avenue
429	Boiler Makers, 105th and Avenue M
434	Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted
553	Boiler Makers, 67nd and Halsted
9	Electricians, 2631 W. Monroe St. Reid Ave.
182	Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
683	Engineers (Locomotive), Madison and Sacramento.
845	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
674	Firemen and Enginemen, 5478 Wentworth Avenue.
45	Fur Workers.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marsh-field Ave.
118	Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman Ave., Evanston.
237	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
4	Lithographers, 638 S. Ashland Blvd.
337	Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington Street.
	Carpenters' District Council, 12 E. Ohio St.
1	Carpenters, 175 W. Washington St.
2200	Carpenters, 4319 S. Halsted St.
15	Conductors, (Sleeping Car), 912 Capitol Bldg., 10 a. m.
3	Electrotypers, 175 W. Washington Street.
25	Granite Cutters, 180 W. Washing-ton St.
113	Machinists, 1315 S. Ashland Blvd.
195	Machinists, 112 S. Ashland Ave.
492	Machinists, 55th and Halsted Streets.
746	Machinists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western.
1225	Machinists, 53rd Pl. and Halsted
6	Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St.
23	Metal Workers, 119 S. Throop St.
110	Plasterers, 180 W. Washington St.
14	Painters, 5213 S. Halsted St.
1269	Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
1307	Railway Carmen, 52nd and Rokay.
9663	Railway Clerks, 8 S. Clinton St.
951	Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S. Halsted, School and Snelling Ave.
637	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
612	Piano and Organ Workers, 810 W. Harrison Street.
988	Railway Clerks, 11405 Michigan Avenue.
304	Railway Clerks, Atlantic Hotel.
67	Tile Layers, 180 W. Washington St.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

(Note—Those otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

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Secretary.

105 Prisoners Escape.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 25.—Official reports state that 105 prisoners have escaped from the various penal insti-tutions in this state during the past year. With the conditions revealed there by the prison congress, which has just closed its session nobody can blame the unfortunates for run-ning away.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

LABOR DEFENDER, I. L. D. ORGAN, TO APPEAR SHORTLY

I. L. D. News Service.

The first issue of the Labor De-fender will be off the press by the end of November. This new maga-zine is the official organ of the Inter-national Labor Defense and will con-tain illustrated articles of labor trials in the United States and thruout the world.

To Have Pictures.

The Labor Defender will use pic-tures liberally to tell the story of the sufferings of the most active mem-bers of the working class movement in their struggle to lead labor along the road to freedom. Those men and women are the targets for capitalist persecution.

The honest and progressive leaders of labor have always been the first to fall before the fury of the master class. It is just as true today as it was ten years ago and it will be so until the workers finally free them-selves from the tyranny of a small group of exploiters who control the machinery of government including the courts.

It is to defend the workers in their efforts to progress towards the goal of freedom for their class that the Labor Defender is issued. It will speak for those who are inside the bars and encourage them while on the other hand the workers on the outside are being organized to bring about their release.

Excellent Articles

The first issue of the Labor De-fender will carry articles and pictures of such world famous men as the railroading of Ford and Sinn and the new persecution of Ford, recently re-leased on parole, the story of Sacco and Vanzetti told by the revolution-ary poet Ralph Chaplin, the story of the world-wide campaign to save Mathias Rakosi, people's commissar in the short-lived Soviet government of Hungary, and of the trials of Fred Merrick in Pittsburgh, the Zeidler miners, the return of Gitlow to Sing Sing and the probability that Anita Whitney may spend the Christmas holidays in San Quentin prison.

The services of the noted labor can-toonist, Fred Ellis help to make the first issue of the Labor Defender a valuable contribution to the literature of labor defense.

The Labor Defender will sell for ten cents per copy. Subscription price $1 per year. Office of publication is at 23 South Lincoln street, Chicago, Illinois.

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Czech Communists and Socialists Protest Against Rakosi Trial

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW—(I. R. A.)—(By Mail.)—News has arrived from Prague that the club of the Communist members of parliament has addressed to all socialist parliamentary clubs a letter in which they appeal for a protest against the bloody intentions of the Horthy hangmen. A telegram was sent by the club to Minister Benesh in Lau-sarna asking him to join the protest.

Furthermore, the Communist club presented a resolution to the presid-ium of the parliament asking that the session be interrupted for five min-utes as a sign of protest. Under the pressure of the Czecho-Slovakian workers, the socialist parliamentary clubs, who participate in the coalition and two oppositional socialist clubs, complied with the requests of the Communist club.

The bourgeois parties united against the passage of this proposal. The it was defeated the Czecho-Slo-vakian workers realized the import of the protest of the parliament against the Horthy hangmen.

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5228 Cut in four sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust meas-ure. Slip with flounce for a medium size requires 3⅝ yards of 40-inch ma-terial. Without flounce ⅝ yard less is required. Price 12c.

LADIES' HOUSE DRESS

4988. Cut in eight sizes: bust measure, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 inches, and corresponding waist mea-sure, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. A 46-inch bust requires 5⅝ yards of 36-inch material for the entire dress. The width at the foot of the dress is 1¾ yard. Price 12c.

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MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

The Capitalist Press and Our Party

The enemies of the Communist movement are ready to seize upon every discussion within the ranks of the Communists to exaggerate them into splits and disruptions of our movement. Every discussion within the Russian Communist Party was hailed by the capitalist enemies of the Soviet Union as the beginning of the end of the workers' and peasants' republic. During the discussion of Trotskyism, the capitalist press crowned Comrade Trotsky with the imperial helmet of Napoleon and pictured him as ready to use the whip of grapeshot thru which Bonapart came into power. Recently some imaginative correspondent has found a new factional struggle going on in Russia and has drawn inferences of the same character.

The last few days have developed something similar in the capitalist press in relation to our party. Some half witted correspondents of the *New York World* heard some rumors in regard to the inner party life and dressed them up in his own fashion and palmed them off on his paper as a realistic account of what is supposed to be happening in our party. According to this story, the party is now run by a "dictator." Comrade Foster is in Moscow and Comrade Ruthenberg "is hastening there close upon his heels."

All this is, of course, nonsense.

The capitalist newspapers and their correspondents are unable to understand the inner life of a Communist Party. They judge it by the methods and practices of capitalist organizations. To them it is inconceivable that there may be sharp divisions of opinion as to tactical problems within a Communist Party, but that after a thoroughgoing discussion of these problems a decision is reached and that all the members of the party, irrespective of their previous viewpoints, unite to carry out the policy decided upon.

There is a bond which unites in an unbreakable unity the members of a Communist Party. That bond is common loyalty of the members of a Communist Party to the principle that the workers must organize as a class and carry on a revolutionary struggle to establish the workers' dictatorship and to overthrow the capitalist system. The bond that unites the members of a Communist Party is stronger than any division over questions of tactics and methods of achieving the end for which the party is striving.

The wish is father to the thought in the case of the capitalist prophecies of a split and disintegration of a Communist Party. That the *New York World* correspondent imagines Comrade Foster's leaving the Communist Party is an expression of a natural desire on the part of those who are opposed and fighting the Communist Party to have members leave the party. The *New York World* correspondent could write such stuff, just as other correspondents could imagine Trotsky with the imperial crown of Napoleon on his head, because they cannot conceive from their capitalist viewpoint of a group of men and women submitting to an iron discipline and subordinating their personal views, in order that they may unite to carry on the struggle against the capitalist state and the capitalist system.

The Communist International is also a mystery to the servants of capitalism. The world Communist Party is beyond their conception. That the national sections of the Communist International bear the same relation to the executive committee of the Communist International that the sections of the Communist Party of America bear to the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party is something that cannot be understood in capitalist circles. That is a Communist viewpoint. For Communists it is just as natural to have the Communist International decide a controversial question within the Workers (Communist) Party as it is for the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party to decide a controversial question in one of the districts of the party in this country. The representatives of the Workers (Communist) Party, serving in commissions of the Communist International, help to decide questions of policy for the German, French and Italian parties just as the representatives of these parties help to decide questions of policy for the Workers (Communist) Party. The capitalist reporters can only view such an action in terms of individuals, of "dictators" and others who are being "consted," not in the terms of organization and policy.

The *New York World* story, which has been widely copied thru out the country, may be swallowed by the credulous readers of the capitalist press as so many red stories are swallowed, and considered as facts. But to the Communists it will merely serve as an illustration of the ignorance and mendacity of the capitalist press.

Peace Prize for Dawes

A United News dispatch from Stockholm, Sweden, states that the Norwegian parliament plans to award the Nobel peace prize to Vice President Charles G. Dawes. Presumably because of the Morganized plan whereby the United States and Britain combined to establish "industrial stability" in Germany.

Swedish statesmen must be shortsighted indeed if they imagine the Dawes plan guarantees peace, even between the two great imperialist powers involved. Britain entered into the scheme because she hoped to stifle German industry by compelling it to bear the burden of debt payments, while the United States bankers wanted a place to invest money. Their interests are opposed in Germany, altho they cooperated in imposing the plan upon that nation. Wall Street has one motive, Britain another.

Aside from the merits or demerits of the plan, the very personality of Dawes makes ridiculous the awarding of the peace prize to him. Dawes is the personification of arrogant militarism and fascism. Like all capitalist class militarists he is exceedingly ignorant and swears a great deal. It is a known fact that those who indulge in unrestricted cursing do so because their vocabulary is so limited they cannot find other words with which to express themselves.

Still, we cannot claim it is inconsistent to award the prize to the clownish vice president, when we recall the fact that Mr. Nobel, the founder of the prize, was a manufacturer of dynamite.

No wonder Greece was backward about going to war with Bulgaria. The workers who were voting Communist might have seized the opportunity to take all power.

The Central Executive Committee of the Russian Communist Party Meet

THE session which has just concluded of the plenum (full session) of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Russia tak place on the eve of the new economic year. For this reason the work of the plenum acquires special importance.

It is true the prospects of the new economic year now commencing are not yet sufficiently clear. The inside facts however, the good harvest which will bring with it a special advance in all our national economy, are no longer in doubt. In spite of the delay in the purchase of corn, in spite of the unusual movement in the price of cereals this year, in spite of the shortage of industrial goods and the falling off of the revenue from taxes at the beginning of the economic year, we have no reason for rejecting those calculations for the commencing economic year which were based on the so-called control figures of the Institute of Planned Economics. The basis for our calculations will probably be quite clear by the end of December, at the time of the holding of the party congress of the R. C. P.

Developing Industry Most Important.

As regards the next tasks, all speakers were agreed that a large-scale regulation of the purchase of corn, the prevention of competition between the various buying organs is necessary. It was emphasized that one of the most important tasks of the approaching period is the necessity of developing industry. Only by increasing the industrial output will we be able to cope with the shortage of goods and to induce the peasantry to sell their grain. Special emphasis was likewise laid upon the responsible role which the cooperatives are called upon to play. The cooperatives must, in view of the prevailing shortage of goods, become the chief sources for supplying the villages with industrial products. This must be done by means of reasonable prices and without that speculative raising of prices which private capitalist practices under the present relations of supply and demand.

Developing Foreign Trade.

BASED upon our economic revival, foreign trade is gaining greater importance every year. Upon the development of foreign trade depends the further extension of agriculture, as well as the development of industry, as a portion of the surplus of agricultural production can only be placed upon the foreign markets, and industry requires the import of plant and machinery, raw materials, etc. In the course of the current economic year the turnover of our foreign trade will show a considerable increase as a result of the good harvest. After the acceptance of the report of the central control commission on the organizing of foreign trade, the plenum recorded the fact that the monopoly of foreign trade had produced magnificent results and must remain in the future one of the inviolable principles of the Soviet state. At the same time there was emphasized the necessity of a greater elasticity and a greater specializing of the apparatus of foreign trade, a closer connection between this apparatus and the inland economic organizations.

Trade Unions Grow Stronger.

With the growth of our industry and the increase of the number of workers the importance of the trade unions will become continually greater. The central committee of the plenum records an indisputable strengthening of the trade unions, which finds expression in the increase of the number of members and in the development of numerous branches of work among the masses (clubs, sport funds, physical culture, etc.), but also in the improvement of the trade union apparatus. The plenum declares, however, that now, as a result of the higher economic and cultural level of the masses, the bureaucratism which has not yet been entirely overcome in the trade unions, and their "administrative" and "economic" shortcomings, as well as the insufficiently deep and all-around connection of the trade unions with the masses, are making themselves felt more sharply than ever. Meanwhile, the trade unions must especially now, when the activity of the masses not only in the towns but also in the villages is growing, when we are setting ourselves the task of developing Soviet democracy, carry out their chief slogan: "Into the masses" and become real organs of workers' democracy.

A RUTTLESS fight must be conducted against the methods of excessive administration, of direct interference by the party organizations in the current work of the trade unions (questions of conditions of work, of wages, and of collective agreements). The trade unions and the trade union work must be much more elastic. The trade unions must devote far greater attention to the fulfilment of their chief task, the protection of the economic interests and the raising of the level of culture of the working masses. The trade unions must do still more for the development of the activity of the masses. They must do everything in order that every non-party worker shall regard the trade union as his organization, an organization whose duty it is to furnish him with reports and which he can control. Only under these conditions can the trade unions fulfill their function as "schools of Communism."

Raising Wages Next Task.

One of the most important questions for our party is the question of raising the standard of living of the working class. The plenum declares that the revival of industrial and agricultural production offers the possibility of taking a further step in raising the wages, of course, only so far as our economic possibilities permit and in accordance with the increase of the productivity of labor. The party must devote special attention to improving the position of the transport workers and of the workers in heavy industry, as well as in other branches of production in which wages are on a relatively low level.

The plenum declares that the party in trade union work must be much more elastic. The trade unions must devote far greater attention to the fulfill

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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UNMASK LEADER OF ANTHRACITE BARONS

COMMUNISTS LAUNCH OPPOSITION ATTACK AS GERMAN REICHSTAG RATIFIES THE LOCARNO PACTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Germany, Nov. 27.—Chancellor Luther and Foreign Minister Stresemann, who recently became the mercenaries of British imperialism, succeeded in securing the approval of the Locarno pacts by the reichstag.

The section of the bill covering the parts was passed by a vote of 271 to 159 at the second reading yesterday and today was passed after the third and final reading. An enabling bill was also passed providing for the German signature to the Locarno pacts. The pacts will be signed in London December 1.

The ratification of the Locarno treaties closes one chapter in one of the bitterest political struggles since the creation of the German republic. The open and brazen submerging of the independent interests of the German nation to the imperialist aims of England drew fire from the nationalists who still hold to the old traditions of Germany before the war from the small business classes and professionals around the fascists who see themselves crushed and their interests submerged in the general servility to Britain, and from the revolutionists, the Communists.

Unquestionably the signing of the pacts will increase tremendously the power of the Communists as the lurors of the world war are still fresh in the memories of the masses and they resent being made cannon fodder in the imperialist struggles of Britain.

Having steadily gained in strength the past few months and tremendously increased their prestige by the successes in the last municipal elections, the Communists have become the most important political factor in the republic, even tho they are a minority. The facts of history have bret them to the fore and the nation is confronted with the alternative of bowing to the yoke of britain or installing the proletarian revolution.

Clara Zetkin Acclaimed.

With her hair snow white, the signs of age showing plainly in her face, and limping to the speaker's desk upon crutches, Clara Zetkin, the famous German Communist made a dramatic appearance in the reichstag today and launched a bitter protest against the Locarno treaties.

"Soviet Russia is sufficiently strong in power and does not need an old woman to represent her," said Clara Zetkin denying that she represents the Soviets in the reichstag.

"I have come from Russia to give my waning strength to the cause of the laboring classes, who are suffering under the yoke of the Dawes plan.

"The Locarno pact are the harness of the western powers in which Germany is merely a pawn."

From the reichstag, at the close of the session, Clara Zetkin proceeded to the Lustgarten where a gigantic mass meeting of Communists is now in session. The announcements of the meeting were distributed thruout all Berlin and environs and the arrival of Clara Zetkin from Moscow is viewed here as the first gun in a campaign that will bring the Communist program before the whole nation in this critical period. The other political groups are frankly terror-stricken at the sudden turn toward the revolu-

(Continued on page 2)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE Belgian government is considering taking steps leading towards recognition of Soviet Rusela. It's almost time but it is never too late to mend. Perhaps the Belgian politicians did not think it advisable to recognize the workers' republic until they had settled the debt question with the Wall Street government on favorable terms. The Belgian oil interests however, have warned the government that before full diplomatic relations are entered into with Russia, the oil men's interests must be considered. Belgium will recognize Soviet Russia before long. Nothing succeeds like success.

* * * *

IN England a poor man was charged with murder and sentenced to death after a trial lasting four minutes. This news tickled the risibles of Arthur Brisbane, chief writer for William Randolph Hearst and one of the most highly paid penmen in the world. Arthur claims that speedy hangings reduce crime. Arthur has at various times opposed capital punishment, just now he happens to favor it. Like the fiction regarding free speech in England there is a general belief here in the United States that there is less capital crime in England than in the United States. Perhaps, but if one is to judge by the English papers, it seems that outside of horse racing, the other key industry in England is murder.

* * *

OUR smug and complacent scribblers who howl for the blood of the bandits who shout to kill in order to get money quickly are quite unmoved by the slaughter that takes place in the nation's industries every year. And these killings are avoidable. But safety devices cost money and the daughters of our plutocrats must have dollars to spend at the watering places of Europe while they amuse themselves playing with the broken down kings and dukes of the old world. Before society can even begin to eliminate murder it must hang the capitalist system, the main cause of crime.

* * *

I DO not know of any greater torture for a person of average intelligence than to be forced to listen to somebody dwell on the blessings to civilization that resulted from America's participation in the world war. A New York reader sent me a clipping from the little paper published by the Harlem Evening Night School. It is the product of a first class rotar-

(Continued on page 2)

Turning Fascism Loose in England



From the London daily Herald (Labor).

But the Workers are Getting Ready.

Three Features Begin Monday

BY WILLIAM F. DUNNE,
(Editor The DAILY WORKER)

THE convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union opens in Philadelphia on Monday. To bring every step taken by this important body of labor to the attention of the readers of The DAILY WORKER, William F. Dunne, editor, will report this convention of needle trades workers in detail in special dispatches from the convention floor. No worker should miss this feature. Pass it on to other workers ask them to SUBSCRIBE!

BY MAX SHACHTMAN
(Thru the I. L. D. Service)

THE Zeigler frame-up presents another outrageous attack on labor. The trial of the miners involved begins Monday. First hand reports from the court room will be made to DAILY WORKER readers thru the International Labor Defense press service whose representative Max Shachtman, is now on the scene of the trial. Look for these stories next week. Send contributions for the Miners' Defense to the International Labor Defense, 23 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

BY ABRAM JAKIRA
(Thru the I. L. D. Service)

PITTSBURGH holds the attention of labor with a case of labor persecution in the trial of ten workers beginning also on Monday. Eight members of the Workers (Communist) Party and two other workers are arrested on a charge growing out of a raid on the Communist headquarters in that city. This recent picture of labor's persecution will receive daily attention in special dispatches from the trial. Send contributions to International Labor Defense, 23 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

ZEIGLER MINERS TRIAL OPENS AT BENTON MONDAY

Farrington Machine Frames Militants

BY MAX SHACHTMAN
(By I. L. D. Press Service.)

ZEIGLER, Ill., Nov. 27.—Twenty union miners in Zeigler face from one to fourteen years in the state penitentiary for the crime of having militantly fought against the combined forces of the Farrington machine, the coal operators, and the ku klux klan.

Their trial, which opens Monday at the county seat in Benton is based on one of the flimsiest and most brazen frame-ups known in the history of the labor movement.

The defendants, headed by Henry and Frank Corbishly, and Matt Cruncevich, are well known thruout the entire United Mine Workers' district as militant fighters for the needs and interests of the coal diggers. For years they have carried on a courageous struggle against the pen-fed Bell and Zoller mine company on the one hand and against the Farrington-Lewis machine and their treasonable policies on the other, with a concerted fight against ku klux klanism in between.

Farrington Frame-up.

The struggle has centered around the local in Zeigler of the members of the Zeigler local of the union, 982, to elect its own officers and to elect them locally. For the past six years every local election has been stolen or destroyed by the Farrington machine and its tools. Special organizers, among them the notorious William Hogan and "Lucy" Walker, have been here doing nothing but drawing their pay and disrupting the union. In April of this year, Henry Corbishly was elected president at a special election held under the supervision of four international board members. In the regular annual election which followed in June, Corbishly and all of his associates were returned by an average vote of five to one, with the klan candidates completely routed.

Always on the lookout for the miners' interests, the local's executive committee was instrumental in putting an assistant check weighman into the mine to see to it that the miners were not cheated by the company mine manager who saw to it that the cars were moved over the weighing scales so rapidly that it was very difficult for one checkweighman to keep track of them. Frustrated in his attempt to

(Continued on page 11

Rob Postoffice.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Nov. 27.—Frightened away before they had cut their way into the main vault of the new post office here, fled with $100 in stamps and currency after what is believed to have been a plot to kidnap Postmaster Fred Shore, had failed.

MOTHER DRIVEN TO FRENZY BY HUNGER EATS HER CHILDREN

LISBON, Nov. 27—Trial in one of the most gruesome murders in history has come to an end with the sentencing of Madame Macore to ten years' imprisonment and deportation for the murder of her two children, according to dispatches from Mosabique, Portuguese East Africa. Madame Macore was in a starving condition, it is said and driven to frenzy she is alleged to have eaten them

SOVIET METAL WORKERS SEND $12,500 TO AID THE CHINESE STRIKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 27.—At its seventh annual convention, the Union of Russian Metal Workers—highest paid among the organized workers in the country—voted $12,500 for the benefit of the strikers in Shanghai and Hongkong. They adopted a resolution declaring their solidarity with the workers of Japan and China in the struggle against "international imperialism."

Among those extending greetings from other countries was William Z. Foster, who spoke on behalf of the United States.

BRITISH LABOR MAKES FASCIST CHIEF BACK UP

Mussolini Will Not Visit England

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Mussolini, fascist dictator of Italy, has changed his mind about visiting England to sign the Locarno treaties in the British foreign office next Monday.

Benito has changed his mind because he was given to understand that British unionists were planning to refuse to run trains on which he would have to ride, to serve him with food and to surround him on all sides with mass demonstrations of angry workers.

Instead of Mussolini, the treaties will be signed by a nobody in particular, named Scialoja, acting as Mussolini agent. Foreign Minister Stresemann and Vandervelde will sign for Germany and Belgium, and Briand will sign for France, premier for France has not removed him as foreign minister by Monday.

The British government notified Mussolini in a polite way that while the government would guard him well, it did see that he was not physically molested, the British government could not guarantee that British labor would not "insult" the Italian dictator, a British labor is greatly indignant at Mussolini's suppression of the trade union movement of Italy.

TAMMANY BOSS ESTATE VALUED AT $2,170,761.22

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The appraisal of the estate of the late Chas F. Murphy, Tammany Hall boss given out by M. F. O'Laughlin, state tax appraiser, showed it to be value at $2,170,761.22.

Steal Jewels.

Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 27.—Two bandits held up the jewelry store of S. H. Stein here and escaped with jewels valued at between $100,000 and $125,000.

Women Rob Bank.

RENNER, S. D., Nov. 27.—Two women armed with automatic pistols today held up H. S. Wilkerson, cashier of the First State Bank of Renner, and made their escape in a battered automobile with $500 in currency and silver.

CHANG'S ARMY CRUMBLES AS MUTINY GROWS

Feng's Troops Arrive at China's Capital

SHANGHAI, China, Nov. 27.—News of continuous defeats of Chang Tso-Lin's "loyal" troops by mutineers overshadows all else in the news from the scene of battles in the north. Even the report that the old provisional president, Tuan Chi-jui has resigned, packed his baggage and ordered a special train to take him to Tientsin, is less important than the mutiny in Chang's armies.

Kuo Hung Hu, formerly a commander of one of Chang's armies, is leading the wide-spread defection, marching north to Mukden and sweeping all before him. General Chi Chih-chun, another of Chang's divisional commanders, has surrendered with his whole division, resulting in the taking of the city of Chin Wangtao by mutineers under Kuo.

Chang in Desperate Fix.

Chang Tso-lin at Mukden has only dozen troops at that point, his head quarters and base of operations. Chang has called for picked troops mostly cadets, and ordered them to hold the city "to the death."

White guard Russian monarchist refugees enlisted by Chang, are being rushed to Mukden in addition to periodist hireling who seems to be in grave danger of complete overthrow of all the big cards on which he would have to ride, to serve him with food and to surround him on all sides with mass demonstrations of angry workers.

Feng's Tryouts in Peking.

Feng Yu-hsiang's troops are already arriving in Peking, and this fact indicates that Feng himself will follow. Chang's elimination as a power at Peking is clearly certain. Two cabinet ministers favorable to him have resigned but their resignations were not accepted. Honan troops are advancing from the southwest.

Li Chih-chin, governor of the province of Chihli, has declared that province is "neutral." He was previously an active partisan of Chang Tso-lin.

Open School Again.

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Nov. 27.—Schools were reopened after they had been closed for two days because of cold weather.

Writes for 'the Daily'



TOM MANN

Brilliant spokesman of British labor who will contribute regularly to The DAILY WORKER articles on conditions in Great Britain.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, HEAD OF U.S. COAL COMMISSION, SHOWN UP AS BOSS OF LABOR SPIES

By ART SHIELDS.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Governor Pinchot's key position in the anthracite strike is brought out in the demands of the enemies of the miners' union that he call a special session of the Pennsylvania legislature for the purpose of repealing the miners' certificate law.

This statute disqualifies any one from doing the skilled work of a regular anthracite miner who has not served two years as a helper in the same field.

The law was passed as a safety measure but it serves the secondary purpose of saving the hard coal men from outside scabs, as long as it is enforced. Hence the drive against the law. The propaganda for repeal was begun by John Hays Hammond, chairman of the U. S. coal commission at a civic federation meeting in New York earlier in the strike and has been carried on by the Wall Street Journal, most outspoken organ for big money. Repeal the law to break the strike, is the demand.

Wants Scabs and Says So.

Hammond's speech at the civic federation missed no strikebreaking words. "The effect of this law," the state certification law," said he, "together with the complete unionization of the mines, gives the United Mine Workers virtually a monopoly of the miners' labor. The law makes it impossible for other miners to be employed, notwithstanding the fact that they have had many years experience in bituminous mines and are fully competent to do the work of the anthracite miner."

"There are many competent miners in the bituminous fields, who come to the irregularity of operations, would gladly seek employment in the anthracite mines. The first step therefore, to insure resumption of normal operations, is action by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

Mining engineers have repeatedly shown that the technical problems in the anthracite fields are different from those in the soft coal pits and that a bituminous miner may be a source of danger to himself and others if he tries to direct operations at a hard coal face without special training. But Hammond ignore this in his eagerness to break the strike.

Boasts of Using Gunmen and Dicks

Hammond has been breaking strikes for many years in operation and using Pinkertons to send workers to the penitentiary. He tells of such exploits in the February 1925 issue of Scribners' Magazine in an article entitled Strong Men of the Wild West. The "strong man" he lauds most is Charles A. Siringo, a Pinkerton detective and gunman he employed against the Western Federation of Miners in the Coeur d'Alene strike of 1892 when Hammond was president of the huge Bunker Hill & Sullivan mine, until the largest silver-lead producer in the world.

He tells how his Pinkerton went to work of them Idaho, became record secretary of the union, making regular reports against his fellows to the mine owners' association. How the union suspected Siringo and the Pinks had been employed with his life.

Siringo continued his stooling under difficulties, on one occasion using a note book under a sidewalk while a miners' posse was looking for him. Later he took part in the armed war between the company's rifle men armed strikebreakers Hammond had imported and the unionists and at the trial of several union leaders his testimony sent them to the penitentiary.

Not Above It—Maybe Below It.

All this suggests that Hammond, as chairman on the U. S. coal commission of the Coolidge administration and old Wall Street man himself, would not be above using private detectives and provocateurs in the union today. But he is not talking of that. He asks the repeal of the certification law so that the anthracite union strike may be scabbed out.

JAPAN CLAIMS THAT IT IS 'STRICTLY NEUTRAL' SINCE CHANG'S DEFEAT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKIO, Nov. 27.—Officialdom of Japan was today inclined to believe that the ousting of Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian war lord, was certain. Chang has been for a long time openly subsidized by Japan.

Japan claims it is maintaining the "strictest neutrality" in the present Manchurian situation.

SENTENCE 12 COMMUNISTS TO PRISON

Refuse to Leave Party as Price of Freedom

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 27—Five of the twelve leading members of the British Communist Party, were sentenced Wednesday by Justice Swift to one year's imprisonment "in the second division"—which means imprisonment but not at labor as a convict—while the other seven were sentenced to six months of such imprisonment.

The judge in sentencing the men rebuked one of the finest examples of Communist devotion and spirit when he declared that he would lay the one year sentence only against the five who have been previously convicted of "offenses" against the capitalist system.

"I Will Not."

To the other seven he said he was "anxious to avoid sending them to prison" and that he would release on their own word any who would promise to have nothing to do with the Communist Party. He then asked each one of the seven if they would so promise.

In each case the reply was: "I will not".

The five getting the year's sentence are as follows:

Albert Samuel Inkpin age 41, secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Walter Hannington, age 30, machinist.

Harry Pollitt, age 24, boilermaker.

William Gallacher, a brass finisher.

William Charles Rust, age 22, secretary of the Young Communist League of Great Britain.

The seven who were sentenced to six months' imprisonment are as follows:

John Thomas Murphy, age 36, machinist.

Robert Page Arnot, age 36, journalist and director of the labor research department.

Arthur McManus, age 35, machinist.

Thomas Henry Wintringham, age 25, assistant editor of the Workers' Weekly, official organ of the Communist Party.

John Ross Campbell, age 38, editor of the Workers' Weekly.

Ernest Walter Hunt, age 33, clerk.

Thomas Bell, an iron molder of Glasgow, Scotland.

The Three Counts

The jury had found all the prisoners guilty on three counts conspir

(Continued on page 2)

THE RISE OF SOCIALIST ECONOMY IN RUSSIA

TODAY

in the

Magazine Section

The remarkable facts on the development of the Soviet Union presented for the first time.

READ IT!

Get others to read it and

SUBSCRIBE!

LATIN-AMERICA RESENTS WALL STREET RULE

Anti-Imperialist League Ranks Increase

That opposition to Wall Street is crystallizing on an unprecedented scale thruout the American continent, is plainly indicated, in the organization, reported today, of two new sections of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League—one in Colombia and one in Ecuador, Juan de Dios Romero, well-known leader of the Colombian workers and editor of the weekly, El Socialista, is secretary of the Colombian section. According to reliable information from Bogota, Romero has the support of practically all the labor organizations of the capital city, as well as the Columbian students' guild.

Regarding the establishment of the Colombian section, Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, declares that the movement in Colombia against the American imperialist domination dates from 1903, when President Roosevelt carried out his brazen sequestration of Panama, formerly a province of Colombia. More recently, the maneuvers of American oil magnates in Colombia, notably the Standard Oil Co., have aroused all sections of the population against the steadily increasing menace of American imperialism.

Cuban Section Active.

The recently organized Cuban section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, is carrying on a systematic campaign for the repeal of the nefarious "Platt amendment." The Cuban section is now supported by the Havana Labor Federation, the Federation of University Students (with the fortnightly organ, Juventud), the trade unions of Cuba and Guanabacoa, and the resident group of the Chinese-Kuomintang party. There are regular sub-sections in Havana and Camaguey.

American imperialism has been showing its teeth in Cuba with particular savagery. Sorely thru the influence of Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, American ambassador in Cuba, considerable numbers of "anti-American" workers—some of them native Cubans—have been deported from the country, while many more have been put behind prison bars.

Hold Demonstration.

Such persecution only helps to give impulse to the liberating work of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League in Cuba. At the big mass meeting of the league in New York, more than 10,000 people were present.

Reports from Mexico and Porto Rico indicate that there too the work of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League is taking on impetus. In the United States, the league is redoubling its activity. It is establishing local subsections, arranging meetings and conferences, publishing a regular news service, etc. Activity is now concentrated in the campaign for Philippine independence, in which full co-operation is being established with the powerful national independence movement in the Philippine Islands.

Form American Section.

Officials of the league declare that the big problem in this country is to convince the American working class that its interests demand unconditional support of all the national liberation movements against Wall Street, and at the same time to draw the Latin-Americans and Filipinos into closer association with the American workers. The American section of the league has received the full support of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Take Wine Cellar.

BATH, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Following the seizure from his cellars of 100,000 worth of champagne, wine and brandy, Charles Steeley, proprietor of a government bonded winery at Gibson's Landing, said he would file a protest with the federal authorities at Washington. The raiding party seized the vintages and immediately dumped them into Keuka Lake. The customary practice of boiling the beverages for "analysis" was ignored.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

lan mind, which is several degrees below that of the much-abused moron. The editorial starts by praising the gods for thanksgiving day, with its "anticipated delight of sniffing roasted turkey and steaming pumpkin pie, chewing cracked nuts and gulping home brew." Get that from our law and order fiend! . . .

LATER on the imbecile boasts of the Americans "who at all times were ready to fight under freedom's flag, and culminating in our entering the world war to perpetuate and spread freedom thruout the world." If this person's mind were capable of receiving impressions, other than from a bottle, I would suggest that he see "What Price Glory?" Not satisfied with making the world so much more unbearable by the chunks of offal quoted above, he continues: "American: It means heaven thruout the world. A bulwark of freedom, a heaven of rest and safety to the oppressed of the earth, a land of sunshine and opportunity for all creeds and conditions of men, a history of accomplishment and glory and unselfishness."

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TO attempt refutation of this twaddle would be to offer insult to the readers of The DAILY WORKER. The quotations are given, frankly for the purpose of exciting those who happen to read this, to a fervent abhorrence that breads such sychophants as he author of the ill-smelling editorial. Up ahead babbits and gulp your home brew even tho you violate the eighteenth amendment! You are the kind that pay your dollars to join the Loyal Order of the Moose; the K. K. K., who enjoy balling radicals because some one told they are not loyal to the government!

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THE French government suffered wreckage when Andrew Mellon failed to give Wall Street the high sign for a new French loan. Or perhaps Wall Street did the signalling. Washington and Wall Street are one and the same and never more so than now. There is considerable speculation whether the parliamentary form of government can exist in France much longer. The big industrialists are talking of a fascist dictatorship, because they fear a workers' dictatorship. If it happens that France's present troubles weaken the governing powers sufficiently to produce panic and chaos a dictatorship is inevitable and another example of bloody capitalist democracy will have gone by the board.

Irish Free State and Ulster Preparing for Boundary Dispute War

DUBLIN, Nov. 27.—The Irish Free state is tense today, following the failure of President Cosgrave to come to any agreement with Premier Baldwin of Great Britain, relative to the dispute over the Ulster border.

Numerous reports are being circulated, one of them being to the effect that armed men are being mobilized in Ulster to take over the territory awarded to Ulster under the terms of the boundary commission.

There are also unconfirmed reports that the free state is prepared to send forces to the border.

Wall Street Employs Sharper Weapon Than Prayers on Filipinos

MANILA, Nov. 27.—The Knights of Columbus here are urging that a day of prayer for the independence of the Philippines be observed in the islands.

BRITISH CROWN LAYS PLANS FOR TREASON TRIAL

To Follow Conviction at "Old Bailey"

(Continued from page one)

acy to utter seditious libel; conspiracy to incite mutiny, and conspiracy to seduce soldiers and sailors from their "duty."

The attorney general in his closing argument for the crown, said that it did not matter where the prisoners got money from, whether from Soviet Russia or from other sources. What mattered was what they did. He declared that the Young Communist League "reeked with sedition" and stood for "disruption and breaking up of the armed forces of the state by the creation of revolutionary organizations in the army and navy."

Low Motives of Capitalism Don't Matter.

Judge Swift in stating the position of the court toward the open charge that the case was one of one political party trying to exterminate another, said that this had no bearing on the case, for if the defendants were guilty the motives of the prosecutor did not matter, even if they were low motives.

With Justice Swift in control, the Communist prisoners got also a taste of "swift justice" from the jury, who clearly gave no time for deliberation. Altho three counts were charged against twelve prisoners, making thirty-six cases in all to consider separately, the jury was out only twenty minutes.

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Hold Out Evidence.

LONDON, (By Mail)—All the evidence which Scotland Yard was able to gather thru its raids on the headquarters of the British Communist Party and the Young Communist League, and thru pilfering the mail of the arrested defendants will not be used in the trial of the twelve Communists who are now on trial under the incitement to mutiny act of 1797.

In the presentation of the charges to the court, after the prosecutor and the court and a number of Scotland Yard detectives had gone over it, they put the Communists on trial not for "seditious conspiracy" but have charged them with "conspiring to publish seditious libels." This action of the court restricts the testimony to having the defendants prove that they did not conspire to write certain articles and statements.

Plan Second Trial.

These lawyers, that represent the crown, intend then this method to get a conviction of the Communists on this act and then to prosecute them under the defense of the realm act and have them convicted of treason. The prosecution is attempting to make it appear that the Communist Party is an illegal organization and the crown attorney is presenting evidence to show that the British Communist Party is a section of the Communist International and that the British Communists obey their connections with the Communist International want to overthrow the British government and establish a Soviet republic and then to become a part of the Soviet Russia.

The crown defender also is introducing evidence claiming that at the "secret" conference of the Communist Party in Caxton Hall, Manchester, that the following program was adopted by the defendants which the crown objects to as being highly seditious:

Communist Program.

"Nationalization of land, mines, railways, communication, transport, engineering, shipping, cotton and woolen industries and the banks without compensation; disarming of the bourgeois, the arming of the proletariat, and the creation of a proletarian army, navy and civil guard; abolition of capitalist law courts and the establishment of workers' tribunals; state ownership of foreign trade and of the press; annulment of state debts with an allowance to small investors; confiscation of all fortunes over £5,000; nationalization of all property except that owned by small tenants, and rents to be paid to the state; abolition of the monarchy and all hereditary titles; liberation of the colonies held in military and political subjection; repudiation of the Versailles treaty and the canceling of war debts and reparations; universal simultaneous disarmament."

Politt Pays Charges.

Harry Politt, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, replied in an answer to the crown attorney's charge that the Communists had conspired in an illegal organization to overthrow the British crown before the jury at the Old Bailey:

"Our views may be repulsive, they may be distasteful, totally wrong, but they are our views and we have the same right to repeat them as the people opposed to us. . . The Communist Party is a perfectly legal political party which has been pursuing more or less the even tenor of its way since 1920."

He showed that no secret channels, or secret methods were used and that the party was a legal organization having a membership of over 5,000 members of which but ten had ever been in Russia.

Scotland Yard Takes Evidence.

Much of the evidence which Scotland Yard was to have introduced before the trial, was material that Scotland Yard had framed up on the Communists. Scotland Yard had a number of Pravda's that it was going to use, until it became the public property of the English workers, that this issue of the Pravda had been faked by Scotland Yard.

Prosecution Becomes Dramatic.

A number of humorous incidents have occurred since the trial had opened with the crown attorneys making themselves ridiculous telling of the "conspiracies" and the "secret gatherings" and the "foreign emissaries" bringing "Moscow gold" to the London Communists, which they had "discovered." The Communist Party of England has always had its meetings open to visitors and has announced its meetings openly in the Workers Weekly, the organ of the party, which has been sent thru the mails and it was not necessary to have secret and conspiratory meetings as the Communist Party was a legal organization and participated openly in the British municipal and parliamentary elections as a Communist Party for a number of years, explained a number of defendants.

TURKEY DEFIES THE LEAGUE AND GREAT BRITAIN

Resent Fixing of Mosul Boundary Line

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27.—The league of nations was openly defied and rebuked today when the Turkish cabinet, meeting under the chairmanship of Kamal Pasha, refused compulsory arbitration by the league in Mosul boundary dispute.

The Hague tribunal recently decided that the league had a right to make a unanimous decision on the question of the boundary dispute, which has been a bone of contention here since the British greed for oil made it an object of imperialist conquest.

Hague Decision Vicious.

The decision of the Hague court that the league had the right to fix boundaries carried with it a revision of the covenant of the league of nations which says that such decision must be by unanimous vote. The recent decision said that the vote must be unanimous with the exception of the parties to the question in dispute.

The cabinet decision places the matter where it was before a direct struggle between Britain and Turkey. It cannot be settled permanently by conciliation so will eventually be settled by force.

Coolidge Exposed Self in New York Speech As Cheapest Kind of Liar

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the officials of some trade unions are beginning to recover from the effects of Cal Coolidge's bald declaration to New York profiteers, that prices were going down while wages were going up, hypocritically declaring that "this is real and solid prosperous." This was nothing if not a rallying cry in the great exploiters to continue their wage cutting campaigns.

Democratic organs, like the New York World, that still have hopes for the democratic party, are opening an attack on Coolidge's figures, which will no doubt be repeated very often between now and the 1926 congressional election, to demonstrate the great prosperity that it is claimed the republican administration has heaped upon the country.

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It can hardly be expected that the labor officialdom will wage an open and energetic struggle against the deliberate falsification by the presidential strikebreaker. President William Green and Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, have been visiting the White House lately to help Coolidge draw up his message that goes to congress next month. They have been on busy talking to Coolidge that they have not had time evidently to expose, even if they desired, the master class propaganda that "surplus Cal" spewed forth before the chamber of commerce gathering in the metropolis. It is contrary to the etiquette of class whom one fraternizes. Thus Green collaboration to criticize those with and Morrison, quite overcome by their own importance, in being called to the White House, are effectively disarmed in so far as they might render any service to the workers they are supposed to represent.

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THE democrats on the other hand will lie on their side as much as the republicans perjure themselves to mislead working class voters. The democrats will claim that every good thing came out of the Wilson administration and that "prosperity" will never again hurt in full bloom until another democratic president sits in the executive mansion. The democratic attack on Coolidge's utterances is therefore only part of the democratic organization thru which it is hoped to return the donkey party to the national political pie counter.

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IT remains, therefore, for the militant elements in the labor movement to make the fight to show that actual conditions give the lie to all of Coolidge's statements. Every housewife, without consulting the official reports of the United States department of labor, knows that the cost of living has been steadily increasing since Mr. Coolidge went into office. Coolidge doesn't know this. All his household expenses to Washington are paid by the government. He doesn't have to worry where his next meal is coming from.

In his speech he dealt with "wholesale prices," thus displaying his monumental ignorance. He confesses that he doesn't know that workers cannot buy wholesale; that they buy retail at the corner grocers, the butchers or the chain "tea and coffee" stores. Wholesale prices have dropped 30 per cent since 1920, but the most acceptable index of living costs shows that retail prices have dropped only 16 per cent.

THE slight fall in prices in the closing days of the Wilson regime and the early part of the Harding dynasty, for which Coolidge is now trying to claim credit, was but a temporary readjustment that took place with the ending of the war that was featured by extortionate tolls placed on all the necessities of life. So much for Coolidge's "cost of living."

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ON the question of wages Coolidge also lied. Even the New York World, defender of the rich, confesses that "The assumed increase of 20 per cent in wages since 1920 is not borne out by the statistical evidence."

Let Coolidge swallow these incontrovertible facts:

"The average per capita wages of factory workers in New York state are below the 1920 level. So are the payroll figures reported by the U. S. department of labor, headed by one of Coolidge's own cabinet members.

"That department also reports the average hourly wage of common labor in this country at 38 cents, compared with 40 cents in 1920. The rate paid by the steel corporation in that year was 46 cents. It is now 40 cents. Farm labor is now receiving an average of $49 per month, compared with $65 in 1920."

THE history of the textile industry in Coolidge's own New England states has been one wage cut after another. This cutting came into greater evidence than ever following Coolidge's election last year. The average weekly earnings in the textile industry for 1924 was the starvation wage of $18.87. This is according to the government's own statistics. Figures gathered by the United Textile Workers' Union indicate that this average should be much lower, probably $15 per week if ja declared the average in Fall River, Mass., is $17.50 per week.

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THUS the Coolidge myth about increasing wages and a lowering cost of living is blown sky high during the coming session of congress, and the congressional campaign that will follow, many such myths will originate in the White House. They must meet with similar treatment, not only by labor militants, but by increasing masses of workers and poor farmers.

Changes in Classes at Chi. Workers' School

A few changes in the days and location of some of the classes in the Chicago Workers' School have had to be made. They are as follows: The class in English will meet at 2644 LeMoyne St. every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m. The Worker Correspondents class which meets in the editorial room of the Daily Worker" has been changed to Thursday night at 8 p. m. instead of Friday. The History of the International Revolutionary Youth Movement will meet on Sunday morning at 11 a. m.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

Communists Launch Opposition Attack Against Locarno Pacts

(Continued from page 1)

tion. The proclamation announcing the meeting in the Lustgarten announced: "Clara Zetkin will speak against the war treaties of Locarno, for an alliance of peace with Soviet Russia, against the Dawes plunder pact, for the independent workers of Germany, against the imperialistic league for oppressed nations, against the black front imperialists under the leadership of London and for the red front under the leadership of Moscow." Thus the question of the red international against the black international of imperialist nations is clearly put.

Cabinet Will Resign.

Chancellor Luther and his cabinet are expected to resign immediately after the pacts are signed. The resignation of his government was the price he has to pay in order to obtain sufficient support for the ratification. So determined was the government to play the imperialist game of Britain that they sold their cabinet to the opposition parties in order to obtain their support. This brazen political trading has aroused the masses and efforts will be made by the Communists to prevent the execution of any government, thereby forcing new elections, on the basis of repudiation of the ratification of the Locarno pacts.

Woman, Children Burned to Death.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Nov. 27.—Three persons, a woman and two of her children, were burned to death on a farm ten miles south of Huntsville today, when fire wrecked the home as they were sleeping.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

G. O. P. LEADERS SEEK NEW HEAD FOR COMMITTEE

Langley Sentenced to Atlanta Prison

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The leaders of the Grand Old Party will be up against it when the forthcoming session of congress convenes. The republican leaders are wondering who they will place in the chair as chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, which is now held by Representative John W. Langley, of Kentucky, who will soon be taking a two year's vacation at the federal resort in Atlanta for forgetting that prohibition enforcement officials must be "seen" in order to be immune for violations of the dry law.

The committee appointment is considered one of the most important as the administration is pledged to a 150,000,000 public buildings program.

Ignored Sentence.

The Langley has been under indictment for two years and was tried and convicted, republican leaders ignored this fact as they hoped that some method could be found to free Langley from an enforced vacation at the federal resort. Now that the courts to which he had appealed has upheld his conviction for conspiring to violate the Volstead act, the republican leaders are scurrying around to find a good tool for the committee.

Parents Protest to School Board.

With promises of adjustment of their grievances, if possible, twenty five parents of children attending the Murphy school, Central Park Ave. and Grace street, were dismissed by a special committee of the board of education. The parents' complaint is the shifting of the Murphy school to the Henry school, St. Louis and Cullom Aves., which necessitates the children traveling distances and over many dangerous crossings to get to school.

7 Escape From Reformatory.

BOONEVILLE, Mo., Nov. 27.—Breaking thru the panel of a dormitory door, seven prisoners at the Missouri reform school here, made their way to liberty.

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One-half block from Imperial Hall
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DO US A FAVOR?

We're simply swamped! Many little jobs in the office are waiting to be done—and we haven't a big enough office force to do them. Perhaps you want to help The DAILY WORKER and can spare a day—or a few hours—or maybe only an hour? If you can—come over. You'll be as welcome as a long lost friend.

The Framed-up Zeigler Miners!
Help Save Them From Prison!

Do your utmost to give them the best possible defense. Their trial, begins Dec. 1. $2,500 is needed by Dec. 15. Local Chicago, International Labor Defense, has guaranteed $1,000 which has been advanced already and is out to raise the full amount.

HOW? By means of a

BAZAAR

DECEMBER 10 to 13, 1925
at the NORTH-WEST HALL,
Corner North and Western Avenues

Donations Are Weapons in This Defense Fight!

Ask your shopmates, your organizations, your neighborhood shops for contributions of any kind of article—foodstuffs, coin, clothing, anything and lot the local I. L. D. office, 23 So. Lincoln St., know that YOU are on the job—by bringing, sending or reporting what you collect or donate.

BE A LABOR DEFENSE BUILDER AND BOOSTER!

Philadelphia Sit Up and Take Notice!

There is nothing else to be done on Wednesday, December 2nd, 1925, only to go to the

---BALL---

of the Fruit and Grocery Clerks' Union
at
NEW TRAYMORE HALL, FRANKLIN ST. AND COLUMBIA AVE.

THERE WILL BE DANCING AND GOOD MUSIC.
GOOD TIME ASSURED.

Don't Forget the Date—December 2nd.

CRIBBEN-SEXTON POLISHERS ARE STILL STRIKING

Stove Workers Demand Union Recognition

The tenth week of the metal polishers' strike against Cribban, Sexton & company, Sacramento boulevard and Chicago avenue, reveals the customary co-operation of the police and prosecutor's office with the corporation against the workers. The company, manufacturers of Universal stoves, ranges and furnaces, started out in a suspicious manner on the eve of the strike by declaring to the union officials:

"We will have no gunmen in the strike."

Attack Pickets with Knives.

Since then union pickets have been attacked with knives, company agents have set fire to a residence to frame up an arson plot against the strikers, bombs have been planted and well-known gunmen and sluggers are busy for the company inside and outside its premises.

The manufacturers of the Universal products first went open shop and then kept their piece work rates so secret that the men did not know what they had coming to them at the end of the week. The organized polishers and buffers threatened to strike and made good on their threat when the company refused to promise fair and stable piece rates and tolerable conditions.

Thugs Beat Strikers.

The pickets were roughed by company thugs almost from the first day and the violence has grown stronger as the company found it impossible to get the work out in its plant. Some of its polishing has been sent to Detriot and some to the Chicago Plating company, 1351 West Superior St., where the union is also picketing with good results.

Police Protest Gunmen.

One of the pickets, who was assaulted with a knife, attempted to get a warrant against the professional gunman with a prison record who had attacked him but the authorities in their customary conspiracy with the employers refused to issue it.

"Danger to life and arrest from overzealous police is only sharpening the fine spirit of fight" declared Business Agent John Werlik of Local 6, Metal Polishers' International Union. "No thot but complete victory is in the mind of the striking polishers and buffers."

UNITY OF ALL SEAMEN'S UNIONS SEEN AS NEED IN STORIES TOLD OF BRUTALITIES UPON SAILORS

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Memories of the press gangs of the British navy are faintly evoked by the stories told by the shipwrecked sailors of the Norwegian Tramp steamer Elven of the way they were conscripted and forced to work by the captain of the American Trader, their rescuer.

It happened a thousand miles from New York: the Elven had ventured her little hulk into a hurricane in answer to an S. O. S. from the Italian freighter Ignazio Florio. She found the Italians being taken aboard the President Harding, a huge liner, safe in the storm. But the little Elven's venture into the hurricane proved fatal. Turning about she bucked head winds for three days till giant seas fouled her steering gear, smashed her life boats, swept away the bridge and left her a helpless hulk. She drifted, sinking slowly, as the crew manned the hand pumps.

Compulsory Labor.

No one had eaten for 48 hours but the storm was over when the American Trader, a Yankee fisher steamer, came aloft, and took off the crew. No one was fit to work, still less so, as few were given fresh clothing—they had been able to take nothing away—but the captain of the American Trader, a certain Hubbard C. Flah, ordered them to turn to, all except the officers and wireless men.

Some of the men refused and Hubbard threatened that unless they complied he would do his best to influence the Norwegian authorities to stop payment of the 450 crowns shipwreck benefit due according to Norwegian law.

Union seamen of New York, when the ship came in, said they had never heard of distressed mariners being treated in that fashion—being conscripted and kept at work for a thousand miles till the boat tied up to the pier. The storm was over when the rescue came and no emergency existed.

Held Like Chattel Slaves.

Two other stories tell of the use of padlocked forecastles and chain lockers as jails, in New York harbor, in defiance of the immigration laws. The first relates to the S. S. Cedric, White Star liner. Thirty sailors who had taken part in the recent British strike against the one-pound wage cut were shipped out of England, at the end of the strike, because their services were needed, but penalized by jailing in New York, under guard.

The other case is of three Italian seamen on the S. S. Ilmidcap, a Norwegian boat, in from a Spanish port. These men were imprisoned in the chain locker, under guard, on the theory that they might desert, the the immigration law supposedly protects seamen in a long period of shore leave and does not compel them to return on the same ship. The captain feared he would have to ship out other men at a higher rate.

CITY ENGINEERS FIND SYMPATHY BUYS NO BREAD

Believed Chicago Mayor for Several Months

Promises, expressions of sympathy, concessions that they had justice on their side and the accompanying warfetoe of stringing 'em along will satisfy for a time in place of wage boosts but as a permanent propagation the 600 members of the city of Chicago's engineering staff find them devoid of both nourishment and comfort.

Sympathy, But No Raise.

After waiting since July 1 for the city council to make good on Mayor Dever's promise of a rush wage raise ordinance these white collar workers gathered at the Hotel Sherman recently taken off organized labor's unfair list) and protested angrily.

They had started a spectacular 3-day strike in the entire municipal engineering system on June 30, but the wily mayor and his cabinet vouchsafed fulleat sympathy and the engineers had trooped back to their blueprints after loss of one day's pay.

Rilsd Up Again.

They soon discovered that as collective barzainers they could learn a good deal from any local of unskilled laborers and for five months the strike feeling has been seething again. The protest meeting this week against further delay by the city is expected to lead to a showdown before Christmas. The engineers demonarate by tables and charts that they ure paid less than the average for large cities City Engineer John Ericson approves the course of his subordinates

A. C. W. Left-Wing Committee Open Forum Discusses Union Unity.

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 27.—The third of a series of lectures being held every Tuesday morning by the Amalgamated Action Committee, a left wing faction of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, was held at Lorraine Hall, Broadway, near Flushing Ave., Brooklyn, with Sylvan A. Pollock giving a lecture on World Trade Union Unity and Amalgamation.

He traced the negotiations for world trade union unity, atrating with the call of the Red International of Labor Unions at its second congress which was held November, 1922, to the formation of the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee last year and also of the latest developments. He pointed out the need of amalgamation of the American unions to go hand in hand with world unity.

Comrade Riger, the chnirman, also made a short speech in Jewish.

The Amalgamated Action Committee, of which Sam Lipitzen is chairman, holds lectures at its open forum at eleven o'clock every Tuesday morning at Lorraine Hall, Broadway, near Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, also at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th street, every Monday and Wednesday at 7 i a. m.

CALL COPS AND DICKS TO STOP FARM STRIKERS

Split Milk Adage No Bar to Scab-Herders

Dairy farmers near the Spring Grove plants of the Welland Dairy company are getting a taste of what Chicago unionists are up against when they go on strike.

Squads of Chicago detectives, armed with shotguns and revolvers, filled the roads out in the country yesterday to stop a milk strike on the part of farmers who refused to sign an agreement with the Wieland Dairy company. The firm alleges that the farmers object to the clause of the agreement which pledges the farmer to have his cows examined and passed according to the Chicago health commissioners' standard.

A large percentage of the farmers went on strike, barricaded the roads, armed themselves and stopped other farmers who tried to bring their milk to the Wieland plants. When the scabs objected, their milk was spilled.

Altho there was no one crying over spilt milk, the Wieland company notified Chicago authorities, and the Chicago authorities, and the strike-breakers of Chicago went out in force to see that the unbattled farmers get the same treatment as Chicago toamsters do when they strike.

Masaryk Government In Czecho-Slovakia Persecutes Workers

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, (IRA)—(By Mail)—The persecutions of Czecho-Slovakian workers, and especially the Communists, continues unabated in the republic dominated by the philosopher, Masaryk.

A few of the more recent persecutions are made known in the list that follows: Comrade Zapototsky has to serve a sentence of one and a half year of hard labor. District Secretary Filip in Goeding was sentenced to one year hard laber. Comrade Seidler and his wife were both expelled from the republic, the political editor of the Reichenberg Vorwaerts, Comrade Pollack, escaped the threatened delivery to Horthy.

In Slovakia and in Carpato-Russia the following cases are reported: Comrade Eugen Fried, party secretary in Kashau was sentenced to two years and the Comradca Jerrafalussy and Herhmann Loewy to one year each. The former was sentenced on account of statements that he has made at the Fifth Congress of the Communist International in Moscow and the latter on the basis of a frame-up of apies.

In Kashau in the course of the last 6 months, 74 officials of the labor movement have been sentenced to a total of 17 years of hard labor. The nearer the parliamentary elections approach, the more the white terror against the workers is increased. There is hardly a Communist editor against whom there are no proceedings of some kind going on. The government authorities are attempting to eliminate representatives of the Communist Party from participation in the election campaign in order to save the national coalition from a defeat.

Recently Rude Pravo, the organ of the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia reported that the statistics of the persecutions of the labor movement in the republic of Masaryk contains, since December, 1920, 43 dead and over 150 seriously injured workers. In an immense number of trials more than 7,000 years of hard labor were distributed among the accused.

French Steel Kings Plan Increased Sales in American Market

PARIS, Nov. 27. French manufacturers of steel are preparing to unload vast amounts of steel onto the American market and claim that the French steel industry has been more efficiently managed than those of other countries that they have failed to sell more steel because of the lack of proper publicity and sales methods.

The various French companies are pooling together to build a fund, which will take care of the selling and advertising of the French manufactured steel abroad.

Ship Sinks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The steamship Fall City is reported to be sinking at the foot of Huron street, Brooklyn. Three men were reported injured.

America Prepares Military Machine

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Figures released by the war department disclose that 267,904 citizens participated in the summer military training activities held in the various camps during the summer of 1925.

These figures include all arms of the national guard, both commissioned and enlisted, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and Citizens' Military Training Corps, and that part of the regular army assigned to summer training camp activities.

The figures show that 53,435 citizens received military training at the citizens' military training camps. They also disclosed that 81,376 of the membership of the national guard attended summer camps.

Stanislavsky Is Blind.

A cable received by Morris Gest carries the information that Constantin Stanislavsky, director of the Moscow Art Theater, is stricken with blindness while directing a rehersal the Moscow Art Theater.

Morris Gest brot the Moscow Art Theater to this country on two occasions, last year they are playing Chicago. They played in the Russian language they drew large audiences who did not understand one word of the lanuuage but greatly appreciated the players for their art.

Acquet Murder Suspects.

WAUKEGAN, Ill. Nov. 27.—Mrs. Clara Harey was acquitted tonight of the charge of killing her daughter, Lillie Holt. Likewise Mrs. Harey's husband, Albert, and her stepfather, Arthur Holt, were acquitted by the jury in Judge Claire Edwards's court.

Steals Hog; Sent Back to Prison to Finish Suspended Sentence

VINTON, Ia., Nov. 27. Ernest Wheeler started serving a ten-year prison sentence because of a hog. In 1924 he pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery and received a ten-year prison sentence, which was suspended on his promise to behave. But he stole a hog, so he was sent away to serve the old sentence.

Darwin Still Hated By the Anthropoids

ALAMEDA Cal. Nov. 27.—(FP)—Following protests by the Science League of America and the High School Alumni Association, the Alameda board of education reconsidered its substitution of the name of Agassiz for Darwin's, to be engraved on its new million dollar building. Acknowledging that Darwin was objected to "because of certain religious prejudices," it compromised by deciding to engrave no names at all.

Tchitcherin Pays Visit to France

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Foreign Minister Georges Tchitcherin of the Union of Socialist-Soviet Republics has arrived in Paris

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

EDUCATION SHOWS GREAT PROGRESS IN THE UKRAINE

Economic Revival Aids School System

KHARKOV, Russia—(FP)— Standards of education are advancing rapidly in the Ukrainian Workers' Republic. Five years ago the country was overrun by Yudenich, Denekin, Wrangel and the counter-revolutionists then came the famine of 1921-22.

In 1922-23 education in the Ukraine was at its lowest point. Student enrollment in the elementary schools had been 1,800,000 in 1911 and 2,600,000 in 1921. In 1923 it stood at 1,300,000.

That year the tide turned. Civil war ended. The harvests improved. Industry revived. The enrollment for 1924 was 1,500,000; for 1925, 1,750,000. The enrollment this fall (1925-26) will exceed 2,100,000, topping the highest point of 1921 by 5 per cent.

A similar story is told in the growth of educational appropriations. In this year, 1925-1926 fifty per cent of all Ukrainian expenditures are being devoted to education. The total budget for 1925-26 is almost exactly five times the budget for 1922-1923.

Teachers are sharing largely in this improvement. Their hours of work are less; their housing is improved; their food is far better. As for their wages, the Ukrainian village teacher who received 9 rubles a month (ruble, 50 cents) in addition to house, fuel and food in 1922-23, 18 rubles in 1923-24 and 25 in 1924-5, in the 1925-6 budget is receiving 70 rubles a month. This is still a small amount, but it is nearly four times four years ago.

The whole Ukrainian educational system has been reorganized the past four years. The Dalton plan, the project method and a number of other experimental ideas that have been tried out here and there in other countries are being tried also in the Ukrainian republic on a vast scale. The schools are being reconstructed physically and educationally. All children now work in groups. A child incapable of group work is looked upon as abnormal and treated. The normal child is the child who knows how to associate with his fellows.

Economic revival has laid the foundation for a new educational system that marks great advance steps for the whole educational world.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.84 1-16; cable 4.84 7-16. France, franc, demand 3.53⅞; cable 3.54. Belgium, franc, demand 4.52; cable 4.52⅛. Italy, lira, demand, 4.04⅜; cable 4.05. Sweden, krone, demand 26.73; cable 26.76. Norway, krone, demand 20.25; cable 20.27. Denmark, krone, demand 24.84; cable 24.86. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai, taels, 78.00.

Arrest Manufacturer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 27.—Indictments charging Murray Carlton, treasurer, and Forrest Ferguson, president of the defunct Ferguson-McKinney Manufacturing company, with making false financial statements to obtain credit, were returned by the grand jury here.

The indictments follow ed an inquiry into the recent crash of the company which is said to total $3,300,000.

Exonarate Rail Engineer.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 27.—Thomas J. Carroll, of Jersey City, engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad train wrecked near Plainsboro, N. J., Nov. 12, with a toll of ten persons killed and thirty-two injured, was exonerate by the Middlesex county grand jury. Carroll had been held in $1,000 bail on charges of manslaughter.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

Worn-Out' Wall Street Gambler Will Retire

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Wall Street is losing "Jakey" Field, who ran a fortune up into the millions from a $16 all risked in a bucket-shop.

Worn out by nerve-wracking speculation, Field has arranged to sell his membership in the stock exchange for $152,000. In 1888, he set a record by paying 425,000 for the same seat.

Field has had a spectacular career. In 1909 he made $120,000 in twenty minutes during a wild flurry in Rock Island stock.

THREE BOLSHEVIK GENERATIONS SEND CHEER TO THE DAILY WORKER



To The DAILY WORKER,

Dear Comrades: We're three generations of Communists and we want to do our bit to help save our DAILY WORKER. —so we send $1 from baby Leon Glan, joint seven days old: $1 from his mother, Sonya Walday: $1 from his grandmother, Regina Rosenson.

With comradely greetings,
L. G., S. W., R. R.
531 W. 124th St., New York, N. Y.

• • •

Today's donations are just small ones, but they indicate what a wealth of friends The DAILY WORKER has. One donation is signed, "collected in a paint shop;" another comes from an artist whose works are now on exhibit at the Art Chicago. Chicago; another is from a steel worker, who was framed up for two years' imprisonment by the Bethlehem Steel Co. at the time of the steel strike. And best of all is one from three generations of Communists! Altogether, the list for today is as follows:

A. Schlenmer, Chicago City, Minn.	$ 2.00
W. H. S. Deadie, Red Granite, Wisc.	1.00
L. D. Ratliff, San Fernando, Calif.	5.00
Milwaukee, Wis., collected by James Fulach, Sam Rabbiewich and G. Piccoli's	11.75
M. George, Columbus, Ohio	4.00
W. N. Patterson, Zanesville, O.	5.00
John Auert, Ukiah, Calif.	10.00
F. G. Funk, Williamsville, Ill.	2.00
J. Friedman, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Geo. Chukaar, Toppenish, Wash.	3.50
Joe Antus, Warren, Ohio	1.00
F. G. Hager, Dayton, Ohio	5.00
Workmen's Circle, Branch 272, New York	7.00
M. Shapovalor, Riverside, Calif.	5.00
Wm. H. Wherry, Phoenix, Ariz.	1.00
Harry Peel; John Augustine, Jr.	
Thos. Dirwirk, Livingston, Ill	2.50
Lewis Hocherlu, Chicago, Ill.	3.00
Rose Kuntz, New York, N. Y.	4.00
English branch, Workers Party, Hancock, Mich.	8.00
Workers Party, Stamford, Conn.	20.50
H. Richman, J. Richman, A. Paropsky, a friend, Cleveland Ohio	10.00
Anonymous, Oakland, Calif.	1.00
Balance of Rescue Banquet, of Denver, Colo., W. P.	27.00
Denver, Colo., Workers Party...	20.00
Jacob Dolin, Lebanon, Pa.	2.00
Finnish branch, Workers Party, Alnitek, Mich	7.00
J. B. Carpenter, Holland, Mich.	2.00
Morris Bernstein, Bronx, N. Y.	2.00
Finnish branch, Workers Party, Laneville, Mass.	20.00
W. C. Abelson and J. W. Trepp, Brake, N. Dak.	2.00
L. G., S. W., R. R., New York	3.00
Today's Total	$208.25
Previously recorded	26,310.84
Total to Date	$26,518.79

SPECIAL! *To Daily Worker Readers* SPECIAL!

3 Plain 48-inch Long No. Seal Coats at	$ 75.00
3 Squirrel Trim, 48-inch Long No. Seal Coats at	125.00
1 Brown Caracul Jacquette, Red Fox Trim	87.50
1 White Cony Jacquette	35.00
1 White Cony Jacquette, Trim	55.00
1 45-inch Used Hudson Seal, Squirrel Trim	165.00
1 36-inch Used Hudson Seal, Mortin Trim	65.00

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A good place to eat wholesome food at reasonable prices. A trial will convince you. As others like our place, you will like.

"A PLACE WHERE THEY SERVE BIG MEALS AT LESS."



Emergency Call!

To All Members and Friends of International Labor Defense:

Two big cases are scheduled to come to trial on November 30th. The Pittsburgh raid case of 10 workers and the Zeigler frame-up case of 15 union miners. The lawyers in each of these cases will not proceed with the defense unless we have the money.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS MUST BE RAISED BEFORE DECEMBER 15TH

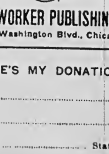
We call upon all members of the I. L. D. to rise to the test and raise this sum. Contribute all you can and get your friends and neighbors to contribute.

Much depends on the outcome of these two trials. The entire working class is on trial. Not merely the 25 workers involved.

Rush Your Collection and Make It as Big as Possible.

Fraternally yours,
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE,
J. P. CANNON, Executive Secretary.

National Office,
23 South Lincoln Street,
Chicago, Ill.



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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL } Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

French Communist Program

The Communist Party of France, which played an important role in the chamber of deputies preceding the fall of the Painleve cabinet is rapidly gaining the confidence and support of the working masses of that country. Its most important agitational work is its consistent struggle against the imperialist adventurers in Syria and Morocco. Following the true Leninist policy of aiding the colonials in their nationalist struggles against imperialism, the French party is delivering sledge hammer blows against the policy of the socialist imperialists of the Herriot camp as well as the avowedly reactionary, Poincareists.

On the question of stabilization of the franc and the tax program of the Painleve ministry, the Paris Communist organ, *Humanite*, charges that the Painleve program followed the 1921 scheme of Poincare: intation of currency by an increase of 9 billion francs and a general taxation of 6 billion francs. The burden of direct taxes would fall on the masses: the industrial tax of one billion would fall on the consumer; the small holder of government bonds was to be taxed 15% additional, while a head tax of 20 francs was to be placed on every citizen. To these taxes was added a heavy tax on small peasant holdings. *Humanite* remarks that the whole program is designed to avoid progressive income taxes on the big bourgeoisie and is similar to the German currency scheme of 1923 that in such suffering for the masses of German workers and middle classes.

Against the enslaving of the workers and peasants the Communist Party of France proposed:

1—Nationalization of banks and control of industry.
2—Nationalization of big capitalist monopolies ,such as railways, coal mines, insurance companies, etc.
3—Control of foreign trade.
4—Cancellation of foreign debts.
5—Equalization of wealth thro a tax on capital.
6—Workers' and peasant control of production and establishment of co-operatives of workers and poorer peasantry.

This program is linked with the colonial wars and is serving the purpose of exposing in a most glaring manner the collapse of the policies of the government that just fell as well as all the various bourgeois political strata of France. The demands can never be met by the capitalist government, but by popularizing them among the exploited masses the Communists effectively expose the class character of the government and arouse the deepest resentment against it.

The chaotic economic and political conditions in France create the objective conditions for great upheavals, the Bolshevik tactics of the Communist Party can be depended upon to rouse the workers thereby creating the subjective conditions that will produce a series of bitter struggles, intensifying the class conflict preparatory to the final onslaught.

Diplomats Follow Bankers

Publication of a London dispatch containing information that a consortium of international bankers in New York City anticipated the acts of the Peking customs conference dealing with Chinese tariffs, proves the Communist contention that diplomats are merely the agents of capitalist interests.

The meeting of financiers that took up among themselves the question of Chinese customs duties occurred in the offices of J. P. Morgan & company in New York on October 19, 20 and 21. The principals in attendance were Thomas W. Lamont, representing the Wall Street banking combine; R. St. Pierre, representing the French bankers; C. S. Addish, the British, and H. Kashiwagi, the Japanese.

This consortium of bankers had met from time to time and had been keeping a close record of the events transpiring in China.

The fact that the consortium met in the House of Morgan has great historical and economic significance. It indicates the rise to supremacy of Morgan, since first he played a decisive role in Chinese affairs in 1913. At that time six great powers of the world were preparing to float a loan, known to history as the "Six-Power Loan." It never materialized because Morgan did not want to share with five powers the exploitation of the resources of China. He, thru his president, Woodrow Wilson, intervened and the United States withdrew from the group arranging the loan. In place of a consortium of six nations, the "open door" policy was advocated so that Morgan could throw his immense financial powers against the other national financiers.

The war and its aftermath placed the House of Morgan in the position of bankers to the whole world. Now, twelve years after the liquidation of the six power pact, Morgan unquestionably dominates the situation.

But none should mistake the present consortium as a medium assuring peace in the Pacific. Until the Wall Street colossus holds the destinies of China in his own hands there will be strife in that part of the world. This agreement between bankers is as evanescent as was the original consortium of six nations. The now narrowed to four, the United States still strives to increase its naval power in the Pacific. The naval base of the island of Oahu is not to be abandoned. Instead it is to be made as formidable as science, architecture and modern military equipment can make it. preparatory to the time when the consortium will be reduced to two and then to one. And that one is to be Morgan if the military power can be developed to defend the financial power of Wall Street.

Conferences of banking consortiums and customs commissioners, alike are pretludes to war. Against this conspiracy the workers of Britain, France, Japan, China and the United States must fight with untiring energy. The only force that can defeat the sanguinary schemes of the brigands of imperialism is the proletarian revolution.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER

ZEIGLER MINERS' TRIAL OPENS AT BENTON MONDAY

Farrington Machine Frames Militants

(Continued from page 1)

hoodwink the miners, the company refused to permit the assistant to enter the mine, with the result that the regular weighman declined to stay on the job because he was unable to weigh the coal correctly.

Miners Walk Out.

Thirteen hundred miners then walked out of the Bell, and Zoller mine. That same evening, at a mass meeting in the park, Cobb instructed the resentful miners to return to work next morning and permit the sub-district officials to handle the case in accordance with the contract. The men returned pending this settlement.

Four days later the dispute was settled. Settled by D. B. Cobb, vice-president of the sub-district, in accordance with every detail of the demands of the company! These demands were simply that the local president, Corbishley, the vice-president, Oscar Farthing, the pit committeeman, Steve Mesanovich, and the check weighman, Pete Illazin, be removed from office. Mr. Cobb complied.

Immediately the mines were once more emptied. Not all the orginas of the deposed officials could induce the men to return. The miners demanded that their officials be replaced in office. On the second night of the "wildcat" strike, Lon Fox, president of the sub-district, came to a special meeting which he had ordered called for the purpose of electing new officers and calling off the strike. Almost 800 miners packed the hall. Listened to Fox, Cobb and Bainbridge, a district board member, and firmly refused to elect new officers or to return to work.

Klansmen Shoot Miners.

The meeting was adjourned. In one section of the hall, as the miners were leaving, a fight started, supposedly over a remark made by old Herb Farthing, who had supported the Klan up until two or three months prior to the strike. Two Wilson brothers, both known to be klansmen, struck him in the floor. Young Farthing, who was at the door, hurried to the aid of his father. A general scrap followed during which Cobb pulled a blackjack and attempted to use it. He was knocked down and the weapon taken from him.

After most of the men had left the hall, Alec Harris an another well-known klansman and a shortly discredited member of the local, appeared in the doorway and fired 2 shots matic in his hand. Looking straight at one of the progressive and best liked miners, Mike Sarcevich, he fired a shot which struck Mike's shoulder and lodged in the hip of Bozza Hindman, a sub-district board member who was behind Sarcevich.

Whitewash Harris.

To whitewash Harris and to frame up the local miners' officials is the purpose of the combined forces of reaction. Harris who was found by the coroner's jury to have fired the shot that killed Mike Sarcevich was completely freed by an obliging grand jury. The charge was instead fastened on Frank Corbishly, who was not even in the hall when the shot was fired. The two Wilsons who started the fight and Cobb who tried to use a blackjack are sent free. But 20 miners are being held for trial on the charges, made by Cobb, of assault with intent to murder, and conspiracy to murder.

To Stifle Opposition.

The aim of the Farrington-Fox machine in this frame-up is to kill off all opposition in the miners' union to the traitorous policies pursued by the machine. Thompson, Watt, Tom Parry, Joe Angelo and others are already expelled; more are slated for the same fate. The machine wants no opposition to it in the unions and at the next convention, Farrington is counting upon unanimity. An honest and militant miner expelled here, another one somewhere else, and so on, with the hope that soon no one will be left to open his mouth against this infamous scoundrel and his clique.

The Zeigler frame-up is a case of honest working class fighters who are struggling against a solid bloc and under great handicaps. Thruout the county the rank and file miners have organized the Franklin County Defense Committee, with Victor Cernich of Christopher, Ill., as treasurer. They are appealing for immediate aid in the form of donations. The International Labor Defense and every progressive labor organization is cooperating with the defendants.

To "Abolish" Submarines.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Abolition of submarines is now advocated by Admiral Von Tirpitz, the master mind of Germany's great war time submarine campaign against the merchant ships of her enemies.

"The inviolability of private property upon the high seas is an old legal principle, and I therefore favor the abolition of submarines," said the Admiral.

The endorsement of abolition of submarines by Admiral von Tirpitz was not without qualifications however, for he demands that with the submarine there must also be abolished naval blockades.

The Ladies' Garment Workers' Convention

By EARL R. BROWDER.

WHEN the special convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union meets Monday in Philadelphia it will be faced with problems which reflect and anticipate the problems of today and the immediate future of the entire American labor movement. For this reason it will be studied carefully by everyone with the slightest interest in the labor movement. Its results will give some measure of the maturity of the forces which carried thru the glorious battle against reaction in the New York garment market last summer.

The immediate background of the convention is the mass struggle which rallied 35,000 workers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers into open struggle for over three months against the officials of the union. Never was such a demonstration of mass sentiment seen before in American labor struggles as in this movement which began by filling all the available halls in Manhattan, continued in the gigantic Yankee Stadium demonstration, overflowed then into the open-air demonstration in Madison Square, and culminated in the general demonstration stoppage of the shops. It is the power of that movement which forced this special convention, and it is the spirit of this movement which must be brought to expression in victory at Philadelphia.

The issues of the mass struggle last summer were clear and definite. They centered around the betrayal of the workers' interests by the officials, especially the refusal to enforce the dressmakers' agreement against the bosses, and the surrender of the cloakmakers' demands to the corrupt commission of bankers and lawyers. The mechanism by which the officials carried out the betrayal—the "rotten borough" system of representation, the arbitrary raising of dues and placing of assessments without the consent of the membership; the wholesale expulsion of Communists and left wing officials; the use of hired gangsters against the membership, etc.—became burning issues of the struggle because they flowed out of the basic surrender to the collaboration of the union officials with, the bosses.

OUT of the struggle a mass left wing was born, it contains all the honest militants in the union. Its leadership and composition is a united front between the Communists, the rank and file socialists, anarchists, etc. Its backbone is the clear-cut left wing organized in the Trade Union Educational League. Its most effective fighting weapon has been the Communist Jewish Daily Freiheit. Its program is as yet incomplete and indefinite. It has yet to come to maturity. But it is one of the most promising developments in the labor movement of this country. It has immense possibilities before it. At Philadelphia it will meet its first acid test.

The task of the organized and conscious left wing of the T. U. E. L. is to use every energy to crystallize the entire broad left and progressive bloc as definitely as possible on the basis of a program. The program of the recent National Needle Trades Conference of the T. U. E. L. provides such planks as a militant struggle against the bosses; opposition to class collaboration; for the shop delegate system; for proportional representation in joint boards and conventions; for amalgamation of the needle trades unions; for a labor party; for world trade union unity; and other fundamental planks of this nature that represent basic demands of the workers, the broad left wing can be consolidated at Philadelphia.

NOT only has this movement an opportunity to consolidate itself, ideologically and organizationally, at Philadelphia. It also has the opportunity and the duty to completely smash and eliminate from the union those black forces represented by Breslau, Sigman and Dubinsky, and to give the I. L. G. W. U. an administration based upon a fighting program for the workers in the industry.

Philadelphia is the battleground on which will be tested the new army of progress in the I. L. G. W. U. With complete solidarity based upon the program hammered out in the struggle of the past year, with uncompromising militancy, with flexible and realistic leadership, the left wing and progressive bloc can make Philadelphia a historic landmark in the progress of the American labor movement.

The Workers Party

CLEVELAND W. P. WINS IN FREE SPEECH FIGHT

Judge Dismisses Case Against Benjamin

Cleveland, O. (By Mail). After several unsuccessful attempts to frame a case that would justify the recent arrests of party members in this city, they were today forced to dismiss the case against Herbert Benjamin, district organizational secretary and admit that he was justified in resisting the arbitrary order to cease distributing leaflets on the street.

Comrade Benjamin was arrested on Oct. 20 when he refused to obey order of local police to quit distributing the party's program in the local elections. He was offered a release at the time of the arrest providing he would sign a waiver. This he refused to do, insisting that if the party is to be prevented from distributing our literature it would take more than an arbitrary order by police, which can be enforced or not as they see fit. In dismissing the case against Comrade Benjamin, Judge Corlett took occasion to express his anger that it was impossible for him to find a law that would at the same time prevent the dissemination of Communist literature without interfering with those politicians whose views he shares.

Only Party to Offer Program

This is the third time that Comrade Benjamin appeared before the same judge on the charge of distributing leaflets. On the occasion of a previous appearance, Comrade Benjamin pointed out that the program which he distributed and for which he was arrested was the only program that had been offered by any party in this election and that the candidates in the local elections had sought votes by means of "red fire campaign and hired clowns, who sang silly songs." Judge Corlett admitted that this was not an intelligent way to appeal to voters. To which Comrade Benjamin replied by pointing out that these politicians were not lodged in the jail or dragged into court to be lectured to.

With the discharge of the case against Benjamin and the admission of Police Commissioner Barry that the arrest of Benjamin while speaking on the public square against the murderous Horthy regime, was unjustified, the police has been forced to abandon their effort to intimidate and harrass Workers Party members.

The outcome of these cases will encourage party members everywhere in the district to resist the attempts to curtail the rights which they are supposed to have according to the boasts of the champions of American democracy.

The district executive committee will now more energetically than before prosecute the fight for the right to meet and speak in the cities Bku Hellaire where our meetings have been interfered with.

Profited Thru Bankruptcy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The special house committee which has been investigating charges that Federal Judge G. W. English, of the eastern district of Illinois, profited in bankruptcy cases before his court, will resume sessions here next Tuesday, Rep. Boles of Iowa, chairman, announced.

What do you earn? What are conditions in your shop? How do you live? Write a story for The DAILY WORKER.

CLEVELAND NOTES

Work Among Women.

Cleveland, Nov. 289.—The last party convention, acting on the instruction of the Communist International, decided to make work among women one of the important departments of the party work.

With this in view the district executive committee of district 6 is calling a meeting of women members of Cleveland for discussion of ways and means for starting work among women in this city. Attendance of women comrades is compulsory. But work among women does not signify work only by women comrades. All the men members of the party are also invited to attend the meeting. It will be held at the district office, 5927 Euclid ave. on Sunday, Dec. 6 at 2.30 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Open Forum Begins Sunday

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 27. At last the long awaited Communist Open Forum is here. William F. Dunne, of Chicago, will be here to address the first forum on Sunday 29th at 8 P. M. The subject: "The Swing to the Left in the American Labor Movement", is quite appropriate as it comes immediately after the farmers' convention and on the eve of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union convention which opens on the following day in Philadelphia. The forum will meet fractarily every Sunday at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1628 Arch st. at 8 p. m. sharp. Admission free.

NEW YORK NOTES

Important Meeting Monday.

New York, Nov. 27.—Meeting of all party fraction secretaries and branch industrial organizers on Monday, Nov. 30, 108 E. 14th Street.

Bert Miller, Industrial Organizer.

Read —Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

The Hanging Question in the Colonies



Booze-Running Co. Catalogues Grafting Volstead Act Enforcers

Despite all precautions that prohibition enforcement administrator, E. C. Yellowley of the Chicago district was able to take to keep the fact that a black book, containing the names of all prohibition enforcement officials and classified as to whether they could be "seen" or not, was taken in the raids on the establishment of J. H. Scheore & Co., 17 Austin Avenue, has leaked out much to the anger of the director.

In this black book, part of which is in code, are the names of the different enforcement officers and information as to whether they could be "seen" and by whom.

The book also contained the different traffic routes over which it was "cheapest" and best to send their shipments of booze in this section the names of the different enforcement officials and their "scale of prices" was listed as well as the "thirst-worthy" drivers and workers on the roads and express lines.

During the raid on the warehouse one of the members of the local bureau was found in the building. A vault, which it is expected will contain profiteered stirits bore a seal of the internal revenue department and "legal difficulties" kept the prohibition squad from opening the safe.

This warehouse, in which thousands of gallons of spirits of all kinds were found, was directly across from the Chicago criminal courts building and has been in business quite some time.

Fire in Laboratory.

Damage of $100,000 was caused by fire, led by exploding chemicals, today in the $1,500,000 plant of the Abbott Laboratories at North Chicago. The flames were placed under control after apparatus from nearby towns had joined the north Chicago firemen and prevented the fire from spreading after two buildings had been attacked.

A checkup showed all employes safe. The only casualty was Edward Linkgren, a former Waukegan City fireman, who was overcome by chemical gases before gas masks were distributed to the fire fighters. His condition is not serious.

SHOP NUCLEUS TRAINING CLASS THURSDAY NIGHT

Also Four Other Classes at N. Y. Workers' School

New York, Nov. 22.—Perhaps the most important course of the five at the Workers School is the Fundamentals of Leninism (Shop Nucleus Training Course), Instructor, Jack Stachel. This course will train one worker of each shop nucleus, preferably the organizer, to lead political discussions in his shop nucleus. The shop nucleus will select the comrade to take the training course, exact attendance from him and pay his fee. The course will combine the "Fundamentals of Leninism" and "Party Organizational Problems", the outline being approximately as follows:

1. Capitalist wage slavery—The system under which we live.

2. Imperialism, present dominant form of capitalism—The last stage of capitalism.

3. The breach in the imperialist front and the epoch of social revolution.

4. The Dictatorship order of society —The abolition of the contradictions of capitalism and the emancipation of the workers.

5. The dictatorship of the proletariat —The unavoidable pre-requisite of the struggle for Communism.

6. Proletarian dictatorship and the allies of the revolution—Colonies and the peasantry.

7. International party of the proletariat. The road to the dictatorship of the proletariat

8. The party and the masses.

9. Structure and organizational problems of the party. Shop nuclei, street nuclei, shop committees, etc.

10. Special campaigns of the party. Electoral campaigns, Soviet Russia recruiting campaigns. Communist press.

11. The work of the shop nucleus
a. Work of the different officers
b. The shop paper
c. Legal and illegal methods.
d. How the nucleus builds the party into the shops.
e. How the nucleus mobilizes the masses for the party campaigns.

12. Problems of Bolshevization

In addition to meeting the needs of our colonial work in line with the party's program of Bolshevization, the "Shop Nucleus Training Course" will also serve to maintain a steady personal contact with each of the shop nuclei through its best representative the one chosen by the nucleus to take the course and be the leader in the nuclei educational work. The nucleus members will therefore have a direct means of bringing any special problems in the shop directly to the attention of the party's higher committees for solution. Thus the shop nucleus training course will help in the function of the nuclei.

Marxian Economics, instructor, I. Amdell, will take up the different schools of economics and then consider the fundamental elements of Marxian economics. This course is preparatory to a second course in the Economics of the Era of Finanvia Capital and Monopoly. It takes up all the classic concepts of Marxian economics. An interesting feature section of never treated in a course in Marxian economics in the United States, is the study of the concentration of capital in agriculture and the general economics of the agrarian problem.

The Fundamentals of Communism instructor, Geo. Siskind, is a course particularly designed for those who join the party and those who may have been in the party for many years but not had the time to get a fundamental training. The second section of the course includes such topics as the dictatorship of the proletariat, society under Communism, relation to the party, to its leaders and to the masses, relation to socialist and bourgeoisie revolutions, etc.

Class in Russian Language

The Russian language Course is also announced. The purpose of the course is to train a selected group to read certain literature in Russian which is not available in other languages.

Finally there will begin a course entitled The Social Interpretation of Modern Literature, instructor, Eli B. Jacobson. This course aims to provide critical survey of the most important works in modern literature, analysing their social significance and attempting to estimate them from a Communist viewpoint. The novel, drama essay and poetry of America and the major European countries in modern times will be considered. Among authors to be taken up are

a. United States. Sinclair Lewis, Carl Sandburg, Sherwood Anderson Theo. Dreiser, Floyd Dell, etc.
b. England. Shaw, Galsworthy, D. H. Lawrence, Wells, etc.
c. Russia. Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Turgenev, Andreyev, Gorki, Cherkhov, Alexander Blok, Benyan Redny, Mayakovsky, Lebedinsky.
d. Scandinavian. Ibsen, Bjornson, Strindberg, Hamsun
e. France, Anatole France, Romain Rolland, Henri Barbusse
f. Germany. Franz Werfel, Ernst Toller, T. Mann, Wasserman, Schaefer, Hauptmann.

Save the Workers' Children from the Claws of the Capitalists!

IT is said that the Turks of the middle ages would never kill any young Christian boys who happened by any chance to fall into their hands. Nor would they condemn them to the slavery of the ordinary kind. These lads of the enemy faith would be kept separate and be given a carefully planned upbringing and education calculated to instil in them the most extreme fanaticism for the Moslem cause and most bitter hatred of the christian world. From these originally christian youths the Turks would recruit their best and fiercest troops —those that prided themselves particularly on their devotion to their Mosaulmen masters the Janisseries. And the whole christian world admitted that the greatest force it had to meet, the greatest obstacle it was to go against, were these converted christian Janisseries.

Enemies Within the Workers' Ranks

A SITUATION like this, only a thousand-fold worse, exists right before our eyes to-day and yet most of us pay no attention to it. When the workers are slowly and painfully trying to organize themselves so as to be able to offer a stronger front to their enemy, the boss, they often meet with those who refuse to be organized, who refuse to join a union o any sort, because it is "un-American" to try to use "force" or the "threat of force" (a strike, etc.) against the boss. Who are these people? They are workers! Whom do they serve and fight for? The bosses. The Janisseries, at least, were fighting for their own interests which were at one with those of their Turkish masters, but these misguided workers are serving the capitalists directly against every interest of their own. When "patriotic" workers who do not "believe" in strikes scab on their fellow workers and break the strike, they are doing the same thing on a greater scale. Who are the soldiers and policemen that fire at striking workers at the command of the boss spoken thru the government? Are they not workers or the sons of workers? And yet they are serving as the Janisseries, as the tools of their bitterest foes, the capitalists who grow fat on the labor of their fellow workers. When, year in and year out, workers go to the polls and vote to keep in office this or that politician who is nothing but a puppet manipulated by the House of Morgan or by the Rockefeller's when these same workers are deaf to the call of the more far-sighted of their brethern to break with the boss parties and strike out in a party embracing all labor—are they not fighting blindly for the cause of their enemies? This is the situation: The workers and the bosses stand opposed as two separate classes with different and antagonistic aims and interests; as two armies constantly engaged in some form or another of struggle. Yet the strongest support the capitalists have consists in the masses of mislend workers who do not see their position in the struggle and who, contrary to their own interests, strike out blindly in defense of the masters that enslave them.

"Give Us the Young and We Have the Future!"

HOW can such a remarkable situation come about? Let us turn to the little story about the Janisseries for an answer. The Janisseries were turned into crack fighters for the Turks because the Turks got hold of them young and trained them for that purpose. It was one of the most fundamental principles of the Jesuits: "Give us the young, and we have the future." The capitalists go on the same principles. If they can only get hold of the working class children when they are young and their minds are unformed, then trust it to them and their learned and trained servants to make these children grow up into workers cut out on quite a capitalist model—into a strikebreakers, scabs, patriots, blind supporters of the bosses.

Workers' Children—Victims of Bosses.

AND get hold of them young the bosses certainly do. When the child is just old enough to begin forming more or less permanent social conceptions, he is sent to the public schools. Now even the more honest the capitalist "educators" themselves will hardly deny that the fundamental purpose of the school is to train the "youth" (that means, of course, the working youth) into good, patriotic, and law-abiding citizens, "adapted" to the society in which they live. What is a "good" citizen? One who swears ten times a day that America and all its institutions are just perfect and need only to be maintained in their "priceless virtues." What is a "patriotic" citizen? One who goes to war cheerfully and gets butchered or crippled fighting for the greater profit of his boss all the while believing that he is fighting "for the greater good of humanity." One who scabs on his fellow workers and breaks their strikes because it is not in accord with "American traditions" as a form of strike. What is a law-abiding citizen? One who believes that the words coming from congress or from the courts both of which are simply the megaphone of the bosses, are the sacred edicts of "abstract justice" falling with equal weight on the rich and the poor. Who is "adapted" to the conditions in which he lives? The abject slave, who is horrified at the very thought of freedom, and who thanks god that he is "permitted" to nibble his crust in "peace."

Public Schools—Poison Factories.

This is the mission of the public school and that this mission is carried we see every day around us in actual life. Who incites the children to look upon their fathers as criminals and loafers and "un-American" if they go out on strike? Who fills them full of the most poisonous patriotic venom and hate for the workers of other countries? Who lauds every brutal act of the government designed to seat the bosses a little more firmly in the saddle or presses a little more profit out of the workers? Who applauds the policemen when they break strikers' heads or the militiamen when they slaughter and cripple hundreds of workmen? Who urges the workers' children to stick to and trust the capitalist parties and who keeps any thought of the party of labor from their heads? There is but one answer. The public school—the factory where anti-labor, pro-capitalist poison is manufactured and injected into the workers' children.

School Not Alone.

EVERY institution in capitalist society is turned toward the "holy" purpose of corrupting the minds of the children of the workers. The movies, the newspapers, the children's books, the Sunday sermons of boys and girls clubs, etc.—all can be shown to be consciously directed to that end. Above all the boy and girl scouts! Supported morally and financially by the biggest capitalists of this country, organized and administered upon the plans laid down by these financelords, the boy scouts aim at rendering the children "loyal to god and country," at "preparing them for service to their country in peace strikebreaking scabbing, murdering strikers, etc.) and in war (slaughtering foreign fellow workers for the benefit of the bosses!" Is there any wonder now why the large majority of workers' class children grow up into enemies of their own class, into reserves for the capitalists to be used against their own class fellows, perhaps against their own fathers and mothers. Is there any wonder?

The Problem—Save the Children.

There is no wonder! But there is a sore problem for every worker who has the good of his class at heart, who cannot bear see his own children grow up into his enemies, into the Janisseries of his boss. There is a sore problem for every militant worker who, as the days go by, sees his children grow more and more estranged from him, from his ideals, his hopes, his dreams, from his class. There is a sore problem for every worker who fights bitterly, devotedly, for the victory of his class—for how can his class conquer when most of it take their stand on the other side.

FOR all these the answer is: We must save our children from the fate that the capitalists have in store for them: We must make our children into clear and militant working class fighters; our children belong to our class, the bosses must not be allowed to corrupt them!

Young Pioneers of America.

The militant working class children of this country have already set up an organization that is out to fight the poison of the bosses and to draw in all workers children into the class struggle at the side of their fathers and brothers. This organization, the Young Pioneers of America, has already spread all over this country and there is hardly a city or town in the United States where it has not yet reached. It aims to root out the capitalist anti-labor poison from the minds of the workers' children and to bring them up in the spirit of the proletarian class struggle. It aims to show the children that their place is side by side with their parents and brothers and sisters in the ranks of the working class. Of course, the lighter sides of their activity such as games, singing, plays, and dramatics —are not neglected, but it is all directed to one aim, it is all animated by one common purpose: to help the children of the workers develop so as to be able to take the place that is properly theirs in the ranks of labor.

Every Workers' Child a Pioneer.

EVERY worker who understands what fate the capitalists are holding out for his children and who wants to save his children from that fate, every worker who wants his children to grow up loyal to the working class and its ideals—every such worker must see that his children join the Young Pioneers of America. There is an organization in every town, in your place if you don't know anything about it, write to the national office of the Young Pioneers of America, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. You will receive all desired information there. Every worker's child in the Young Pioneers of America!

The Young Comrade!

The Young Pioneers of America publish a monthly paper called The Young Comrade. This paper is gotten out for the working class by the workers' children. It is full of interesting stories, news, poems, pictures, etc. showing the truth about the world we live in and explaining the duty of the workers' children. Every worker's child should read it! It costs only 5c an issue and the subscription rates for a whole year are only 5c. Let your children have the Young Comrade! It will help to combat the poison instilled by the capitalist schools. Every workers' child a subscriber to the Young Comrade!

Join the Young Pioneers of America!

The Walden Book Shop

307 Plymouth Court

(Between State and Dearborn

Just South of Jackson)

CHICAGO

HAIL FIRST DISTRICT CONVENTION OF NEW YORK YOUNG PIONEERS

IT is now over two years that a new force first made its appearance on the scene of the working class movement of New York. It is now over two years that the militant workers of New York began to grow accustomed to find conscious and spirited proletarian children coming to their mass meetings and demonstrations, taking part in their everyday struggles against the capitalists and against the forces of capitalism, and in every way living up to their role as comrades in the struggle of the whole working class. It is now over two years that the agents of the bourgeoisie, the police and the school authorities, suddenly awoke to the existence of a determined and active organization of Communist children intent upon fighting the class struggle in the schools and in winning away the masses of workers' children from the influence of capitalism and for the working class. It is now over two years that the Young Pioneers of America—then known as the Junior Section of the Young Workers League—made its appearance as a factor in the working class movement of New York.

Pioneers First Convention.

Now the Young Pioneers of the New York district are preparing for their first district convention! This is an event of historic importance in the revolutionary movement of New York City and its surroundings as well as of the whole country. The first district convention is a living symbol of the two years of activity and struggle on the part of the Young Pioneers and the Young Workers League that have resulted in a fine, conscious, active and spirited Communist children's organization, participating in the struggles of the whole working class, carrying on the struggle in the schools, fighting tooth and nail to save the working class children from the claws of the capitalists. The first district convention marks the beginnings of the reorganization of the Pioneer League on the basis of school nuclei of the consolidation of the organization into a real league, of the real struggle against child labor and child misery, of the systematization and development of the school struggle—in a word, of what may be called without any sentimentalism, the bolshevization of the Young Pioneers of America!

For this reason, since the development of a militant revolutionary organization of proletarian children is of the greatest importance not only for the children of the workers but for the widest masses of the proletariat and the proletarian youth, the whole of the revolutionary working class must consider the first district convention of the New York Young Pioneers as an event of the greatest significance for them in their struggle.

Greetings to the first district convention of Dist. No. 2 of the Young Pioneers of America!

Long live the struggle for the winning of the masses of proletarian children from the clutches of capitalism!

Long live the Young Pioneers of America!

Central Executive Committee Workers (Communist) Party of America.

C. E. Ruthenberg, Gen. Sec'y.

National Executive Committee Young Workers (Communist) League of America.

Herbert Zam, Secretary.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION

This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1925 290

The Zeigler Frame-up - - -

By Max Shachtman

THIRTY one thousand dollars is the amount turned in to the district executive board of District No. 12 United Mine Workers of America, by the Zeigler Local 992, in one year. This same Zeigler local is having a good part of this money used against it by the Farrington machine which is actively aiding in the frame-up to railroad 20 of the best union men in Southern Illinois to the state penitentiary, and one of them, perhaps, to the gallows.

The astounding frame-up is based on what took place one night at the local union meeting, and what happened there is told in the following story which was related to me by one of the defendants, a lean, leathery necked miner who was born and raised in the Arkansas coal mine region.

* * *

Miner Tells Story.

This Bell and Zoller Mine No. 1 has a pretty big output of coal, being one of the biggest mines in these parts. And they have a very complicated system of weighing. And they run their cars over the scales so swift that one man can hardly keep much track of the weight. It's been so bad that we've had eight check-weighmen in two years.

Well, this time we gave the check weighman an assistant and for considerable more than a month he worked pretty good and the boys were satisfied with his work. Then one day the company refuses to let him into the mine and we called in our subdistrict Vice-President Cobb to handle the case. That same day the company ran more than one car over the general average on the scales each minute and the check-weighman coming and tells Benry Corbishly, president of Local 992, that he couldn't weigh the coal right.

Miners Leave Pits.

Henry told him he was under affidavit to weigh the coal right and that it he couldn't do it it was up to him to know what he could do. Pretty soon the check-weighman walks out of the scale room and tells Corbishly that he couldn't weigh the coal and was going home and for Henry to tell the miners. And Henry tells them, and pretty soon all the miners but a few walks out too, no one wanting to stay in the mine without there being a check-weighman.

At night the boys got together in the park and Henry spoke to them for more than thirty minutes and told them to go back and let the subdistrict officials settle the dispute which they did. Next morning, in comes Cobb again from West Frankfort and for four days they hear evidence from the boys. The company seemed to have Corbishly, young Farthing, Pete Blazin, who was check-weighman, and Steve Mcanovich removed. So finally Cobb and E. L. Bergen—that's the mine superintendent—bring in a decision giving the company what they want, and this with only four union men out of a hundred testifying for the company, and them four being liars as was proved in the other testimony.

Klansmen Rally Forces.

The boys were pretty mad about the decision and they refused to go back to work. So Lon Fox, our subdistrict president, orders a special meeting of Local 992 to elect new officers, which he thought we would Tuesday evening, so we see a few car loads of Klansmen circling around and driving over to West Frankfort and then driving back with D. B. Cobb Lon Fox, Barby Baddington and Hezza Hindman. We kind of felt there was something coming because there'd been scheming around in the subdistrict office all the time. Anyhow, we were quiet.

Frank Skibinski opened up the meeting and Lon Fox gets up and tells the boys to elect new officials and go back to work. Cobb and Baddington says the same thing too. Then Corbishly spoke and that was pretty good for most of us, him showing that the subdistrict officials always did what the operators wanted. Well, they told us to elect new officials and go back to work but we just sat tight, and didn't. So there was nothing to do fur it, and we adjourned the meeting.

Klansmen Assault Aged Miner.

There was about seven or eight hundred miners at the meeting and when they had most of them in the hall and only fifty or sixty left inside, old man Bert Farthing said something. The old man and the young Farthing used to stick by the klan but turned bitter on it in the last months, and began helping Henry Corbishly, in the belly which it goes thru and lands in Board Member Hindman.

Hargis Shoots Sarovich.

A few days later Mike dies, suffering terribly all the time. But before he did we asked him who done it and Mike says: "Alec Hargis done it, took me me straight in the eye." Also, the night of the shooting, Roy Martin, the state's attorney finds Hargis with the gun and looks at it and says: "Alec this one's been shot off right recent. There's still powder smoke smelling fresh from the barrel. Did you fire the shot?" And Alec says: "I ain't saying, nuthin'."

So the coroner's inquest gave a verdict that Big Mike had come to his death by a bullet fired by Alec Hargis and they held Alec for fifteen bail. And Lon Fox puts it up for him. Well, this looked bad for the reactionaries, and so they went to work pretty hard to get out of the hole they were in. Cobb and Lon Fox swears on warrants for twenty-six of the boys charging them with assault with intent to murder and conspiracy for same, when Cobb's the man who tried to break up on the men with a blackjack. And then they get to work pretty hard and in a month or so we find that the grand jury won't indict Hargis for the murder of Big Mike and he's let off scot free.

Frame-Up Corbishley.

Well, Mike was dead and someone shot him and they just couldn't turn Hargis loose without saying someone else did it. So they indicte Frank Corbishly for having shot Mike dead and wounded Hezza Hindman. And anyone that knows anything about the shooting knows Frenk wasn't even in the hall when the shooting took place. But old man George W. Payne from Alabama, who we know is a Klansman, testified that he saw a bulging under Frank's shirt which he said he thought looked like the print of a gun and Bill Horan also gave some kind of testimony. So they picks on Frank as the killer when everyone knows Frank was a good friend of Mike's and never had nothing against him and wasn't even in the hall when it took place. The someone had to be the man and who could turn Alec Hargis loose.

Well, now they're going to try the coal operators, and the republican party machine to bring progressive union members into capitalist courts on a frame-up of the lumberaris' own construction. Such a flagrant act of treason to the miners has seldom been seen in any labor organization in this country.

Defend Miners!

The twenty defendants may be railroaded. Determined and unscrupulous working class enemies have succeeded in frauding-up on labor when the "evidence" was even more flimsy than it in this case. Men can still be found anywhere who will swear to anything and acalaut anyone. Juries can still be hamphicked and sewed up. The Franklin county miners are appealing to labor everywhere to assist them in this struggle against reaction and to remove from the shield of the union the blight of a united front against the mercenaries of the officialdom and the instruments of capitalist injustice. Victor Berthelt can be reached with money and mail at Christopher, Illinois. He is the treasurer of the Franklin County Defence Committee or else you can send it to the International Labor Defense, at 23 S. Lincoln St., in Chicago, which is actively co-operating in the defense.

"LAW AND ORDER" IN GREAT BRITAIN



From the London Daily Herald

British "Democracy" Winks at the Crimes of the Fascisti.

The Negro and the Church

By Walt Carmon

WHAT labor has failed to do, the Negro church has done: it organized the Negro. How strongly it binds him can be seen in the fact that there is a church to every 256 Negroes in the country. The church gives him his ideas, gets his energy and takes his shaved for earnings—for capital.

Belong to More Than One Church.

There are today in the United States, with a total of twelve million Negroes, approximately 47,000 churches with a membership of 5,000,000. The number of churches compared to their membership and the total population, point to a strong penchant for the privilege to belong to even more than one church—a religious dual unionism, one could call it!

Add to the number of churches the 16,000 Sunday schools with some 3,000,000 pupils, and one begins to realize the enormity of the influence of the Negro church. Here is a giant obstacle to progress, with property estimated at nearly a hundred million dollars taken from the pockets of the deluded, trusting Negro worker, who even today in the south, where two-fifths of the Negroes live, is paid the beggarly wage of one to three dollars a day.

In Chicago alone, a city with the fourth largest Negro population in the world, a survey taken in 1920 showed 18 churches in an area populated by 32,000 Negroes—a church to every 614 Negroes!

This all pervading influence of the church among Negro workers is indeed surprising. For after all, the heaven that the Negro church promises is a white one! A Jim Crow heaven, where the Negro will "keep his place" as in a Louisiana village. Explanations to this puzzling problem are being asked often these days by Negro workers as attested by the letters carried only the other day by a leading Negro journal.

57 Varieties.

Despite competing units, the Negro church has its highly developed and centralized body. Of the remarkably high percentage of churches to the population, about 25,000 churches, or well over half of the total number are of the baptist church ("national convention," "free will" and "primitive" baptists) with a membership of about 3,850,000, which would include more than one out of every four Negroes in the country.

The methodist church with its 57—more or less—varieties is next in size. Some 14,000 churches belong to this denomination with a membership of approximately a million and a half.

These are the most influential bodies, binding the Negro to his class interests. But in addition to these there are many others, among them: the churches of "living god," "evangelical," "Zionist" and—the catholic church.

Even among Negroes the catholic church has laid claim to a membership of some 250,000 with a parochial school attendance of 22,000 Negro children, and a good many more at its 134 lower and 15 Negro industrial and high schools.

Strange as it may seem up to the present time, the salvation army has made but little progress among Negroes despite many efforts to reach them.

In addition to the Negro churches, there are also 639,326 Negro members of white churches—an interesting figure to be sure, when compared with Negro membership in the mixed trade unions!

Tentacles of the Body.

That is the sum total of the various church bodies and its membership. But to build such in institution, it must also build its supporting units—its tentacles to absorb the energy and the meager finances of its sorely exploited membership.

For this the Negro church has built its propaganda bureau—its "mission work." For "home mission work" alone, $350,000 is spent yearly. The catholic church, a comparatively insignificant unit of the Negro church, has started sixty-nine new centers in the south with a hundred and seventy-two teachers engaged exclusively in colored missionary work.

The missionary is the propaganda mainstay of the church. Word of mouth must necessarily be the chief means of "opium" purveyance to Negro masses when among them are 3,842,161, ten years of over, who have been deliberately swindled of the right to public school education and who, therefore, form 37.3 per cent of all the illiterates in the country.

But this is only one arm of its extensive propaganda. Five denominational publishing houses are another, reaching the Negro with "inspired literature," injecting into the Negro worker the dream of another world and shutting out from his understanding and his vision the drab, unlovely picture of the one he lives on.

One of its distribution units is the American Bible Society among Negroes, established in 1901. It now annually places over 30,000 copies of the "good book" in the hands of Negroes and in 1923 bettered this average by over a thousand copies in its "most successful year," with illiteracy gradually on the down-grade.

Varied Activities.

The extent of the church activities bespeak the tremendous hold the church has upon the Negro. Not only does the church reach him thru the schools from childhood, but also in later life thru the religious clubs, societies, fraternal orders and other organizations.

The Y. M. C. A., befuddling the minds of all American youth, is most active also among Negroes. Founded first among them in 1853, there are today associations in 110 Negro educational institutions and sixty-two Negro city associations scattered thruout twenty-six states.

This tentacle of the church is becoming ever more successful in paralyzing the mind in dreaming the dreams of saviours of the Negro worker. Seventy Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. buildings exist in fourteen cities, having a total Negro population of 943,332, while the Y. M. C. A. has a paid membership of approximately 16,000 among both sexes.

The employer, ever ready to assist Negro church activities, gives the activities of the Y. M. C. A. among Negroes an equally warm welcome. In a large number of industries where Negroes are employed, the company puts up the building at its own expense, and pays the secretary. Annual and monthly dues are used to pay running expenses. Such work (reports the Negro Year Book) has been started among the Negro miners at Buxton, Ia., Benham, Ky., and Birmingham, Ala., and among the 5,000 Negroe employees of the Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding company. This "philanthropy" is, of course, a trap for the Negro laborer to keep him from taking such steps as would really bring him some advantage thru self-organization.

Church Aids Imperialism.

Hand in hand with imperialism, the Negro church marches to all corners of the globe, together with the churches of the whites for the enslavement and suppression of its own peoples. Oppressed and exploited in Africa, Asia, the West Indies and other parts of the world by capitalism (preceded often and aided by the church always), the Negro in America contributes thru the church $250,000 annually to enable capitalism to better continue the process.

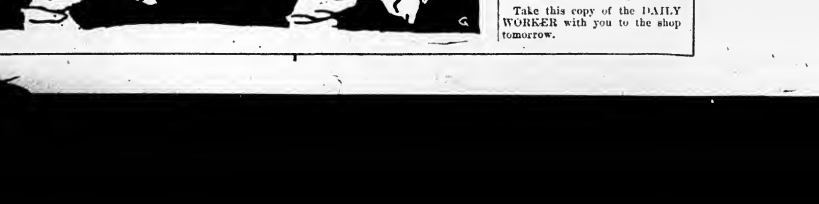
The Negro baptist church has conducted its foreign mission work since 1880 and is now the humble servant of capitalism in Central, South and east Africa.

The African methodist episcopal Zion church (what name could be more imposing!) has in its foreign mission field some 52 stations and 52 churches with approximately 7,000 members.

In this country the Negro church assists the employer in keeping the Negro worker contented at low wages in times of peace and prides aid in time of class war. Today it plays the role of a willing tool of capitalism, as the church has always played the servile role in every governing class in history.

To the Negro workers perhaps nothing could prove this more convincingly than a slight review of the history of the abolition movement and the vile part the church has played in fighting this movement. But the church that only yesterday approved chattel slavery, today also approves wage slavery. The fact that on the opening day of the recent American Negro Labor Congress at Chicago, the capitalist press carried the warning of a Negro minister against it, with a pledge of the church "to capital, as a means of progress for the race," only attests to the fine sensitiveness of the church to its dangers.

Today increasing numbers of Negro workers, particularly in industry, are learning what their white brothers, thru bitter experience, have learned also—that the church is the handmaiden of capital. The Negro, permeated with religion even more than the white worker, because the Negro masses have been more extensively held in backward agricultural life in the south, will also learn—and quickly—that religion is only what Karl Marx called it, "opium of the people."



CZECHO-SLOVAK COMMUNISTS TO FORCE SOVIET RECOGNITION

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, Nov. 27.—Following the victory in the recent Czecho-Slovakian elections to the national assembly, the Communist Party has launched a drive to fores the recognition of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The national democratic party, which has opposed the recognition of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, lost very heavily in the elections and the anti-Soviet bloc has been badly beaten.

The social-democratic party's executive committee has approved de jure recognition of the Soviets and will align with the Communists in voting for recognition.

Czecho-Slovakia will be the fifteenth country to recognize the Soviet Union. If the drive that is now being launched by the Communists is successful, and the first of the petit entente to recognize the Soviets.

Czecho-Slovak industrialists are eager for Russian trade and are bending every energy towards the early recognition of the Soviet Republic. Recognition of the Soviet Union will be one of the first things to be pressed by the oncoming national assembly and undoubtedly Russia will be recognized.

Says 2,300 Americans are Bribed by Foreign Nations' Decorations

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—(FP)—Senator Borah has asked Secretary of State Kellogg to send him a list of American officials to whom France, Italy, Belgium, Poland and other countries—save Japan—have given decorations. He has learned that some 2,300 Americans have been given the legion of honor ribbon by the French politicians in power. He describes this French and Italian policy, in an interview with The Federated Press, as "morally, an attempted bribery."

"If I had a lawsuit to be tried before a jury," he commented, "and I sent baseball tickets to each of the jurors, even though I declared that I did not want to influence their judgement I would be sent to jail for that act.

"Here we find hundreds of newspaper editors, press correspondents in Europe, university presidents, preachers, bankers, diplomats and politicians getting favors from the French government. And presently, when French artillery bombards a Syrian city and hundreds of helpless women and children are killed, the gratitude of these public men to Paris is supposed to have no influence on their discussion of the affair!"

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

Lore and Loreism

By JOS. KALOUSEK, Secretary of the Czecho-Slovak Fraction Bureau, Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Ludwig Lore, until recently a member of the C. E. C., secretary of the German language and editor-in-chief of the Volkszeitung, was expelled from the party by the unanimous vote of the national convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, held in August 1925.

Who is Lore and why was he expelled from the Workers Party?

Lore was the leader and spokesman of the elements in the Czecho-Slovak and social-democratic wing in the Workers Party and as such was continually in conflict either with the C. E. C. of the party, or with the Communist International itself. Every decision of the party as well as every decision of the Communist international found in Lore its bitter opponent.

Open Enemy of the C. I.

Lore, like many others before him joined Communist and continued to loyally declared himself a loyal supporter of the C. I., at the same time that he sabotaged its decisions and propagated his own views, in contradiction to those of the C. I. The line was clearly laid upon to defend himself before the C. I. and the third time the C. I. itself tried to compel him to go to Moscow to defend himself, but in vain.

Even after his expulsion Lore declared himself as a loyal supporter of the C. I. But only for a moment. Hardly a week passed and he changed his tactics towards the C. I. and from a "loyal supporter" he became an open enemy. He is now engaged in organizing the "International Workers' Society." The aim of which is nothing else but to break the lines of the Workers Party. Only about half a dozen of his personal friends followed him into this new counter-revolutionary organization, which must end up sooner or later in the camp of the social patriots. There is no other way. Such is the course of all such traitors. For a certain time they pose as innocent victims then, seeing their isolated position, they begin to spit out upon their former comrades all their wrath and proceed to stab them in the back. That was the way followed by Levi, Hoglund, Friesland, Bubnik, Heranek . . . etc. This very same way is followed now by Lore.

Follows in Footsteps of Bubnik.

Bubnik attacked the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia from the rear in its most critical time, the time when the party was organizing and leading the popular demonstration against the high cost of living. Almost immediately after his expulsion he organized the handful of his followers into a so-called "Independent Communist Party" and started to publish a daily paper, being supported of course by the bourgeois Czecho-Slovakian government.

Beranek at the last conference of the Czecho-Slovak section, held in March 1924, also declared his loyalty to the C. I. at the time when he had his entire plan of desertion carefully prepared. After his desertion he also organized a so-called "Marxian" Federation, which pretended to "follow in the footsteps of the C. I." but which right from the beginning, followed in the footsteps of the Second International, and by this time has melted into it entirely. The aim of all such "Communists" is the same, conditions and circumstances only are different. They all begin and end the same way.

The Czecho-Slovak fraction bureau of the party, taking into consideration all these circumstances and also the serious situation in which our party finds itself now, during its reorganization and bolshevization period appeals to all the Czecho-Slovak workers who are members of our party to unite the ranks into one solid body for a fight against whatever remnants remain of Lore-ism and Beranek-ism.

A Lesson for all Comrades.

Comrades: try your best to convince all members who still hold to such ideas, of their erroneous and unfruitful standpoint and bring them in to the ranks of the reorganized party. Many circumstances, as for instance, the old and inherited traditions, habits and methods of the old organizational apparatus, and probably the insufficiency of our educational activities, are at the bottom of the fact, that some of the members still do not see and do not understand the necessity of the reorganization. Help them along, but fight with all possible means against those who stand against the reorganization of the party in principle. Only in a reorganized party, which will respond to the seriousness of the situation and to the coming political and economical conditions, will we be in a position to become real Communists and Bolsheviks, going forward in the spirit of Leninism.

There will be many obstacles. It is necessary to discuss them thoroly and then act. If you become conscious of all the obstacles, you will easily overcome them; if not, they will appear later when you probably will not be in a position to deal with them successfully.

The object of every party member at present should be the bolshevization of our ranks!

Long live the Workers (Communists) Party!

Long live the Communist International!

Pershing Rule Menaces Tacna-Arica

By MANUEL GOMEZ, Sec'y. All-America Anti-Imperialist League

CHILE'S withdrawal from the meetings of the Tacna-Arica plebiscitary commission must not be interpreted as meaning that the commission has been supporting the demands of Peru. It is not Peru, but the United States, that Chile is afraid of . . . and Peru is afraid, too.

Recent announcements from Arica reveal that the plebiscitary commission, appointed by President Coolidge as an international body, has no power other than what Gen. Pershing is willing to allow it. The commission is supreme, but Gen. Pershing has "power to entertain appeals from the commission." Pershing has exercised his power to prolong the stay of American naval forces in Arica, he has postponed the date of the plebiscite and is doing everything in his power to thwart it. The opinion prevails that he is working according to carefully elaborated instructions, with a view to increasing American imperialism so deeply into the situation that its influence will be felt thru all of South America.

In his letter of withdrawal to Gen. Pershing, Agustin Edwards, the Chilean representative declares:

"I shall not resume my attendance at the meetings of the plebiscitary commission until they shall include in their agenda the registration and election regulations and the dates for the opening of the registration and for the holding of the plebiscite. . . ."

"The arbitral award provides that the primary duty of the plebiscitary commission shall be to proceed at once to formulate the regulations governing the plebiscite and to fix the date thereof, and early four months have elapsed since the plebiscitary commission began to function, a term which corresponds to that fixed by the arbitrator (President Coolidge) for the appointment of its members.

"The plebiscitary commission received on Aug. 12, nearly four months ago, the draft of the registration and election regulations presented by the Chilean member. In the first days of October, nearly two months later, it received the draft of the registration and election regulations presented by the Peruvian member. The member representing the arbitrator has therefore, had ample time to examine the points of view of the parties to the plebiscite and to decide upon the election regulations that will guarantee the right of both."

Reports that Pershing has been favoring Peru are given out by the correspondents purely for propaganda reasons to hide the fact that American imperialism has been playing not Peru's game but its own. While it is true that one or two small decisions have operated to strengthen the position of Peru as against Chile, the general tread of the decisions has been rather favorable to Chile. Chilean police are given exclusive right to patrol the Tacna-Arica district, and the conditions of "Pres. Coolidge's award" are such that Chile is almost certain to win the plebiscite, when and if it should be held. It is possible that American interests may find it more profitable to switch the victory to Peru, but everything indicates that the nitrate magnates would prefer it otherwise, at least at this time. Arica is a leading nitrate port, and there are undoubted advantages in having the Chilean nitrate fields linked up with it.

Not all the advantages are on this side, however. The main thing for the American nitrate and other interests is that whatever country receives the nominal sovereignty over Tacna and Arica must be easily dominated by the imperialist will of the United States.

All South America is looking askance at the antics of Gen. Pershing and his aide in the Tacna-Arica affair. Such things have long been familiar in Central America and the Caribbean region, where the "Monroe doctrine" is mightily enthroned, but this is the first time that the peculiar method of "Monroe doctrine" penetration has pushed so far south. The whole tread of American imperialism indicates that it will not be the last.

IN THE FLAMES OF REVOLT

(Continued from page 3)

berhood where I was born. I knew every house in that neighborhood as I had moved from there only a few years previously. It was the house at Aziyatskaya No. 13.

THE landlord, an old feeble Jew, and some of the neighbors hid in the garret. There was a small child with them. They were all shaking with fear. When the rioters broke into the house the child began to cry. The mother in an attempt to stifle the cry smothered the baby.

But the cry was heard. They were discovered.

"Hurra! Here they are! Let's get them!"—stormed the crowd.

Some of the rioters began to crawl up to the garret. In their attempt to escape, the victims broke thru to the roof, but they were captured on the roof killed and thrown down, others jumped down. The woman was captured and thrown down from the garret together with the child that was already dead. Those who were not killed outright died under the fiendish heels of the boots of the wild crowd.

Altogether seven were killed in that one house. Some escaped by feigning death.

The pogrom raged all day and late into the night.

In the meantime telegrams were being exchanged between the governors and the ministry of inner affairs.

Next morning the peasants from the villages who attempted to get to town were met at the city limits by police and ordered to turn back home.

"Why, what happened?" they inquired. They were informed that it was for two days only, now you must go home." They went home.

NO crowds were permitted to congregate in the streets. The order of the police captain was usually sufficient to disperse a crowd. It was purposes, to hide the fact that Am necessary to use arms. Occasionally a policeman or a soldier would use the fist or butt of the gun, but more for the fun of it. Gradually the storm died down.

There were hundreds killed, thousands wounded, over a hundred girls outraged. Some of them committed suicide later on. Many went mad.

Among the killed rioters were found a gendarme and some policemen dressed in civilian.

For months the mute witnesses of the tragedy—the burnt and blackened buildings—stood as sentinels over the dark and deserted streets. Some of the owners were killed, others left town. The house at Aziyatskaya No. 13 was not touched by a human hand for over a year. The blood of the victims was on its walls. People were afraid to pass near that house at night. There were rumors that at night wailing was heard there, that was the blood of the innocent crying. The superstitious dark people, christians and Jews alike, believed these rumors. The christians would cross themselves passing that house, the Jews would whisper a prayer.

* * *

THE political demonstration of the revolutionary organizations was postponed indefinitely.

Later on we learned that the pogroms was arranged at the suggestion of Von Plevé, the minister of inner affairs for the sole purpose of frustrating our demonstration. The local gendarmes were the organizers of the pogrom, they also printed the circulars about the christian blood in matzos. The pogrom was also expected to bring in race hatred between the Jewish and christians workers and thereby prevent their organization against the common foe, the murderous bloody czaristic government.

This fiendish plan worked for a while, but not too long, as will be explained in the other stories to follow.

Police Guard Millions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—An entire block in the heart of the financial district was cleared of pedestrians and thrown under police guard to protect millions of dollars in cash, securities and jewels in the vaults of the United States Safe Deposit company, when fire broke out in an extension occupied by a branch of the Western Union Telegraph company.

U. S. Admiral in Spain.

BARCELONA, Spain, Nov. 27.—Admiral Roger Welles, commanding the American naval squadron now in European waters, arrived here aboard the U. S. S. Pittsburgh.

Admiral Welles left for Madrid to deliver a greeting from the United States to the king and queen.

Chicago Bandits Make Haul.

Six bandits held up an automobile carrying money from the Drovers Trust & Savings Bank to the Continental and Commercial National Bank, shot and probably fatally wounded a policeman and escaped with two chests containing more than $50,000 in money.

Get $15,000 From a Jeweler.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Six bandits held an Samon Blank, jeweler, in a street in Brooklyn and escaped with $15,000 in diamonds.

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The Spirit of the New Literature in Soviet Russia

By Morris Backall

SOVIET Russia has developed a new spirit in literature. The old writers like Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, and Chekov are considered out of date. The types and ideals embodied in the literature of the former writers with the exception possibly of Maxim Gorky, are disappearing day by day. The revolution created a new people, brought out a new spirit and embodies new ideas and ideas and longings. The mode of life that created an "Anna Karenina," a "Kainaha Mosleva," a "Rachkolnikov" and "Levine," is a thing of the past. The personalities and types of Dostoyevsky that were portrayed in "The Possessed" and "Brothers Karomosov" are not expressing the reality and life of the new order of Soviet Russia, there is no room for a "Stovrogen" an "Alosha" or "Ivan" or even a "Dimitri Karomosov." The conditions of reality and life are so different that a reader of present day literature in Soviet Russia shakes his shoulders and pities the people of the past who had to lead a double life—a life torn to pieces with inner struggles, with inner consciousness, with inner depths that crushed both spirit and body. The result of their life was suicide or the insane asyleum.

Dostoyevsky, Tolstoy, and Chekov were truly very sincere and very deep artists, but they lived and labored and worked in a period of transition—when the air and breath of Russia was changing. There was an inner struggle of the personality that was torn to pieces, and the artist portrayed to us this struggle and this suffering and this agony of human life.



THE revolution of October compelled the population of Russia to undergo a terrific struggle, to undertake a test which concentrated the energy of the people and hammered out types that unite their inner consciousness with their outside activity and gave unity to the life of the Russian people.

The hard and cold and real facts of life developed an ideal of comradeship among the new population of Soviet Russia. Sacrificing their lives and freedom for the revolution, holding out against the enemies in a struggle for years, learning the truth of unity and of fighting brought an ideal that gives value and meaning to the lives of the Russian inhabitants. They cannot any longer understand the sentimental inner struggle that was going on in the personalities and types portrayed in the old Russian literature. The Soviet Russia inhabitant is now a united personality. He is seeking his ideal in the collective ideal of the workers and peasants of the country and has an aim that is confronting the peasnes all over the world. His problems are known to him. He learned how to face them with cold reason and seek a solution of the problems, not in his own inner seeking but the struggle of his class, of his country, and of the people all over the world. He has a reason why to live; even when the present is bitter and cold and hard.

The workers and peasants of Soviet Russia with their new problems and ideas and ideals, brought out a new element of writers and poets and artists, the spirit prevailing in the new literature and poetry and art is entirely of a different type than the former. The personalities and ideals breathe with health, with a future, with a name. It is true that Tolstoy or a Dostoyevsky or a Chekov is not yet to be found in the new literature because the writers and poets and artists may yet be too young to grasp the new situation in its manifold aspect.

On the other hand the character of prose is such that the material and the personalities must rest to be portrayed in literature.

THUS peasants of Russia who are more static, till the soil in summer and warm months and lie on the ovens most of the time in winter, and speak out wonderful words of wisdom are mostly portrayed in the present day Soviet Russian literature. The landscape of the peasant is the field, and the forest and the lake. And his life streams with color and tune. The worker is occupied in the big city; eight hours a day he works in the factory, eight hours a day he sleeps and eight hours a day he moves the wheels of the revolution. The artist sees him in his mobile moments and is almost unable to get a hold of his inner life and moods and ideals.

But the worker is portrayed in the new Soviet Russian literature to a certain degree, but this may be due to preparations and efforts for the great novel and drama that will have to be written and brought out in the Russian new literature.

The spirit of the new Russian literature may be divided in two parts: the first is the portrayal of the inner types of the revolution and the years of famine and suffering and attacks that Soviet Russia went thru. A. Navikov Bribol pictures in his novels how peasants would confiscate the property of a biclandowner the cellar, so they went down and became drunk, pushed each other, hung on to each other, hung on to the ceiling to get next to the whiskey and then took all the belongings away to their homes put fire to the remainder. But from the big city came the artillery men—a son of the village—a red army soldier and heard the sighs at night and said: "Not the landowner's property is burning, but Soviet Russia is on fire." A peculiar personality is brought out—one peasant—"Holiday" —covered with rags, stood and looked on. He liked to see the peasants carrying the belongings of the landowner but he didn't take anything himself. He remarked: "They suffered enough, they were cheated enough, so at least once they repaid with revenge." His wife pushed him on to participate in the affair but he said: "I want to be poor, I am one of the people." Another of his stories pictures a soldier arriving from the army, with his love and money and keeping himself aloof from the entire population. Of course he was in the white army and he despised "the teacher" and shed suspicion on his wife and his own parents, he was entirely a stranger to everybody and he had to disappear from the scene of life. The village would not tolerate such a personality in its midst.

SEVOLOD Ivanov is one of the most popular writers of present day Soviet Russia. He gives us the entire tragedy that the revolution went thru in its fight against the many enemies that were confronted in the far away corners of Soviet Russia. He even pictures us how a provincial city among the Kirghiz was during the first days of the revolution. The contractor who held in his grasp the entire population could not understand what is happening. A steamer came along, landed a Soviet. It occupied his house, it brot a change in the life of the city. Workers marched thru the streets like the most important personalities. The Kirghiz population showed opposition to every rule of the church and of the employers. For the life of him he cannot grasp what it means. But the cossacks are expected. They will fight this new people. And of course he is with the cossacks. Months of struggle went on and the revolution finally succeeded in wiping out the remnants of counterrevolution and with it went the entire old life and human relations. The Kirghiz and the workers and the peasants became firm and strong and independent in both their physical and mental life.

Seyfulina is a young writer that gives us the entire situation of the first revolutionary days in her volume of short stories. "Putnik"—walkers She tells us not only of the outside hardships but also of the inner struggles and suspicion and impossibilities that the revolution lived thru Parel was the chairman of the Isposcom of a middle-sized town. He is one of the intelligentzia with individual struggles and sympathies. His closest friend is a social-revolutionist whom he warns to leave the town or be arrested. But he gives very severe orders to the peasant soldiers—"Pulyamiotchik." The chief of this branch of the army has a suspicion that Pavel may be bought by the enemies, and when Parel is occupied for days and nights in saving the revolution he wants a single handed raid in his home, scarine his wife, looking into the franks for money that the bourgeois may have sent to Pavel, and finds nothing. On the square the Isposamiotchik demand alcohol from the drug store. The druggist refuses that of Pavel will cause a pernant he will give the alcohol. They call for Pavel. He refuses to issue the permit, shouting: "Alcohol is for the hospitals—for the sick." A revolver is placed to Pavels temples They shout: "Give a permit or you'll be shot." He stands ready to die. The workers of the factories are running with bayonets to save Pavel. They came in time They bear him on their shoulders thru the streets of the village, shouting, "You are our hero, you saved the revolution from disgrace." Seyfulina also portrays heroes among the workers who sacrificed their blood, their lives and their family for the revolution.

THE second element of the new literature in Soviet Russia is the very broad portrayal of the new life and of reconstruction, that is embodied together with the name and depth of Comrade Lenin. Seyfulina has a legend that was created among the peasants about Lenin. Nikulin in his story on the field brings out wonderfully how in the distant villages the news of Lenin's death was met with such a spirit and brought out such feelings towards the revolutionary country among its own population that we in far lands cannot fully comprehend. A peasant that never talked, stands up and pours out his feelings and confesses their non-sincere attitude towards the Communistic commonwealth, openly before the public he tells how he was thinking only of his own belly, speculating with the misery of the people, but at the fresh grave of Lenin he swears to become a true, honest revolutionist

The spirit of the new Russian literature is entirely in conflict with the literature of Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky and Chekov because it embodies the personalities that are collecting a unified life and a unified ideal and a strong foundation on which to build the life of society and existence of humanity. There is no weakening or eighing, no sentimentality in the personalities and types of the new Russian writers. They are conscious of their task, they know what they seek and they believe in their future. He alone does belong to the world yet to come while the old Russian literature portrayed a decaying and a decaying mode of life.

NOTE. Two books recently issued in America present an accurate view of the new Russian literature. "Flying Osip," a collection of short stories representative of the most significant present day Russian writers "Literature and Revolution" by Leon Trotsky, a brilliant criticism of not only the new Russian literature which he analyzes in detail, but also the relation of literature to the revolution. Both books can be secured thru The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co.



Letters from Our Readers

Esperanto Congress in Vienna.

To The DAILY WORKER:—The annual congress of the "Sennacieca Asocio Tutmonda," an Esperanto revolutionary organization, took place in Vienna on Aug. 11-15, where 130 delegates from 26 countries were present.

The reactionary Austrian government refused visas to our numerous Russian comrades—except to Comrade Ernest K. Drezen whom, it seems, they had to reluctantly admit as he is a member of the all-Russian Central Executive Committee of Soviets.

Comrade Drezen at length recited how Esperanto has been practically applied in Soviet Union by the recently visiting Swedish and German trade union delegations. He invited, in the name of the Russian comrades, the congress to Leningrad.

As a protest to the Austrian government Comrade Drezen, midst deafening applause, was unanimously elected as chairman of the congress.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, Comrades Paul Gronch and Walter Trumbull are revolutionary Esperantists and, altho not members of our organization, acted more in accordance with its spirit than most of us would have done under similar circumstances, therefore be it

"Resolved, that the above mentioned comrades be hereby elected as honorary members, for life, of the S. A. T."

Comrade Norbert Barthelmess, the editor of our weekly Sennacislo (antinationalist), defended his stand of publishing more Communist articles than others. It is not his fault, he stated, that the Communist comrades are more industrious than the anarchists or the adherents of the Second international. He refused to print articles on the Bolshevik "cruelties" to political prisoners because our is a cultural united front organization and therefore it cannot allow any factional polemics. He was sustained by a large majority.

George Saville.

"SUN UP"

Wall Street in its foresight is once more showing the masses, at present using the screens that they must in case of emergency, stand by it and guard the gold squeezed from their blood. Once of the latest films produced for the purpose is "Sun Up."

Let "Sun Up" be a warning to every worker tho the time is nearing when he must organize and hold a solid united front to combat the approaches of his enemy, the capitalist class which has always subdued him and would continue to do so.

R. Bender.

German Red Aid Calls on Workers to Demand Amnesty of Politicals

BERLIN, Nov. 27. The German Red Aid issues an appeal to the workers to continue the fight for a full amnesty, for the release of all proletarian political prisoners. The Hindenburg amnesty was actually only an amnesty for counter-revolutionaries, for the leaders of the Kapp-Putsch and for the fascist murderers. All of them were released or the proceedings stopped, despite the fact that hundreds of murders were committed by them. Of the workers, who were sentenced in the period between Jan. 1 to Oct. 15, 4,738 years of hard labor and prison, only 502 were amnestied. Thousands remain in prison and every day German class justice passes new sentences.

In the Flames of Revolt Twenty Years Ago

By M. A. SKROMNY.
(Reminiscences of the Revolutionary Days of 1905, By an Old Rebel).

* * *

Editor's Note. — In connection with the 20th anniversary of the revolution of 1905 we will publish a series of word pictures of the revolution as told by a comrade who participated in the events of that time. We know they will prove interesting to our readers. This is the second story.

* * *

II.

The Slaughter of the Innocents.

AFTER the first successful street demonstration the revolutionary organizations rapidly began to grow. The downtrodden, exploited and dissatisfied workers of the city began to flock to the organization. The twelve and fourteen hour day, the endless fines, the beatings from the foreman and the bosses, the inability to organize legally in any way or manner drove the workers into the ranks of the underground revolutionary party. In the spring of 1905 the organization had grown to such an extent that it determined to organize another and bigger demonstration.

Preparations for this demonstration were under way when suddenly strange and wild rumors began to spread all over the city. At first we laughed at these rumors. What some man could believe that the Jews are using christian blood in baking "matzos" (the Passover bread used by orthodox Jews on Easter)? It seemed so ridiculous that any sane man would just laugh at it. But thousands of circulars appeared and were spread on the market places, tea rooms, saloons etc., warning the christian population to watch its children, for "in connection with the approaching Jewish Easter they will need christian blood for matzos." The local subsidized anti-semite newspaper at the same time began a violent campaign along the same lines

And then a christian child suddenly disappeared.

The alarm quickly spread all over the city. The backward elements of the christian population, mostly illiterate, "the dark people" as they called themselves, began to repeat the stories of the "christian blood in the Jewish matzos." The anti-semite newspaper carried warnings in big type—"Christians! Watch your children!"

THE Jewish population, the shop keepers, the poor market peddlers began to tremble with fear. The class-conscious Jewish and christian workers were indignant and did what they could to stop these wild rumors. The shopkeepers had recourse to their old and tried means of dealing with the government officials: a rich collection was taken up and sent with a delegation to the chief of police and the governor. Both promised to keep "law and order," but at the same time warned them to keep an eyes on the workers. The shopkeepers and landlords willingly and gladly promised to do so.

Two days before Easter the child was found living with some relatives in the north of the city. The anti-semite newspaper forgot to mention the fact. The Jewish shopkeepers were happy and doing business as usual.

"You see, it worked,"—they told those who participated in making up the collection for the chief of police, "he found the child."

The revolutionary organizations decided to postpone the demonstration to a more opportune time.

* * *

MERRILY clanged the spurs of the dragoons who were dancing with their girls to the tunes of the mechanical organ of the merry-go-round on Easter Day. The big square of the new market was crowded to rapacity with drunken soldiers, peasants from the nearby villages, and pleasure seekers in general. The square was not paved and the clouds of dust raised from the sand by the dancers and the enormous crowd, floated over the square covering them, the pleasure devices and everything in sight finally disappearing way above in the clear blue sky.

Here and there could be seen a half-drunken policeman, and occasionally a military patrol of three or five soldiers would pass by. On every holiday military patrols were sent out over the city to help keep order, because on those days there were more drunkards, fights and debauches than usual. The police was incapable of keeping order on such days. Altho there were was smashed up regularly on every holiday parade, the red light district holiday once by the soldiers of the infantry when the dragoons were on parad, and the next time by the dragoons, when the infantry was on patrol.

A Memory of the Pogrom



The father of the sculptor was blinded in the pogrom and he made this sad reminder of the dark days, signing it: "To My Father, Blinded in the Octobee Days of 1905.—B. Pattajan."

At this time the infantry was on patrol duty

Suddenly a cry arouse on the square near the merry go round.

A woman, probably drunk, attempted to climb up into the merry-go-round while it began to move. The owner pushed her aside. She slipped, fell and raised a cry. Someone nearby began to fight with the owner. Another raised the cry: "She is killed!" Still another informed those in back of him who tried to find out what had happened, that "A Jew killed a christian woman."

The rumor spread like wild fire. The local fight near the merry-go-round grew into a pogrom-like riot.

"Kill the Jews!"—cried a stout red faced fellow jumping up on a stand where lemonade was sold. He was later recognized as a local gendarme.

The cry was picked up by the drunken crowd: "Kill the Jews! Kill the Jews!"

SUDDENLY a gang of about twenty-five boys appeared armed with short clubs and began to smash windows and break up shanties and stands in which goods was sold in the market. On account of the holidays the stores and the market were closed. The crowd from the square at once joined in the robbing and numerous new gangs formed on the spot armed with clubs hatchets, legs from smashed tables, etc. The windows of the richer stores were protected with metal shutters and plain wooden shutters could not smash them. Then axes appeared.

The clang of the axes in the metal shutters, the ringing of the broken windows, the knocking of the wooden stands that were being broken up, shots as the rattling of the furniture and goods that had been thrown out thru the broken doors and windows, the howl of the drunken robbers, all blended into a terrific roar that spread terror all over the city.

The terrible word "pogrom" struck the city and covered it with a blanket of death.

From the market place the pogrom spread in all directions.

The police and military patrols? Yes, they were there on the spot. Every group of rioters was followed by a captain of the police and a squad of soldiers. I watched many of them from across the street. When a store had been looted and smashed up and robbed, the captain would order:

"Now, boys, move on."

They willingly obeyed and moved on to the next building or store to start all over again.

Usually they met with no resistence as most of the Jews had hidden away in the cellars or garrets, or fled to the houses of friendly christians.

Holy pictures of saints (ikons) began to appear in the windows to designate the homes of the christians, and thereby protect them from the rioters. Many a christian loaned some of his ikons to a friend a Jew, to protect his home.

IN some instances the rioters met with resistance, with revolver shots, in such cases the police and soldiers would reply with their rifles and guns, as the rioters did not carry any guns the first day, except the leaders who in most cases turned out to be gendarmes. But where the police and soldiers were abscent, two men with revolvers would drive off a crowd of hundred rioters, or more. The rioters did not venture into unknown streets without the escort of police or soldiers.

There weren't many casualties the first day. Only a few were shot by the police and soldiers, a few stabbed with soldiers bayonets, and many beaten up by the crowd.

When darkness fell upon the doomed city the terror of the day turned into a nightmare. No lights could be seen anywhere, the street lamps being smashed and the inhabitants afraid to show any signs of life in the houses, for it meant the invitation of barclars and rioters. From afar could be heard the raise of gangs the mad barking of dogs and occasional shot, a scream, a volley, and dead silence again for awhile. And then a squadron of dragoons would madly rush by, the hoofs of the horses clattering on the cobblestones.

As the gangs of rioters would more nearer the noise turned into a roar, by this time they were all drunk and mad. Many saloons were broken into and the contents freely passed around during the day. They were informed that it was later proven at the trial that there will be no objection to robbery but the "damnable Jews" objected to being robbed, the Jews who killed the christian child, the Jews who were using christian blood for matzos!

SOME of the gangs already saw blood, and like the wild bloodthirsty animals they longed for more. In fact the gangs of rioters were a horde of ferocious beasts under the skillful leadership of the organized power of the state. The police and soldiers were also tired and mad. If any resistence was shown they would revolleys into the building preparing the attack and then the rioters would rush in. Anyone found alive in such a building was killed on the spot. Women and children were attacked and in many instances horribly tortured before being killed.

In one case, a blacksmith was murdered and his eyes gouged from his head, in another, a pregnant woman was outraged and after the abdomen was cut open the baby was thrown into the mire and the belly filled with feathers. In one building a baby was thrown out of a third floor window and then picked up by the frenzied crowd and torn in two. There were many other bestial atrocities.

In some of the raided buildings fires were started before the rioters left the place. In the streets huge bonfires were made of the furniture strewn all over the streets and squares. The glare of the bigger fires lit up the darkened sky throwing more terror into the hearts of the already terrorized population. The firemen were not allowed to extinguish the fires, and even if given a chance they would not be able to do it. There were many fires and only one fire fighting squad. Most of the streets were closed.

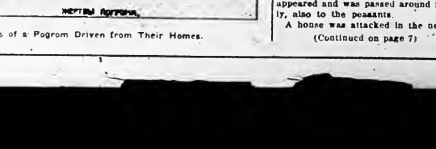
When dawn came the first rays of the sun looked down upon a miserable world. The city presented a view like in mid-winter: everything was covered white with feathers from the ripped bedding as if with snow. The buildings, the trees, the fences, the mud, everything was white. Feathers were floating in the air. The streets were littered with broken furniture, household goods, utensiles, torn clothing. The yawning gaps of the burned buildings sadly looked upon the hungry dogs that were fighting over the corpses strewn in the mud here and there.

THE calm that came just before dawn was broken by the arrival of the peasants from the nearby villages. They were informed that the stores in the city are wide open and that everybody can help himself to anything he wants. They were not robbers, nor murderers, just plain poor, dark peasants. They were badly in need, and when told that they can take anything they want free of charge, they did. They did not see anything wrong about it. After all, they were taking things from the Jews, those people who were using christian blood for matzos. They knew about it, because they were told about it by good people, by christian people.

They came in wagon loads and helped themselves. Nobody interfered. The bands of rioters appeared again and the attacks renewed with more savagery. Now they were out not only to rob, but also to kill. Vodka again appeared and was passed around freely, also to the peasants.

A house was attacked in the neighborhood

(Continued on page 7)



Victims of a Pogrom Driven from Their Homes.

Economic Prospects in the Soviet Union for the Year 1925-26

THE question if the national economy of the first socialist republic is developing and whether this development is in the direction of socialism is of the greatest interest to every class-conscious European worker. Figures are the best answer to these questions. A few days ago, a special group of Russian university economists (most of them non-party) examined at the instruction of the state planning commission (this commission is an organization which regulates the activity of our various economic institutions, which totals up the past economic progress and indicates economic prospects). The figures indicating the prospects of the main economic centers and sum them up in a special report which was endorsed by the state planning commission.

The work of these economists was extremely complicated. It was performed for the first time in history, for no country in the world has ever elaborated a perspective plan for the coming economic year, for the simple reason that the economic order which prevails everywhere is the capitalist, that is to say the anarchist 'order.' Therefore, the commission does not claim absolute correctness for its deductions. But whatever science can give by way of foreseeing the economic prospects of the socialist republic, has been given thru the said group of economists.

1. Production.

LET us begin with production. In 1925-26 the total production of our rural economy amounts to 11,436,000,000 rubles, (*) including agriculture, 10,236,000,000 rubles. As compared with 1913 (prewar period) this will mean 89 per cent for rural economy as a whole, and 87 per cent for agriculture.

As compared with the previous year (1924-25) agricultural production will increase 26 per cent, namely, more than a quarter. But is we take only main kinds of corn the increase will be nearly one-half (49 per cent) and will equal 79 per cent of prewar production. As to the production for culture manufacturing purposes this will exceed prewar figures.

With regard to industry we get the following picture: At the conclusion of the civil war, previous to the N. E. P. (New Economic-Policy) her industry fell to one-sixth of the prewar production. The economic revival which followed the introduction of N. E. P. gave in 1923-24 already 45 per cent of the prewar production, in 1924-25—70 per cent, and in the coming year 1925-26—94 per cent, which means that the prewar level will be almost reached. In absolute figures we get the following picture:

For 1913—5,620 million rubles.
For 1923-24 2,576 million rubles
For 1924-25 3,950 million rubles.
For 1925-26 5,284 million rubles.

Key Industries Grow.

BUT it is not enough to give only the figures showing the growth of industry as a whole for a proper characterization of the reconstruction process of industry. If we study this process in three directions: a) the bigger enterprises of the U. S. S. R. importance ("key" industries); b) lesser enterprises under the administration of local Soviets of national economy and c) small state, private and co-operative enterprises, we get the following picture:

General growth of production ... 14%
Growth of production in group a 48%
Growth of production in group b 26%
Growth of production in group c 8%

This table shows that heavy industry will make a more rapid stride forward than industry as a whole (48 and 34 per cent).

The year 1925-26 will be significant for the enormous growth of branches of industry producing means of production. Everyone knows that the tank during the preceding years was the revival of branches of industry producing means of consumption. On the other hand, at present the increase will be in connection with manganese mines (1911 per cent), the electro-technical industry (6 per cent the glass industry (71 per cent), the leather industry (67 per cent), the metal industry (63 per cent), the latter, for instance, produced in 1924-25 a little over one-half of the prewar norm (55 per cent), whilst in 1925-26 it will almost reach prewar level (90 per cent).

Exceed Prewar Level.

THE fact that in 1925-26 the production of fuel and power will exceed prewar level deserves special attention. Particularly, production of electrical power will be almost four times that of the prewar norm. We will more fully realize the meaning of this fact if we recall to ourselves the immortal words of Lenin: Socialism is the Soviet power plus electrification.

The total production of the country (agriculture and industries) in 1925-26 will amount to 18.1 milliard rubles. This sum will represent a growth as compared with 1924-25 of 25% and will be equal to 80% of the 1913 production (or more such economic year and the national economy of the U. S. S. R. will exceed the levels of the prewar period. This will mean that in the 10th year of proletarian dictatorship the country will not only have healed the wounds of the imperialist and civil wars, but will be far ahead of the retched prewar year.

This will be the best answer to our calumniators of the type of Kautsky.

2. Manufactured Goods and Fluctuation of Prices.

THE manufactured goods in a country with a peasant population of many millions are closely connected with the progress of the industrialization of agriculture. This industrialization has made rapid progress during recent years, and this process will be reflected in the process of agricultural reconstruction. In 1925-26 the industrial production of agriculture will increase 27% as compared with the preceding year (3,849,000,000 rubles and 2,857,000,000 rubles). Whilst this industrial production amounts in 1924-25 to 64% of the pre-war level; it will reach 81% in 1925-26. The total industrial production of the country will increase 25% in 1925-26 (9,149,000,000 rubles, and 7,307,000,000 rubles) and will be 78% of the prewar industrial production.

As to prices, the prospects for 1925-26 are as follows. The general price index will decrease 8.3%, the industrial 9%, and the agricultural 8%. As far as industrial products are concerned, the greatest decreases is expected to take place in the rubber industry (over 20%), in the mining industry (over 10%) and in the metal industry (up to 10%).

3. Goods Traffic and Transport.

THE increase of manufactured goods will make great demands on transport facilities. The absolute and relative growth of goods traffic in 1925-26 will be greater than in the preceding year. In 1924-25 it increased by 460 million poods (approximately 11%), in 1925-26 it will increase by 1,524 million poods, which is an absolute more than three-fold increase, and as compared with the preceding year 33%.

With relation to 1913, the volume of goods traffic in the perspective year will be 80%. In connection with the growth of goods traffic, we witness reconstruction work on a large scale, much new rolling stock, etc. The state planning commission has fixed for the railway transport development fund 216,000,000 rubles. Out of this sum, 100,000,000 rubles are for new constructions, and the remainder for reconstruction. This sum will be obtained in the following way: 186,000,000 rubles, from the funds of the people's commissariat of ways and communications, and 50,000,000 rubles from the 300,000,000 loan for economic construction.

4. Export and Import.

In conformity with the general growth of industrial production, export and import are making great strides forward. Export will almost treble (175%) from 250,000,000 rubles, to 750,000,000 rubles. This increase will be mainly in connection with agricultural export, which will increase from 200,000,000 rubles to 550,000,000 rubles, (175%). Industrial export will almost double (83%) from 66,000,000 rubles to 121,000,000 rubles. As to import the figures are as follows: in 1925-26 518,000,000 against 339,000,000



5. Productivity of Labor, Wages and Housing.

THE social-democratic penny-a-liners have been and are still raising a hue and cry about the process of dispersal among the proletariat of Soviet Russia, the exploitation of the workers, etc. etc. Figures give the lie to this fiction. In 1925-26 the number of workers will increase by more than a quarter of a million, over 26%. With respect to the growth of output, the prospects are as follows: output will increase 10% (in 1924-25 31%), and as it is proposed to lower prices also 10%, the value of the workers' output will be on the same level as in the previous year. Just the opposite will be the case with wages. Wages show a great stride forward, especially in heavy industry. For instance, wages in the metal industry will increase 16% in the engineering industry 23%. The growth of the real wage will be greater still, because of lower prices for all produce (for the metal industry, this growth would be equal to 32%, and for the mining industry to 35%). For industry as a whole the increase of the nominal wage will be 16% (the increase takes also into consideration the rent increase), which will take place in 1925-26 in view of necessary repairs and the extension of housing accommodation) and of the real wage almost 26%. This will mean a wage increase up to the prewar level. (In 1924-25 the increase was 83% of the prewar level). But if we compare the total production and wages and see that in 1925-26 the wages percentage in production as a whole will exceed the prewar level, (14.5% and 13.6%).

In bringing to a conclusion this review of wages, it should be mentioned that the year 1925-26 will be particularly auspicious for the transport workers whose wages are lower than those of all the other categories of workers. In 1925-26 their wage will increase 30%.

The above-mentioned figures show primarily two things:

1. That the Soviet government and the Communist Party, who last year started on a campaign for increased productivity of labor as a prerequisite for an improvement in the economic conditions of the workers, and who pointed out that this economic improvement was bound to come, were right. The promises which were made are being realized. Wages in 1925-26 are making a stride forward although the average output is almost the same as before. In 1925-26 the proletariat of the Soviet Union reaps the fruit of its efforts in 19242. Secondly it is a significant fact that wage increases in the Soviet Union are coinciding with a fierce attack on the proletariat in the capitalist countries in the direction of lower wages. Russian numbers had added to every ruble another 1 cent 35 copeks, railwaymen—more than 50 copeks, British miners, German textile workers and many other categories of workers are faced with the prospect of lower wages than in 1924. Such is the stabilization of capitalism.

In conclusion, a few figures concerning housing. The housing question in the Soviet Union is very acute, for seven years of war and the growth of the population in large centres exceed the prewar level have created a great disproportion in supply and demand with respect to housing accomodation. The proposed housing expenditure for 1925-26 is 375,000,000 rubles. Out of this sum 100,000,000 rubles are for house repairs, 100,000,000 rubles for the prevention of the further dilapidation of houses and 70,000,000 rubles for the construction of new houses in lieu of those which have become uninhabitable, and 105,000,000 rubles for new houses to cope with the growth of the population.

6. Capital Expenditure.

THE year 1925-26 we shall witness the complete reestablishment and further growth of the basic capital of our industries. (Benches, machinery, buildings, etc.). Capital expenditure will, of course, take place in those branches of industry where progress is most rapid; the metal industry, the electro-technical industry, etc. The proposed expenditure will amount to nearly billion rubles, (970,000,000, out of which two-thirds (646,000,000) on new works. The branches of industry which will receive the largest amounts are the metal industry (182,000,000 rubles) the textile industry (145,000,000) the oil industry (116,000,000 and electrification work (80,000,000). The sources from which these expenses are to be covered are as follows: the industries themselves can provide 166,000,000 million (i. e. almost one-half of the total amount), 233,000,000 can come from the state budget, and 271,000,000 rubles will be obtained by means of long-term credits.

7. Financial Problems (Money Circulation, Credit Budget).

THE accumulation of money grew very rapidly after the introduction of N. E. P., as this was accompanied by a complete change of our economy. But in 1925-26 the accumulation of money will be almost double: it will increase from 880,000,000 rubles to 1,580,000,000 rubles. Current accounts will also be doubled. Thus in 1924-25 deposits and current accounts amounted on an average to 811,000,000 rubles, and in the coming year they will amount 1,533,000,000 rubles. Discount and loan operations will also be doubled (from 1,420,000,000 to 2,850,000,000 rubles).

The growth of the budget in 1925-26 will be considerable. In commodity rubles it will increase from 1,437,000,000 to 2,242,000,000 rubles, i. e. 61%. As compared with 1913 the budget of 1925-26 will amount to 70.6%. It is characteristic that also in the coming year the growth of the budget will be greater than the growth of wholesale production and trade.

Economy of the Soviet Union.

THUS, the figures given above are a definite answer to the question if Soviet economy is progressing. But there is one more question: Is this progress in the direction of socialism or does our economy go on the contrary, revert to capitulist methods?

It is figures again which will give us an objective answer. At the beginning of 1924-25 of the ready money in th economy 11.7 million rubles belonged to the state and to private enterprises, mainly peasant homesteads 7,500,000 rubles and to cooperatives 500,000 rubles. This means that 62% were socialized, i. e. more than half. In the villages this socialization was very small, 4%, but in the towns it reached 97%, the socialization of means of production amounting to 99% as to the total production of the heavy and light industries, we witness the following processes:

Years	Stats and Co-op.		Private.	
	Absolute.*	%	Absolute.	%
1923-24	5562	76.3	1,728	23.7
1924-25	7560	79.3	1,970	20.7
1925-26	9186	79.7	2,334	20.3

Thus we witness a slow but continuous growth (absolute and relative) of socialist element of economy. Very characteristic is also the growth of the concentration of industry, as compared with the prewar period. 56% of the workers of the entire mining and manufacturing industries work in enterprises which employed over 500 workers in 1911. On January 3rd, 1925 the percentage was 68.8%, i. e. more than two-thirds. Another interesting fact is that whilst in America the average number of workers for one enterprise is 151, it is 239 in the Soviet Union. Such is the material basis of socialism.

More satisfactory still is the great success of collectivism in trade and commerce. The following table gives an illustration of this:

Years.	State.	Co-op.	Total.	Priv.	Trade.
1923-24	2,942	2,653	5,595	3,994	49.6
1924-25	5,475	4,753	10,228	3,650	26.6
1925-26**	6,342	5,190	11,532	3,728	24.

Thus we witness in trade and commerce not only an absolute growth of state and cooperative trading, (which doubled in the course of three years) accompanied by a certain decrease in private trading, but also an enormous growth of its relative role. In 1923-24 it controlled more than half the market, in 1925-26 its influence will attain 76%.

The commission of non-party university economists concludes its report by the following statement: If we add to everything that has been said that with respect to steam transport and bank credit, all the means of communication and circulation of money and credit notes are already socialized in our country to the full hundred per cent all that remains to be done is to formulate the general task; to maintain firmly the prewar position and to advance steadily every year, even if it were only one step towards socialism wherever the economic situation permits.

Such are the prospects of the national economy of the Soviet Union. Slow but sure progress towards socialism. Real socialism, not socialism in words—a la Macdonald, Bauer and other "socialist" soothsayers.

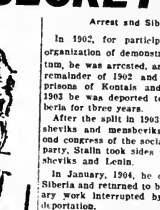
(*) The calculation is in chervonets (gold) rubles.

STALIN---THE SECRETARY OF THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

JOSEPH VISSARIONOVITCH (Stalin), general secretary of the Communist Party of Russia, was born in 1879. His real name is Djongachvilli (Stalin is his revolutionary surname). His father, a Georgian peasant in the government of Tiflis, had carried on business as a shoemaker. Stalin was intended to follow his father's occupation, but he was put into one of the numerous schools founded by the czarist government for religious education and the creation of cadres of instructed priests capable of combatting, with the aid of the police, the germs of the revolutionary movement.

This was during the period of Alexander III, the period of bigoted hypocrisy, darkness and the repression of revolutionaries.

The school satisfied neither the desires nor the spirit of the young Djongachvili, and before he had finished his studies he was expelled for his "subversive" ideas.



About 17 years ago (at the close of 1896) Stalin became identified with, and took part in, revolutionary activity. He joined the social-democratic party, working at first as a tutor in elementary Marxism, then in agitational work among the workers of Tiflis, Baku and Batum.

Arrest and Siberia.

In 1902, for participation in the organization of demonstrations in Batum, he was arrested, and passed the remainder of 1902 and 1903 in the prisons of Kontais and Batum. In 1903 he was deported to Eastern Siberia for three years.

After the split in 1903 between Bolsheviks and mensheviks at the second congress of the social democratic party, Stalin took sides with the Bolsheviks and Lenin.

In January, 1904, he escaped from Siberia and retrned to his revolutionary work interrupted by prison and deportation.

The czarist police exercising an active surveillance over all revolutionaries, and, at any moment, being able to put their hands upon the organizations, Stalin was compelled to resort to clandestine action and to change his name on several occasions. Thus, we find him working under the pseudonyms of Stalin, Koba, Ivanovitch, David, Nijeradze, and Peter Tchijileov.

But it is as Stalin that he is best known now among the working masses of the U. S. S. R.

Following his flight from Siberia, Stalin took up his work in the party. He was a member of the committee of the Caucasian Union, principally occupied in journalism, and was editor of many Bolshevik organs, legal and illegal.

Visits London.

In 1905 he appeared at the conference at Tammerfors. He also took part in the congresses of London and Stockholm, speaking under the name of Ivanovitch.

The revolution of 1905 was followed by the blackest reaction. Scared by the terror of the czarist government, the intelectuals and petty bourgeoisie deserted the revolution. The Bolshevik Party, however did not slacken its revolutionary activity towards the organization of the masses.

Stalin worked in Georgia, but, notwithstanding that he had changed his name and taken all kinds of precautions, the secret police succeeded in discovering him.

In 1908 he was arrested for activity on behalf of the committee of Baku. Once more, prison and deportation. This time he was sent away to the government of Vologda for three years.

But he could not resign himself to inaction, and in 1909 he made his escape and returned to Baku, where he resumed his revolutionary work. Once more he is followed by the police, and once more arrested at Baku. This time he was deported for six years to Solvaltchegodsk.

A year later he escaped and went to St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) where, within a month, he was arrested in connection with the activities of the Central Committee of the party. After several months' detention, he was deported for three years to Vologda, escaping again December, 1911.

In April, 1912, he was deported to the region of Narim. September of the same year finds him once again in St. Petersburg.

In March, 1913, he was arrested for the last time and deported to Tourouzan, at Kourelku, north of the Polar circle. He remained there up to the February revolution.

Active in the Dums.

The frequent deportations to which Stalin was subjected never weakened his revolutionary energy. During the intervals between arrests and deportations, and while working illegally under the constant surveillance of the secret police, he maintained an intense activity and assumed important party functions.

In 1913 he organized the campaign in St. Petersburg for the elections to the fourth duma of the empire, subsequently leading the Bolshevik fraction in this duma; 1912-13 saw him one of the editors of the Bolshevik papers Isvestia and Pravda. After the February revolution he was editor of Pravda, The Worker and Soldier, Worker's Path, and The Worker.

Fighting Counter-Revolutionaries.

In 1917, Stalin became a member of the Pan-Russian central executive committee and commissar for nationalities. In 1919-20 he was commissar for workers' and peasants' inspection, and from 1920 to 1923 he was a member of the revolutionary military committee for the republic.

The civil war obliged him, as with most influential members of the party, to go to the front. Here he took part in the campaigns against Yudenitch, against Denikin and against the Poles. For his military services he was decorated with the order of the red flag.

His Posts of Honor.

At the moment, Stalin is general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Russia, a member of the presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R., and a member of the presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee.

Among his best known works are:

(1) The October Revolution and the Question of Nationalities, (1915.)

(2) Collection of Articles, (1920.)

(3) The National Element in the Organization of the Party and the State, (1923.)

(4) The Organization of the Party.

(5) The Theory and Practice of Leninism, (1924.)

Socialist Paper Dies With Socialist Party

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 27—(FP)—The Miami Valley Socialist, long the official weekly of the Socialist movement of Dayton and the surrounding Ohio district, discontinues publication for lack of support. Once the mouthpiece of a strong party organization that was much feared as a contender in Dayton elections, it came on hard times after the war and its printing eventually fell into the control of klan interests. The paper then continued as a link in the socialist chain papers published at Reading, Pa. Joseph Sharts, who defended Bishop William Montgomery Brown in the Cleveland heresy trial, was editor of the paper.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against Imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow
Have Your Union Send a Demand for His Release

Entered as Second-class matter December 21, 1918, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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MUSSOLINI CALLS HIMSELF THE STATE

FRANK FARRINGTON'S MACHINE AIDING CAPITALIST COURT TO SEND UNION MINERS TO PRISON

By MAX SHACHTMAN.
(By I. L. D. Press Service)

ZEIGLER, Ill., Nov. 29.—"The entire resources of the organization will be used to bring those to justice who so dastardly attacked the sub-district officials in the discharge of their duties," was the substance of a telegram sent by Frank Farrington to E. B. Hewlett, one of a committee of three appointed by Orient, Ill., Local 303 of the United Mine Workers to protest to Farrington against the action of sub-district officials bringing to court for prosecution twenty Zeigler miners.

The union miners not only of Orient but of the entire county of Franklin and outside of it are aroused by what is known far and wide to be a frame-up against the progressive miners of Zeigler Local No. 992. The militant membership of Zeigler has always been one of the sharpest thorns in the side of the Farrington machine's attempt at undisputed and autocratic rule.

Farrington Aids Frame-Up.

Farrington is now actively aiding the prosecution to railroad the defendants to the penitentiary. The growing resentment against the actions of Lon Fox and Del Cobb, miners' sub-district officials who are backing the prosecution and bringing the charges, is being answered by Farrington in the words he telegraphed to Orient.

The miners here point out that Farrington conveniently overlooks the years of attacks made by himself and the sub-district machine against the Zeigler officials whom he has finally suspended. The constant robbing of elections and general reign of terror experienced by the local unionists for insisting on their rights and duties as members of the United Mine Workers of America receive mention from Farrington, who inspired these attacks himself. Th

(Continued on page 2)

CAROLINA JAIL OFFICIAL KILLS NEGRO CONVICTS

Prison Head Brutally Beats Inmates

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALBEMARLE, N. C., Nov. 29.—Tales of most brutal and revolting beatings of Negro convicts for minor infringements of prison discipline are now being related in the trial of A. C. Hanford, Stanley county convict superintendent. Witness after witness that has been called to the box have described the cruel beatings that Hanford has given Negro convicts.

Die Within Few Hours

Many of the convicts were beaten so unmercifully that they died within a few hours of the beatings.

Two of the white convicts in the prison testified that they had seen two Negroes beaten by the superintendent in one afternoon and that both of these men died on the same night.

Died From "Overheat."

Dr. C. M. Lentz testified that he had examined the negroes on the evening of their death and decided that these men were beaten and stated that the prison superintendent and the wardens had told him that the men had died from "overheat."

The judge scored this attempt of the doctor to make light of the death of these two Negroes and asked him whether he had ever heard of any negroes dying from "overheat."

It was finally brought out that the men had died as a result of the wounds inflicted by the inhuman beating delivered them much to the discomfiture of the jail superintendent.

Inquisition Tortures Used.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 29. Methods approximating the torture devices of the inquisition were revealed to be in operation in Georgia prisons by "discipline" convicts for infringements of jail rules was exposed in a report by the sub-committee of the Georgia house of representatives penitentiary committee on conditions in Georgia prisons. In one camp prisoners were hacked up to a post and their arms chained behind them. The arms were then fastened as tight as possible and the chains hooked to nails. The prisoner was left in this suspended position for several hours.

Use "Sweat" Boxes.

In another camp prisoners were fastened to a hollow, box so that they could not move their arms. Molasses was smeared over their exposed faces and they were left powerless to brush away the flies attracted by the molasses. "Stock and sweat boxes" were found in other camps, the report pointed out.

Leningrad Province Opens 900 Libraries in Rural Districts

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R.—The provincial political education department is opening 900 new rural district and itinerant libraries in the villages in the Leningrad province. The Leningrad State Publishing House is issuing more than one million cheap books on agriculture, Soviet legislation, co-operation etc. The price of these books has been fixed 4 to 6 kopeks.

STUDENTS OF PEKING STAGE BIG PROTEST

Demand Arming of the Toiling Masses

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, China, Nov. 29—Demanding that Tuan Chi-jui, provisional president resign, distributing literature of the left wing section of the Kuomintang or people's nationalist party, calling for the overthrow of the militarist government which is but the tool of foreign imperialists, the disbanding of the regular armies and the arming of the workers, and the dissolution of the so-called "tariff conference" now being held, thousands of revolutionary students filled the streets of Peking today.

Students in Action.

They concentrated on the officials of the corrupt provisional government. They entered and turned inside out the houses of seven prominent government officials, including the home of the chief of police, the Chinese finance minister and the chief secretary of the cabinet. They pulls out one high dignitary from an automobile and gave him a beating.

The defense committee of the metropolitan area, Lu Chung Lin, has declared martial law as an attempt to check the demonstrations by students, as it is well known that no power in China can stand against the will of the students, especially when they are joined with the organized proletariat, which wholeheartedly supports the red Kuomintang and the nationalist liberation movement to oust all foreign imperialist domination.

Mutineers Dig In.

Kuo Sung-lien, the leader of 150,000 mutineer troops of Chang Tso-lin, has established headquarters at Chinwangtao on the Chihli coast. A battle is expected between his troops and Chang's "loyal" white guards at Shanhaikwan.

Although Japan has protested loudly that she is "neutral" in the matter of Chang being put down and out by mutinous troops, the destroyer Tachibana has been ordered to sail from Port Arthur to Chinwanto, the headquarters of the mutiny, to "protect Japanese nationals employed there."

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Young Communist International Approves Unity Resolution

THE National Executive Committee of the Young Workers (Communist) League has received the following cablegram from the Executive Committee of the Young Communist International in regard to the resolution of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party and the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers (Communist) League on the question of unification of the party and the league for work among the masses:

Moscow, U. S. S. R., Nov. 27, 1925.

Young Workers League of America,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE Committee Young Communist International greets establishment of unity Young Workers League of America for struggle against right danger and commencement of mass work. Urges immediate application of unity resolution thruout league and energetic fight for liquidation of factions and unity in Workers Party. Calls on all members Young Workers League to unite in unity resolution Central Executive Committee for mass work.

Executive Committee,
Young Communist International,
Vuyovitch,
Gyptner.

THE UNIVERSAL "UNCLE"



Morgan Is Pawnbroker for All the Bankrupt Capitalist Nations.

ZEIGLER MINERS FIGHT THIEVING COAL OPERATORS

Bosses Frame Militant Union Leaders

By MAX SHACHTMAN.
I. L. D. Press Service.

ZEIGLER, Ill., Nov. 29. The struggle of the miners for each ton of coal they send up into the world looms in the background of the frame-up and trial of the twenty Zeigler progressives.

The bitter battle of the United Mine Workers of America to incorporate into state legislation and into contracts with the coal operators a paying providing for an accurate weighing of each ton of coal as it comes on the scale has become a victory that depends upon the militancy of the check weighman who is elected and paid by the membership of every local union.

Miners Cheated at Scales.

For some time, the checkweighman at the Bell and Zoller mine in Zeigler complained of the fact that the miners were not being given correct weights for their loadings. The progressive administration of Local 992 therefore provided him with an assistant checkweighman who was able to take tally of the cars as they were run over the scales. The weigh boss, who had been running the cars over the scales so swiftly that the indicator was never

(Continued on page 5)

MINERS! RALLY TO THE DEFENSE OF FRAMED-UP ZEIGLER COALDIGGERS!

I. L. D. Press Service.

ZEIGLER, Ill., Nov. 29.—The members of the Zeigler Local, 992, of the United Mine Workers of America who are under indictment and bond upon one or more of the four charges in the trial which opens at Banton Monday, are as follows:

Henry Corbishley, Frank, Corbishley, Bert Farthing, Oscar Farthing, Pete Biazin, Stavo Meanovich, Matt Crnovsich, Ed Wise, Ed Maiseski, John Lake, Frank Skibinski, Stanley Pauraz, William Bartash, Ignatz Simish, Martin Simich, R. B. Silvonson, Marian Soyat, Walter Bielsky and Mike Karadich.

The prosecution itself moved in the preliminary hearings that ten of the defendants originally named be discharged.

One or two defendants, Frank Corbishley, brother of the deposed president of the local, is being held under all four charges: Assault with intent to murder; conspiracy to murder; murder in the first degree in the case of Mike Sarovich; and intent to murder in the case of Haza Hingman. These charges against young Corbishley are typical of the entire Zeigler frame-up; he was not even present in the hall when the fighting or shooting took place.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it

GITLOW PROTEST MEETING ROUSES NEW YORK LABOR

Demand Immediate Release of Fellow Worker

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK Nov. 29.—That the masses in New York are awake to the great wrongs imposed upon the active leaders in the movement for working class freedom was shown in a most effective manner at the Gitlow protest meeting that filled Webster Hall on Tuesday evening. The meeting was arranged by the International Labor Defense for the purpose of demonstrating the outraged feelings caused by the imprisonment of Ben Gitlow, now serving a sentence of five to ten years in Sing Sing.

P. Pascall Cosgrove, organizer of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, acted as chairman and showed in his opening address how the master class is tightening its lines all over the world imprisoning workers who have been prominent in the work of organizing or in leading the masses toward bettering their conditions.

Jail Workers.

Robert Dunn, of International Labor Defense was the first speaker. "Any body in this country who is affiliated with ideas and expresses them is liable to be taken up the river and find himself an inmate of a first class American prison. The trouble with

(Continued on page 4)

NEW TERRORIST LAWS ENACTED TO PROTECT ITALIAN TYRANT AS HE THREATENS OTHER NATIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Italy, Nov. 29—Mussolini and his cut-throat fascists are held in such widespread contempt here that more and more stringent laws are passed every session of the chamber in order to defend the tyrant from the open denunciation of all sections of the population. Yesterday a portion of the new fascist legislative program was adopted and the chamber of deputies adjourned until Wednesday when the remainder of the program will be adopted. Of the ten articles already adopted one of them increases the dictatorship of Mussolini and attempts to protect him from political attacks by providing a penalty of fifteen years' imprisonment for anyone who "insults" the premier or tries to injure his reputation in any manner.

Another part of the laws adopted reaches beyond the confines of Italy and strikes at those property owners who have been driven from the country for anti-fascist activity. This part of the new laws decrees that any person outside Italy criticizing the fascist regime will have his property within Italy confiscated. This is recognized as a blow at the Garibaldi's who have not renounced the traditions of the first Garibaldi who bears an illustrous name among certain classes in Italy.

Cannot Describe Tyrant.

Communists here point out that laws against insulting Mussolini are ludicrous because the series of bestial acts of Mussolini are of such a character that it is not possible to calumniate him. He has committed all crimes known to mankind and new words will have to be invented to describe some of his despicable acts against the people of Italy. It is not possible to describe him, to say nothing of reviling him.

He has managed to pervert parliament to such a degree that he can

(Continued on page 2)

I. T. U. FAKERS REFUSE TO DINE AT UNION HOUSE

Chamber of Commerce to Be Host

By A Worker Correspondent

Spokane, Wash.—Despite all efforts of the local Cooks and Waiters Union to get visiting officials of the International Typographical Union to dine at a union house, these labor-fakers will banquet at a scab hotel as guests of the local chamber of commerce.

One union restaurant even offered to close its doors to the public for the time being, just to make it especially pleasant for these so-called "union" leaders, so that they could do their feasting for once in their lives, at least, in a fair restaurant. But the chamber of commerce and scab joints are more to the taste of this motley crew.

J. Ford White, president, and Albert Leslie, secretary, of the local I. T. U. are in charge of the entertainment of the officials, who are James M. Lynch, I. T. U. president; J. W. Hays, secretary-treasurer; and Seth R. Brown, vice-president.

"It promises to be a red letter day in the history of Local 193," comments a local scab sheet, in referring to the banquet of commerce banquet for the treacherous officials to be held in the largest scab hotel in the city.

ARBITRATION IS PINCHOT'S NEW BETRAYAL

Miners' Heads Consider Proposal Today

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 29.—Gov. Pinchot of Pennsylvania is again trying to betray the anthracite miners into arbitration as he did in 1923.

In a proposition laid before President John L. Lewis and the scale committee of the miners' union, who are to consider it Monday, Pinchot makes the first move for betrayal, the first proposal always made by an enemy of any strikers "go back to work at existing conditions, and accept the award of arbitration when it is made

Grants no Concessions.

Pinchot proposes no concession to union and his proposals may well have been written by the mine own

Not only no concessions are n, but he asks the miners to bind themselves to at least a five-year contract in a time when the cost of living is steadily rising.

Pinchot's main bid for the support of his anti-union scheme is his proposal that under all circumstances there be no increase in price. He plays up artfully the alleged interests of the "consumers."

But the governor offers very little indeed—nothing in fact—to the union. He creates a "board of arbitration" of two from each side, these four to choose three more "impartial" members, all seven to decide whether the operators can pay, increase in wages without an advance in the price of coal." The award to be made in six months, retroactive to the resumption of work.

Wants Open Shops.

Pinchot's proposal gives no comfort to the miners who thought that he would agree to sponsor the union checkoff of dues and thus get, formally, at least, a closed shop. He says:

"Full recognition of the union, the checkoff, shall not be granted by the operators, but any operator shall honor the voluntary individual written request of any member to deduct the amount of his present union dues,

(Continued on page 2)

VOICE OF FRENCH YOUNG WORKERS AND PEASANTS IS HEARD AT THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF FRENCH TOILING YOUTH

FRANCE, (by Mail). The walls of the great hall at Grange-aux-Belles, Paris, where the First National Congress of the Proletarian and Peasant Youth of France was held by the vanguard of the French toiling youth, the Young Communist League of France, were covered with banners carrying the following flaming messages:

"In France—the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie: long hours, miserable wages, the worst hygenic conditions, the Moroccan and the Syrian wars, oppression and brutality of the bosses, no vacations, eighteen months in the barracks!

"In Soviet Russia—the dictatorship of the proletariat: for the youth, a working day of from two to six hours, the best sanitary measures in the factories, sport and play-grounds plenty, universities for workers, workers' faculties, technical educa-

(Continued on page 4)

Azerbaijan Miners Will Build Rest Home

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 29—The Miners' Union in Azerbaijan this year distributes the fund to raise the standard of living of the workers as follows: 300,000 rubles to build sanatoria and rest homes, 100,000 rubles to build hydropathic institutes, 20,000 rubles for co-operatives, and 15,000

VON HINDENBURG SIGNS LOCARNO 'PEACE' PACTS

Means Germany Is Vassal of Britain

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Garmany, Nov. 29.—President von Hindenburg signed the Locarno treaties enabling bill yesterday evening and also the bill providing for Germany's entry into the league of nations.

Berlin envoys have already left for London where the pacts will be signed on December 1.

Communists are increasing their agitation against the pacts, declaring that they tend to make the German working class the pawns of British imperialism in its efforts to dominate the world.

Government to Resign.

As soon as the pacts are signed the Luther-Stresemann government, according to prearranged plans, will resign and a new government will be organized. It is thought that Hindenburg will have difficulty obtaining a premier who can create a government that will be able to cope with the internal situation which is momentarily becoming more serious.

American Movie Picture Magnates Gain Control of German Productions

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The American moving picture interests in the Paramount Pictures corporation have gained control of the Universe Film association of Germany and have drawn up an agreement as to the showing of German films in America and American films in Germany and the other parts of Europe where the German corporation had the right to exhibit the movies.

The American movie interests were able to gain control of the German independent Produmex company through the Universe Film association for $3,750,000.

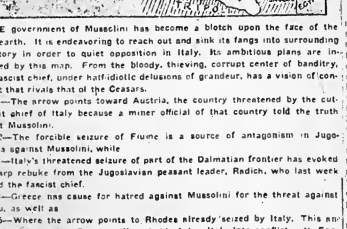
Thru this means the American moving picture interests have succeeded in breaking down competition in the European market and have established a monopoly.

SWEDISH GOVERNMENT RE-AFFIRMS SENTENCE OF COMMUNIST EDITOR

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Nov. 29.—The sentence of four months' imprisonment upon O. N. Engranez, editor of the Stockholm Communist daily Folkets Dagbladet, for his attack on the president of Finland and the Finnish government for jailing a number of active Communists, has been confirmed by the Swedish government.

The Dagbladet in an article commenting on the sentence passed by the Swedish government, declares that it will defy any attempts to muzzle its exposures of the character of the Finnish government.

Fascism—A Blotch Upon the Earth



THE government of Mussolini has become a blotch upon the face of the earth. It is endeavoring to reach out and sink its fangs into surrounding territory in order to quiet opposition in Italy. Its ambitious plans are indicated by this map. From the bloody, thieving, corrupt center of banditry, the fascist chief, under half-idiotic delusions of grandeur, has a vision of conquest that rivals that of the Cesears.

1—The arrow points toward Austria, the country threatened by the cut-throat chief of Italy because a miner official of that country told the truth about Mussolini.

2—The forcible seizure of Fiume is a source of antagonism in Jugo-Slavia against Mussolini, while

3—Italy's threatened seizure of part of the Dalmatian frontier has evoked a sharp rebuke from the Jugoslavian peasant leader, Radich, who last week defied the fascist chief.

4—Greece has cause for hatred against Mussolini for the threat against Corfu, as well as

5—Where the arrow points to Rhodes already seized by Italy. This antagonism aroused in Greece will probably bring Italy into conflict with England, whose control over Greek policy in the Balkans is well known. The antagonisms growing out of this situation may cause an orientation of Italy toward Turkey in a conflict with Britain.

6—Mussolini tried to horn in on the Morocco affair, but both France and Spain soon disposed of his ambitions in that part of the world.

His vision of conquest extends to all points of the Mediterranean Sea, where he hopes to revive the power once wielded by the ancient empire of Rome. But the result will once more vindicate Marx's famous observation that "History repeats itself; first as tragedy than as farce."

By provoking a war and arming the workers of Italy they will have weapons at their command with which to speedily dispatch this braggart maniac who waded to power thru the blood of the working class of Italy and who carries out a policy of government by assassination.

REACTIONARY MINE UNION HEAD SEEKS TO PREJUDICE SENTIMENT BY SUSPENSION OF CORBISHLY

By MAX SHACHTMAN.
(L. L. D. Press Service.)

ZEIGLER, Ill., Nov. 29.—A new act of treachery against the man on trial now in the Zeigler frame-up was accomplished today by the Fox-Cobb-controlled sub-district executive board of the United Mine Workers. Recording Secretary George Thornton, of Zeigler Local 992, has received official notication from the sub-district president of the suspension for six months of Henry Corbishly, Matt Crnoavich, Frank Skibinski and Walter Bielsky.

The action is allegedly based upon charges presented to the sub-district executive board by "Like" Walker, Farrington's special agent in Zeigler, against the signers of a leaflet entitled "The Facts About Zeigler." The charges had been previously thrown out by the trial committee of the local union. The leaflet contained an effective and truthful story of the incidents leading up to the latest occurrence in Zeigler and placed the blame for the matter on the shoulders of those to whom it belonged.

Part of Frame-up.

"Everyone knows why this decision was made right now," declared Henry Corbishly, deposed president of the local and one of the leading defendants in the case. "The Farrington machine wants to show in court we're such bad disrupters of the union that we had to be suspended for six months—and in this way they hope to prejudice the judge and jury against us. The same men who are behind our frame-up are behind this suspension.

"It's significant that when we await a decision on some question of wages or of the checkweighman affecting the interests of the miners it takes from two to three months, in spite of the fact that the sub-district office at West Frankfort is less than an hour away from Zeigler. This suspension decision was made a little over a week ago and is timed to take place just before the actual opening of the trial.

"We had to get the truth to the miners and the public somehow," continued Corbishly, "and there isn't a paper in the county that would print our stories. Lon Fox and Del Cobb see to that. There was only one thing we could do, and we did it, because we're entitled to it. We printed this leaflet to let everyone know what actually happened in Zeigler."

Will Fight an Appeal.

The suspended members have announced their intention of appealing to the district executive board, and if necessary to the international executive board of the international convention.

It is openly stated here by supporters of the prosecution that the actual charges and facts will be evaded by the prosecution and that every effort will be made to have their side of the case on the "foul phoenix score" that the Fox menace in the hope of prejudice a jury which is likely to be made up mainly of farmers from the other side of the county.

In private conversations, Farrington men admit that the basis of the indictments lies in the fact that the coal operators in Zeigler were out to get rid of the local progressive union officials led by Corbishly because of the latter's insistence on correct weighing of coal and wages to the miners in accordance.

The frame-up against them is the result of the co-operation which the ku klux klan and the Farrington-Fox machine is giving in the owners of the huge Bell and Zoller mine No 1.

CLEVELAND WORKERS HEAR OF MINE STRIKE ON TUESDAY EVENING

CLEVELAND, Ohio Nov. 29—The workers of Cleveland will be able to gain a good insight into the real struggle of the anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania at the meeting that has been arranged to take place Tuesday evening, December 1, 8 p. m., Insurance Center Building, 1783 East Eleventh St., cornar Walnut Ave. Room 601 at which Comrade Pat H. Toohey, member of the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers' (Communist) League and youthful strike leader, will tell of the problems that the striking miners face in the present crisis.

Farrington, Illinois Head of Miners, Aids the Capitalist Courts

(Continued from page one)

shooting of a progressive Zeigler miner by a known Klansman who is fighting decided to let the Farrington-Fox machine, and the illegal and prosecutorial sections of Fox and Cobb, are also permitted to go to the board in the absence of Farrington to aid himself of his union opponents.

Quite a Difference.

Local attorneys and union men are indicating a significant comparison between the Herrin cases and the Zeigler cases. In the Herrin trial all of the legal talent and financial resources of the union were thrown in the balance on the side of the union defense. Farrington made constant denouncements on the membership for the Herrin defense because the nationwide publicity given the case drove him nuts, it became the Herrin unionists were not in opposition to him, and also because as the miners explain, he was building up a good reputation for himself in order to be able to carry on his current feud with John L. Lewis.

It also developed that Farrington has to this day refused to make accounting for the hundreds of thousands of dollars collected from the miners for the Herrin men.

Miners' Own Money Pays Bill.

In this case, however, the entire machinery of the union, the operators and the klan has been brot to bear against the defendants—because the Lattera-Spalieros haven been in opposition to those of the officialdom. It is common talk in the county that the district and sub-district treasuries are in the command of the prosecution and that miners' money will be used to pay attorneys to assist the state prosecuting attorney, Roy Martin, to send the Zeigler men to jail or gallows.

Besides Martin, the prosecution is said to have assisting it in the court Mr. W. P. Sheber, a former United Mine Workers' attorney, A. C. Lewis, a U. M. W. attorney, Rufus Neely, hired by the U. M. W. and it is declared that added to these will be George R. Stone, another U. M. W. attorney, with the likelihood that Angus Kerr, chief counsel for the district executive board, who defended the Herrin miners, will be here also to prosecute the miners of Zeigler. Every one of these lawyers, as well as Farrington's whole machine, are republicans and supporters of Governor Small.

Farrington Knifes Defense.

Farrington, who has made arrangements for this imposing legal array to put thru the frame-up, has also taken precautions to prevent the defendants from raising funds for their defense. He is interpreting the constitutional clause which declares that no fund may expend their funds only for the benefit of the union to mean that they cannot give a penny for the Zeigler defense, since the men involved are "disrupters and ill-doers."

Dozens of sympathetic locals know that the minute they vote a donation to the defense will mean the beginning of a similar campaign against them as has been waged against every one that has dared to stand for progressive policies in the union.

The defense which is helping them to raise the necessary fund among the miners who have not worked for months and sometimes a couple of years, are finding that they are depending upon the workers thruout the country to come to their aid in this case thru contributions to the International Labor Defense which is helping them in their trial. Generous aid is immediately needed by these courageous men who are fighting their honest battle against such desperate odds.

Build the DAILY WORKER.
Read—Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

CUBA'S EXHIBITS DO NOT INCLUDE ENSLAVED PEONS

Imperialists Display Commodities Only

By ESTHER LOWELL.

NEW YORK—(FP)—The first booth one sees at the Cuban exposition in New York is that of the National City Bank of New York. From it one passes to exhibits of West India Oil Co., another ramification, as National City bank is, of Rockefeller interests. One sees the displays of General Electric of Cuba, Otis Elevator Co., American Car & Foundry Co., Munson Steamship lines, International Nickel Co., National Sugar Refining Co., etc. One big American concern after another until the wonder is where Cuba comes in.

But Cuba is there, in the corner of the Pennsylvania Hotel roof, with a government exhibit of the island's rich possibilities for American exploiters. But nowhere in the exhibit is there an indication of the status of Cuban workers, except in the United States commerce department's booth. Here one finds a report on Living and Operating Expense in Cuba. Natives get from $30 to $50 to $100 less per month than white clerks, bookkeepers, salesmanagers and salesmen.

"Unskilled day laborers are paid from $60 to $75 per month, though more liberal employers may pay as high as $1 per day," reads the official U. S. report. "Porters receive a minimum of about $50 per month."

Domestic servants are paid $20 per month for maids, $18 for cooks and $50 to $60 for chauffeurs, with meals. Gardeners are paid from $2 to $5 per day.

The other side of Cuba is supplied in Dollar Diplomacy, the book by Scott Nearing and Joseph Freeman.

Russia Increases Tea Cultivation in Soviet Georgia

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. At the present time there are 915 desiatines of land under tea in Georgia as against 838 desiatines in 1914. In the pre-war days this was the most highly developed of all tea plantations. The amount of funds adaptable to the cultivation alone in Georgia amount to 1,000 desiatines.

If all this area be utilized Georgia will be able to supply 100,000,000 pounds of black tea which will satisfy the entire demand of the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia.

During the next five years it is proposed to lay out 5,000 desiatines in plantations in order to assure correct methods of tea growing it is proposed to inaugurate 5 experimental stations and to equip 4 large and 16 small factories.

To Establish Aerial Lines.

MOSCOW, (Tass) Nov. 19. Mr. Parkel, director of "Aero-Lloyd" having recently investigated the possibilities of regular aerial communication between Germany and Japan thru Siberia declared that now it has been definitely decided to organize two lines of communications in the Eastern Siberia: one Irkutsk-Vladivostok and another Irkutsk-Peking. The communication will commence probably during next year.

Marathon Pianists.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29. B. E. Burton, 42, of Jamestown, N. Y., established what is claimed to be a world's record by continuously playing a piano for 52 hours and 20 minutes. He also won a side bet of $1,000.

Camillo Bauela, another contender, dropped out after playing 52 hours and 15 minutes.

Increasing Water Transport.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—Traffic on the Volga has increased by 170 per cent as compared with last year. Demands for the coming year indicate a further increase. In connection with this the merchant fleet will be increased by 80 units.

Whole Working Class Must Realize Anthracite Coal Strike Is Its Affair

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the mine barons whistle for courage at the threat of the mine workers that the soft coal fields will come out in sympathy with the anthracite strikers now entering their fourth month of battle. At first John Hays Hammond, the leader of the anthracite mine owners, claimed the strike of the 158,000 Pennsylvania hard coal diggers could easily be broken thru the use of substitutes, especially oil and bituminous coal. Now the mine owners, facing a soft coal strike, put up the bluff that enuf bituminous coal can be mined in the non-union fields to supply the demands of the entire nation.

* * * *

There are two big facts that the mine barons do not admit publicly, even tho they may realize it among themselves. These are:

First: That great masses of mine workers in the unorganized fields are ready to strike. In fact the coal miners in West Virginia have been waging brilliant struggle during the past year; struggles that still continue.

Second: Coal supplies are useless unless they can be hauled over the railroads to the market. A bituminous coal strike would furnish another opportunity to develop solidarity between the railroaders and the mine workers; in spite of the officialdom.

In fact the anthracite strike that was called to better the working conditions of the 158,000 miners in a small area in Pennsylvania may develop into a nation-wide labor struggle of great proportions.

* * *

President John L. Lewis of the miners' union forced the mine owners into their present attempted bold front, thru his letter to President Coolidge threatening the walkout of the soft coal miners. It is said that Coolidge is still considering the letter from the mine workers' president; that he will have a reply to make to it. It is not expected that this reply will be conciliatory in the least.

As usual Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, is again trying to trick the anthracite strikers into a position where they will accept a compromise to the liking of the coal profiteers.

* * *

Thus the anthracite strike is developing into a class battle of major importance. The holiday atmosphere that was claimed for it, in early September, is completely dissipated as the grim clash between the mine workers and mine owners rushes toward its full implications. The so-called "suspension" becomes a strike of the first magnitude.

In this instance, it is well to remember that it was the miner militants, some of whom were sent to jail by the judicial stool pigeons of the coal interests, who urged the steps that inevitably be taken in the strike, if it is to become effective, the calling out of the thousands of maintenance men still at work, and the spread of the struggle to the soft coal fields. As the strike continues, even the reactionary officials of the miners' union, who join the bosses in their red-baiting campaigns against the progressives, will be forced to espouse at least some of the demands that have been made by the militants since the beginning of the struggle.

* * * *

Thus the anthracite strike becomes more and more the affair of the rank and file and less the affair of the officials, who have permitted no meetings of strikers and given them practically no opportunity to voice their views on policies to be followed. It will also become more the affair of the whole American labor movement. The Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor passed resolutions of sympathy. That was almost two months ago. Sympathy will not help the anthracite strikers very much. What they need is the co-operation, in every possible way, of all American labor, in order to win the present conflict, no matter what its proportions may become, and then press on to greater triumphs.

Atlantic City Chamber of Commerce Angered by Expose of Pageant

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 29. The Atlantic City chamber of commerce is filing a libel suit for $2,000,000 in the New York supreme court against the MacFadden Publications, Inc., for a series of articles in the New York Evening Graphic which exposed the beauty pageant held in Atlantic City as an advertising stunt and stated that the winners had been fixed and the winners had been decided upon long before the pageant had opened.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

JUDGE SULLIVAN HOLDS PEACEFUL PICKETING LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Superior Judge Denis E. Sullivan, Chicago's labor-baiting injunction judge in a decision against the striking retail clerks who have been picketing the Ossey Brothers' department store, cor. Halsted and Maxwell Sts., has dealt a body blow to the legislation enacted by the state legislature which allowed strikers to peacefully picket struck establishment without being molested by the courts.

In his decision sentencing eight pickets from 10 to 30 days in jail and assessing fines of from $50 to $200 on the strikers, he declared that there was no such things as peaceful picketing and that any legislation which permitted strikers to picket an establishment was an interference with the rights of the owners of that property.

In holding the new law unconstitutional, Sullivan declared "Picketing has been held unlawful in this state, on authority of state and national constitutions. The state not passed last summer legalizes peaceful picketing, but that is a contradictory phrase. Evidence in this case shows an assault with a razor, intimidation, and above all the depriving of owners of property rights by imperilling their invested capital by unlawful means."

Boss Slashes Picket.

The judge forgot to mention that it was not the union pickets but one of the Ossey brothers who used the razor on a union business agent.

In his usual flamboyant style when he wishes to show his masters that he is awake to their interests he declared, "To say to one class that its property may be taken from it or destroyed by another class without compensation or process, is not liberty. It is inviting the tyranny of the mob."

BRIAND AGAIN ORGANIZES A FRENCH CABINET

Eight Times Premier of France

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Aristide Briand, eight times premier of France, has finally succeeded in creating a cabinet out of the wreckage of the Painleve cabinet that a weak age fell for the second time within a month.

Briand will retain his post of foreign minister while acting as premier. The new cabinet is simply a reshuffling of the old one with a slight swing to the right. Former Premier Georges Leygues is the only member added to the cabinet and is from the right. Painleve is to be minister of war, to continue his bloody assault against Syria, which is one of the fundamental necessities of French policy.

Herriot Fails.

It is generally conceded that Briand manoeuvered the past week so that he could gain a majority in the chamber and that his suggestion that the pro-allied radical Paul Doumar, whom he knew could not organize a cabinet, would give him time to realign the forces in the chamber. Not being fregarded to assume the task when Doumer failed it is known that Briand induced President Doumergue to call in Edouard Herriot, former premier and head of the left bloc, knowing that Herriot would also fail. These two failures and the disorganized condition of the government since a weak vote Friday gave Briand a chance to break the left bloc, to isolate the Herriot party and obtain a majority.

In this art of political trickery Briand is a past master, but not even his astute manipulation of parties within the chamber can assure a tranquil regime. The economic and financial condition of the country will doom his cabinet to a short and hectic life. Communists are convinced that the present alignment in the chamber is not permanent and that conditions will force the collapse of the government and soon force a general demand for new elections.

Cincinnati Unions to Find Capitalist Laws Don't Work for Labor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CINCINNATI—(FP)—"Under present labor laws unions will be regarded by holding that labor unions can both sue as a union and be sued", said Judge Robert S. Marx of the Cincinnati superior court. "The unions maintain offices, collect dues and assessments, have large strike funds and use a seal in official correspondence."

The ruling forces Motion Picture operators Local 306 and Bakers Local 213 to proceed with their defense in court. The movie union is sued for $10,000 by George Kleer who found it difficult to find a job at his trade in Cincinnati after he got in wrong with the Pittsburgh local. The bakers are sued for $1,000 by an openshop master baker who objects to union picketing outside his shop.

Mussolini Says He's the State

(Continued from page 1)

not be removed within the confines of parliamentary fragility. While the chamber of deputies still possesses the theoretical power to pass a vote of non-confidence in the premier, whereupon the king can call for his resignation, the possibility of a vote of non-confidence is overcome by the device of passing a rule making it impossible for the chamber to vote on the order of the day without permission of the premier. Hence the refusal to permit a vote to take place renders void the former prerogative of the chamber to vote non-confidence.

In Desperate Straits.

The government of blood and terror is in desperate straits because the overwhelming majority of the world opinion literally despises Mussolini and his black-shirt bandits. To distract attention from his ferocious internal suppression he is now indulging in threats against surrounding nations, particularly the Balkans, hoping to provoke a war with some small nation as a pretext of further excesses against the home population.

The Matteotti Affair.

It is known to everyone in Italy that the alleged attempt on the life of Mussolini was a plain fraud; a swindle to distract the attention of the masses from the liberation of the agents of the bandit chief who murdered Matteotti, the socialist deputy who had in his possession documents proving Mussolini a thief and pillager of the national treasury. On the day before the Matteotti murderers were freed, the fraudulent attempt on the life of Mussolini was staged as an excuse to suppress all newspapers that would likely carry news regarding the shameful sanction of the notorious murder.

Despised Everywhere.

Added to this nation-wide execration of Mussolini is the contempt in which he is held in all parts of the world. Even the yellow laborites of Great Britain announce that they will rally the masses against a visit of Mussolini to that country to sign the Locarno pacts. The railway workers have stated that they will refuse to operate a train carrying the vile carcass of this monster unmanin of the working class of his own country. As a result of the attitude of British labor the brigand chief dare not attempt the journey to Britain, so he will send one of his mercenaries to represent Italy.

The new outbreak of frightfulness is directly connected with the support Mussolini is receiving from the inlay ing capitalists of Morgan & Co.

Working class Italy is awaiting the day when the Communists can obtain sufficient power to start a civil war against the despicable Mussolini and scourge him and his criminal bands from the face of the earth.

Pinchot Tries Out New Betrayal

(Continued from page 1)

not exceeding $15 a year, and forbidding any member more per assessments."

Favors Seed-Up System.

Not only is this a thin disguise for the open shop, but the governor of Pennsylvania, who has attained by some strange way the name of a "liberal," proposes that the board find some way of "increasing efficiency"—in other words, to speed up the miners more than at present. His plan is said to have been worked out by him and the Scranton chamber of commerce.

What do you earn? What are conditions in your shop? How do you live? Write a story for The DAILY WORKER.

KU KLUX KLAN SEEKS TO RULE DRAMATIC ART

American Theater Group Started

By A Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—A dinner party, supposed to be private, was given at 19 W. 8th Street, Sunday evening to 85 selected hundred percent Americans gathered to found the American Theatre Association in opposition to the Jewish producers who control the Broadway plays.

After dinner, the tables were removed to one side and the chairs placed in a circle around the speaker, a Ku Kluxer, who claims to have been a big factor in the theatrical world for the thirty years.

Jewish Producers Attacked.

In his speech, he attacked the present day producers, making it plain that the theatres are in the hands of Jewish producers who put out nothing but soiled plays, unfit for the American hobbitry. He stressed the need of the new organization, which will be entirely American in its composition and spirit, namely the American Theatre Association.

The aim of this association is to present to the American working class plays that will be approved and certified by their masters. The membership of the organization is to be exclusively protestant and gentile. The first step of this organization is to secure 300 zealots as members, with an initiation fee of $15, which will supply enough money to call a convention where the foundations and the by-laws of the association will be decided upon.

Moscow Art, A Novelty!

The speaker attacked, besides the well known producers, also the Guild Theatre Association, which he branded as un-American and controlled by Central and south Latin interests. It produces offensive, sophisticated drama, he asserted. The speaker could not attack the Moscow Art Theatre group as producing soiled and sophisticated drama, but said that the Moscow Art Theatre was a dazzling, intellectual novelty for Americans.

The speaker did not forget to increas upon the gathering that the new association will be a paying proposition from a business point of view, that the organization will produce soiled plays that will not be too intellectual nor revolutionary, but strictly conservative, the stressed the point that the clean, un-soiled American plays are better money makers than the dazzling, sensational, offensive and sophisticated plays.

New Aloof Realism.

By clean and un-soiled plays, the speaker may have had in mind the beautiful dramatic efforts of the high Ku Kluxer in Indiana who raped and murdered Marie Ehrenberger, and in artistic manner. He held up Indiana as the model producer of ideal American plays and that his productions such as Treasure Island are the best sellers to the American public. He also announced that Jenkins, the well known banker, will be secretary treasurer of the American Theatre Association

Mellon Tells Wary Bankers to Be More Wary of "Deflation"

WASHINGTON (FP)—Warning of dangers in the stock gambling madness which American business has been pursuing in recent months has been voiced by A. W. Miller, of the federal reserve board. The press of the country, which eagerly prints scientific predictions as to the continuance of prosperity, has paid scant attention to this significant message. Correspondents of European papers, however, have taken note of it. They believe the Dodge-Coolidge combination has begun to see the economic skies clouding.

Miller's warning was hurled from Sec. Mellon in Washington to the money lending center in the east rather than to the speculative center in New York. Mellon, through Miller was not warning the reckless but to cautious. He was hinting that an industrial deflation might be necessary and the money lenders should not of themselves be caught unprepared. The agricultural deflation of 1920-22 did catch many of the land mortgage companies so that they are still holding a great acreage of abandoned farms in the northwest. If factories are overexpanded and must be deflated, Mellon would not like the bankers to be found holding the sack.

"Democracy" Found No Job for "Hero," So He Shuffles Off

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—"I am sick and unable to find employment and have decided to end my misery. The state compensation insurance should take care of my funeral as they discharged me when I was disabled."

Leaving this note to the coroner, A. T. Matthews, a world war hero, took poison and died.

California I. W. W. Prisoners in "Hole" on Bread and Water

SAN QUENTIN, Cal.— (FP) — Twelve of the 18 I. W. W. prisoners in solitary on bread and water are on a hunger strike. An underground letter states it is a protest against the Anita Whitney decision. The 18 men are in solitary and two are in the dungeon because of unfairness shown in overworking two of their fellow criminal syndicalism prisoners.

"The persecution of Miss Whitney is part of the national movement of intolerance directed particularly against economic evolution and freedom for laborers," said Robert Minor, radical artist, in San Francisco speaking for the Whitney defense drive.

MASS. GOVERNOR COPIES CALVIN; FORBIDS UNION

Bay State Governor a Strike Breaker

BOSTON—(FP)—Essaying the role of Calvin Coolidge, who fought the policemen's strike of Boston, the present governor, Alvin T. Fuller, comes out with a denunciation of the Commonwealth Service Assn., the new organization of lily state employes that is enrolling many members.

Here is the G. O. P. governor's antiunion declaration:

"No person who would, through joint action, attempt to compel the state to increase his or her salary need expect any special consideration of a favorable nature from me. I welcome the opportunity of saying this before some young people find themselves belonging to an organization that is in the control of some radicals whose action may get the membership into trouble."

George B. Willard, first deputy state treasurer of Massachusetts, and president of the eastern Massachusetts unit of the employe organization, answers Fuller by announcing his candidacy for the state presidency, an office not yet filled. Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles, and vice president of the eastern unit calls the Fuller blast a "threat which may have the opposite effect of that intended by his excellency."

These and other officials of the new union are not radicals and their organization is not affiliated with the A. F. of L. or any outside labor movement. But economic conditions are forcing a defensive movement, though what kind of action the association will take is problematic. Wages have not kept pace with the cost of living.

Fuller's antiunion record goes back to wartime when as an executive of the Packard Car Co. he broke a strike among their Massachusetts employes. Earlier this year, when the Boston elevated system employes voted for a strike he issued what amounted to a threat of strike-breaking, but the issue never came to a head for the stiff front of the men forced the company trustees to arbitrate.

Debate on Necessity of Family Barred by a Scandalized Prof

BERKELEY, Cal.—(FP) The annual debate between women's teams of the University of California and Stanford is called off because of objection by President Campbell of U. C. to the subject. Resolved, that the family is unnecessary in civilization. He says the discussion of the desirability of the family and of marriage is indelicate and inappropriate in a college debate. The student body has loaned a genteel condition, stating that the cancellation immediately before the first debate was a violation of academic freedom of speech

A Great Discovery! Capitalist Govt. Is Against the Unions

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Incompetence, ignorance, prejudice and unfair discrimination were charged against various local navy yard wage boards by spokesmen of the organized metal trades in the yards at the opening hearing before the general wage board of review at the navy department in Washington, on Nov. 17. The new wage scale is to be determined by the general board for application in January.

Calles Surrenders National Railways to Private Owners

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Texts received by the Mexican news bureau in Washington show that the Calles labor government has signed an agreement with its creditors, surrendering its 51% ownership in the Mexican national railways, and will hand them over to private operation on January 1, 1926. The creditors give up their mortgage of $380,000,000, and the government loses control of management.

RUSSIA IMPORTS 40 PER CENT OF NEEDS FROM U. S.

Soviets Buy Machines and Cotton Goods

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—A statistical report of the foreign trade of the Soviet Union for the Soviet fiscal year ending Sept. 30, received by the Russian Information Bureau from the commissariat for foreign trade, shows that during the last quarter of the fiscal year 40% of all Soviet imports came from the United States, which led all countries on the import list for the year. Before the war imports from America formed only 6% of the total. The United States forged ahead of Germany at the beginning of the year and outstripped England in the spring.

The Soviet Union's total foreign trade turnover for the fiscal year broke all post-war records. The total turnover for the year was reported as $587,170,000. With the Asiatic frontiers added, the total turnover would be about $844,120,000, as compared with $484,910,000 in 1923-4, and $1,350,000,000 before the war. The turnover thus increased 33% over the previous year and stands at nearly 50% of the pre-war value. Imports are limited by the government to maintain the currency at gold parity.

Imports for the year were $346,700,000 and exports $240,470,000, giving an adverse balance of $55,400,000 as compared with a favorable balance of $65,600,000 in 1923-4. The adverse balance is attributed to the poor harvest of 1924 and the resultant cessation of grain exports, which ordinarily make up 45% of the export list.

September was the largest month for Russian trade since 1917, with a turnover of $74,800,000 in which exceeded exports by $4,700,000. The imports included cotton worth $8,800,000, cotton goods worth $2,650,000, tractors worth $1,500,000 and other agricultural machinery worth $1,450,000. All but cotton and the tractors came from the United States. The exports included grain worth $13,335,000

Soviet Union Spends 75,000,000 Marks in Buying German Goods

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Nov. 22. The Union of Soviet Republics has spend up 75,000,000 of the 300,000,000 marks of the German credit extended her on buying agricultural machinery, textiles, kinds of paper, leather and pharmaceuticals.

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has purchased 20,000 tons of pig iron, 10,000 tons of paper, large quantities of leather, chemicals, pharmaceutical products and agricultural machinery.

The Soviet trade commission which has placed these orders in Germany is laying plans for the purchase of goods to exceed by many times the amount of credit that was extended her. The union needs almost 3,000,000,000 rubles ($1,500,000,000 worth of products and Germany will get a goodly share of this trade since she was one of the first to enter into a commercial treaty with the union.

Melrose Park Russian Workers Benefit Society Aids Soviet Orphans

The Russian Auxiliary Society of Melrose Park, Ill. has just past the thirteenth year of its existence. During this period the society has done much to relieve the workers of Melrose Park, as well as in other cities, and even in Soviet Russia. It has been giving aid, when requested, to striking workers, during the famine in Russia it collected two trucks of clothing and $322.73, which were shipped to Russia thru the friends of Soviet Russia. Later on the society collected $253 for the Russian homeless children. The money was sent to Nadejda Krupskaya-Lenin and acknowledgment received from her, together with pictures of the children who were benefited by this money.

The society has a good library from which books are circulated among members as well as non-members. The society pays $7 per week benefit and $100 death benefit.

The society is a progressive organization and does what it can for the working class in general.

Patternmakers Demand Freedom for Chinese

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Nov. 25. (FP)—The fight for freedom against wage slavery and domination by foreign powers in China is given the support of the Detroit Patternmakers' association in resolutions adopted by the unionists.

The industrial conditions in China are bound to reflect and react to the bitter detriment of the people of other nations, particularly the workers of the w[illegible]y to their further industr[illegible]" the patternmaker[illegible]

Leather Workers Win Union Conditions in Nine Chicago Shops

Nine Chicago shops manufacturing leather pocketbooks and allied products have been put under union conditions in the last 3 months by Local 30, United Leather Workers International Union. The 44-hour week is one of the conditions. The strike against the Chicago Leather Products Co. remains in force for refusal to grant the 44-hour week. Bookbinders Local 8 cooperates by keeping out union bookbinding from the Leather Products plant while the strike is on. An most skilled bladers are in the union this is a serious blow to the company.

FINN WORKERS BACK ETEENPAIN AGAINST WHITES

Amorous Pastor Attacks Radical Daily

By A. HALONEN.

An interesting libel suit was fought in the United States district court in Boston. Rev. John E. Lillback, a Finnish priest, whose name has for many years been connected with many strange rumors, brought a libel suit against the Finnish radical daily Eteenpain of Worcester, Mass. for publishing an article, which he claimed was improper, effecting his income. To justify his action, he also explained, that after the publication of the article, the membership of his Finnish congregation in Brooklyn had decreased almost to nothing.

Expose Love-Making.

The said article dealt with the pastor's love-making and the hypocrisy of the priest and religion in general. For this, Pastor Lillback demanded $50,000 from the Finnish radical newspaper and brought the suit against it.

The case was very interesting and even the English newspapers of Boston followed the proceedings very closely. The case was opened on Oct. 13 and on Oct. 27, the jury gave its decision. The defendant paper was condemned to pay $15,000 to Rev. Lillback. The sentence was surprising and the defendant paper will appeal, if a new trial is denied

White Versus Red.

The suit brought against the Eteenpain was not only a libel suit, for political matters were also brought up. After an unsuccessful revolution in Finland, 1918, there has been a deep feud between so-called red and white among the Finnish people. The "civilized" whites have used all means to suppress the radical movement, that has developed among the Finnish in America. The Lillback libel suit was one of the weapons used against the radicals. The attorney for Rev. Lillback, Alfred Anderson, was also also the consul of the Finnish white government, tried to show, that the Finnish daily receives money from soviet Russia and tried to link communism, socialism and al kind of sysm and dem in the case. He wanted to give the jury the impression, that the defendant must be annihilated.

The defendant tried to prove to the court, that the article on which the libel suit was based contained nothing but the truth. The defendant had witnesses, who testified that Rev. Lillback had made love to them under the guise of religious ceremony. In addition to this, many affidavits were read to prove that the newspaper in its article had told nothing but the truth.

Rev. Lillback called for his witnesses three priests and a "professor", who is not a college professor, but original professor being that of a shoemaker. One of the witnesses testified, that owing to the published article Pastor Lillback's hair had grown odd. However the defendant proved, that Lillback has been wearing a wig for twenty years. (!) With the aid of these witnesses and his consultators, Lillback won the suit.

Workers Support Eteenpain.

The supporters of the courageous Finnish daily have answered this at tack of their enemy by subscribing thousands of dollars to the defense fund of the paper. Appeals have been sent and meetings have been arranged for support of the paper. The answer has been very enthusiastic.

The Finnish workers will show to the blackcoated enemy and the Finnish whites, that their "victory" will turn to a defeat.

National Federation of Federal Employes Grows; Makes Demands

WASHINGTON—(FP)—More than 1,600 new members have been recruited by the Natl. Federation of Federal employes and their recent convention held in Boston. Of this number, 537 were secured in the internal revenue bureau. Seventy locals report progress in the expansion campaign.

This campaign has been started for the struggle in congress this winter to secure improvements in wages, rules and conditions of federal employment. One day rest in seven, extra pay for night work and overtime, Saturday half-holiday the year around, a[illegible]

A court of [illegible]

[illegible]greane in [illegible]

compensa[illegible]

ployes ar[illegible]

JEWISH Y. M. C. A. WANTS $240,000 AS OPIATE FUND

To Teach Dead Learning to Workers

By DON LEVINE.

(Worker Correspondent)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 29.—Altho this city of 175,00 population has only 1,500 Jewish families, it is now the scene of a Jewish drive campaign for $240,000. This money is to be used to erect a modern home for the Young Men's Habraw Association and the Talmud Torah.

The Y. M. H. A. differs from the Y. M. C. A. only in that one is Jewish and the other is not. The Talmud Torah is a free religious school where ancient rabbis are poisoning the minds of working-class children, as most of them are, with religious credentials and superstitions and the dead Hebrew language.

Knowing the value of such organizations for keeping workers mentally enslaved, the rich Jews are donating freely. They have plenty of cold cash exploited from their employees, either in factories or in their stores, and pawn-shops. The owner of the Spring field Public Market gave $10,000.

Every Jewish resident has been put down for a certain amount. Thus, small business men are forced to give for fear of being fired with wholesalers and bankers, and workers, for fear of losing their jobs.

Class-conscious workers of Jewish origin, however, have their own organizations like the Young Workers League and the Workmen's Circle, so that they will refuse the campaigners and give their support for their own working class development

Striking Wire Men on Coast Line R. R. Paralyzing Traffic

WASHINGTON—(FP) Members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers are conducting an effective a strike on the Atlantic Coast Line that the company is advertising for strikebreakers to save its traffic

The Washington Daily News (Scripps-Howard) publishes this advertisement:

Telegraph Operators Wanted at once for Florida railroad service. Experienced telegraph operators only. Good pay, transportation furnished. Permanent if qualified Apply Room 1037, Raleigh Hotel Washington, or by wire, at once.

Reports of railroad labor headquarters in Washington show that the company is suffering because qualified telegraphers have not responded to the appeal. Movement of trains has become highly dangerous since the experienced men have taken their stand for an adequate wage

Manufacturers' Assn. Mobilizes Business to Break Mine Union

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (FP)—J. E. Edgerton, president of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, who has addressed to President Coolidge an appeal that Coolidge help the nonunion coal operators to break the United Mine Workers, is moving on the capital. He is to appear as one of the chief directors of the conference of business leaders, called, to gather Dec. 1st to "challenge the right of the government to engage in business activities."

Besides the call for this meeting, which is expected to bring spokesmen of 300 trade associations and other business organizations to the capital, include Homer L. Ferguson, former president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; R. C. Marshall, Jr., general manager of the Associated General Contractors of America, and F. Richland Burton, president of the Maryland Casualty Co., of Baltimore.

Author of Namiko-San Arrives in Chicago to Direct Its Preparation

Aldo Franchetti, composer of the new Japanese opera, "Namiko-San", which is to be given its world premiere by the Chicago Civic Opera Company, has arrived in Chicago to supervise its preparation. Mme Tamaki Miura, the Japanese prima donna who will create the name role is also on hand to watch every detail.

Esthonian Government Imprisons Communists

REVAL, Estonia, Nov. 29. The Esthonian court-martial recently sentenced eight Communist workmen to four years' imprisonment and two to three years for their part in a demonstration against the government last year.

Three workmen, accused of Communists propaganda, were sentenced,

Archbishop Hanna Opposes Jailing of Anita Whitney

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 29—Archbishop Hanna is one of many influential persons in this state to raise his voice against the imprisonment of Anita Whitney, who was sentenced to serve from one to fourteen years in San Quentin on a charge of having violated the criminal syndicalism law of California.

Two members of the jury which convicted Anita Whitney have petitioned the governmnt to pardon her.

Archbishop Hanna, in a radiogram from the ship on which he is crossing the Atlantic said he was convinced Miss Whitney was not guilty of the charges preferred against her and that no interest could be served by her imprisonment.

RAIL PROFITS INCREASE, BUT WAGES DO NOT

Tremendous Increase Since 1920

By LELAND OLDS.

It's time for the railroad unions to demand as a unit that the U. S. rail labor board reconsider the entire wage structure of the industry to establish decent American standards, in view of 9-month railroad profits totaling $397,347,520, a gain of $117,302,403 or 12.5% over the same period in 1924.

The suggested wage demand would be a legitimate response to the invitation contained in the board's 1922 decision when it asked the employes to "bear and forebear" until the railroads were again on their feet. With the largest profits of any year in their history assured, no one can deny that the roads have regained their equilibrium.

The probable total of railroad profits for 1925, estimated on the basis of the 9-month figure, is $1,108,000,000, more than $50,000,000 above the previous peak in 1916. The year's return on the excessive valuation set by the interstate commerce commission will be about 5½% while a full 5% will be earned on the entire investment value in the road and equipment claimed by the carriers themselves.

The net profits of the last 6 years, including the estimate for 1925, are:

1920	17,226,902
1921	660,937,356
1922	901,187,319
1923	961,955,457
1924	973,870,978
1925	1,106,000,000

Of special importance to labor is the steady climb in railroad profits since 1920, because the labor board made this prerequisite to "increased consideration of all the intricate details involved in scientific adjustment of a living and saving wage."

The $134,584,916 September profit shows that the steady gain continues. It is the largest total ever earned by the railroads in any month in their history comparing with the previous high point of $127,000,000 in October, 1924. It is equivalent to an annual return of 6¾% on the swollen valuation of the entire railroad system October earnings, early figures indicate, have exceed this, probably reaching $142,000,000.

The railroad unions have the facts to demand that the labor board make good.

German Police Prepare to Defend Capitalists Against Labor's Revolt

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Recently, the inhabitants of the town of Gotha in Thuringia were suddenly awakened from their sleep by shouting, marching troops, loud shouts, etc. The time the people responsible for the noise were not fascists, but the republic's German police force, which was practicing street battles against workers. The proletarians in uniform are thus trained in fratricide and the bourgeoisie in its constant fear of the revolution, assures itself like this that its white terror will be successful.

Such happenings as that in Gotha prove that the time of white terror in Germany is over. Years 1919, 1921 and 1923 are not yet ended.

New York Left Wing Arranges Reception for Christmas Night

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The left wingers of the local labor movement are planning to hold a big dance and reception on Friday evening, Dec. 25, at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street. Plans have been made for a big affair. The militants are urged to make note of the date and to make their plans accordingly.

PUBLICITY TO BREAK STRIKE COSTS MILLIONS

Mythical "Public" Is Depicted as Goat

By AUGUST VALENTINE.

(Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 29.—Even though "the pinch of strike" is driving the coal deniers to bankruptcy, as claimed by their "expert propagandizers," they still have thousands and thousands of dollars to throw away on advertising to weaken the moral of the striking miners, that have been on strike for nearly three months now.

In the city of Philadelphia we find one, J. E. Kunkel that has the brass enough to have placards placed in the street cars picturing the coal miner laying down the pick and hurling chunks of coal at the "anthracite consuming public."

The "public" is pictured in the persona of a child, woman and a man. In between the miner and the so-called public is an operator trying "to bat" the coal, in which he failed. His club is labelled "arbitration." The writing below the cartoon reads something like this:

"The public" is pictured in the persona of a child, woman and a man. In between the miner and the so-called public is an operator trying "to bat" the coal, in which he failed. His club is labelled "arbitration." The writing below the cartoon reads something like this:

"The consumer who has to buy the coal and the dealer who has to make a living selling it—both get hurt." Then in bolder type: "Contributed in the interest of the truth by J. E. Kunkel."

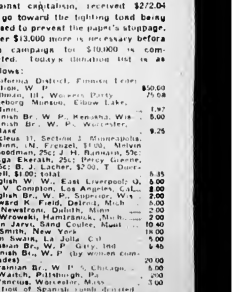
The Kunkel heart has so much sympathy that it sprang another leak, this week later led him to come out with some more poison for "the public." The headline of this cartoon is headed: "Button! Button! Who gets the button?"

The cartoon below shows the operator and the miner quarreling. The operator is saying, "let's arbitrate," the miner says, "I don't want arbitration." While the operator and the miner are raising calm, the coal strike which is pictured in a form of a goat, is going after the "public" and the dealer.

Again, this cartoon is "contributed in the interest of the truth."

WORKERS KEEP FORGE BURNING TO AID PRESS

Send $272.00 to Daily Last Friday



THE DAILY WORKER, chief weapon of the working class in the struggle against capitalism, received $272.04 to go toward the lighting fund fee-ay raised to prevent the paper's stoppage. Over $13,000 more is necessary before the campaign for $10,000 is completed. Today's donation list is as follows:

California District, Finnish Locals	
Alton, W. P.	$50.00
Pullman, Ill., Workers Party	75.00
Ingeborg Munson, Chisholm, Minn.	1.00
Chicago	1.87
Finnish Br., W. P., Kenosha, Wis.	5.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Ashtabula, O.	
Mass	9.25
Nucleus 11, Section 3, Minneapolis, Minn., M. Frenzel, $1.00, Melvin Gesterson, 25c; J. H. Ranuan, 50c; Aga Ekerath, 25c; Percy Greene, 25c; B. J. Lacher, $2.50; T. Doerrell, $1.00; total	5.35
English W. W., East Liverpool, O.	5.00
W. V. Compton, Los Angeles, Cal.	2.00
English Br., W. P., Superior, Wis.	5.00
Edward R. Field, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
R. Newstrom, Duluth, Minn.	1.00
B. Wrowski, Hamtramck, Mich.	2.00
John Jarvi, Sand Coulee, Mont.	10.00
J. Smith, New York	18.00
Tom Deacon, La Jolla, Cal.	10.00
Russian Br., W. P. Gary, Ind.	5.45
Finnish Br., W. P. (by motion comrades)	20.00
Ukranian Br., W. P., S. Chicago, Ill.	5.00
J. Watch, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.00
V. Yancius, Worcester, Mass.	3.00
Auxiliary of Spanish speaking comrades by Udovsky, San Francisco, Cal.	8.00
San Francisco, Cal. (Cassels, Chancey, Bolsteroff)	10.00
E. H. Wolters, I. Heasler, John Cotes, Salteze, Mont.	3.00
A. E. Edwards, Boston, Mass.	.75
Peabody, Mass., City Central Committee, W. P.	16.79
Total today	$ 272.04
Previously recorded	26,616.79
Total to date	$26,790.83

HERE'S MY DONATION:

Name .....

.....

Organization Meetings | **Workers (Communist) Party** | Resolutions Social Affairs

BOSTON TO HOLD DAILY WORKER RESCUE PARTIES

All Party Units Get Behind Drive

(Special to The Daily Worker)

Boston, Nov. 29.—The Emergency DAILY WORKER Rescue Committee in Boston is busy. At its first meeting the committee decided to carry on real agitation in Boston to save the DAILY WORKER, and made the following plans: that every branch in Boston be visited by some member of this committee and urged; 1, to arrange some sort of concert, banquet, revel, party or dance, for the DAILY WORKER; 2, to urge every comrade to subscribe and get new subscriptions; and 3, to stimulate the sale of stamps.

The committee went to work enthusiastically and at its second meeting, the following reports were made. The Boston English Branch arranged a DAILY WORKER Rescue Party for Thanksgiving night, Nov. 26, at the Russian Club, 93 Stanford street, Boston.

Arrange Banquet

The four Russian branches of Local Boston have arranged a joint banquet to be held on Nov. 29 (Sunday) at the Russian Club, 93 Stanford st. They have planned some surprises in the way of entertainment and a good time is assured.

The Boston Lettish branch has planned a party on Saturday, Dec. 19 with Lettish Folk Dances as the big feature. The chorus will also be there strong and no one around Boston needs an introduction to the culd ham and "Kartoffel Salat" the Lettish comrades serve. It's good, so don't miss it.

New Year's Eve Party.

The Roxbury Jewish Branch promises to outdo them all and on New Year's Eve they will dance and sing, at New International Hall, Roxbury, until midnight. At 1 a. m., January 1, 1926, a catered supper will be served to usher in the New Year and to gather in the dollars. It promises to be an all night affair, and their secretary, Morris Lublin, is on the job working for its success.

The Ukrainian and Polish branches reported a joint party for either the first or second Sunday in December More details about this later.

The Scandinavian branch promises the proceeds from two dances held on two successive Saturday nights.

The Armenian branch sent in the proceeds from a banquet.

To Visit Branches

The other branches of Boston will be visited by the committee and it will be insisted on that every branch get behind this very important task and make this drive 100 per cent successful.

Comrades of Boston, remember those dates. Go to all of these affairs and give them your support.

Denver Rescue Party Aids Daily Worker

BY ANNA GAINIS.
(Worker Correspondent)

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 29.—The first rescue party for The DAILY WORKER was given in the form of a banquet by the English branch of the Workers Party. To say it was a success wouldn't express the enthusiasm that prevailed from both the moral and financial standpoint.

Everything for the dinner was donated by members and sympathizers.

The proceeds are $56 which we are forwarding and $50 or more to come.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop mate.

The How and Why of Party Fractions

By JAY LOVESTONE.

QUESTION 1: What is a party fraction?

Answer: A party fraction is a group of two or more party members belonging to a non-party workers' or poor farmers' organization or functioning for a time in a special body. These members work together on a unit for the general purpose of spreading propaganda and increasing the party's influence and for the specific purpose of carrying out special party policies in the particular organization in question.

Question 2: What are examples of such non-party workers' and poor farmers' organizations?

Answer: Typical workers' and poor farmers' organizations where party fractions should be organized are: The trade unions, co-operatives, educational, benefit and cultural societies, ex-soldiers' organizations, factory councils, unemployment councils, and conferences and conventions of labor and poor farm organizations.

Communists who are members of municipal, county, state or national legislative or administrative councils and assemblies also organize themselves into such party fractions.

Question 3: How do the party fractions function?

Answer: All party fractions get together before the meetings of the organizations in which they function to discuss and consider the various questions that are to come up at the sessions of these organizations. Once a decision is made in a fraction, all the party members in the non-party organization must work and vote together as an absolute unit. Any comrade who violates this procedure is subject to party discipline in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

Question 4: How are the party fractions organized?

Answer: All party fractions elect their own officers subject to the approval of the leading party committee in the section in which they function. Thus, a district fraction committee functions under the direction of the party district executive committee a sub-district fraction committee works under the direction of the particular sub-district committee of the party and so on down the line.

The officers of the various party fractions are responsible to the party fractions and to the respective party committees.

In order to facilitate co-operation and to insure the greatest results in work the party leading committees may send representatives to the various party fractions and may call upon these fractions to send representatives to the sessions of the respective party committees when there is a consideration of questions which concern the party fractions.

Question 5: What is a language fraction?

Answer: A language fraction is a party fraction consisting of those party members who, before reorganization, belonged to one of the former language sections of the party. In a language fraction are found those comrades who are members of a shop or street nucleus, who speak a certain language and who function together as a unit in a newly organized workers' club or in any other already existing workingmen's organization of a particular nationality.

Question 6: What are the functions of language fractions?

Answer: The language fraction is only an auxiliary agency of the party for the purpose of carrying on the party's general and special activities among the workers of a particular nationality. In the language fractions are found only those who pay their dues to the party thru membership in a shop or street nucleus.

No language fraction is allowed to collect dues. With the permission of the Central Executive Committee, language fractions may launch campaigns among the workers of their particular nationality to raise funds for their activities. In order to help the language fractions carry on their activities in their special fields, the Central Executive Committee will provide monthly appropriations on the basis of the dues received.

Question 7: How are the language fractions organized?

Answer: There is no fast and hard rule as to how the language fraction units are to be organized. We should always be guided by the need for the most efficient methods of working in the ranks of the proletariat of a particular nationality.

If the language fractions of a particular nationality are numerous and strong enough we may have subsection language fraction committees as well as section language fraction committees to direct the activities of these comrades among the workers of their nationality in the territory under consideration. In cases where there is more than one subsection language fraction in a special section, then the members of these subsection language fraction in cities where there are several sections, the members of the various language fractions meet in January and July to elect language fractions city committees.

District conferences consisting of delegates representing the various language fractions are to be held annually for the purpose of electing a district language fraction executive committee, subject to the approval of the district executive committee of the party.

If the Central Executive Committee of the party thinks it necessary, it may permit the holding of national conferences or delegates representing the language fractions of a particular nationality. These conferences may elect a national language bureau subject to the approval of the Central Executive Committee of the party in those cases where no national language fraction conference is held. The Central Executive Committee of the party will appoint a special national language fraction bureau to direct and unify the party's activities among the workers of a particular nationality.

Thus, we see that all the needs for the efficient carrying on of Communist activities among the working masses of a particular nationality are very well taken care of by the above system of language fraction organization. The menace of party decentralization and language federation autonomy is completely removed. In fact, the centralized character of this system of language fraction organization makes for better results than the old federation system ever could achieve.

WORKERS' SCHOOL ANNOUNCES MORE STUDY CLASSES

Workers Correspondence Class Meets Dec. 7

NEW YORK, Nov. 29. The course in Workers Correspondence is scheduled to begin at the Workers School, Monday, Dec. 7. The postponement of the opening date of this course is for the purpose of permitting the newly forming shop nuclei and reorganized party units to recommend one or more from each unit to take the course.

History of Revolution.

Another interesting course to begin on Monday, Dec. 7, is entitled the "History of Revolutions," instructor, Paul Keller.

American Workers' History.

Another Monday night course at the Workers School is "History of the American Working Class," instructor Anton Hiuba, a very important course particularly for foreign born workers who wish to take an active part in the American labor movement, and no less so for American born workers who do not know the history and revolutionary traditions of the American working class.

Other Courses.

Other courses offered the same evening are: Ruslan language, instructor Alexander Chramoff; elementary English, instructor Ella E. Wolfe; and elementary composition.

Philadelphia Pioneers Meeting Is a Success

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 29.—Once more have the Philadelphia Pioneers shown their growing influence upon the minds of working class youth when a great number of working class children responded to their call and came to the protest meeting against "American education week" held under the auspices of the Young Pioneers of Philadelphia.

Complete silence reigned in the hall when Comrade Krisser, age 12, member of the Lenin Pioneer group spoke in a short talk he showed the misuse of education by the capitalist class. "We are not against education but we are protesting against the misuse of education by the capitalist class. Real education for the children of the working class can only be possible under a working class government." A resolution was unanimously adopted denouncing the board of education for using the schools to dope the working class children and carrying the following demands:

1. Out of the military boy scouts and into the Young Pioneers.
2. Demand recognition of the workers' republic, Soviet Russia.
3. Away with capitalist antilabor propaganda in the schools; out with the capitalist trained to dope children minds; join the working class struggle for a workers' and farmers' republic.

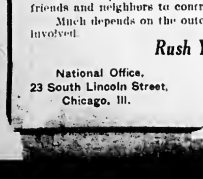
PARTY MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS ON UNITY AND TRADE UNION WORK

The national office has received information as to the completion of arrangements in a number of cities for the meetings to be held in the near future on party unification and intensification of trade union work. These meetings are to be addressed by two members of the Central Executive Committee.

The following cities have reported to the national office on their arrangements:

Detroit, Mich.—Decembe 4, 8 p. m., at 5969 14th street.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Decembe 6, 2 p. m., at 159 Grider street.
Boston, Mass.—December 8, 8 p. m., at 113 Dudley street.
Cleveland, Ohio—December 19, 8 p. m., Gardiola Hall, 2021 St. Clair avenue.

Admission to these meetings by membership cards.
All comrades must attend.



Emergency Call!

To All Members and Friends of International Labor Defense:

Two big cases are scheduled to come to trial on November 20th. The Pittsburgh raid case of 10 Workers and the Zeigler frame-up case of 15 union miners. The lawyers in each of these cases will not proceed with the defense unless we have the money.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS MUST BE RAISED BEFORE DECEMBER 15TH

We call upon all members of the I. L. D. to rise to the test and raise this sum. Contribute all you can and get your friends and neighbors to contribute.

Much depends on the outcome of these two trials. The entire working class is on trial. Not merely the 25 workers involved.

Rush Your Collection and Make It as Big as Possible.

National Office,
23 South Lincoln Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Fraternally yours,
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE,
J. P. CANNON, Executive Secretary.

YOUNG PIONEERS AIM FOR WORK ON NATIONAL SCALE

Also Educational Plan for Training Leaders

By CLARENCE MILLER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29. The coming district convention of the Young Pioneers of America, district No. 2, is a milestone in the development of our Communist children's work in this country. It marks the beginning of a real centralized organization, in the past our groups and unit functioned on a centralized organization within they had an organizational basis for doing so. One of the main reasons for this was that this centralizing apparatus (U. C. C. and C. E. C.) was meaningless to the Juniors. They were not drawn into the work on a district or even on a city scale. All of the work for the district and the city was with a few exceptions, done by a few of the more active leaders.

Shortcomings in the past.

The basis for our mistakes was the lack of a national Junior policy. There was no plan for systematic work with the groups or cooperation between the different groups. There were no all planned organizational campaigns. There was no educational plan for the Juniors nor for training the leaders. As a result of this unsystematic work when a thing was decided upon it had to be carried thru in a hurry and our organization was not adapted to respond to quick action. The Juniors on the other hand felt more like members of a group that meets every Saturday than as part of the Communist movement. We failed to make the Juniors understand the great significance of the movement and the importance of their part in it. They therefore did not feel responsibility for their work. The fact that some work was accomplished in our district is due to the hard work of a few active comrades both Juniors and leaders.

Ideological Preparation.

Since the plan for reorganization was first formulated and work to start, this real column need a concrete or the better was immediately neglected. The ideological preparation now being carried on in our groups, preliminary to this reorganization on the basis of school packet is making our pioneers feel the full responsibility of young Bolsheviks.

Our discussions on reorganization and Bolshevization center around the following points:

1. That every Pioneer must understand the aims of his organization and know how to realize them.

2. Every Pioneer places the interest of his organization above his own interest.

3. Every Pioneer accepts and carries out the decisions of the higher committees.

4. Every Pioneer is a propagandist and has influence among other working class children.

5. Every Pioneer is an internationalist. (No discrimination against nationality or race.)

CLEVELAND PARTY MEMBERS MUST ATTEND THEIR SECTION MEETINGS

CLEVELAND, Nov. 29.—Reorganization of the party on the basis of shop and street nuclei will begin Wednesday, Dec. 2. Cleveland has been divided into five industrial sections:

Section 1.—Boundaries from West 25th St., south to Bridge Ave., three blocks east to the river. From West 25th St., east along the lake to Addison Road. South along Addison Road and 79th St. to the Nickel Plate railroad. Along the Nickel Plate railroad west to the river, including everything north of the river.

Section 2. Boundaries: From Addison Road and the lake east to the city limits. On the east side of Addison Road south along 79th St. to Wood Iawn Ave., and to the city limits along Woodland Ave.

Section 3.—Boundaries from Cuyahoga river where the Nickel Plate railroad hits it. Along the Nickel Plate railroad east to 79th St. North to Woodland Ave. and east along Woodland Ave. to the city limits. South along the east side of the river to the city limits.

Section 4. Boundaries from west 25th St. and the lake, south to Bridge Ave. along the west side of the river to the city limits. West to West 65th St. from the lake along West 65th St. to the city limits.

Section 5. Boundaries from West 65th St. west to the city limits. From the lake south to the city limits.

All comrades working in shops in one of these sections, and all building trades workers, housewives, professionals, shopkeepers, etc., living in one of these sections, must attend the meeting taking place in his or her section.

Section 1 meets at the district office, 5872 Euclid Ave. on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 8 p. m. sharp.

Section 2 meets at the South Slavic Hall, 5607 St. Clair Ave., on Thursday, Dec. 3, at 8 p. m. sharp.

Section 3 meets at the Prefinet Hall, 6311 Woodlawn Ave., on Friday, Dec. 4, at 8 p. m. sharp.

Section 4 meets at [illegible] Hall, 4309 Lorain [illegible] Saturday, Dec. [illegible]

Section 5 meets at Carpenters's Finnish Hall, 1303 West 58th St., near Detroit Ave. on Monday, Dec. 7 at 8 p. m. sharp.

Every comrade intending to remain in the party must attend his or her meeting. Everything must be laid aside.

Section Membership Meetings

Section meetings to discuss party unity and trade union work will be held on the city of Chicago on the following dates. Nuclei must meet and get their full membership turn out to the section membership meetings.

SECTION I.
Saturday, Dec. 5, 8:00 p. m. at the Unity Club, 3140 Indiana Ave.

SECTION II.
Sunday, Dec. 6th, 2:00 p. m. Pullman, Ill., Address will be given later.

SECTION III.
Thursday, Dec. 3rd., 8:00 p. m. at the Vilnis Hall, 3116 S. Halsted street.

SECTION IV.
Monday, Dec. 7th at 8:00 p. m. at the Freiheit Singing Society Hall 3837 W. Roosevelt Road.

SECTION V.
Wednesday, Dec. 9th, 8:00 p. m. at the Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St.

SECTION VI.
Tuesday, Dec. 8th, 8:00 p .m. Northwest Hall, corner North Ave. and Western.

Russian, Polish and Ukrainian Workers' Clubs Hold Concert

A concert and dance has been arranged by the Russian, Polish and Ukrainian Workers' Clubs for Sunday, Dec. 6, at Schoenhofen Hall, corner Ashland and Milwaukee Aves. beginning at 3:30 p. m.

Iowa Corn Farmers in Desperate Financial Fix, Admits U. S. Dept

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. (FP)—Iowa farmers are in desperate financial straits, according to a special report to the secretary of agriculture by J. A. Hitch, assistant chief of the bureau of agricultural economics in his department, and Albert G. Williams, member of the federal farm loan board.

They were sent to Iowa to recommend means for saving the farmers from the ruin due to a drop in corn prices from 78 cents in August to 50 or 60 cents in November. They recommend that the farmers who can get credit should hold their corn for "orderly marketing" or feed it to hogs.

"The agricultural situation has improved since 1921," they conclude. "Yet it is apparent that many Iowa farmers still labor under the handicap of large debts, high operating expenses, high taxes, high interest rates on short term loans, and also widely fluctuating and often unsatisfactory prices for their products."

WAR FRAUD CASE DISMISSED; RICH GRAFTERS FREED

No Jail for Wealthy Thieves, Says Cal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—(FP)—U. S. District Attorney Gordon, under the approving eye of Atty. Gen. Sargent, has consented to the dismissal by the local criminal court against Everly M. Davis of New York and Ernest G. Morse of Cincinnati, former director of sales for the war department, in the Old Hickory powder plant case. This was the first war fraud case to be started by the department of justice, and is the last to be dropped.

When Sen. Wheeler exposed the Daugherty regime in the department, he showed that suits involving some $35,000,000 of government property, stolen after the war, were still alive and could be prosecuted.

President Coolidge declared, in the months that followed, that the government would prosecute all the guilty and protect public interests.

The old Hickory powder plant near Nashville, Tenn., cost the nation $3,500,000. It was sold to Davis and Alexander Phillips, who has subsidized for $35,000,000. The two men represented a syndicate of Nashville capitalists. The theory of the indictment against Davis and Phillips and Morse was the latter conspired with them to sell them the property with no competitive bidding.

A civil suit brought by the government to recover the property was repeatedly blocked by orders from Harry Daugherty and his assistants, according to testimony by the federal district attorney who had the case in charge. It finally was so handled that the case was lost.

GITLOW PROTEST MEETING ROUSES NEW YORK LABOR

Demand Immediate Release of Fellow Worker

(Continued from page 1).

Gitlow was that he told the workers a lot of facts and helped them to organize for their own protection against the oppressing class.

"Last time I spoke from this platform Gitlow was one of the main speakers. I told you then that Great Britain which was held up as an example of free speech would soon follow the rest of the world in the persecution of leaders of the workers and there are a dozen Communists in prison in England for showing that is the way out of slavery."

Masses Must Demand Release.

Sam Lapin of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union was the next speaker and addressed the audience in Jewish. "When the masses rise up and protest in organized manner when they demand their rights by showing that they are intelligent enough to plan for taking over the power of government and become the ruling class, the capitalists will listen quite readily. I tell you the workers to take the power of government into their own hands as the workers of Russia have done. It is time for the workers in America to realize their power and to protest in earnest when our leaders are placed in jeopardy."

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn summed up the persecutions under the criminal syndicalist laws that now operate in 35 states in the union. She showed how the present law put Gitlow in prison was enacted 25 years ago, during the hysteria that followed the McKinley assassination. The other laws against labor were mostly passed during and after the war. Now they are being used against workers, whenever the master class finds it convenient to put workers away into some dungeon. There are now over 100 men and women in prison in California, where mere membership in the I. W. W. is sufficient to give a worker 14 years in prison. The case of Anita Whitney, Tom Mooney, Sacco and Vanzetti were cited as cases of outrageous capitalist tyranny.

Bertram Wolfe, who represented the Workers (Communist) Party at the demonstration, reviewed the historic background for all the persecutions now raking place. He recited the ironical legal terms which declare that "the people of the state of New York" put Gitlow into prison, showing how the laws are made to mislead the workers, pointing out that the capitalists are blaming it on "the people."

Chairman Cosgrove asked how many would be willing to serve the term for Gitlow and be put in prison to come into the courts in organizing. Many hands went up. "How many would be willing to serve one day?" then asked Cosgrove. A fine response followed and the collection in pennies which followed amounted to $220.

The meeting was considered one of the best held in New York and the International Labor Defense is pushing the release of Ben Gitlow and will continue to do so until he is a free man and in the ranks of the active workers in his union and the party again.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES

Toohey Speaks in Cardell, Pa.

Cardell, Pa., Nov. 27. Pat Toohey, young leader of the striking coal miners in the anthracite will speak on Dec. 4 at 8 p. m. to the workers assembled in Cardell Hall, Cardell, Pa. He will tell of his experiences during the past months in the strike region and of his recent imprisonment for his activities in the strike.

Radio Dance! Samovar Tea

Young Workers League, Branch No. 5, announces an original and entertaining affair to be held Saturday, Dec. 5, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' School, 19 So. Lincoln [illegible]

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting

The Labor Defender

An attractive, popular monthly magazine published by International Labor Defense, with lots of pictures and cartoons and feature articles by the best writers. 32 pages of live, important news and picture every month.

Editor, Tom O'Flaherty.

Subscriptions—$1.00 Per Year (12 Issues) 60 Cents for Six Months

THE LABOR DEFENDER
23 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

I. R. A. PROTESTS BRUTALITIES OF ROUMANIAN JAILS

Scores Boyars' "Silent" Executions

MOSCOW, Nov. 29.—The International Red Aid has sent the following message in a telegram to the General Council of the Trade Union Congress in London and to the French members of parliament and a radiogram to the members of the American congress exposing the terror now prevailing in Roumenia and in other countries:

Protest Against Bastidities.

"To the victims of the Polish, Hungarian and Bulgarian justice are added new victims from the Roumanian white terror. After the tortures applied to the peasants to the Tatarbounar process, the Roumanian government discovered new methods of 'silent' execution of its prisoners. On the 50th day of his hunger-strike, which he had undertaken as a protest against the horrible conditions in the prison of Doftan, Max Goldstein died and shortly after his death, Dohinski died. The Roumanian prisons will soon produce new victims, amongst them Comrade Rojor, who has since died. The International Red Aid requests you to raise your voices in protest against the unheard of terrorism of the Roumanian bourgeoisie. We request you to do your best to organise an unprejudiced delegation to examine the Roumanian prison regime.

"Silent" Executions.

"The international Red Aid adopted a resolution in a special sitting called after receiving news of the death of Goldstein and Duhinski, according to which the Roumanian bourgeoisie which has theoretically abolished the death sentence in order to make a democratic show to the outside world, yet finds means to do away with its class enemies, by provoking hunger-strikes and permitting the prisoners to die. The hunger-strike is the only means of protest at the disposal of the prisoners against the cruelties carried out in the Roumanian prisons, in this way Comrade Goldstein died, Duhinski was no longer able to endure the tortures and committed suicide. Rojor and other prisoners are approaching a horrible end in the Roumanian prisons."

$100,000,000 Movie Trust Soon to Be Sanctified by Govt.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—(FP)—Argument in the Lasky-Famous Players moving picture trust case, before the federal trade commission, was begun. Counsel for the commission seek to have the combine instructed to discontinue block booking, and to separate their producing and distributing business from their theatre or exhibition business.

The movie theatres owned by the trust now are valued at over $100,000,000, and these theatres are used to "skim the cream" off the early showings of all pictures handled by the combine.

Rubber Monopoly in Fight on Unions at All Akron Factories

AKRON, O.—(FP)—The Goodrich-Firestone-Goodyear rubber monopoly is waging a war of extermination against Akron union labor. Printing concerns, building contractors and other employers having relations with the rubber kings are forced to agree to employ only nonunion help.

PROTECTION OF LABOR IS REAL UNDER SOVIETS

Employer Has to Toe the Line of Union

MOSCOW—(FP)—Each worker in the Soviet Union is protected by a wage agreement or collective agreement, as it is called. This agreement is negotiated between a representative of the trade union and a representative of the employer for whom the worker proposes to work. As almost all workers belong in unions, this system of collective bargaining covers the field of employers and employes.

Frequently the employer is the state or a state trust. The representative of the workers bargains with the state as it bargains with any other employer.

American workers might be interested in a collective agreement drawn up this week between an employer and a representative of the workers. The employer was compelled to travel to the capital of the district (very much as an employer in Pennsylvania would travel to Harrisburg). There the employer met representatives of what would be, in the United States, the State Federation of Labor.

First they settled the classification. Taking as the wage of a farm worker as a basis, they established categories for carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, drivers, and the other workers. Once this contract is signed, the carpenter or mason to be employed will be paid at the wage fixed in the contract.

Next, the employer in this case agreed to pay 1½ per cent of the total payroll into a "cultural fund" to be used by the union in organizing classes and clubs among the workers. Since the schools in this district are overcrowded, the employer agreed to provide adequate educational facilities for the children of all of his workers.

In addition the employer agreed to pay part of the wages of the local union secretary and to provide him with free transportation whenever he wished to visit the workers on their jobs.

The Soviet Union is ruled by the government and the trade unions. The government safeguards the political interests of the workers. The unions safeguard their economic interests.

Japanese Ship Disabled.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—With one propellor gone, the Japanese steamship Shokiku Maru, reported by wireless that she was disabled 50 miles east of Cape Ann. The vessel steered for Despeze, enroute from Boston to Portland, Me., went to her aid.

ZEIGLER MINERS FIGHT THIEVING COAL OPERATORS

Bosses Frame Militant Union Leaders

(Continued from page 1)

et one point for more than a fraction of a second, and on accurate registry of the car's weight this would be impossible, was held to account for a little while.

Extra profits which the company had been making by cheating the miners on the weight of their loadings were being cut off because of the action of Henry Corbishley and his associates in the union weight committee. It was impossible, check weighmen. The operators then resorted to the simple expedient of excluding the assistant from the mine, leaving the miners weighmen in the old quandary of being unable to give his own union brothers a just accounting. It was then that the miners quit the mine spontaneously in their "wildcat" strike which was immediate cause of the outbreak that occurred later in the union hall and led up to the present trial.

With the cooperation of the reactionary sub-district officials the mine management has temporarily won its fight. Today there is no longer an assistant checkweighman on the job in the Hell and Zoller mine. The cars are run over the scales in one constant stream and the weigh boss calls out the number of tons per car load as he desires, with little or no regard for actual weight. The union Check-weighman can keep no track of the real weights and the knowledge of what has happened in the past to honest and militant checkweighmen defeat the new one from any energetic protest.

Steal 25% of Load.

The miners are bitter and resentful. An average of 25% on each car load is stolen from them by the company thru this means of weighing. The eight-two and seven-tenths cents per ton that the miner is supposed to get by contract is the purest fiction. In actual fact he averages some sixty odd cents to the ton.

Twenty fighting miners are to stand trial in Boston beginning next Monday, framed up on the flimsiest kind of evidence. Their real crime is their fearless stand for the rank and file miner and against anyone that was injuring the progressive spirit of the union, whether it was the Frank Farrington machine, the ku klux klan or the coal operators. Their fight for the right of checkweighmen is only a part of their battle for the improvement of the miserable lives of the miners. The Zeigler frame-up is part of the miners' uphill fight against the unsanitary houses and shanties, and the shacks that are company-owned and let on end and side by side.

Fight Frame-Up!

The constant unemployment of thousands of hitherto well-paid miners in the whole district is to a great extent hampering the development of an organized fight against the frame-up. Back of bonds Zeigler is on the trial is a prospect that the defendants are facing. Both the International Labor Defense and the Franklin County Defense Committee however are now making the energetic efforts to save these militant fighters from mid-second prison terms.

Real Estate Sharks Offer Apartments to Keep Wages Down

MIAMI, Fla.—(FP)—To keep wages and clerical salaries from rising above the no-boom scale, the Miami realty board, composed of the principal local land speculators, has prevented a precedent by arranging to give school teachers rooms below the standard level of rents. If the board of education had raised teacher wages to meet the increased cost of board and room, other city employees and private employed workers would have used the teachers as an example to follow. So the real estate men put a newly-built apartment at the disposal of the school board at a rent that covers all carrying charges including interest and depreciation. As a result the realtors lose nothing except the profit on the rent demanded of the teachers. They gain the difference between high rents and low wages on the rest of the working community.

To those who work hard for their money. I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

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DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DO US A FAVOR?

We're simply swamped! Many little jobs in the office are waiting to be done—and we haven't a big enough office-force to do them. Perhaps you want to help The DAILY WORKER and can spare a day—or a few hours—or maybe only an hour? If you can—come over. You'll be as welcome as a long lost friend.

Only Labor Unity Can Keep Benefit of the Machine for Workers

COLUMBUS, O.—(FP)—Miners officials in Ohio are negotiating wage rates for men operating new loading machines. The machine takes the place of a gang of men with shovels. Unions in Illinois have won a number of fights on attempted wage cutting through machinery.

SOVIET WORKERS HAVE TIME NOW TO READ BOOKS

And They Are Doing It in Factories

MOSCOW—(FP)—Workers in the Soviet Union are finding time to read. Despite the immense difficulties they have been compelled to overcome during the last five years they have turned their attention more and more to books.

During 1920, the books published in the Soviet republic numbered 3,250. For the first half of 1925 the number is 20,771. These figures are vouched for by the Society for Cultural Relations which states that the average number of pages in books was 70 in 1922-and 107 in 1924. During 1924 the average edition per book was 8,632.

Most of the books published at the present time in the Soviet Republic appear in paper covers. All are printed in the state or the cooperative printing plants. They sell at very low prices (from 4c up for the smaller books and pamphlets), within reach of the average pocketbook.

New books cover every phase of science, art, literature. Most of them deal with problems confronting the republic. There are immense numbers of books on social science.

Book stores have been opened throughout the republic. No factory is without its reading room and library. In large factories those Red Corners are numbered by the score. I visited one factory in which there were more than 50. These reading rooms are kept warm and well lighted, and during the noon hour, and before and after work they are crowded with readers.

Workers in the Soviet Union have time to read. The 8-hour day and the 6-day week are quite generally enforced. In one industrial city that I visited where the stores stay open on Sunday to accommodate peasants, they are closed tight on Wednesday. When Wednesday came it was raining and snowing. I had to tramp about all day and needed a pair of rubbers. But there was not a store in the town that could sell them till Thursday. I was uncomfortable, but the hundreds of store-workers were getting their free day.

Need for Policy of Class Struggle Seen in the Shoe Industry

Pressure of unemployment on the boot and shoe workers of Massachusetts is apparently driving them toward a form of class-cooperating unionism which is very satisfactory to employers, to judge by a New York Times article based on an interview with the secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Assn. These employers see the threat of strikes practically eliminated by arbitration.

The boot and shoe industry, with 15% fewer employes than in October, 1924, and 37% fewer than in 1922 features the October employment report of the Massachusetts department of labor. The report also shows that more than half of the boot and shoe workers who still have jobs are in establishments working part-time.

Other Massachusetts industries are doing not but little better badly as boots and shoes. Cotton mills report employment 16% below 1922 but a gain of 4½% over last October. Woolen mills are 8½% below 1922 and 10% below last year. Hosiery and knit goods factories have 3% fewer workers than in 1922 but 1½% more than a year ago. All these are affected by the movement of industry away from New England chief, to localities where labor can be hired more cheaply or worked longer hours.

Women Teachers of Syracuse Demand No More Discrimination

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—(FP) Women high school teachers of Syracuse will file suit for equal pay with men teachers, in negotiations with the provision of the state law. Since September they have been getting $2,400 a year, $250 less than the men teachers.

U. S. FIGURES SHOW MINERS GET LOW WAGE

Explode Operators' Anthracite Bunk

Wage rates in the anthracite industry for over a quarter of a century have failed to keep pace with the cost of living. The present scale for contract miners is an increase of 124.8% over 1900 while the cost of living has advanced approximately 160% in the same period.

In the intervening years the discrepancy between miners' pay and the cost of living has been much worse as shown in the following federal figures which give for each scale period the wage level, the average cost of living, and the average purchasing power in percentages of 1900:

Anthracite Miners	Wage Rates	Cost of Living	Purchasing Power
1900	100%	100%	100%
1900-2	100	104	96
1903-12	117	120	98
1913-16	121	146	83
1916	129	162	80
1917	142	189	75
1918	162	230	71
1919-20	181	283	64
1920-23	213	262	81
1923-25	225	248	91

This means that for producing a ton of coal the anthracite miner earns a smaller amount of food, clothing, etc. than at the beginning of the century and that in the period 1912 to 1920 he earned very much less. In 1919 and 1920 he received only two-thirds as much in exchange for his work as prior to the 1903 award.

Anthracite mine workers have been saved from very serious curtailment of their living standards only by a considerable increase in days worked in the year. In the last 10 years of the 19th century they averaged less than 200 days a year. Lately the average has fluctuated around 270 days.

The average miner's earnings are not high in spite of the operator propaganda to the contrary. The most skilled and responsible miners are averaging only $6.35 a day working about 80% of a full working year. The average of day workers inside the mine is $5.56 and of outside men $4.96 a day.

New York Building Trades Make Demands While Chance Exists

NEW YORK.—(FP)— Building trades men in New York, organized in 56 trades and numbering more than 120,000 are making a step forward in their policy of aggressive action to secure effect June 1, 1926. Bricklayers and stone masons ask $4 a day more or $16 in place of $12, slate roofers, plasterers, stone setters and marble carvers demand a two dollar advance to $11 a day. Many crafts ask a dollar and half raise to $12 a day. The carpenters ask a 5-day work week.

Illinois Power Trust Wants More Privileges

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 29.—The Illinois Power and Light corporation filed application with the Illinois Commerce Commission for a certificate of necessity and convenience to transact an electric business in Mahomet, Champaign county.

The Chicago Suburban Power and Light Company has asked a certificate to construct and operate an extension of its transmission line in Batavia Township, Kane county.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt
Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday,
Workers' Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary

Even the Non-Union Miners Get a Raise by Going on Strike

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—(FP)—One hundred sixty bituminous miners at the Pikeview mine near Colorado Springs are enjoying wage boosts as a result of a 12-hour strike. Day men now get $5.75 instead of $5.25. They had demanded $5.87. Machine miners get 87c instead of 81c a ton. They wanted 62c.

RUSSIAN CROWDS SHOW TRAINING IN SELF RULE

Nearing Describes the Frunze Memorial

MOSCOW—(FP)—I have just seen a remarkable performance.

Frunze the red army chief is dead. A memorial service is being held.

The Big Theater is packed. The Red Square is full of people, standing out in the storm to hear the loud speakers from the theater.

All the leading lights are on the platform, speaking. Kalenin led off. When he got up there were a few scattering handclaps, immediately silenced by the crowd.

Twice after that there were a few handclaps and both times the crowd restores order immediately.

Then they let loose an orchestra—one of the finest I ever heard. And the orchestra spoke for the crowd. It was a real performance and when it was over the crowd felt as well satisfied as though it had applauded.

The Russian crowd practices self-discipline more effectively than any other I have ever seen, except in England.

And the English crowd is far more boisterous and rowdy than the Russian.

Labor Editor Favors Delegation to Visit the Soviet Unions

CLEVELAND (FP)— Vigorous support is given in Cleveland trade union circles to the proposal that American labor send a delegation to Russia. Aiffert F. Wiese, editor Locomotive Engineers Journal announces his support of a plan which would include a tour of the principal European countries, including Russia. The recent address of Pres. A. A. Purcell of the International Federation of Trade Unions, under the auspices of the Cleveland Federation of Labor has stimulated interest in Europe in labor ranks.

Quebec Provincial Labor Party Bars Out the Communists

QUEBEC (FP)— The Quebec provincial convention of the Canadian Labor party, which was organized under the wings of the Dominion Trades and Labor congress, has passed a resolution forbidding Communists in the party and ordering the expulsion of members with Communistic tendencies. The convention also called for a working week of five 8-hour days and offered to help anti-Fascist movements.

LABOR COLLEGE STUDENTS HEAR OF SOVIET UNION

Brookwood Celebrates Soviet Anniversary

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—The students of Brookwood Labor College held an annual celebration of the anniversary of the Russian revolution at which Dr. Harry F. Ward and Hon. Wolfe, both of whom were in Russia in 1924, were invited to address the student body.

Dr. Ward said Russia was going thru state socialism and planned economy definitely away from capitalism and towards Communism.

Wolfe Analyzes Russian History.

Comrade Wolfe's subject was "The Political Lessons of the Russian Revolution." Among the lessons that he took up were: (1) The refutation of "mechanical Marxism" which believed that a proletarian revolution had to come first in the industrially most advanced country and last in the industrially least advanced. (2) The lesson of the effect that the revolutions of 1905 and 1917 had revised the slogan "Workers of the world, unite" into the slogan "Workers and oppressed peoples of the world, unite." (3) An analysis of the mistaken doctrine that the Russian revolution could succeed and Russia move towards socialism only if revolutions were immediately successful in other European countries and state aid furnished to the Russian revolution by the German or some other revolutionary government.

He showed that the eight years of existence of the Russian Soviet Union and the definite progress it had made and was making towards socialism were a palpable refutation of this doctrine. The latter part of his talk he devoted to a discussion of the new plans of attack against Soviet Russia, amplifying the significance of the debt funding pact, and the Locarno treaty.

American Capitalists Kow-Tow to Mussolini

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 29.—American officials and judges which included Henry P. Fletcher, United States ambassador to Italy; Justice Salvatore A. Cotillo, Supreme Court Judge Francis X. Manacuso, Judge Louis A. Valente and many more, gave the fascist salute when his name was mentioned at a luncheon given by the New York Italian Chamber of Commerce in the Hotel Plaza, attended by Count Volpi and the other members of the Italian debt commission.

Each time Mussolini's name was mentioned the assemblage stood with arms upraised, palms toward the speakers table, and an ovation followed. Recently, in an edict, Mussolini ordered the salute to be tendered him as a mark of obedience.

When Count Volpi and his party arrived in New York City recently, they were met at the pier by Italian fascist workers who assembled to shout their displeasure with the bloody fascist rule which now governs Italy. To escape the wrath of the Italian workers, the local police department gave the Italian commission a heavy guard and helped them to dodge the workers.

Philadelphia Sit Up and Take Notice!

There is nothing else to be done on Wednesday, December 2nd, 1925, only to go to the

---BALL---

of the Fruit and Grocery Clerks' Union

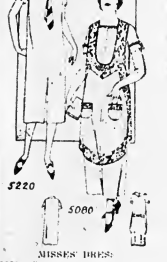
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NEW TRAYMORE HALL, FRANKLIN ST. AND COLUMBIA AVE.

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GOOD TIME ASSURED.

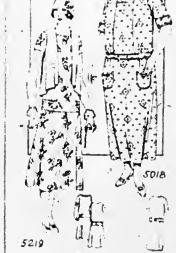
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OUR DAILY PATTERNS



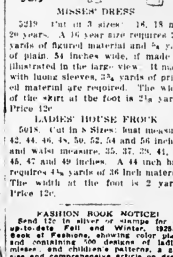
MISSES' DRESS

5220. Cut in 4 Sizes: 16, 18, and 20 years. A 16 Year size requires 2 yards of 54 inch material. Price 12c.



LADIES' APRON

5080. Cut in one size—Medium. To make as illustrated requires ⅞ yard of 32 inch figured material and 1¾ yard of plain 32 or 36 inches wide. To make without the facing requires 1¾ yard. Price 12c.



MISSES' DRESS

5219. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 2¾ yards of figured material and 5/8 yard of plain. 34 inches wide, if made as illustrated in the large view. It made with long sleeves, 3¾ yards of printed material are required. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2¼ yards. Price 12c.

LADIES' HOUSE FROCK

5018. Cut in 5 Sizes: bust measure, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 inches, and waist measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47 and 49 inches. A 44 inch bust requires 4¼ yards of 36 inch material. The width at the foot is 2 yards. Price 12c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, plus some point, for the needle illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches, all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sent thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers, orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. If not received within that time, it is probable that the order has been delayed.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

The Framed-up Zeigler Miners!

Help Save Them From Prison!

Do your utmost to give them the best possible defense. Their trial begins Dec. 1. $2,500 is needed by Dec. 15. Local Chicago, International Labor Defense, has guaranteed $1,000 which has been advanced already and is out to raise the full amount.

HOW? By means of a

BAZAAR

DECEMBER 10 to 13, 1925
at the NORTH-WEST HALL,
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Ask your shopmates, your organizations, your neighborhood shops for contributions of any kind of article—foodstuffs, coin, clothing anything and let the local I. L. D. office, 23 So. Lincoln St., know what YOU are on the job—by bringing, sending or reporting what you collect or donate.

BE A LABOR DEFENSE BUILDER AND BOOSTER!

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

A Socialist Tammanyite

Thruout the whole world the name Tammany Hall is synonymous with political corruption. One skilled in all the low arts of political swindling is called a Tammanyite no only in New York and Chicago, but in London, Paris, Pekin, Bombay and in the remotest corners of the earth. But Tammany, since 1910, has extended its influence. Its activities formerly confined to New York alone, where it plundered in the most brazen fashion, now extend thruout the whole nation. Finance capital in 1910-12 stamped it for its own and broadened the power of Tammany.

With its rise to national influence it becomes necessary to white wash it, so that its past reputation will not thwart its present purposes. That is a job that requires extraordinary skill in the blue' magic of political fakerism. Only those so hardened to the practice of public deception that they can with straight faces call Tammany, a beneficent institution can do the job.

Two types of creature are useful for this purpose. One of them is the type of the mayor elect of New York, Mr. Walker, who is so ignorant that he is not aware of the nature of the machine that made him. The other is one whose principles are for sale to the highest bidder. Such a one is Mr. Walter Lippman, chief editorial writer of the *New York World*, who, while speaking in Pittsburgh the other day, extravagantly eulogized Tammany Hall. Mr. Lippman, talking to the national municipal league, said the Tammany politicians are not the old type of boodle bandits, but "a typical group of city men successful lawyers, successful businessmen, and I might add constant but successful golf players." He doesn't say they are just dressed up crooks and thugs.

Who, you may ask, is this man Lippman?

He is a former socialist, who came into prominence as the secretary of Mr. George R. Lunn, socialist mayor of Schenectady, N. Y., in 1912-13; he was a leading light of the intercollegiate socialist society. When his political mentor, Mr. Lunn, became a renegade socialist and joined the democratic party, Mr. Lippman soon followed. When Lunn supported Morgan's war, Lippman became editor of the *New Republic*, a pseudo-liberal sheet and supported Woodrow Wilson's policy.

Former Mayor Lunn eventually became a congressman; then lieutenant governor of New York under the Tammanyite, Al. Smith. When Lunn became identified with the Tammany branch of the democrat party, Mr. Lippman followed him. Now Lunn holds an appointive job in the state, because he was defeated in the recent election, and his former office boy, Mr. Lippman, defends Tammany in the columns of the *World* and before Kiwanis club audiences in the hinterland.

This is the inevitable road travelled by the egotistical products of bourgeois universities, who in their immeasurable arrogance imagine they have something to contribute to the revolutionary movement. They think their professional training fits them to lead the movement out of the wilderness of Marxism in which they say we helplessly flounder.

Not one of that vile crew ever contributed anything but confusion to the ranks of the movement in the United States. And the history of all of them is identically the same. After vitiating the movement with the accumulated rubbish of bourgeois universities they learn that the slow tempo of the movement does not insure them the dazzling careers they crave, so they drift into the ranks of the capitalist class where they become the most cringing, servile mercenaries in the service of capitalist class corruption. Their former alleged radicalism and liberalism makes them better prostitutes.

The Northwestern "Riot"

The other night a mob of students at Northwestern University went on a wild rampage, carrying the business section of Evanston, a suburb of Chicago, indulged in violent assaults upon individuals and policemen, attempted to turn down a stadium used to seat crowds at athletic events, and in general conducted themselves in a most obnoxious manner. The disorders occurred because certain judges awarded the "big ten" football championship to the University of Michigan.

Workers, especially those who have been assailed by police thugs and gangsters, while conducting peaceful picketing, cannot avoid drawing comparisons between the very mild and considerate manner in which police treated the rioting students and the unjustified savagery, frightfulness with which workers' demonstrations are crushed, force of arms. For workers the police have riot guns, clubs, tanks, tear gas, bombs and all the equipment of modern warfare. For the students attending a methodist college, rioting because their moron football team ranked lower in the averages than another group of ball wits from another bourgeois university, the police have the utmost consideration, even taking beatings themselves rather than disperse the ranks with bullets.

Evanston's riots are a good lesson in class distinctions. The reason the workers are shot, slugged and jailed is because they are fighting for decent conditions to defend the capitalist exploitors. It is the job of the police force to defend the capitalist class in its endeavors to make beasts of burden of the workers. The Evanston students are spawn of the ruling class, who attend college to learn how to utilize the information they receive to enable the ruling class more effectively to exploit the workers.

Furthermore, university students are always on the side of the police in strike disorders and with great gusto join the forces of terrorism in order to crush strikes, as was the case of the Harvard students during the great Lawrence strike of 1912.

The class to which one belongs determines the attitude of the police

Mussolini now has complete control over all parts of the government and even directly controls the municipalities in the unitarian nation over which bloodthirsty despotism holds sway. He is the state. Another character in history whose name is synonomous with tyranny attained similar sentiments at the close of the 18th century. The regime he personified fell before the avalanche of the revolution. Mussolini is treading the path of his predecessor and his destination will be as dismal.

Some Revelations of Mr. Hoover - - -

By H. M. Wick

The annual report of the secretary of commerce, released for publication this morning, is a document that will prove useful to those loyal mercenaries of the capitalist class, the labor fakirs. Mr. Hoover, the secretary of commerce is unique in one way at least. He is the only statesman on earth who qualified for his position by operating soup kitchens requiring the same degree of economic understanding as the manager of a salvation army doughnut factory.

This eminent "soup kitchen" statesman in the first part of his report deals with the elimination of waste, ity a rather crude juggling of statistics that would disgrace a high school boy. Hoover endeavors to prove that the real wage has increased during the past five years and comes to the conclusion that today we have the richest real wage in our history."

Hoover says this result was brought about thru increased efficiency and waste elimination.

"What the country as a whole has accomplished during the past five years in increased national efficiency in those directions is impossible of measurement. Nor does the Department of Commerce lay claim to credit for the great progress that has been made save as we may have helped to organize a definite public movement. That movement is the result of a realization by every group—business men, industrial leaders, engineers, and workers—of the fundamental importance of this business of waste elimination.

"In addition to elimination of waste we have had the benefit of notable advances in science, improvement in methods of management, and prohibition. Thanks to elimination of waste and these other contributing factors, we can as a nation show one of the most astonishing transformations in economic history."

Here is the table presented by Hoover to prove his contention:

Movement of Wages and Prices, 1920-1925
(1913 equals 100)

Year	Wage rates Prices*
1920	199 226
1921	205 147
1922	193 149
1923	211 154
1924	228 156

Figures Won't Lie, But—

Liars will figure. Note that Mr. Hoover uses the statistics of the year 1913 as the starting point for all his investigations. Every person living in the United States at that time knows that the fall and winter of 1913 was a period of widespread unemployment and that wages sank to the lowest level since the panic of 1907.

The winter of 1913-14 saw unemployed hordes tramping the highways of this nation eking out an existence in any way they could and willing to accept the merest pittance as a wage to tide them over the period of depression. The "soup kitchen" statesman very carefully avoids recalling that situation in presenting his "astonishing" picture of unexampled prosperity.

Then there is a second deception practised in the statistical table of Mr. Hoover and one that is used in most tables of government statistics which renders them useless, tho they commodities.

*Average wholesale prices of all commodities.

Another contemptible trick is to see and table purporting to show the figures covering the same period in Great Britain:

Index Numbers of Wages and Prices, Great Britain, 1920-1925.

Year	Wages	Prices*
1920	230	253
1921	230	207
1922	200	181
1923	200	170
1924	200	170
1925	200	170

Figures Mean Nothing.

The little joker here is easily detected. The British table does not indicate the wage rates, but the wages actually received.

With this sort of deliberate falsification Mr. Hoover builds up a case for American prosperity.

No wonder American statesmen are held in contempt by other public servants of the bourgeois thruout the world. They richly deserve their odious reputations!

Watch for These Figures.

Auertean wage workers should watch for this argument, based upon the "authority" of governmental statistics, to be sprung on them in the first wage controversy in which they are engaged. With this information you will know how to meet the fake government statistics.

It is certain that they will be utilized by B. & O. Bill Johnson, William Green, head of the A. F. of L. and all the other class collaborationists, to prove that their betrayal of the workers into schemes for increasing the efficiency of the capitalist machinery of production will benefit the workers.

Unquestionably, such "astonishing" figures will be used in those cesspools of intellectual stagnation called labor colleges where the doctrine of class collaboration is the alpha and omega of their "educational" system.

The workers who are deluded by such sophistry as the notion that they must increase production before they can hope to receive increases in wages have yet to learn the most elementary principles of economics.

*Average wholesale prices of all commodities.

1922	200	159
1923	170	162
1924	170	174

* * *

Marxism teaches the working class the irrefutable fact that to the extent that efficiency devices, enable the capitalists to get more out of the working class for the same expenditure of labor-time, to that extent will the demand for labor-power diminish, with the result that the workers will find themselves in the ever increasing numbers out on the street in the army of unemployed. And worker knows, thru his own experience, that when there is an army of unemployed in the country wages are always beaten down to the very lowest level. So in the last analysis the increased efficiency propaganda of the labor leaders and their apologists in the labor colleges is simply a new form of belly-crawling before the capitalist class, a new betrayal of the working class in an effort to fool the workers into aiding the capitalist class reduce wages.

This sort of thing is to be expected from Mr. Hoover, one of the time servants of the Coolidge strike-breaking, sweat-herding, open shop government. The government exists for the one purpose of coercing the working class in the interest of the capitalist class. It is interesting to find Hoover's figuring statistics predicated upon the propaganda of the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class and the intellectual cancers in the labor colleges.

Neither Mr. Hoover, Mr. Green, Mr. Johnson or any of the frail sisterhood of the professional crew dare defend their theories against a Marxist before a working class audience.

It is interesting to find only originality in the minds of those whose mental development is incompatible with the conduct of soup kitchens or the nursery.

The Voice of French Young Workers Is Heard

(Continued from page 1)

long until the eighteen hour, four weeks' vacation a year on full pay, application of the labor laws under the control of the workers, the Red Army, the republic must be used in the interests of all the workers and the oppressed peoples."

"The dividends of the shareholders are entitled to the blood of young workers!" (Marx).

"The proletarian youth must fight in close unity not to show their own strength but to overthrow the bourgeoisie and to save it."

Opening of the Congress.

The entire opened amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. Following the singing of the "Internationale" by a group of young workers, over six hundred delegates had been elected to the national congress. The majority of these delegates were not members of the Communist Youth International, most of the young workers had never taken any prominent part in the activities of the militant class war workers in France. For the first time now, as the spokesman of their exploited class, these young comrades in the shops, factories, mines, and fields, they came together to consider the position of the toiling youth of France and to commit a united front of labor in the struggle against capitalism.

Toiling Youth and Its Demand.

After the greetings of the French Communist Party, of the French League of Communist Youth, of the C. G. T. U., revolutionary labor unionism and of other French and foreign labor organizations had been enthusiastically received, Barge, a young worker, reported on the conditions of the young workers and peasants of France. His report, based upon a painstaking collection of facts, placed the conditions of the French young workers in a very clear light and the discussion that followed showed that the young French workers were at last awakening to their conditions and were determined to wage a militant struggle against capitalism.

Situation of Youth in Army.

Military service, the imperialist adventures of France, capitalist militarism, this was another topic that demanded the attention of the congress.

The congress opened the discussion on anti-militarism and the situation of the soldiers and of the French young workers in a very clear light and the discussion that followed showed that the young French workers were at last awakening to their conditions and were determined to wage a militant struggle against capitalism.

"The same conditions that made the late autocrat, Poniatowski, member of the extra Commission of the C. G. T. U. (revolutionary unions), make a plea for the amalgamation of the young workers. They must enter the unions and fight for their demands side by side with the adult workers. In this way and in this only can be created the united front of the young and the adult workers . . ."

World Trade Union Unity.

"For the workaine class old and young cannot really be strong." Comin showed, unless it is united internationally in the struggle of the working class. Along with the struggle for national unity the worker must carry on the struggle for world trade union unity. The youth must stand in the front ranks of this struggle."

It was in this spirit of militant struggle and unity that Coulon, of the C. G. T. U. reformist minority of bourgeois, proposed to send a delegation to the national council of the C. G. T. then in session.

"The C. G. T. U." he said, "has intrusted to us and has assigned to our mandate. The C. G. T. has done nothing for us. Let us bring our demands before them!"

A delegation of seven members was immediately chosen and dispatched on its mission.

Need of Political Struggle.

Jean Camrade Ferrat felt the task of pointing out the necessity for the political struggle of the youth and he proof that the Young Communist league was the only organization that could lead this struggle."

Citing the experiences of the struggles of the French and the world proletariat, Ferrat showed that only the Communist nucleus could draw out, organize, and direct the struggles of the youth on all fronts: in the factory, on the land, in the army . . .

Petroff and Nadia Speak.

On the last day of the congress there stepped forward two Russian workers, the representatives of the emancipated proletarian and peasant youth of Russia, a young worker by the name of Petroff and a young working girl called Nadia. The enthusiasm with which they were received cannot be described.

With bowed strokes, Petroff painted the situation of the Russian youth under the czar. Long hours up to 14 a day the most miserable wages, brutal tyranny and oppression ignorance. Came October! Then four years of intervention, civil war, blockade . . . but the revolution was maintained! And all the time the conditions of the toiling youth were the first care of the workers' government. The working day had been reduced to 7 to 6 hours, the wages are on the same scale as adult workers, social insurance functionaire as nowhere else, young workers in the trade unions and occupying privileged positions in the army, labor vacation on full pay for one month a year, summer resorts for the youth, the factory the center of social life and the factory committee the real "bosses" in the factory . . . As Petroff, a simple worker, gave a rough sketch of the conditions of the young workers in Russia, the representatives of the French young workers sat in amazed, hardly believing such things possible, and seeing at last the malicious lies and slanders that the capitalist press had been spreading about Soviet Russia in order to befuddle the minds of the workers.

Nadia then spoke and she touched more on the life of the young girls. She concluded with an enthusiastic description of how the red army barracks on its tremendous educational and political functions in addition to raising the new generation of young workers and peasants in the spirit of Communism.

French Delegation Appointed.

Questions followed thick and fast which all the time answered to the greatest satisfaction. Finally Nadia said. "You should hurry up and choose your delegation to go to Russia so that you can have been told ready. You trust us. But you will have more confidence in your delegation."

The question of a French young workers' and peasants' delegation to Russia then came up for discussion and finally a delegation of fifteen was chosen. These young workers are to go to the Soviet Union and, in the freest possible manner, investigate and examine anything they may find of interest there, stressing, of course, the conditions of the young workers. Then they will come back to France and tell the French young workers just what they saw, what they learned, and what their conclusions are. There can be no question that the report of this delegation will help tremendously to open the eyes of the widest masses of young workers in France and muzzle for the truth about the Soviet Union and the work of the revolution.

Significance of the Congress.

Thus the congress ended after two solid days of work. The great success of this congress, the basis of representation, the militant spirit manifested in its deliberations and activities these proved that important revolutionary changes were and are taking place in the ranks of the French toiling youth. The revolutionization of the masses is progressing apace the objective situation and the internal class relations in France are especially favorable for energetic and determined activity of the Communist vanguard—the Communist Party and the Young Communist League.

And the Young Communist League of France has not been found lacking. The rooting of the young Communist vanguard in the masses of the young workers, the formation of the widest mass contacts, the transformation of the French league into a mass young Communist league of the workers has already begun. And the real Bolshevik spirit, the Leninist understanding and application of the work of the league manifests, give clear promise for the future.

Long live the Young Communist League of France!

Long live the Young Communist International!

CASUAL REVIEWS

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

There is an article in the November Century Magazine. It is called the "Bitter Bread of Exile." It is by Margarette E. Harrison. A charming lady writer, then to have her piece descriptive of the suicide art of inditing so crude as lying. No, no! exercising a vivid imagination to the profit of her pocket book. The article is well written. It is interesting. Nothing could illustrate the muddled thinking of the author, and of the class for which the mainly writes, than to have her piece description

DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for A Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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Demand for His Release!
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LEWIS AGREES TO STRIKE BETRAYAL

BIG DEMONSTRATION FOR LEFT WING AS I. L. G. W. CONVENTION GETS STARTED IN PHILADELPHIA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 30.—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' biennial convention opened here at the Arch Street theater with 1,300 workers in attendance, to the tune of both America and the International—the officials wanted to show their neutrality (?).

A tremendous demonstration occurred when left wing delegates marched into the hall carrying banners in favor of amalgamation, for a labor party, for proportional representation, against expulsions, against squandering union money, and demanding the expulsion of Reisberg, the notorious expulsionist who, as Philadelphia manager, has kept many of the best members of the Philadelphia union out of the organization for two years and more.

The stage was covered with flowers from New York and Philadelphia locals and shops. Two baskets of red roses aroused great applause.

Patriotic Bunk.

Banal preliminary speeches were delivered by local luminaries in the labor movement. An address of welcome by Adolph Hirschberg, president of the Central Labor Council of Philadelphia, was full of sentimental rubbish about patriotism, brotherly love and so forth.

David Braginsky, secretary of the Hebrew trades, spoke in Jewish and said he hoped workers would some day take over Philadelphia, but did not say how they were to accomplish it.

Mr. Joseph Ritchie, American Federation of Labor organizer, delivered a long speech ranting about the declaration of independence being signed in Philadelphia and bringing joy, happiness and freedom to the people. Not one constructive suggestion about effective organization or a militant struggle against the employers.

Maurer Also Speaks.

James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, spoke last and told the delegates to visit Valley Forge and other historic spots and that in every square mile human blood had been spilled to build unions. He assailed the state compulsatory as a strikebreaking institution. His speech was somewhat better than the others, and at least was based upon working class problems. He said the employing class does nothing and owns everything and that

(Continued on Page 4)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

EMILE VANDERVELDE, socialist premier of Belgium forgot to consult Wall Street when his government made up the national budget. The House of Morgan, hearing of this piece of impertinence got sore and ordered Belgium to fop off 150,000,000 francs. Ex-soldiers who fought to free "poor little Belgium" from the goose-steppers of kaiserism, must not feel elated, particularly if they are wearing a souvenir from the flesh of Flanders in the form of a bum lung or a set of ragged nerves. Whoever won the war, the soldiers did not; neither did the small nations. We have a sneaking suspicion that our own capitalist got most of the gravy.

* * *

It seems to us that the anthracite settlement suggested by Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, is nothing more than an argument to go back to work and take whatever the good boss says he can afford. There may be a little anti-Mellon politics mixed in, but the spoils of the political trading will not go into the pans of the coal diggers. If the operators can afford to grant an increase in wages, it shall be done! Who ever heard of a capitalist admitting that he could grant an increase in wages? And the checkoff! Any miner who would have to have his dues collected for Lewis, for the loss may have this done provided the boss agrees after writing a letter endorsing his request. You can search the popular

(Continued on Page 4)

LEFT WING NEEDLE TRADES GREETS DELEGATES TO I. L. G. W. CONVENTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The following meeting was issued by the National Committee, Needle Trades Section, Trade Union Educational League, to the delegates attending the Philadelphia convention opening today, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in which it exposes the present leadership as unfit to lead the union in its fights with the bosses and calls upon the delegates to fight for the new leadership which will aggressively combat the employers in the garment trades:

"FELLOW WORKERS!

"To those of you who are ready to listen to the needs of the workers in the shops, to those of you who are not in the union to make a comfortable living from holding office, we address this appeal.

"You are confronted with great responsibilities. The seasons are growing shorter and shorter year by year. Tens of thousands of our members toil in small bedroom shops eking out a miserable living. There are hundreds of unorganized shops in and out of town.

"Thru the continual civil war inside our union for which the present leadership is responsible the treasury of the union has been practically emptied. Our International has lost and is losing in membership while the bosses in our industry are bursting with profits and organizing stronger than ever. As a result of these miserable conditions to which the present leadership and their policy has brought us, there has arisen a powerful opposition which has the support of the overwhelming majority of the members.

"The past has proven that no further progress is possible with the old leadership. Their methods have outlived their usefulness and cannot bring results. Ninety per cent of the membership despise these leaders, therefore a new leadership must arise out of this convention if the union is to survive and progress.

"The union must be reconstructed so that the members have new confidence in its honesty, strength, and fighting abilities.

"The out-of-towns must be organized thru the common effort of all needle trades unions. The old spirit of struggle and sacrifice and an aggressive leadership is necessary to prevent the complete degeneration of our union, and the further worsening of conditions in the shops. Therefore, delegates, especially those of you that have been brought here as 'Yes' men for the old leadership from small out-of-town locals, we call upon you to let the will of the majority of the membership of our international prevail, only then will it be possible to organize the unorganized to improve conditions for you as well as for those living in the big cities. The left wing calls upon you to make our international a strong, clean, fighting union by supporting the new leadership.

"National Committee, Needle Trades Section, Trade Union Educational League."

TEACHERS' UNION NEWS CENSORED BY BOARD OF EDUCATION, BOASTS EDITOR OF CITY NEWS BUREAU

Just how "fair and impartial" the capitalist press services are, may be seen by the experience of Morris Backall, an educational expert, who attempted to get the City News Bureau, an auxiliary of the Associated Press, to cover a story on his suggestion to the executive council of the American Federation of Teachers, that they send a delegation to Soviet Russia to examine into the conditions of pedagogy in the Soviet Union.

Backall had written a long letter explaining the educational system of Soviet Russia in outline, its difficulties and its marvelous accomplishments.

(Continued on page 5)

JOHN L. LEWIS "SETTLING" THE STRIKE



CHINESE MASSES RISING AGAINST TARIFF MISSION

Red Flags Fly at Big Demonstrations

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, China, Nov. 30.—Widespread disturbances and great demonstrations have kept the city in a turmoil the past three days. The extreme left wing of the Kuomingtang party has led the demonstrations.

They parade the streets with red flags and demand the expulsion of all anti-nationalist elements and many of them demand a Soviet government.

The tariff commission trying to stifle the Chinese workers and lay the country open to imperialist pillaging is one of the objects of attacks. Thousands of students paraded the streets here with red flags and banners calling for the overthrow of the present government thru a popular revolution and the dissolution of the tariff commission.

Anti-imperialist sentiment is pervading all the populous centers of this part of China and in most cases it is of a distinctly working class character.

BOUCK TO SPEAK TO MONTANA FARMERS AT MANY MEETINGS

PLENTYWOOD, Mont., Nov. 30.—William Bouck, one of the most militant spokesmen of the farmers in America, and head of the Western Progressive Farmers, is coming to Montana to attend a conference of eastern Montana farm leaders.

He will address mass meetings at the Farmer Labor Temple here at 3 o'clock on Saturday and on Sunday at the same hour at Stivers Hall, Outlook.

The announcements of these meetings specifically state that all bankers and exploiters will be barred. Farmers and their families are cordially invited to attend. Altho no information is given as to the subject matter of his meetings promise as are that he will deliver "the most important message the farmers have heard in years."

SOVIET RUSSIA DOES NOT USE AMERICAN METHODS ON GRAFTERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 30.—Soviet Russia will not relax its campaign against graft and corruption, it was said following the execution on Saturday of twelve Russians who profited by the sale of quartermaster stores from the red army.

The drive against the alleged ring dealing in quartermaster supplies brought 123 persons before the courts. Besides the twelve who were executed, there were 93 who were given heavy prison sentences.

This is the largest number of executions ever carried out in Russia for this offense.

RUSSIAN UNIONS AND SCHOOLS IN CLOSE CONTACT

Students Belong to Unions in College

MOSCOW (FP) Students in the higher schools of the Soviet republic are generally organized in labor unions. There are some thirty schools, such as the Higher Workers Schools (Rabfacs) to which only union men and women are admitted in the technical colleges and universities students not in trade unions are a minority.

Membership is determined by the course the student takes. A student who studies medicine joins the health workers; a student of mechanical engineering joins the metal workers. Each student member pays 1% of his income to the union. In many cases the union is providing him with his entire income. Still he pays back his one per cent. Adult workers in the shops and mines pay two per cent of their income to the union.

Among the students in many of the higher educational institutions of the Soviet Republic the basic unit of organization is the union. In the agricultural university at Moscow, with its 3,000 students, except for about 300 peasant lads who have no union affiliation, the entire student body is organized in 6 unions: food workers; construction workers; sugar workers; metal workers; miners, and farm and forest workers. These groups hold mass meetings at least once in six months. At these meetings each union group elects its officers and delegates who elect an executive committee of 11 that has charge of all student activities at the university.

The basis of this entire student organization, with its central officer and subcommittee activities are the trade unions to which practically all of the students belong.

When these young men and women graduate and enter on their trades, they are already familiar with labor union activities. They have been union members for years, and their cards are simply transferred from the university union to the local union with which they wish to affiliate.

BRITAIN WILL WIN TURKEY-IRAK DISPUTE

Serious Crisis May Follow Decision

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Nov. 30.—The league of nations commission to investigate the Mosul question has found in its unofficial report that "the Turks have persecuted the christians and have violated the Irak frontiers," it was learned here today.

The commission will arrive in Geneva at the end of the week and make the official report to the league council on December 7.

The unofficial report appears to make it certain that the league council will continue the British mandate over Irak, without a change of frontiers.

The Turks have already decided not to accept such a decision, and a serious crisis may easily arise.

Engineer Killed at Work.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Nov. 30.—Pinned beneath his engine as it left the tracks and rolled down a steep embankment, Tom Murphy of Iowa City, fifty, was instantly killed this morning in a derailment on the Rock Island railroad in Iowa City. Fireman C. S. Clark escaped injury.

STEALS FOR HIS BABY; DIES IN ELECTRIC CHAIR IN PENNSYLVANIA JAIL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Nov. 30.—Philip A. Hartman, of Annvills, Pa., died in the electric chair in the Western Pennsylvania prison here for the alleged murder of a state policeman. Hartman's so-called career started a little more than a year ago, when he is said to have robbed a filling station in Canton, Ohio, so that his baby, who since has died, might have food and medical attention.

FASCISTI MOB HENRI BARBUSSE

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Nov. 29.—Henri Barbusse, noted French author, who had accepted the invitation of the Roumanian boyar government to investigate the "trial" of the 500 Bessarabian peasants for their participation in the Tatarbunari uprising, was brutally beaten at the instigation of government officials by the Roumanian fascisti for declaring that he had not been allowed to see the accused peasants and hear their tale.

Several hundred young officers and cadets assaulted Barbusse following a lecture he had delivered in one of the halls here.

The leader of the mob was the fascist Barlogau, who is the chief official of the government press bureau. Upon Barbusse's arrival, Barlogau had welcomed him, but when Barbusse dared to expose that the military and government officials refused to allow him to speak to the peasants and that their invitation was a sham he organized this assault on the French writer.

PRESIDENT OF MINERS SAYS HE'LL ACCEPT PINCHOT'S PLAN OF SURRENDER TO COAL BARONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 30.—In spite of the basic demands of the strike of the union miners of the anthracite fields, to force the coal barons to pay a higher wage and to enforce the checkoff, President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, in the name of the wage scale committees of Districts 1, 7 and 9, pledges himself to a strike settlement that will betray these miners.

President Lewis declares he is willing to sit down with the operators and tie the union down to a five-year agreement with the bosses, and that the matter of the wage increase be left to a board of award, which inside the next six months would decide whether the coal operaters "can afford" to pay the miners higher wages. The betrayal is contained in a letter to Gov. Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, accepting the governor's program as a basis of settlement of the strike.

Would Relinquish Checkoff.

On the matter of the checkoff which is one of the demands that the miners went on strike to enforce and which also means that the operaters recognize the union in the mines, Lewis accepted the governor's proposal which provides that any miner who wants to have his dues deducted from his pay envelope must make a written request that the union deduct his dues from his pay.

In spite of the declaration that Lewis made that he would but arbitrate the wage demands of the union miners that went on strike because he would be dickering over their lives, and their blood, in his letter he proposes his willingness to sit down with the bosses and dicker over the wages. A board of award cannot be expected to give the miners any increase in wages and this action of Lewis is placing the union at the mercy of the coal operators for five years.

Bosses Not Surprised.

When the operators' board of the action of Lewis, they declared that they "had expected it right along" and "accepted by the miners."

NORWEGIAN FASCISTI ASK GOVERNMENT TO OUTLAW COMMUNISTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OSLO, Norway, Nov. 30.—The Fedrelandslaget, a Norwegian fascist organization, has sent the government a letter demanding that the Communist Party of Norway be declared an illegal organization.

[illegible] that they "were not surprised." The operators are holding a meeting at which they decide whether they will accept the proposals laid down by Pinchot as the basis for settlement of the strike.

* * *

Coal Barons Meet in Secret.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 30.—Members of the anthracite coal operators' scale committee went into secret session at one o'clock this afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton hotel to discuss Gov. Pinchot's proposal for the settlement of the coal strike, which was

Down With Arbitration!

By ALEX REID

Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee.

According to press reports John L. Lewis, authorized by the executive board of Districts 1, 7 and 9, has accepted the Pinchot terms, as a basis of settlement of the dispute between the miners and coal operators.

Mine-Owners Victory.

The proposed settlement, means that the miners return to work for the same wages, and working conditions which they had when they came out on strike, and their dispute be handed over to "impartial arbitrators." It is not yet known that the operators will accept the Pinchot proposal, but it is expected they will as it practically means a victory for the mine owners.

Arbitration is the dominant note thruout the governor's plan, and the fact that Lewis has accepted it, after his many statements, that he would not arbitrate the lives and happiness of the coal diggers—shows to what extent the Lewis gang of treacherous union workers will go for peace in the industry, even tho that peace means the sacrifice of the miners meagar demands.

Why the Change Johnny?

John L. Lewis has pointed out that arbitration of the miners' food, schooling and citizenship would no be tolerated by him or the union. "arbitration of the miners' wages means exactly that" and they would not be the victims of arbitration a second time.

The miners demand to know now why the Pinchot arbitration plan is accepted in face of the former arbitration denunciation by Lewis. We, the progressive miners, know why, and Lewis knows that we know.

Lewis Aided Operators.

John L. Lewis has contributed to the defeat of the anthracite miners by his permission to the maintenance men to work during the strike. The maintenance men have secured the coal-owners property during the strike, and have aided the coal owners to break the strike, by keeping the property in a condition that enabled the operators to wash and ship stock coal all during the shut down.

Lewis sta[illegible] cused of betray[illegible] ing the m[illegible] is acceptance of arbitratio[illegible]ds refusal to call out the [illegible]nance men. The miners w[illegible]e to act on this plan.—should the operators accept it, at a reconvened convention of the Tri-District miners.

Refuse Arbitration!

Miners! refuse to arbitrate your wages and conditions. If your demands were worth fighting for in the beginning, they are worth fighting for now. If Lewis was sincere in stating he would not arbitrate your lives and happiness at the beginning of the strike then he is a traitor now.

Call Out Maintenance Men!

Refuse arbitration, bring out the maintance men at once, and fight for your demands. Demand the union officials stand by the Tri-District program and fight for the same.

Down with the arbitration!
One strike, all strike!
All maintenance men out!

More Moonshine Casualties.

Grahamite, Ont., Nov. [illegible]—Special Sergeant Stegermain, whiskey-crazed, ran amuck here, shot and killed Mike Lasagesco, railway laborer and William Lefebre, fur trader, and seriously wounded Tony Syrolde, section foreman. Captured after a running fight, Stegermain recovered his senses today and found a murder charge lodged against him.

BATTLE OVER WORLD COURT UNAVOIDABLE

Borah Prepares to Lead Fight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 30.—The shadow of a great senate battle, every bit as bitter and as intensive as the memorable fight over the league of nations, began to loom today over the congress that meets next week.

It involves the question of American entrance into the world court. The leaders are worried because the battle may upset carefully laid plans in other directions, tax reductions, agricultural relief, etc.

To all intents and purposes, the battle is to be a replica of the league imbroglio. The elements for and against are largely the same, the arguments for and against are strikingly similar, the feeling on both sides is just as intense and the veterans of that titanic conflict remember how the wheels business of congress was thrown out of gear for months while the battle raged.

While surface indications point to the senate's agreeing to join the court on the terms contained in the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge program actually administration leaders are none too sanguine.

Borah Will Lead Fight.

Senator Wm. E. Borah, chairman of the foreign relations committee, has remained deaf to every entreaty that he abandon his intention of fighting the court to "the last ditch." For weeks the Idaho senator has been preparing for the issue, and he has drawn to his support the same indomitable band of league foes who overcame seemingly the same great odds in the league fight.

The anti-courters found a forceful ally in Representative George H. Tinkham, republican of Massachusetts, representing the woolen industry, who alike a supporter of Pres. Coolidge in almost every other respect, differs violently with the administration's espousal of the court.

Tinkham announced he would introduce on the opening day of congress a resolution providing for the establishment of an impartial international tribunal and the codification by it of international law.

As at present constituted, he said, the court could be compelled to sanction the French war on Syria, the Franco-Spanish war against the Riffs, and as a subscriber to the court, the United States would be morally bound to support these decisions.

St. Paul Labor Has I. L. D. Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

I. L. D. News Service.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 30.—Several trade union locals and workers' fraternal organizations participated in the first conference of the International Labor Defense held in St. Paul, Minn. last week.

Organizations that sent delegates are: Workmen Circle No. 572; Workmen Sick and Death Benefit Society; Ladies Auxiliare Workmens' Circle; Ladies Farmer-Labor Educational Club; Progressives Union No. 1; Jewish National Workers' Alliance; Local No. 65 National Federation of Postal Clerks; Paymakers Union Local No. 30; Electrical Workers No. 110; Brotherhood of Railway Clerks No. 2068; Painters Local Union No. 61; Harbers Union No. 31; Amalgamated Clothing Workers Joint Board; Machinist No. 459; Bakers and Confectionery Workers and Switchmen No. 31 in addition to several branches of the International Labor Defense.

The conference decided to send a copy of the constitution of the International Labor Defense to all the unions participating in the conference. A provisional committee consisting of the following was appointed with instructions to issue a call for another conference in the near future at which a permanent organization would be formed: A. B. Krenge, Painters No. 61; Nick Tuzer of Workmens' Sick and Death Benefit Fund; O. L. Johnson, Electrical Workers No. 110; Fred Stigedl, Machinists No. 459 and Sam Wolfe of the International Labor Defense.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LENDING ALL AID TO BREAK THE ANTHRACITE STRIKE AND DESTROY THE UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—Unless the Lewis administration in the United Mine Workers has courage and honesty enough to launch a general bituminous coal strike that will call out not only the unionized miners, but also the non-union miners in the unorganized fields, which the union must at the same time organize and support, the union will in the next six months face a crushing defeat worse than they have ever experienced.

What is this situation?

First, the biggest bituminous operators in western Pennsylvania—Mellon, Hartwind, Rockefeller and Schwab, who signed and then tore up the Jacksonville wage contract—have put their mines on a company union basis during the past few months. One year ago the western Pennsylvania field asked the interstate commerce commission to grant it lower freight rates to the New England and upper lakes market.

Later, Rep. Robinson of Kentucky, a nonunion operator, was permitted by the commission—in violation of ordinary procedure—to joint the suit with a like demand for the nonunion fields of Kentucky, West Virginia and Virginia.

Slamp, Coolidge's than secretary, was a Virginia operator in this "nonbusiness bituminous" group. The commission in mid-September, granted lower rates to market to the non-union fields, and refused to take action on the western Pennsylvania unionized field.

Now the case has been renewed with a demand for further reductions for the Kentucky-West Virginia non-union field, and for a reduction in rate for the western Pennsylvania field in which company unions have replaced regular U. M. W. A. recognition. Big lawyers for the Mellon-Rockefeller-Schwab-Berwind crowd are in Washington, confident that now they will get their lower freight rates.

Second, big anthracite operators are releasing their own coal cars for use in the western Pennsylvania bituminous field. Ivy Lee, press agent for both anthracite and bituminous operators, leaves no doubt that the anthracite operators are encouraging the talk about a boycott of their product.

They sit back, waiting for the solidly-unionized miners in the anthracite field to be starved into surrender of the union. Millions of dollars are being poured by the anthracite operators into the campaign of hate-publicity against the U. M. W. A.

Third, Herbert Hoover, who has been credited with aiding for the member of the interstate commerce commission who has turned the trick to subsidize the non-union coal by freight rate favors, is keeping mum. The members of the staff of the late coal commission have largely been given jobs by the bituminous operators.

He has three men—Wallkish, Eyre Hunt and Dewey, watching every turn in the game, and all the while he has cultivated the American Federation of Labor with his invitations for discussion of "efficiency" in production of goods. Hoover is hailed by the bituminous operators as the business genius of the century. And steadily and quietly the encircling and crushing process closes upon the miners' organization.

The question is: Will Lewis call a general strike?

BUILDING TRADES UNIONS PAY NO HEED TO BOSSES

40-Hour Week Next Step to Win

CHICAGO.—(FP)—Not even the dignity of an official answer is accorded by the Chicago building trades council to the resolutions adopted last week by the conference in Chicago of the National Assn of Building Trades employers. The employers resolved against wage increases, against the 40-hour week, against the union apprentice systems and against alleged slowing up of work under union rules, which in most cases safeguard the quality and safety of construction work.

Wage increases in Chicago come in spite of resolutions. Federal statistics show. Bricklayers have a scale of $1.50 an hour compared with $1.25 in 1920 and $.75 in 1913. Electrical workers show the same increases. Painters show $1.50 for 1925, $1.25 for 1920 and $.65 for 1913. Carpenters show $1.25, $1.25 and $.65; plumbers $1.25, $1.25 and $.75 for the corresponding years. As the same time several lumber combinations have shown profits of material firms and of contractors rising out of all proportion to the wage increases.

The 40-hour week is the next step after the 44-hour week which is now practically universal in the Chicago building trades. Though no union in the Chicago district has the 40-hour term it is being recognized, particularly for painters, in a number of contracts with employers elsewhere. With employers taking weekend vacations from Friday noon to Tuesday morning a 40-hour 5-day week for actual workers, who are producing more now than ever before, will soon become a matter of course.

The union apprentice systems guarantee adequately trained craftsmen. The building trade schools maintained by openshop employers to turn out plasterers and plumbers in 6 weeks are ridiculed even by the bosses, whose experience with them on the job is of the never-again variety.

"The association passing these resolutions is a national organization," says Secy. Conroy of the building trades council, "composed of both union and nonunion contractors. We have found that our union work advances best by ignoring such findings."

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

AMERICAN AVIATORS ATTEMPT TO JUSTIFY MURDER OF RIFF BABIES

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Colonel Charles Sweeney and Captain Lansing Holden, members of the American mercenary Sheriffian escadrille that has mercilessly bombed Riffian villages killing hundreds of innocent women and babies, are attempting to justify their actions by the plea that they were not "baby killers."

These mercenaries claim that they did not wear the American uniform nor did they earn more than "moderate" pay and that they were not "baby killers."

When confronted with evidence that they had killed hundreds of babies during their bombings of villages in the Moroccan mountains, these hirelings to French imperialism attempted to justify their actions by saying: "We went because we wanted to serve France. The basis of this charge that we bombed woman and children was our half-dozen' attacks on Chechaeuan, Abd-el-Krim's ravictualment center. WE WERE ONLY ACTING ON ORDERS, AS GOOD 'SOLDIERS SHOULD."

TOOHEY TOURS EAST TO TELL WORKERS OF COAL MINERS' STRIKE

Pat H. Toohey, member of the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League and youthful leader of the striking anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania, will speak on the following cities on the problems that confront the anthracite miners:

Youngstown, Ohio, Labor Lyceum, 307 N. Walnut St., Thursday, Dec. 3 at 8 p. m.

Cardel, Pa., Cardell Hall, Friday Dec. 4, 8 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Saturday, Dec. 5 at 8 p. m.

Washington, D. C., Workmen's Circle Hall, 1337 7th St. N. W., Monday, Dec. 7.

WHITE SOUTH SHOCKED BY CONVICTION

"Right" to Murder Any Negro in Danger

NEW ORLEANS.—(FP)—For the first time in the history of the courts of New Orleans a white man has been found guilty of the murder of a Negro. Southerners stand aghast at the jury that dared render such a verdict.

About a year ago Frank De Rocha, a white blacksmith entered a street car near the naval station with several companions after a night out. In a race seat were two peaceful Negro citizens, Ernest and Joseph Baptiste, on their way to work. De Rocha, remarking that he felt "like killing a couple of niggers this morning," drew a revolver and fired point blank. Joseph Baptiste was killed at the first shot. Ernest, the brother, begged the white man not to shoot again, when De Rocha fired again at Ernest who died a few hours later.

The state's attorney asked for a conviction without capital punishment. Efforts are being made to appeal and carry the case to the supreme court to prevent a precedent that it is unsafe for a white man to kill a Negro in the south.

Russian Selskosoyus Buys Sowing Materials to Improve All Crops

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—During the coming season the Selskosoyus will extend its work in purchasing sowing materials. According to statistics in hand, seed operations during the present year will be on a large scale. In connection with the transfer to the many field system and improved methods of agriculture, the demands of the peasants for seed cereals and improved sowings of that crops will be increased.

The Selskosoyus has signed contracts for 500,000 rubles worth of seed cereals and 250,000 rubles worth of seed wheat. The purchase of picked seeds is conducted by the Selskosoyus thru cooperative seed rearing societies and state seed farms.

During the last season the Selskosoyus granted the peasants 78,000 rubles of the profits from seed operations.

DETROIT'S RACE HATE VICTIMS GET NEW TRIAL

Eight Negro Defendants Out on Bail

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 30.—The trial of Dr. Ossian H. Sweet and 10 co-defendants for the alleged murder of Leon F. Breiner, a member of the mob that stoned and fired on the Sweet residence here, has resulted in a disagreement of the jury and the granting of a new trial. After baling out for over 46 hours, the jury was discharged as it was unable to agree. On one of the last ballots, the jury stood 11 to 1 for acquittal.

To Have New Trial.

Upon the jury being dismissed, a motion was made for a new trial, which has been set for the first week in January. The defense intends to have separate trials for each of the defendants if it can be arranged.

Eight of the defendants are now out on bail of $5,000 each and arguments will be made on December 2 to have the remaining three Negro defendants released on bail.

Makes Eloquent Appeal.

Dr. Sweet, whose home was stoned and fired upon by the mob, in an eloquent appeal to the jury and those present in the court-room showed the discriminations practised against the Negroes in the United States and called upon those present to work for the elimination of persecutions of men because their skins are not of one shade.

Klan Fosters Prejudice.

The ku klux klan, which was one of the contenders in the recent mayoralty fight here, did all that it could to work up a prejudice against the Negro defendants and have them convicted of murder in the first degree and to have them pay the extreme penalty of the law.

While the trial was in progress, someone set fire to Dr. Sweet's garage.

Attempts were made continually throut the entire trial to influence the jury by klansmen, who were determined that these Negroes, who were attacked and their lives threatened by a mob, should hang for the alleged murder of Breiner.

Attorney Denounces Horthy for Denial of Counsel to Rakosi

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Nov. 30.—All reports of the human treatment of the revolutionary workers arrested in connection with the Italian affair and about the observation of the legal regulations on the part of the authorities, which have been spread by the government, are pure lies. In order to calm down the protests of the international working class the Bethlen government published the deceptive news that Comrade Rakosi had made a statement to his lawyer to the effect that he was not in the least tortured, but on the contrary treated politely and humanly.

On the telegram the name of some lawyer, the alleged defender of Rakosi, was mentioned. Now since the Hungarian hangmen have showed their true faces and have expressed their intention to try the arrested according to all rules of martial law, the defender of Comrade Rakosi, the lawyer Dr. Zoltan Lengyel (a right wing bourgeois advocate) declares in public in all bourgeois papers that he had not yet seen or spoken to Rakosi. He protests against the fact that the trial will take place without he having been able to look into the files and he brands the fact that he is compelled to defend a man, whose accusation he will hear for the first time in the trial.

From this can he seen clearly that the Horthy bandits intended to hang Rakosi and his comrades.

Soviet Russia Plans to Develop Agriculture

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The people's commissariat for agriculture has decided to organize during the new economic year 13 factories and 30 flax picking stations for flax and hemp and also seed farms for flax and hemp with and area of 5,000 dessiatines. 2,600,00' rubles have been granted for these enterprises.

The finance commissariat has been able to satisfy the request of the Agricultural Bank of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic for increasing its capital from 3,000,000 rubles to 10,000,000 rubles.

The Agricultural Bank of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic proposes granting 2,000,000 rubles for the supply of agricultural machinary and 325,000 rubles for land distributon.

According to a plan of the agricultural commissariat, 15,000 tractors are to be distributed thruout the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic in addition to a considerable quantity of tractor accessories.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

American Workers Must Give Heed to the Plea of Porto Rican Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, another cry of misery comes up out of Porto Rico, called "a military possession under the war department" of the United States. If the American colonies suffered in the 18th century under the alien lash of British tyranny, as they surely did, then the endured agony of Porto Ricans today passes all understanding. If revolution was justifiable in 1776 for the colonists, then the downtrodden and bitterly exploited Porto Ricans have every cause to rebel now.

* * * *

The protest of the Porto Ricans still takes the form of petitions to Washington, D. C. It is significant, however, that it is in great part inspired by the organized industrial workers of the island. A petition of redress of grievances, signed by 13,000 Porto Ricans, has just been handed to President Coolidge, coming from the Free Federation of Workingmen.

It is merely requested that the president appoint a commission to study conditions in the island and make recommendations to congress on improving the situation, economically and politically. It is a small demand. Yet is is doubtful if it will be complied with. American imperialism is quite satisfied with conditions as they exist in the nation's island dependencies, especially in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. Labor organizations may be outlawed; workers seeking better conditions may be murdered by the forces of "law and order"; the whole population may be degraded, but all that is of no consequence as long as the absentee profiteers receive their dividends regularly. No count is kept of the toll in blood, pain and tears. Even to investigate might expose the rottenness.

* * * *

The petition of the islanders declares:

"The resources of our land are absorbed and controlled in such a form that the Porto Rican people are practically organized and constituted just like a factory worked by industrial slaves."

That shows that the Porto Ricans have at least attained the beginnings of wisdom. They realize their condition. That is greater progress than masses workers in the United States have made. This realization of their degradation has come to them in spite of the fact that

"Heavy dividends paid stockholders in the United States and Europe does not leave sufficient revenue for educational and health activities . . . with the result that thousands of children die annually from anemia, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases, and 50,000 children have been deprived of an education."

* * * *

Let the workers and poor farmers in the state realize that this picture, presented to them by the Porto Ricans, mirrors the conditions that American exploiters would inflict on them if they could. It is what they will attempt; are attempting.

On the island four-fifths of the working population are without permanent employment. Oppressive taxes have increased the cost of living 25 per cent. The rich dodge taxes, according to the best schemes of Secretary of the Treasury Andy Mellon, among them the sales tax. A dictatorship ruled at the polls in last November's elections, disfranchising the workers. Laws prevent fraudulent elections being challenged, even in the capitalist courts.

This is the condition of the Porto Ricans after four centuries of suffering as colonials of a foreign imperialism. They protest against American misrule just as they fought the Spanish tyranny. Their cause is that of the whole American working class, that suffers today under the Wall Street oligarchy. The Porto Ricans ask that the island "be considered as part of the United States with all the rights of national life." But that will not free them from their misery. They must cast in their lot with the workers in "the states" for the complete abolition of the profit system and the inauguration of Soviet rule that struggles for the emancipation of all oppressed, in the colonies and in the homeland.

WIRELESS OPERATORS STRIKE 5,000 STRONG, TYING UP MANY SHIPS

LONDON, Nov. 30—Several of the largest Atlantic liners were held up Sunday in consequence of a strike of wireless operators belonging to the Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphists, which controls nearly 5,000 wireless operators on land and sea.

The strike, which was provoked by a suggestion of a reduction in wages, began with the placing of pickets in the shipping offices. The strikers count on the unlikelihood of the liners being allowed to leave port at this time of the year without wireless operators.

Professor Attacks Ban on Teaching Evolution

Professor Fairchild Osborne, president of the American Museum of Natural History made a plea for a more liberal attitude toward the teaching of evolution in the United States before the convention of the Association of colleges and secondary schools of the middle states and Maryland, being held in New York.

He said the recent hysteria against the teaching of evolution was a loss to education and told of his recent journey thru Nebraska where even in the state university a "hush" is put on the sound of the word evolution. In the public schools the word may not be used at all. "No teacher in the whole state of Nebraska is free to be sincere," he said.

Storm Hits Towns in Italy.

NAPLES, Nov. 30.—A terrific storm has devastated the town of Bagnara, in Calabria, near the Strait of Messina. The nearby port of Montaleone Di Calabria also suffered heavily. The force of the storm was also felt in Sicily and the province of Calabria.

Steel Trust Determined to "Get" Fred Merrick

(I. L. D. News Service)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 30.—Fred Merrick, a member of the Workers (Communist) Party who was indicted under the Pennsylvania sedition act in 1923 on a charge of having distributed circulars announcing a May Day celebration of the Workers (Communist) Party will go to trial in the Allegheny county superior court at Pittsburgh on Nov. 30. Merrick is the first of nine others to stand trial. Funds are being raised by the International Labor Defense for this trial.

Merrick is well known thruout Pennsylvania for his activities in the progressive wing of the trade union movement. He served a term in the workhouse for a speech made to the Westinghouse company strikers in 1917, and another jail term previously for publishing advice to workers to violate an anti-free-speech ordinance.

Steel Trust Victim.

Many local trade unionists, frankly admit that it is their belief that Merrick is being persecuted for his activity in efforts to unionize the workers in the citadel of the open shop movement, the United States steel trust and its subsidiary coal holdings.

DEAD CHILEAN CAUSES BREAK IN COMMITTEE

Chile May Appeal to League of Nations

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 30.—From the general dispatches arriving from the Arica region, it appears that the dead Chilean carabineer over whom ex-President Alessandri spoke at a funeral ceremony that was a vitriolic attack against the United States as a disturber and an instigator of discord, was killed at Chacalluta in a clash between unnamed forces and Chilean boundary guards.

Expose Brings Break.

The subcommittee on boundaries of the plebiscite commission, broke off Friday when an expose of the death at Chapuiuto was made in a sworn statement of the Chilean commissariat, Col. Louis Marchand Hor, published in El Partido.

The Peruvian delegate on the boundary subcommittee, in regard to the investigation by the committee, was perfectly agreeable to Gen. Morrow, the American member of the Chilean member. Senor Urrutia feeling that the committee was partial against any fair investigation, insisted that it had no jurisdiction. When Morrow and the Peruvian, Col. Ordonez, stated that the committee had the power to act, the Chilean withdrew.

May Defy Monroe Doctrine.

Chile claims the plebiscite is being hampered and delayed while American troops and ships occupy the territory and the coast, and they declare that unless a plebiscite is held Chile will appeal to the league of nations. This would be a major [illegible] of diplomacy, since the United States might find itself and its nice [illegible] Monroe doctrine in a head-on collision with the "interference" of a league of nations.

Czar's Victims Call on Workers to Unite Against Bourgeoisi

MOSCOW, Nov. 29.—The conference in Moscow of the one-time political prisoners and exiles, adopted a resolution in the name of the association whose members have spent a total of 10,256 years in prison the struggle against the czar and in whose ranks are fighters of the Paris Commune and founders of the Russian revolution, calling upon the international proletariat, the intellectuals and all honest people to force the bourgeois governments to cease political persecutions, and to do everything in their power to save Rakosi and the other Hungarian revolutionaries from the danger of death.

Soviet Union Takes Steps to Teach Trades to Young in Ukraine

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The central commission for aid to children attached to the all-Ukrainian central executive committee is drawing up a plan for the complete liquidation of vagrancy among children in the Ukraine, during the next three years. It has been decided to place the children in agricultural colonies, in factories and workshops and in special juvenile homes where they will be taught handicraft work, and also to open ten new permanent children's receiving stations, 15 children's homes and 16 agricultural colonies.

Russian Soviets Plan to Build More Shops

MOSCOW, Nov. 30. In view of the fact that we shall soon have arrived at a point when all existing factories will have been rebuilt and re-fitted it will be necessary to proceed with the construction of new factories and works in Soviet Russia. Thus, for example, in Stalingrad a tractor factory will be built with an annual output of 10,000 tractors; in the Urals a waggon factory with an annual production of 5,000 wagons, in the central industrial district a factory for textile machines with an annual output of 6,000 weaving looms. Further, it is planned to build five large farm machines in the various ore districts and in the Donetz territory eight new coal pits are in preparation.

COMMUNIST PARTY TO REDOUBLE ACTIVITIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, Nov. 30.—In a manifesto issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain following the sentencing of twelve Communists in "Old Bailey," the committee shows that the capitalist class of England encouraged by the decisions of the Liverpool labor party conference against the active Communist workers, have attempted to destroy the Communist movement in England.

The manifesto calls upon the Communists to redouble their activities in the trade unions, local labor parties and in the factories in order to defeat the aims of the capitalist class of British.

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose Is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Officials with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions Into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

SAWMILL WORKERS POORLY PAID WHILE WAGES ARE HIGHER IN STATES WHERE I. W. W. FOUGHT

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The hypocrisy of the attempt to justify high lumber prices on the pretext [illegible]igh wages in the industry is exposed in a U. S. department of labor survey of wages and hours in sawmills thruout the country. Only in northwestern states where the I. W. W. influence has been felt is there an approach to decent standards. Elsewhere extremely low wages prevail with conditions considerably worse than in 1919-20. The International Union of Timber-workers, the A. F. of L. organization, surrendered its charter and disbanded in 1923.

Average $17 a Week.

The average wage of sawmill laborers, about 60 per cent of all the employes, is $17.77 a week. This means less than $900 if they can get a full year's work. It is approximately 10 per cent below 1919 and only 71 per cent above 1913.

Lumping all sawmill workers together, hourly earnings in 1926 are 78 per cent above prewar while full-time weekly earnings are only 68 per cent above that level, due to some reduction in hours. The advance since 1923 falls considerably short both of the average advance in other occupations and the increase in living costs, from 1923 to 1925 sawmill wages fell.

The average hours per week, earnings per hour and earnings per week of common labor in sawmills of 16 lumber producing states in 1925 were:

Mill	Hours Per hour	Per week
Labor		
Alabama	60.4	20.1c $12.14
Kansas	60.2	25.1c 15.14
Illinois	56.1	44.8c 25.27
Florida	60.0	24.2c 14.52
Georgia	60.2	24.8c 14.92
Louisiana	59.7	24.3c 14.75
Maine	57.1	31.5c * 18.08
Minnesota	60.2	35.8c 21.52
Mississippi	59.7	24.0c 14.33
N. Carolina	60.2	21.9c 12.82
Oregon	48.0	49.6c 23.33
S. Carolina	60.6	17.3c 10.48
Tennessee	57.8	26.3c 15.23
Texas	60.2	25.9c 15.62
Virginia	59.3	24.6c 14.75
Washington	48.1	47.8c 22.99
Wisconsin	59.4	34.8c 20.73

Sometimes They Do.

The contrast between the Pacific northwest and the south stands out in the table. Sawmill workers have the 44-hour week in Oregon, Washington and Idaho and the 50-hour week in Montana. Elsewhere with the exception of California and Maine the week is approximately 60 hours.

Similarly, the hourly wage of sawmill labor is 45c an hour or more in the Pacific northwest but runs as low as 17.3c in South Carolina. In spite of materially shorter hours common to or in the mills gets about twice as much for a week's work in California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington as in the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama. The $10.48 earnings in South Carolina mean less than $500 a year compared with $1,200 for a full year's work in California or Oregon.

Sixty Per Cent Survey.

These figures cover 60 per cent of the jobs in lumber mills thruout the country. The number of skilled workers in the industry is small. At the top are the head sawyers whose hourly earnings range from 66.9c an hour in Pennsylvania to $1.14 in Washington with an average of 77.7c. The weekly earnings of head sawyers average $36.60, compared with $17.77 a week of three-fifths of all sawmill workers.

Ralph Chaplin Writes For The Labor Defender

Ralph Chaplin, working class poet, is the author of one of the stories to appear in the first number of the Labor Defender, official organ of the International Labor Defense.

Articles, pictures and cartoons portraying the fight between the workers and the employers will feature the first issue of the Labor Defender. Among the famous labor cases dealt with in the first issue are The Sacco-Vanzetti case, Ford and Suhr, the Zeidler and Pittsburgh trials, the return to jail of Benjamin Gitlow, the supreme court decision against Anita Whitney and the successful fight to save Mathias Rakosi of Hungary.

The Labor Defender will sell for 10 cents a copy. Subscription price is $1.00 a year. Office of publication is at 23 South Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

OPERATORS' VIOLATION OF JACKSONVILLE PACT APPROVED BY PA. COURT

CLARION, Pa., Nov. 30.—In the most sweeping injunction ever granted by a court in this state officers and members of local unions No. 1305, 1859 and 2342, United Mine Workers of America, are enjoined from interfering with the operations of the Acme Gas Coal company. The plaintiff's bill of complaint states that the defendants have combined to coerce and intimidate officers and men in its employ. The Acme company is operating its mines on a scale of wages in violation of the Jacksonville agreement.

And these are the courts to which Coolidge suggested the union apply for "redress of grievances" if the contract was broken.

Coolidge Interested in Cutting Our Wage

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—(FP)—Business lobbyists in the capital are informed that President Coolidge is much interested in the program adopted by New England business interests in conference at Worcester, Mass., Nov. 17 and 18, at which it was decided that wages must come down and hours of labor must be increased.

No representative of organized labor were present at the conference. It was summoned to discuss the problem of "putting New England on its feet." With much enthusiasm the business spokesmen agreed to organize permanent committees to "carry on." Federal department had been invited to send representatives to advise on ways and means, but they were not needed.

Instal Radio Station.

MOSKOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 30. The installation of a powerful radio station has been completed at Rostov on Don.

GERMAN VISITORS GUESTS OF HOOCH BREWERS OF N. Y.

Hospitality of A. F. of L. Warms Tarnow

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 30.—The German labor delegation which visited the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor and toured the country to learn oil the kinks of the American labor fekers in becoming business men, hookers and to learn how to put the "B. O. plan" of class collaboration over on the German workers, has sailed for tiermany after a thorn study of the city of New York.

Needed a Boat.

The Germans were given a cruise around the port of New York on the city's own yacht, the Macom, and were hanqueted and feted by the Central Trades and Labor Council. Having spent considerable time learning how to put across what might be called the "Dawes Plan for the Working Class"—the collaborationist "B & O. Plan," the Germans were diverted by a trip thru the city's shady cities and illegal haunts of rum-rings.

The A. F. of L. "news" service, always amusing if not informative, gives the following account of the German's "slumming" expedition:

"Among their most interesting experiences was an inspection of the functioning of the prohibition enforcement law. They visited underground "speak-asies", raw distilleries of hooch and cellars where high power beer was brewed."

Was Fritz Joking?

Continuing the account our amiable compatriots of the A. F. of L. turned crazy eldes smoothly into quotations from Fritz Tarouw, head of the German delegation; and we must say that either Fritz Tarnow spoke sardonically or was using a frankness incomprehensible only after a tour of distilleries under guidance by A. F. of L. bureaucrats when Fritz got out the following:

"We have experienced the generous hospitality of the American labor movement. We visited the headquarters of all the important unions and witnessed the delegates of the A. F. of L. at work in Atlantic city. We know the spirit of the American workers and the source of their economic strength."

Inspired by this tribute to their powers, the A. F. of L. "news" article goes on to say that the Germans were amazed to see the "damage" Communism has wrought to the German organization in America. "Building," they say, "what prohibition and the Communists and Hooligans made the Germans were given a fond farewell and sailed away with a "B & O plan" for German workers to the land of still beers and Bavaria.

Soldiers' Union of Austria Refused to Scab on Strikers

VIENNA (FP)—Doctors as well as soldiers are included in the trade union field in Austria. When a general strike of state employes was threatened recently, the soldiers union declared its solidarity in case of a strike and announced that it would refuse to do any scab work. Now the hospital doctors union is announcing that it will call a strike if the government puts through the working rules it has in view.

Textile Workers' United Front Committee Opens Lawrence Headquarters

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LAWRENCE, Mass. Nov. 30.—The United Front Committee of Textile Workers of Lawrence opened its new headquarters at 206 Essex St. The united front committee was started in January 1926 for the purpose of amalgamating all existing textile unions in the Lawrence district. Most of its activities has been organizing the workers in the Pacific mill of which there are now nearly 650, all paying yearly weekly dues of 10c, collected in the mill. Every one of these workers ware unorganized.

The loomfixers of the American Federation of Textile Operatives are cooperating with the United Front Committee being affiliated by sending delegates. The Franco-Belgians are continuing there active support. The Andover Textile workers who were racently on strike at Smith and Doves are holding their own.

At the last meeting of the United Front Committee held Sunday afternoon Nov. 22 in Loomfixer's Hall decided to support the Italian workers in holding an international demonstration on against the fascisti, in the Winter Garden theater.

LABOR DISPUTES START TO BREAK FAITH IN DAWES

Wonderful "Plan" Is Found to Be N. G.

BERLIN—(FP)—Lockouts, strikes and dismissals are the order of the day in Germany's most important industries. They are the result of a rise in the cost of living and the united resistance of the employers to a corresponding raise in wages. The situation is in nearly every case forced by the employers who take advantage of some small local dispute to declare a general lockout. The chemical, glass, textile and metal industries are chiefly affected, but trouble is also threatening in the coal industry and on the railroads, where the employers are showing hostility to the modest demands of the workers.

About 150,000 workers are involved in the various disputes. In the textile industry 30,000 workers are locked out in North Bavaria and Hanover, and 14,000 in lower Saxony. 35,000 chemical workers are involved in lockouts in the Rhine-Main area and 25,000 in Bavaria. 25,000 glass workers are out in a bitter struggle for the 8-hour day, and metal workers in different districts have been walking off the job after eight hours work. The result of the unemployment has been lockouts and wholesale dismissals.

In North Bavaria an arbitration award granting a 54-hour week to textile workers, 60% of whom are women, and a small increase in overtime rates was accepted by the union but rejected by the employers who thereupon locked out 24,000 workers. In North Bavaria a 25-year-old textile worker earns less than 12c an hour and $7 a week. Women and younger workers earn even less.

On the railroads, which have been turned over to private hands under the Dawes plan, the employers are attempting to play off one district against another, but negotiations are now under way among the unions for a national series of demands to cover all grades. The 8-hour day has for some time been abolished on the railroads, as well as in the mining and many other industries.

BRITISH UNIONS' AMALGAMATION BUILDS POWER

Get Single Union with Million Members

LONDON—(FP)—A single union with over 1,000,000 members from many different trades and industries is forecast by Ernest Bevin, secretary-treasurer of the General Workers' union, when amalgamations now proceeding or under discussion take effect. Such a union would result from the amalgamation of the National Union of General & Municipal workers and the Workers' Union with Bevin's union.

Following on the decision of the National Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanic & Electrical workers to amalgamate, a possible amalgamation of the Electrical Trades union with Bevin's is under discussion by the two executives. Further amalgamations seem to be in the air. The industrial Alliance, of whose provisional committee Bevin is also the secretary, has experienced a setback in the withdrawal of the National Union of Railwaymen but is ready to be definitely launched early next year.

The final draft of the alliance constitution has been approved by the executives of the unions concerned, with the exception of the National Union of Railwaymen, and the alliance will be launched as soon as the draft has been submitted to the membership and the changes necessary in the constitutions of the individual unions have been made.

The reason for the withdrawal of the N. U. R. is that its proposed amendments have been rejected. The chief of these was that unions in the same industry should prepare schemes for fusion, and where this is not practicable hold periodical meetings to secure a united policy. The N. U. R., which is an approach to industrial union, wished to give the alliance a definitely industrial unionist basis, while the other unions have decided that unity on the whole industrial field in a more immediate necessity than unity by industry.

The organization of factory and general workers, a field which is practically untouched in America, has brought new problems in Europe. The great bulk of the organized workers are not craftsmen, and industrial unionism has long been a guiding principle and the issue now is industrial unionism or one big unionism. The factory as general workers have not been organized by industrial unions, but by general workers' unions. In England The National Union of Transport & General workers, and the Workers' Union, operating on the one big union principle and organizing all and every worker regardless of craft or industry.

This has led to overlapping and organizational rivalries found expression at Scarborough congress when the General Workers' Union called for one big union, declaring that industrial unionism was not enough. Similar indications have been supposed, considering that the embryo O.B.U.'s the General Workers' Union's poach on industrial union preserves.

To Build More Schools.

MOSKOW, U. S. S. R. The Azerbaijan people's commissariat for education has decided to erect 50 new schools during the coming year.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

Detroit Union Joins Support of Struggle for Chinese Freedom

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 30.—The voice raised by the Detroit local of the Patternmakers Union in defense of their fellow workers in China, clearly demonstrates that the vision of the workers is broadening and embracing other races and nationalities, despite the traditional short-sightedness of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor, who can see no further than their own shores. The resolution on China follows:

"Be it resolved that we do hereby pledge our support to the Chinese people and the workers in particular, and be it further resolved that we approve of the fight for freedom against wage slavery and domination by foreign powers."

This union is not the only one that has passed this resolution of solidarity. The Chinese are battling against terrible odds to free themselves, and unions in Philadelphia, New York City, Detroit, St. Paul and many other cities have passed similar resolutions nod have contributed to the maintenance of food stations in the affected areas of China by the International Workers Aid.

HINDU TEXTILE STRIKE AIDED BY RED UNIONS

British Workers Join in Assistance

LONDON—(FP) An urgent appeal for funds to help the Hindu textile strikers has been issued by the British Trades Union congress, which has already sent $1,500 on its own behalf. These 153,000 Bombay strikers, facing a cut of 11½% in wages which range from $2 to $3 a week, are dependent on the solidarity of their fellow workers in other countries. Apart altogether from humanitarian reasons, European workers know that they must help the Hindu textile workers if they are to safeguard their own standards, for the competition of sweated white labor has already hit them. The largest contribution from European labor has been that of the Russian textile union which sent $5,000.

The strike began Sept. 15 with the walkout of 13,000 workers and spread rapidly and now 153,000 are involved. The last telegram from India states the workers are feeling the pinch of starvation." Many have been evicted from the chawls (tenements rented from the millowners and thousands of sweated white labor has already hit them. The largest contribution from European labor has been that of the Russian textile union which sent $5,000.

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A trade union delegation elected by the Dundee and Scottish workers in Scotland, has gone to India to investigate. The Dundee workers are especially hit by the competition from the sweated labor of India.

WAITERS' HEAD OFFICER DUE; PROGRESSIVE UNIONISTS ASK ORGANIZATION OF BIG HOTELS

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

George McElroy, international president of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union, is coming to Chicago early in December.

What attitude will he take toward the present scab condition of the majority of hotel workers and toward the Chicago federation for its sabotage in whatever efforts have been made to organize the unorganized workers in the local hotels? The members of the waiters' union are anxious to find out.

Built by Building Unions.

Altho most of the Chicago hotels were built by union labor and although the building trades council had jurisdiction over the construction of every huge new hotels within the past few months, the Sherman, Belden, Coop and other hotels are entirely non-union nevertheless, but one of the three "union made" structures employs any union but scab help in the dining rooms.

Unionization of the Morrison Hotel dining room was recently attempted by the waiters' union, due to the fact that huge additions had just been added to their premises at Clark and Madison by union building tradesmen. Otherwise the hotel was "open shop" except in one department. Because one department is unionized, the hotel makes a practice of catering to union conventions.

Bright Idea.

Instead of trying to force further unionization of this hotel, however, John Fitzpatrick advised the waiters not to put up a fight as it recognizes us in a degree." Try to unionize the waiters in the one department has a union help at all," he suggested sagely.

Turkestan is Doubling Its Cotton Harvest

MOSKOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 30.—The cotton harvest in Turkestan this year amounted to 32,000,000 pounds of raw cotton, 6,000,000 pounds more than was anticipated, practically doubling last year's harvest.

LABOR IN THE FAR EAST - - -

By L. Heller

ARTICLE 1.

NEVER, since the Boxer uprising, has China been to such an extent the center of political attention of the entire world as during the last three months. London and New York, Tokio and Moscow, have been watching with a close eye the developments in Shanghai and Hongkong. Japs been listening hard to the booming of cannon in China.

Truly important wars attract so much public interest. Yet is it a mere strike of some 300,000 workers (200,000 in Shanghai, and 120,000 in Hongkong) that is responsible for it now. Why then do the headlines of the world's press cling so persistently to the events in Shanghai? Why such a troubled air among the honorables of the lower house and the noble lords of the upper house, who have devoted more than one sitting of parliament and committee meetings to the Shanghai strike? Why this overwhelming interest, these passionate sympathies for the Shanghai workers on the part of the workers and peasants of the U. S. S. R. and of the entire world proletariat?

THE answer lies not only in that China for the last few years has become a most important junction by which the fundamental problems of international politics collide and cross. This is not new. Now is the fact that the Chinese masses have become a nation, acting as a unit, as a single body thruout the breadth and length of that vast country.

Now is the fact that the leader of the movement is not the radical intelligentzia, the student body as has been the case in the past five years, but the working class. And now is the fact that the workers' strike has become the backbone of the entire nationalist emancipation movement, the fact that the supremacy of the proletariat in this movement has been recognized by the entire nation.

Social and Ideological Forces.

THE national movement in China has originated at the end of the past century. Its initiators in China, as elsewhere, were the intelligentzia, the students, teachers, a section of the professors, journalists and some of the emigrant Chinese commercialists, who rallied around the Kuomintang Party, or to be more precise, around Sun-Yat Sen, its leader. In 1915, in connection with the Japanese 21 demands, and in 1919, as a result of the treaty of Versailles, which so thoroly disappointed the Chinese nationalists, who found themselves deceived and betrayed by their own "allies" the nationalist movement received a new powerful impulse.

For some months the Chinese public was in a state of uproar and high agitation. The Japanese ministers were forced to resign; the boycott of Japonese goods reduced China-Japanese trade by 40%. But the leadership of the movement, the acting on the political stage, the cries of protest at the public meetings, the slogans in the fight—these all came from the student body. The voice of the worker was yet silent.

SOON, however, the situation changed. The industrialization of China during the last years of the imperialist war and the early post war period, was proceeding apace.

Side by side with the foreign industries and with the old Chinese ones, there arose between imperialism and bourgeoisie, there appeared a new industrial Chinese bourgeoisie.

The industrial centers, Shanghai, Tien-Tsin, Hankow, Changsha, Tsingtao etc. have been rapidly growing, with in them steadily grew large compact masses of the newly risen working class. Soon this working class began to display its activity by a series of strikes.

MUCH has been written recently of all the terrible conditions of labor in China. Men, women and children alike work 12 to 15 hours per day; the wages received by them are miserable. Cheap textile labor made China into a paradise for employers," to quote the report of the British council at China, recently published in the British "Blue Book."

But this capitalist paradise is a veritable hell for the workers. No wonder then that under the influence of the general rise of the East after the war, under the influence of the November Russian revolution and of their own national movement, a spontaneous movement for better conditions has developed among the Chinese workers, taking the forms of a widespread strike struggle.

Class Differantiation of the Movement.

DURING the first period, covering about 2½ years from the beginning of 1920 to the latter-half of 1922—the labor movement, still largely spontaneous, met with practically no serious opposition. The strikes were limited mainly to the foreign industries, and the Chinese public opinion, moulded, as it was, not only by the influential students, but also by the new Chinese industrial bourgeoisie, maintained on the whole, a position of friendly neutrality towards the labor movement.

This was quite natural, since in defending their economic interests against the foreign capitalists the workers were indirectly strengthening the position of the native industry. It was also objective by hitting the imperialists and gaining the sympathies of the nationalist intelligentzia and more particularly of the students. No wonder, therefore, that the strikes of the Hongkong seamen in the spring of 1922 not only met with a sympathetic response thruout the country, but even received material assistance from the Chinese bourgeoisie. In this atmosphere of general support the strikes of that period resulted, in their majority, in complete or partial victory.

HOWEVER, already towards the end of 1922, a change was marked. The strike movement, in its expansion, swung over to Chinese establishments as well. A change of front immediately took place among the Chinese industrialists who took up an openly hostile attitude towards the labor movement. This change was already felt during the strike of the Tan-Shang miners in October 1922. For the first time in the history of China not only the police but the army as well were used against the strikers on that occasion. There were casualties in dead and wounded, and the strike was put down by force.

Even more cruel was the treatment of the striking railwaymen on the Peking-Hankow line, in February 1923, at the hands of the combined forces of the reaction. Equally alarmed by the growth of organization among the railway workers, the foreign and native capitalists, together with the Chinese militarists, joined in a united front against labor. The strike was drowned in the blood of the workers by the military dictator of China, Wu Pei-Fu.

THE defeat of the railwaymen served as a signal for a general offensive on the part of all the combined forces of the reaction against labor. Not only were the newly organized trade unions dissolved, their premises sealed and the leaders arrested, but even the co-operatives, the schools and the clubs were everywhere closed. All over China with the exception of Canton the labor unions were driven underground and only in isolated places were there allowed to exist some semi-legal workers' organizations.

Things continued practically unchanged until the latter part of 1924. For about a year and a half quiet reigned in the labor movement of China. The Pacific conference of transport workers, convened in Canton in June 1924, marked the end of this period. The Shameen strike (Canton) which flared up in July and which, like the 1922 Hong Kong strike, was directed against the foreign capitalists, again demonstrated to all China the significance of the labor movement to the nationalist emancipation movement.

(Tomorrow's article will tell of the revival of China's labor movement in 1924)

Workers (Communist) Party

FOUR COURSES TO START THURSDAY AT N. Y. SCHOOL

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Owing to the interruption of the thanksgiving holiday, the courses scheduled to be given on Thursday night at the New York Workers School will begin on Thursday, Dec. 3. Many important courses are beginning that night including a course in Marxian economics, instructor Mindel; Fundamentals of Communism, instructor Skilling; Social interpretation of Modern Literature, instructor Jacobson; Shop Nucleus Training Course, instructor Jack Stachel.

The course in Marxian economics will treat all the fundamental problems of Marxian economics and there will be a comparative study of rival systems of economics.

The course in the Fundamentals of Communism is intended to give an introductory theoretical understanding of all of the basic problems of Communism—economic, political, tactical and organizational. The course in Modern Literature will take up the most important writers in the field of the novel, the drama, etc., of recent times of various European countries and the United States, and will attempt a social interpretation of their productions.

The most important of the courses beginning on Thursday night is the Shop Nucleus Training Course, known as the fundamentals of Leninism

PITTSBURGH NOTES

Party School Begins.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. Nov. 30.—Study classes in the ABC of Communism and International Current Events will be started on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 8 p. m. at the party headquarters 805 James St. It is planned to start an extensive educational campaign in the Workers Party of this city to train the party members in the fundamentals of Communism. The classes which begin on December 3 and which will be held regular every Wednesday evening will serve as the beginning for the party school in Pittsburgh. The national office will supply an experienced instructor to conduct the classes. In addition local teachers will be used. All party shop and street nuclei of Pittsburgh and vicinity were instructed to send students of their nucleus to participate in the classes.

Comrade Carvalhaes who is well known in Pittsburgh has agreed to deliver three lectures on the colonial question

* * *

Resolution on Tom Ray.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. Nov. 30. At the last meeting of the district executive committee of the Workers Party of District 5, the following resolution concerning Tom Ray was adopted unanimously:

Having heard the report of Comrade Jakira on the Tom Ray case, the district executive committee of the Workers Party of District 5 fully approves the action of the district organizer in helping to make a quick and rigid investigation of the case. The district committee expresses its indignation against the attempt of the enemies of the working class to frame up Comrade Ray who is a militant fighter in the T. U. U. L. and expresses full confidence in Comrade Ray

* * *

Questions for Imperialism Class Tonight.

1. What was the economic soil out of which grew the policy of conquest of Ancient Rome?

2. Describe three periods in the development of European foreign policy from the 15th century to the present time.

NEW YORK TO START CAMPAIGN FOR ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The activity of the New York district of the Workers Party in attempting to organize the unorganized workers in various branches of industry has awakened in the party an acute sense of the unpreparedness of its speakers and organizers for the handling of such work. Particularly has the leadership furnished by the party in the textile strike driven home this lesson.

The party has been sending organizers among the unorganized textile workers to explain to them the advantages, necessities and methods of organization and for the most part these speakers have proved unprepared to handle the specific type of problem and audience in the most effective manner. The industrial department and the agitprop department of the district are jointly planning to develop the necessary type of speaker for this work in the organization of the unorganized.

Our speakers at the present time fall into two main groups and suffer from two different types of defects although a few of the most effective escape the defects of both categories. There is one type of speaker that tends to talk too much in abstract general formulas and does not successfully link up these general political notions with the elementary everyday needs of the workers in the industry to be organized.

There is another type of speaker who very readily gets down to the level of its undeveloped and backward audience but does not succeed in ever leaving that level and leading his audience with him from their concrete problems to the fundamental meaning of them. Such speakers appeal to entirely un-Communist motives, over emphasize the importance of the vague, spontaneous resentment of these workers against their bosses but fail to give direction and permanent crystallization to this resentment.

What is necessary is a combination of both these types into a single whole. By such combination, a speaker should be able to start at the level of this backward group of unorganized workers; begin with their elementary problems of their particular shops working conditions, wages, tyrannical foremen, etc., etc., and should be able to lead the workers, step by step from these elementary problems to a comprehension of their larger political meanings and broaden their consciousness from factory and wage consciousness to class consciousness. In order to accomplish this, the industrial department and the agitprop department together with the most active field workers in the organizing of the unorganized, are planning to hold a series of joint conferences in order to build that type of speaker for the type of campaign which the party has long advocated in theory but is now beginning to put into practice, namely, a campaign for the organization of the unorganized in all the small industrial towns near the city of New York.

DETROIT NOTES

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 30.—The Workers Party of Detroit and the Detroit Federation of Working Women's Organizations will give a joint Package Party and Dance on Sunday, Dec. 5th beginning at 7 o'clock p. m. sharp in the House of the Masses, 2648 St. Aubin.

The Greek and Armenian comrades will serve lunch and refreshments during the evening. They promise to maintain their reputations as hosts on this occasion.

Many packages have already been received and a lot of fun may be looked forward to when they are auctioned. An excellent orchestra has been engaged to furnish the music for the dance. Admission is 35 cents

* * *

LONDON, Nov. 30.—One sailor was instantly killed and five were seriously injured when a gun on the British warship Hardheli exploded today in Bristol channel.

WORKERS' SCHOOL AT CHICAGO HOLDS MANY CLASSES DURING WEEK

The following classes are being held now every night at 19 South Lincoln St., unless otherwise noted. They are as follows:

Monday, 8 p. m. Capital, Volume I, Instructor, Earl Browder.

Tuesday, 8 p. m., Imperialism, Instructor, Manuel Gomez.

Tuesday, 8 p. m., Elements of Communism, Instructor, Oliver Carlson.

Tuesday, 8 p. m., English, 2644 Le Moyne St.

Wednesday, 8 p. m., American Social and Labor History, Instructor, Wm. F. Dunne.

Wednesday, 8 p. m., Aims and Purpose of the Y. W. L., Instructor, Max Shachtman (at 1902 W. Division St.)

Thursday, 8 p. m. Elements of Communism, instructor, Max Bedacht.

Thursday, 8 p. m., Worker Correspondence, Editorial Room, Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd. Instructors: J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Dunne and Oliver Carlson.

Friday, 6 p. m., Elements of Communism, instructor, H. M. Wicks.

Friday, 8 p. m., English, 2644 Le Moyne St. Ida DaNes.

NEW YORK NOTES

Keep December 19 Open.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30. Organizations friendly to The DAILY WORKER are asked to have December 19 open for the new DAILY WORKER Rescue Party. It will be held at Harlem Casino, 116th street and Lenox Ave. under the auspices of Harlem branches, and the co-operating branches thruout New York as well as sympathetic organizations is requested so as to make a tremendous success of this final DAILY WORKER Rescue Party to be held in New York.

Readers of The DAILY WORKER who are willing to help with the ticket sale for this affair should apply at once to The DAILY WORKER New York office, 108 East 13th street

Red Mask Ball Promises Unforgettable Evening

NEW YORK, Nov. 30. The "Red Mask Ball" that will fill Harlem Casino's two large halls on New Year's Eve is expected to be the "biggest ever" because of the cooperation of three organizations in making it a success. The DAILY WORKER, the Workers' School, and the Young Workers' League are holding the New Year's Eve Ball jointly and will share jointly in its proceeds. The machinery of the party, of the league, of The DAILY WORKER builders and of the school supporters will all be mobilized to make the advance sale of tickets and arrangements a success

Tickets are procurable in advance from the New York office of The DAILY WORKER, from the Young Workers League, from the Workers' School or party branches at 50 cents each. Tickets at the gate will be 75c each. An evening you will not regret is the motive of the arrangements committee.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

bedtime story books for something like this and you will not find it.

* * *

THE anthracite minera have been accustomed to winning wage increases during recent years. This was Lewis' trump card at the last international convention. A labor leader who continues to secure wage increases for the members of his union is going to stay put even if he were guilty of every crime in the social calendar from eating garlic to getting in to his office at 11:30 in the morning. But he is a fathead leader if he honestly believes there is no limit to his ability to succeed indefinitely in securing wage increases.

BOSSES are no more willing as a general rule—to grant wage increases because the union officials whom they deal with are reactionary than if they were radical. There may be exceptional cases when fear of a radical development in the union may compel the employers to adopt such a course, as a choice between two evils. Whoever takes money out of the boss's pocket is his enemy. The fact is that the reactionary officials are less capable of forcing wage increases than the radicals. This was demonstrated by the British miners. Only when circumstances are extremely favorable do the crawling methods of the reactionaries succeed. It is quite evident that John L. Lewis has made an awful mess of the anthracite strike, but the miners, not he will suffer.

THE Coolidge organization in the house of representatives must secure a new chairman for its committee on public buildings. The gentleman appointed by Alice Roosevelt's husband—that's his business—Nicholas Longworth by name gave the job to a Kentucky solon whose lung power was able to compensate for his mental rarity. A loud voice is half the battle in politics—capitalist politics of course—brains are a decided handicap. The spectacle, like most capitalist politicians was not averse to making a little money on the side, so he leased whisky for bootlegging purposes. The story does not say whether he leased it from one of Andrew Mellon's distilleries. Congressman Langley—that's his name—has now to think it over in Atlanta for a year—and, then, he may not.

NEGRO labor leaders are conducting a campaign to organize the Pullman porters. The company comes forth from various channels and tells the world that the poor porters are as happy as a swarm of bees on the green walking towards the setting sun, with the once poor hero now rich in course driving away the moneyed queen with his Montana hat. The only hog in the porter's haunch is just now, declares the Pullman company, is the embryonic union. Strange to say however the porters are joining the new union, despite their alleged happiness.

THE Negro workers need the help of the trade union movement badly. The the prejudice against them, at least in the northern part of the country, is somewhat exaggerated in our opinion, it is undoubtedly true that the reactionary labor leaders have neglected them. It is a hopeful sign of the times that young Negro workers are now coming forward to perform as essential a task. The present effort to organize the porters shows what a dominating part is played by class division among the workers.

WE find Negro turkeys on the capitalist parties and hired flunkeys of the Pullman company, leading the fight against the union. This is a development which cannot help but sharpen the class consciousness of the Negro workers and gradually convince them that even tho they are discriminated against because of their color and their comparative recent status as chattel slaves, the main reason for this attitude toward them is their lack of organization. When they are in a position to fight their real foe the capitalist class by side with their white brothers, a quick change will take place.

FRANCE READY FOR NEW DEBT PARLEY IN U. S.

Cabinet Cannot Last Very Long

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Nov. 30.—France is ready to open new debt negotiations with the United States, on the basis suggested by the United States, according to the semi-official newspaper Temps, in an obviously inspired article today.

"The Briand government reconciles its debts to the allies," said the Temps. "We believe that an equitable settlement can be speedily made. The government is ready immediately to open the suspended negotiations, firstly, with Great Britain on the basis of the Churchill-Caillaux agreement, and secondly with the United States on the basis of a five year provisional settlement.

Briand Friend of England.

Aristide Briand is known to be a friend of Britain, who wants to create alliances with that power, as he believes that the fate of France is closely allied with that of Britain, which is in direct conflict with the former finance minister, Caillaux, who leaned toward Germany, because of his close connections with banks having heavy investments acquired in Germany before the war.

It is noteworthy that the Temps mentions Britain's claims first and puts the question of the debt to the United States in a secondary category.

Loucheur States Plans.

Louis Loucheur, one of the wealthiest bankers in France and the new finance minister, states that he does not desire a moratorium on debts owing other countries and that he is not in favor of a special levy, but that the raising of money will be so adjusted that the burden will spread over all classes. This proposition is, of course, simply a means of imposing the burden upon the workers and thus reducing their standard of living in order to strive to stabilize French currency.

At the cabinet meeting yesterday the new Briand cabinet discussed its entire program, which included four main points: ratification of the Franco-Belgian debt settlements.

The growing crisis has not abated and it is not through the Briand cabinet can long hold a majority with such violent differences existing as pervade the chamber of deputies.

Cleveland Workers Will Hear Pat Toohey Tonite

CLEVELAND, Nov. 30. Tuesday night Pat Toohey, the militant young miner, who was arrested for his active rôle in the anthracite miners' strike, now going on in Pennsylvania, will be in Cleveland to tell the story of the miners' strike. Pat Toohey has just come out of jail and will have much to tell the workers of Cleveland about the anthracite strike and about the activities of John L. Lewis and his confabs with Governor Pinchot

Pat Toohey will speak at the Insurance Center Building, 1753 East 11th, corner of Walnut, Room 601. No worker of Cleveland should fail to hear this splendid young fighter and orator. Remember the date, Tuesday, December 1. Come and bring your shop-mates and fellow-trade unionists along.

Capmakers' President Resigns Office and Leaves New York City

NEW YORK. Max Zaritsky, president of the South, Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union has resigned and will leave the city immediately. His duties, till the next convention can elect a successor, will be filled by Max Zuckerman, secretary-treasurer, and a managing committee of three consisting of J. Robers, N. Spector and J. M. Budish.

Big Demonstration for Left Wing

(Continued from page 1)

the workers do everything and own nothing, urged democratic control of industry and workers' share in management. He said that he had been many times asked to recommend workers for state positions, but found it difficult because so few of them were capable of handling jobs. In this connection he congratulated the I. L. G. W. U. for starting an educational department.

Maurer declared there were forty thousand hotel and restaurant workers in Philadelphia, but that only 700 of them were organized. He urged delegates in town to help organize them and also urged affiliation to central and state labor bodies to bring pressure on lawmakers to favorable legislation for workers.

Sigman Attempt Fails.

When President Morris Sigman took the gavel an attempted demonstration fell flat, the scattered applause lasting but a few seconds. At a desperate signal from one of the Sigman machine supporters the orchestra struck up a Russian Jewish revolutionary song, but again the attempted demonstration fell flat. Frantic efforts to artificially stimulate a demonstration met with a dismal failure and in an obviously embarrassed manner Sigman began his talk which was notably dry and stereotyped.

He dealt with the history of the organization, its early struggles and its growth and made a plea for unity of the organization. This was clearly much against the grain, but his recent defeat in New York and the atmosphere of the convention hall showed clearly that he has reached the end of his rope in his efforts to terrorize the membership of the organization.

The convention will meet again tomorrow morning at Lulu Temple, on Spring Garden street, where the remainder of the sessions will be held.

A fight is expected on the report of the credentials committee and the general representation is a question, but there is no question about the power of the left wing in the union, which is more than 80 per cent of the membership.

Two Welcome Signs.

In the Jewish district near 5th and Pine street there are two signs that attract a great deal of attention. One of them is on the reactionary Jewish Daily Forward office that reads "Welcome delegates", while the other is on the Prediger office across the street, reading "Welcome, Progressive Delegates."

President Win. Green, of the American Federation of Labor is expected to speak tomorrow, and will probably try to aid Sigman in his predicament at this convention.

Mussolini Extends Session of Fascist Puppet Parliament

ROME, Nov. 30.—Premier Mussolini has decided to extend the sitting of the fascist marionette, the chamber of deputies, from Dec. 5 to Dec. 12, in order that the Locarno security pact and the Washington debt settlement agreement and other repressive legislation planned may be "ratified."

Starving Horse Stirs Up Society Parasites

Mrs. A. C. Perlicke, owner of a coal company, satisfied her sadistic tendencies by inflicting extreme suffering upon her horse which she kept more than three months in a barn without food.

Fashionable groomed society women who coddle themselves in luxurious surroundings while human babies die of hunger, satisfied their perverted maternal instinct by rushing out in a mad rush to the dingy court room of Judge Samuel Trude to report Mrs. Perlicke's ill treatment of her horse.

The horse, the judge was told, had eaten wooden supports and the walls of the barn to appease its hunger. In a state of complete emaciation he was shot, by a policeman.

Tonight Northwest Branch I. L. D.

An important meeting of the Northwest Branch of the I. L. D. will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 1st at 8 p. m. at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsh Blvd., rear entrance.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

GRAVE DIGGERS STRIKE; DEMAND EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Cemetery Workers Insist on Union Recognition

Two hundred and fifty caretakers and gravediggers, members of the Cemetery Employes' Union, are on strike at the Mount Olivet, Holy Sepulchre, Mount Carmel, All Saints and Calvary cemeteries demanding recognition of their union and on increases in wages.

Want 8-Hour Day.

The burying grounds are under a single management and the cemetery workers who are on strike have received anywhere from $3 to $5 for a day of from nine to nine and half hours. The men are now demanding that these cemeteries pay them $6 for an eight-hour day.

The Cemetery Employes' Union is making a drive for the recognition of the union in Chicago cemeteries and has over 3,000 members in the union. These five cemeteries are to be a test of strength of the union and if successful, the other employers will be forced to accept the union terms.

Chauffeurs Support Strikers.

The cemetery workers are supported in their demands by the Chicago Undertakers' Association and the Livery Chauffeurs' Union.

When the gravediggers and caretakers went on strike yesterday morning, many funerals were halted. The hearse drivers upon learning that a strike existed, immediately turned their carriages away from the cemeteries.

Board of Health Aids Bosses.

The Chicago board of health rushed in to the aid of the cemetery employers, by ruling that the bodies can be stored in vaults until the strike is settled if the cemeteries are not able to find workers to dig graves.

LABOR REPORT IS SHOWN TISSUE OF CYNICAL LIES

Claim to Have Helped Settle Strikes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Following the lead of Secretary of Commerce Hoover, whose report was a tissue of studied perversion and falsification of facts, Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, another one of the supporters of the Harding-Hughes-Daugherty-Denby-Fall-Coolidge teapot dome oil cabinet, submitted a falsified report on labor conditions which was printed and released for publication in Tuesday morning papers and contains the most astonishing and brazen exaggerations.

Every strike settled by a union where a representative of the department of labor tried to function, was attributed to the influence of the department. It is known that only in strikes which the labor department claims credit of settling the government representatives were showed inside without ceremony and in general treated with contempt.

Same Old Twaddle.

Just as Hoover talked of contentment of labor, so Davis sings the same song. Facts are completely ignored and rosy pictures of a fantom prosperity are painted, none of them in conformity with facts. Most of the government department reports of late have read like the A. F. of L. reports on the wisdom of increasing efficiency and class collaboration in general, and are of no use to the workers, class except insofar as their fallacies are exposed and the government revealed as an apologist of every form of exploitation of labor.

Instruction in English

Foreigners and others wishing to improve. Georgiana Bonita, 1843 Lincoln Ave. Tel. Diversey 6089.

The Labor Defender

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Emergency Call!

To All Members and Friends of International Labor Defense:

Two big cases are scheduled to come to trial on November 30th. The Pittsburgh raid case of 10 workers and the Zeigler frame-up case of 15 union-miners. The lawyers in each of these cases will not proceed with the defense unless we have the money.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS MUST BE RAISED BEFORE DECEMBER 15TH

We call upon all members of the I. L. D. to rise to the test and raise this sum. Contribute all you can and get your friends and neighbors to contribute.

Much depends on the outcome of these two trials. The entire working class is on trial. Not merely the 25 workers involved.

Rush Your Collection and Make It as Big as Possible.

Fraternally yours,
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE,
J. P. CANNON, Executive Secretary.

National Office,
23 South Lincoln Street,
Chicago, Ill.

EARL R. BROWDER

will speak on

"WORLD UNITY OF THE TRADES UNIONS"

at the regular monthly meeting of the Trade Union Educational League

Wednesday Evening, December 2, 8 P. M.

1902 West Division St., Chicago.

BRITISH UPPER CLASS DANCES OVER VOLCANO

Lone Conservative Shows Decadence

By LELAND OLDS.

The moral bankruptcy of the capitalist upper class comes clearly to light in England. Nern fiddling while Rome burned isn't in it with the jazzing of the British moulyed aristocracy in the face of an industrial crisis that may change the course of history. It recalls the frivoling of the French feudal nobility right up to the day when the Bastile fell before a hungry Paris mob.

For every member with the will to rule our increasing social chaos, this class exhibits scores who care only for the opportunity for satisfactions and pleasures to relieve the boredom of a life of leisure.

When a 9-month truce had just saved England from a general strike which might have brought revolution, when the British Trades Union congress was resolving to prepare for more effective united action, for closer union with Russian workers, for a break with imperialism, when active preparations were going forward for possible direct action on both sides, when the press was full of alarms about Communist appeals to the army, —what were the wealthy members of society thinking about?

They were thrilling at the prospect of the first important event of the autumn social season, a medieval wedding between Mamie Paget and the son of Earl Grey, whose secret diplomacy helped prepare the world war. Press stories told of discarding conventional wedding garments in favor of medieval costumes of gold brocade, of red and green velvet studded with jewels, of gold girdles, of two rows of pearls across the bride's forehead with pearl insects on either side. Such superfluity of wealth was flaunted in the faces of a million and a half unemployed workers.

This is just one episode in British upper class life which a conservative critic of English life describes as frivolous and contemptible. He says:

"The fashion today is to condemn the Labor party; and when not blaming the Labor party for destroying the whole nation what is the fashionable world doing, unrebuked by its church, unexposed by its press? Pleasure, and pleasure of the lowest conceivable kind is its sole aim. It hates culture and regards seriousness as boredom. What it loves is dressing up, giggling, dancing, feasting, gambling, jazzing and vamping. To speak to it of moral responsibility would be as if one spoke of esthetics in a pigsty."

Count Karolyi Aides on Trial for "Putsch"

FUENFKIRCHEN, Hungary, Nov. 30. —The trial of followers of Count Michael Karolyi, who participated in the republican "putsch" during the Jugo-Slav occupation, was begun here. Sixty-four men are accused, of whom Karolyi's minister of war, Bela Linder, is the most prominent. Linder did not appear at the trial.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Teachers' Union News Is Censored

(Continued from page 1)

to F. G. Stecker, the secretary-treasurer of the fadaration, who, in turn was to send the proposal to the 12 members of the executive council.

An Innocent Quest.

Finding it convenient last Friday, Backall slapped into the offices of the editor of the City News Bureau, 711 Ashland Block, 155 North Clark St., and interviewed the editor of the possibility of informing the newspaper reading public of his proposal to the American Federation of Teachers.

The editor who took a copy of Backall's letter, informed him, however, that it would be first submitted by a reporter to the Chicago board of education. Then he added, rather as a matter of pride:

Proud of Capitalist Censorship.

"Any news of pupils, schools, parents' organizations, in fact any news whatever upon the subject, is always submitted to the board of education, and always written up from the angle of the board of education."

This, the most complete censorship of all matters educational by the capitalistic board of education, was apparently a positive recommendation to the thoroly prostituted editor, who could not even understand the virtue of a press service free from constraint by governmental institutions serving the economic and political interests of the class—the capitalists, and bending the minds of the other class, the workers, to the service of bourgeois rule as holy and eternal.

What Do Union Teachers Think?

What the union teachers of Chicago and the whole world think of this pollution of news regarding their activities at the very source of such news, remains to be seen. Union teachers could not, like reporters, be fired at once the case originates in the letter sent the executive council to the federation. The DAILY WORKER reprints the essential sections of this letter:

"Mr. F. G. Stecker, Secy.-Treas. Teachers' Federation of America, Chicago Illinois

"Dear Sir: A short while ago, I visited Soviet Russia, observed the educational system of the country, and studied their pedagogical methods. I made it my business to acquaint myself with the material welfare, as well as the spiritual standing of the teachers and their pupils in that country. My happy discovery is that they make a strenuous attempt to develop the most modern system of education in the world. They have it as their task to develop and often even modify when needs call the "Dalton plan" of America.

"The days during which the present authorities took over the schools were perilous indeed. The civil war raging, the remnants of which are yet to be seen everywhere. Out of this, their schools emerge with the complex system. It is considered as one of the greatest achievements of modern pedagogy. John Dewey and his educational ideas are their beacon lights.

Peasant Life Transformed.

"The life of the village is being transformed. Agriculture and hygiene are being taught to the peasants and their children in the city as well as in the country. Reading is being woven with the activities of everyday life. The children as members of a school are live participants of the reconstructional work of the country.

"The first All-Russian teachers' convention representing 250,000 teachers, demonstrated the spirit prevailing in that land. Reading the whole school shortage yet existing they discussed methods whereby with the help of the government they might afford every child yet out of school. They feel that they are the keystone of the rebuilding life. The teachers' councils are authoritative bodies with regard in methods and administrative leadership.

They Invite Us.

"The first All-Russian convention of teachers sent out an invitation to all teachers of the world to visit them. In their invitations they expressed the desire to show the world their achievements and learn from the experiences of their co-workers. The main reason of their call is to establish permanent educational and other relationships with the teachers of the other countries so that experience and research may be interchanged and thereby enrich the pedagogical reserves.

"Delegations of many countries visited them. Their reports are of invaluable educational experience. The country that has not responded to the call is our America. The home which brought forth such men as Horace Mann, Frances Parker, John Dewey, Stanley Hall, etc.; the place which contributed so much to pedagogy and child psychology, has not given it its consideration.

"I suggest, therefore, that you consider the question of sending a delegation seriously. In our country where the truth about Soviet Russia is so thickly in fog, the delegation report may shed light on many problems that are yet in the dark. You are a non-partial organization with individuals trained for observation, your report will bring to us the truth as it is.

"The teachers of America have shown a great deal of idealism and independence of thought with regard to the school life of our country. More than once has it been the task of the teachers' unions of America to save the public school from disgeneration, and from becoming tools of special privileges, you now again need a courageous stand, and express it in courageous action." (Signed) Morris Backall.

Polish Government Jails and Tortures Workers and Peasants

WARSAW, Nov. 30.—For months all prominent trade unionists, all White-Russian workers and peasants who are under suspicion, subscribers to the reformist press, radical bourgeois teachers are being arrested, thrown into prison and "examined." How such an "examination" is carried on, show the following descriptions

Tortures Unspeakable.

The victims were taken to the hospital, completely undressed and taked into a room with carefully-covered windows, where several higher police officials awaited them. The first question was "Are you a Communist?" If the answer was no, the hands and feet of the prisoner were fettered, an iron stick put between the fetters of the hands and feet and thus, in a cowering position, he was drawn up to the ceiling. In order to bring back the consciousness of fainted victims, salt water mixed with petrol was poured into their throats and glowing pins pushed under their finger nails.

If a worker or peasant confessed, however, to be a Communist, then water was pumped through his nose into his stomach till he got very sick. Then the policemen sat on it and asked the tortured who their leaders were and other questions.

Beat Women and Children.

As a supplement to these horrors it must be mentioned that among the tortured were also women and men, even children, who had been arrested, mistaked, of their relatives whom the police could not find.

European Nations Find Soviet Russia Excellent Purchaser

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—According to statistics at October 1, more than 8,000 bales of imported cloth have arrived from Italy intended for Novorossiisk and Odessa. 2,500 bales are expected at Leningrad, Novorossiisk and Odessa from France and 1,000 bales in Leningrad from England.

Forty-five freight cars have been sent from Austria, 82 from Germany, 186 from Poland, of this number 151 freight cars are being sent to Moscow, 35 freight cars to Nijhni-Novgorod, 91 freight cars to Kharkov, 20 to Kiev, 16 to Odessa and 2 to Rostov.

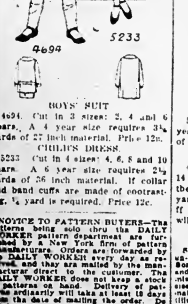
Of the freight cars of cloth despatched about 300 have already arrived which is 25 per cent of the total amount of cloth purchased.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 par cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
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December Issue of the
Ready WORKERS MONTHLY NOW!
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Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, a dressmaking and embroidery article on home-making, plus some points for the needle illustrating 10 of the various simple stitches; all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

DAILY WORKER WILL TELL OF THE FAR EAST

What Do Its Problems Mean to You?

By HARRISON GEORGE.

To many workers of America the gigantic upheaval in China and the labor movement of the Far East, means little or nothing. To the reactionary bureaucrats of the trade unions, whose every action is calculated upon their common interest with the interests of American imperialist penetration and domination of the Orient, the problem of Far Eastern labor is a problem of deceit and betrayal, just as the Pan-American Federation of Labor operates upon the basis of Yankee imperialism in Latin-America, seeing eye to eye with it, applauding its expansion and ready to furnish the proper belief of international "harmony" to cover the naked force of the United States armed forces.

"Monroe Doctrine of Labor."

The El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor declared that the accord between the leaders of the Mexican Confederation of Labor (C. R. O. M.) and the bureaucracy of A. F. of L. was a "Monroe Doctrine of Labor." Wall street and dompers have the same significance to Latin-American labor; the first exploits them, the second presents them with a philosophy of submission to this exploitation disguised as "harmony."

It is in this spirit that William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, wrote in the "American Federationist" for October:

"American labor properly turns its mind upon labor problems of the Pacific."

The "social democratic" the right wing of the working class movement has an elaborate philosophy about the Far East and all other "backward" nations. This was expressed by both Ludwig Lore and an I. W. W. editor, John Gahan, in the past few months, commenting upon the possibility and even the advisability of the Chinese people freeing themselves from foreign imperialism by a nationalist revolution.

The social democratic idea is that no revolution is possible or even desirable, until the mysterious "development of time by outside imperialist capital, has developed a proletarian numerically dominant over the peasant masses and bourgeoisie of feudalism. This view not only shuts its eyes to the Bolshevik revolution, to the Leninist theory of alliance between the proletariat and the peasantry, but is an objective apologetic of capitalist imperialism, giving its most savage massacres and most cynical outrages the cloak of feudalism. If the Far East, the shining example of a social philosophy and a "scientific" justification.

The Communist Workers' View.

To the workers in the American shops, mines and mills, the hypocritical words of the Greens, and the philistine phrases of the Lores and Gahans must be exposed and explained. Against them must be placed the Communist program of unity in open struggle against imperialism of the forces of the east and west.

The best key of doing this is in drawing a graphic picture of the labor movement of the Far East, its problems, its form and content, and how it is bowing the way thru all obstacles to proletarian emancipation. The Trade Union Educational League, the north American section of the Red International of Labor Unions, has received a series of excellent articles on the labor movement of the Far East, and the first of this series is published today in the DAILY WORKER on the T. U. E. L. page. The series begins with several articles upon Chinese labor and the national movement.

Form Two National Soviets in Ukraine

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The central administrative-territorial commission attached to the Ukrainian central executive committee has accepted the decision for forming new national Soviets in the Ukraine. In addition, it is proposed to define six national districts in the near future. New national schools are to be inaugurated on the territory of the new rural Soviets. All official work will be conducted in the languages of the national minorities.

The opening of two new Polish rural Soviets took place in the villages of Tadoushpol and urtyn. The population of Tadoushpol and Burtyn have decided to name their rural district after Comrade Domhal lexiled leader of the Polish Communist movement, chairman of the Peasant Internationl.

What do you earn? What are conditions in your shop? How do you live? Write a story for The DAILY WORKER.

Your Union Meeting

First Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
6	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1850 S. Throop St.
39	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Douglas Park Auditorium.
152	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1566 Ridge St., 7:30 p. m.
270	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 909 S. Halsted St.
81	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 175 W. Washington St.
17	Asbestos Workers, 180 W. Wash.
30	Bindery Workers, 19 W. Adams St., 8:30 p. m.
298	Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
49	Brick and Clay Workers, Clark and Devon.
21	Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 756 W. Madison St.
136	B. R. T., 738 W. Jackson St.
237	Cannon, 201 W. Chicago Ave.
141	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
181	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
272	Carpenters, 6442 College Grove Ave.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
1128	Carpenters, Moose Hall, La Grange.
1787	Carpenters, 16th St. Hall, North Chicago.
1748	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
2745	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th St.
2	Elevator Constructors, 2901 West Madison St.
402	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
130	Fireman and Oilers, Lake and Francisco Street.
5	Hod Carriers, 278 E. 18th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 214 W. Harrison St.
1	Lace Curtain Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
1630	Machinists, 2537 Milwaukee Ave.
362	Machinists, 7414 Wentworth Ave.
678	Machinists, 4111 W. Madison St.
	Marine Firemen and Oilers, 180 W. Washington St.
320	Meat Cutters, 11405 Michigan Ave.
838	Meat Cutters, 1424 W. 79th St.
18	Painters, 35th and Wood.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. Calhoun and Madison.
144	Painters, 5614 S. Halsted St.
181	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 56th.
225	Painters, 9202 So. Chicago Ave.
275	Painters, 2421 W. 63rd St.
371	Painters, Chicago Heights, Carpenters Hall.
396	Painters, 810 W. Harrison.
597	Painters, Tumbull and Ogden Ave.
597	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
498	Railway Clerks, Fort Dearborn Hotel.
2219	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Blvd.
12385	Railway Clerks, 548 Washington St., 2:30 p. m.
1505	Railway Clerks, 5438 Wentworth Ave.
60	Sign-Writers, 428 W. 82nd St.
81	Switchmen, 901 E. 75th St.
16052	Theatrical Stage Hands, Musicians, Great Northern Hotel.
712	Tailoresses, Laundry, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
782	Teamsters, Swan's Hall.
17352	Theatre Wardrobe Attendants, 912 South Michigan Ave.
24	Upholsterers, Taylor and Ogden Ave.
111	Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington St.
2	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.
16171	Wait Superintendents, 2 p. m., House, 2:30 p. m.

Under jurisdiction. Time stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.

Budget Estimate for Soviet Union Increased for 1925-26 by 40 Pct.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The total budget estimated for 1925-26 is 3,500,000,000 rubles. If we take into consideration state expenditure abroad in gold valuta, which is not included in the above figures, the budget of the Union amounts to a figure exceeding 4,000,000,000 rubles.

The total sum of local budgets in the Union for 1925-26 is estimated at from 1,250,000,000 to 1,300,000,000 gold rubles. This total includes local budgets and also volost budgets. The general total for the state and all local budgets amounts, therefore, during 1925-26 to about 5,000,000,000 rubles which is an increase of about 40 per cent on the total figures of the 1924-25 budget.

Soviet Russia Aids Southern Urals to Re-equip Factories

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The factories of the Southern Urals are being re-equipped. 4,500,000 rubles have been granted to the Zlatoustinsk works for constructing new blast furnaces and repairing Martens ovens which will turn out steel now obtained in England. New hydraulic stations are being constructed. 1,300,000 rubles are being devoted to housing construction.

The construction of railway wagons at the Ust-Katavsk works is being renewed. At the Bolorezsk works a new blast furnace has been constructed with a productivity of 7,500 pounds per day. The Miassky Bi- factory is being extended and during the last few months is turning out hundred dozen files which amounts to 145 per cent of the program.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

R.I.L.U. URGES PROTEST AGAINST DUTCH TERROR

Persecution in the East Indies Condemned

MOSCOW, (By Mail)—The Red International of Labor Unions has directed the following appeal to the workers of all countries:

The toilers of the Dutch East Indies have carried on an eheroetic struggle for years against the exploitation carried out by the Dutch imperialists. Since the forcible suppression of the railwaymen's strike in 1923, the Dutch government has continually increased its reign of terror against the working class movement.

Jailed Hundreds of Workers.

Hundreds and thousands of workers and peasants have been flung into prison for their part in the continual struggle against the cruel exploitation and suppression of the toiling masses. The struggle is lead by the Communist Party, the revolutionary people's party Sarekat Rayat and the trade unions. The reprisals of the government against the whole national movement in the East Indies is being strengthened.

"The workers who receive wages amounting to about 15 or 20 per cent of the wages current in Holland, England or the other European countries, and the poor peasants also are compelled to pay taxes totalling 25 per cent of their yearly income. There are no laws in existence against the enslavement and exploitation of the colored workers. The only labor laws which exist, is the law prohibiting strikes and the law which punishes all workers, who struggle against the horrible conditions of not imposed upon them.

Crush Strikes.

"In August this year, the strike of port workers in Samarang was brutally suppressed. During the strike of printers in the same town and the strike of the hospital workers' the leaders of the local trade unions, Darsono, Baruman and 10 other comrades were arrested. The strike of the port coolies declared in September last was nipped in the bud. The strike and demonstration of the port workers in Belavan and Medan in October led to the arrest of the leaders and the breaking up of the demonstrations by armed force which led to the wounding of many workers and their wives who had taken part in the demonstrations demanding bread. Hundreds of workers were dismissed on account of membership of the unions or other working class organizations.

"Despite the permanent terror, however, the masses are doing everything in their power to build up their trade unions. And with this young and still weak weapon they are continually forced to take up the struggle against the bloody exploitation of Dutch capitalism. Only the Communists dare to oppose the imperialist terror of the Dutch government and to assist the workers to form their unions.

Protest Against Tarror.

"It is the duty of the International proletariat to protest loudly and energetically against the terror of the Dutch capitalists.

"We draw your attention to the countries of the East Indies and appeal to you to make a general demonstration of protest against Dutch imperialism. We appeal especially to the Dutch workers to protest against the terror practiced by their government in the East Indies.

"We declare that the toiling masses in the East Indies have the sympathy of the revolutionary workers of the whole world in their struggle.

"Continue the fight for the betterment of your working conditions, for the right to organize, for the right to strike, for complete freedom from Dutch imperialism. The workers of all countries will support you in this struggle for it is the cause of the international working class.

"Down with Dutch imp-rialism!

"Long live the toiling masses of the East Indies!

"Long live the fighting trade unions of the East Indies!"

"Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

DEBS' TALK IN PEORIA AS VOICE FROM GRAVE OF SOCIALIST PARTY

By MAX COHEN.
(Worker Correspondent.)

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 30.—In an effort to arouse the dying Socialist party from its lethargy, Eugene V. Debs, aged and weakened, has been rallied upon by state officials of the party to deliver a series of lectures. The Majestic Theatre was not quite half-filled for the Peoria lectura.

Declaring that "before socialism can be brought about the workers must 'realize' their condition and then they must be 'true to themselves'", Debs followed by stating that "I am opposed to violence, no great question was ever settled by violence." He forgot that every new system at its inception is won over by force and violence.

He quoted Shakespeare, the Bible, and ingersoll in deploring the conditions of capitalist society. "Lincoln", he said, "was on the right side. He saw that a great race was in slavery, that the sale of human flesh was a moral crime. Under his administration slavery was abolished." Gene Debs must have forgotten that Lincoln, good and honest Lincoln, was willing to grant the south the right to have slaves if they were not to secede from the union, thereby averting civil war.

How futile and out of date are the efforts of the socialists to carry the political power is illustrated by Debs' query "if 'wa' can run our school system and 'our' postal system, then why can't we run a mine, etc.?" Although Debs spoke on "The Rise of Labor", he did not once mention the first workers' republic of Soviet Russia.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Murashko Gets Short Sentence for Murder of Two Revolutionaries

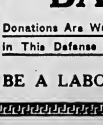
Warsaw, Nov. 30.—The trial against Murashko, the murderer of the two Polish revolutionary officers Bagitsky and Wieczorkiewicz took place in the Polish town of Novgradek. It will be remembered that Murashko murdered the two revolutionaries, who had been sentenced to death on account of a terrorist act, and were executed for some Polish criminals, who had been arrested in Soviet Russia. The Polish mercenary, Murashko, killed the two officers at the frontier shortly before the exchange was to take place.

A furious attack against this exchange by the Polish government was carried on by the whole of the democratic and bourgeois press. An atmosphere of murder was created and the bourgeoisie hope that some patriot would be found who would kill Bazinsky and Wieczorkiewicz was systematically agitated.

However, certain government circles did not believe in the appearance of such a farce, they preferred to be sure that something would be done and therefore send Murashko to commit the murder for good payment. The murderer did not belong to the agents of the two prisoners, but was only ordered to take charge of them at the frontier.

After his deed, he was celebrated, by the whole Polish bourgeoisie and its press as a national hero who had done a "patriotic deed". No prosecutor was prepared to take up the case against him. When finally such a courageous man was found and the trial against Murashko took place, he openly admitted to the court that he had committed the murder, being sure that nothing would happen to him. He said that he had shot them both down like mad dogs. Altho several witnesses stated that Murashko was a man of beastly brutality, who had already once killed a prisoner who was in his charge, the bourgeois audience of the court gave him its unlimited applause.

He was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment, but we can be sure that his Polish protectors will take care that he will be freed soon and further occasions to kill undesirable workers are prepared for him.



The Framed-up Zeigler Miners!



Help Save Them From Prison!

Do your utmost to give them the best possible defense. Their trial begins Dec. 1. $2,500 is needed by Dec. 15. Local Chicago, International Labor Defense, has guaranteed $1,000 which has been advanced already and is out to raise the full amount.

HOW? By means of a

BAZAAR

DECEMBER 10 to 13, 1925
at the NORTH-WEST HALL,
Corner North and Western Avenues

Donations Are Weapons In This Defense Fight!

Ask your shopmates, your organizations, your neighborhood shops for contributions of any kind of article—foodstuffs, coin, clothing, anything and let the local I. L. D. office, 23 So. Lincoln St., know that YOU are on the job—by bringing, sending or reporting what you collect or donate.

BE A LABOR DEFENSE BUILDER AND BOOSTER!

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Two Views of the World Court

Now that the question of the world court is to be the major issue in the realm of foreign relations before the next congress every act of that tribunal is carefully scrutinized by both friends and enemies of the court. In the comment of the capitalist press political party lines vanish and only the economic groups stand forth. The recent decision of the court declaring the league of nations had the right to determine the frontiers of Irak and Turkey was the excuse for again bringing up the conflict over the adherence of the United States government to that tribunal.

The *Chicago Tribune*, republican, opposes the program of the republican president, Cal Coolidge, to enter the court, while the *New York Times*, staunch democratic organ, favors the Coolidge proposition.

The *Tribune*, speaking in the interests of the McCormick harvester combination and the middle-west industrial group generally, wants no European entanglements and resents finance capital developing competing industries in Europe that will threaten American industrial products in the world market. It views the proposed adherence to the world court as a step toward the league of nations and a submerging of the interests of the small industrialists to the world wide interests of Wall Street bank capital. With high moral indignation it views with alarm the possibility of judges from foreign nations sitting upon an international tribunal and deciding the fate of questions concerning the United States.

As against this conception the *Times* acclaims as eminently just the decision of the court vindicating the faith that Coolidge has evinced in the thing.

The attitude of these two metropolitan papers, one in Chicago and the other in New York symbolizes the struggle against the complete ascendency of finance capital over industrial capital and the conflict within the republican party itself as the small group of industrialists vainly struggle against the inevitable.

Neither of the publications see the real significance of the decision. They do not realize that it is a decision in favor of the British imperialists, struggling for world domination and that the decision of the court in the Near East boundary dispute means a blow to Turkey that will not be accepted peacefully. British warships and flocks of airplanes waiting the signal to try to blast the Turks out of Europe may appear to the Angora government too formidable to be challenged at once, but the final settlement of the frontier dispute will be by force of arms. The *Times* and the republican and democratic representatives of the House of Morgan want to utilize the world court and the league for diplomatic intrigue while preparing to defend on the battlefield their mighty investments, while the *Tribune* and the republican agents of the industrialists want to keep out of the mess and sell their products in all the markets of the world.

But finance capital will not long be challenged by an industrial bloc trying to thwart its purposes. The great mergers of industries under domination of finance capital will soon destroy the basis of such opposition.

Murder of Prisoners

Revolting details of the bestial beating to death of Negro prisoners in a North Carolina jail again brings to the attention of the workers the horrors of capitalist penal institutions. Such atrocities make it easy to understand why the hostilities are usually the first institutions to fall before the fury of revolution.

Facts regarding this latest jail scandal are being brought to light thru the investigation of the murder of prisoners under the direction of one M. C. Hanford, county convict superintendent of Stanley county, North Carolina. After severe beatings for minor infractions of rules a number of prisoners died and the slimy prison physician signed death certificates to the effect that they died of heat.

Communists strive for the day when the walls of these relics of the inquisition will be battered down and tortured inmates liberated — they may smell our ranks and wreak vengeance upon the system that exists thru such terror.

Another Sullivan Decision

Superior Court Judge Dennis E. Sullivan, long notorious for his unrestrained hatred of the working class and with a long list of labor injunctions to his credit on the books of the open shoppers and the Landis award establishers, has added to his already odious record by declaring "unconstitutional" the state law passed last summer legalizing peaceful picketing.

Continuing a long list of court usurpations of powers never legally granted by even the bourgeois constitution of the country, this latest act again demands decisive action by organized labor in the city of Chicago and in the state of Illinois. This servile satrap of the open shoppers must be driven from the bench in disgrace for thus misusing his power. The most effective way to eliminate the injunction judge is for labor to pursue a political policy independent of and against the capitalist parties that sponsor such people as Sullivan.

Meanwhile ignore the injunctions and fight on.

Just as German social democracy betrayed the workers into the hands of Hindenburg and the kaiser during the war, they now try to betray them into the hands of Britain in a hoped for assault upon Russia with Hindenburg as president of their democratic republic.

Now is the season of the year when the cabinet officials present reports purporting to prove that this is the best of all capitalist countries and that workers enjoy unexampled prosperity. The wage workers themselves can give the lie to this piffle.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

The Labor Movement in Syria and Palestine

By H. M...

BRITAIN in Palestine and France in Syria face not alone the nationalist movements that flare into open rebellion from time to time, but there is also developing a labor movement that challenges not merely the power of the imperialist bandits of these two powers, but is equally determined to crush all capitalism in these countries.

While there still rages the unrestrained ruthlessness of the French hordes invading Syria, while Damascus lays in ruins at the feet of the French pillagers, and thousands are being cremated in the ruins of its towns burned by the marauding bands of French imperialism, the nationalist struggle consumes the energy of all classes in that stricken land.

But as these industrialized areas become objects of imperialist development, the labor movement also develops. It is not the reformist social-democratic trade unions, nor the trade unionism of the British type, nor the syndicalist type of unions, but a movement under the domination of the Communist International.

The Beginnings.

BEFORE the present trade unions came into existence the only unions in that part of the world were the Jewish unions in Palestine. Jewish workers, driven into Palestine by the anti-semitic movements of the capitalist countries, endeavored in transplanting their trade union experience to new soil. Instead of creating a mass movement among the natives, this movement was confined to the narrow space of the ghettos, to which the Jewish immigrants flocked. With large groups confined to certain localities in the industrial cities the movement became purely nationalistic.

After the Jewish movement celebrated the First of May as International Labor Day, the celebration itself was merely a nationalistic demonstration. They perverted the labor movement into nationalistic channels. The native workers considered the First of May as a Jewish nationalist and religious holiday, one of the many holidays celebrated by various religious elements that exist in Palestine.

The Illusion Vanishes.

THE attorneys of the Communist Party in Palestine and Syria, where the most difficult campaign of organization and education was carried on for the purpose of creating a genuine labor movement, finally broke down the barriers of prejudice.

Following a true Bolshevik policy, the Communists became the organizers of the new labor movement in Syria and Palestine. The struggle against the imperialist invaders was directly connected with the class struggle. The frightful terror of the armed forces of France and Britain and the intensive exploitation of labor created the objective conditions favorable for organization. One of the Communist leaders in Palestine reports that within the past two years hundreds of thousands of copies of newspapers, brochures, tens of thousands of Communist proclamations, hundreds of meetings, and small groups meeting in secret to plan organizational work, laid the foundation for the rise of the labor movement and dispelled the illusions created in the minds of the Arabs by the Jewish immigrants deliberately segregating themselves and creating nationalist groups under the guise of unionism.

The Communists report that on last May Day, for the first time in the history of these territories, the workers in all the industrial centers participated in huge mass demonstrations, in the principal centers the celebrations were of a real Communistic character, the workers, in spite of police threats and terror, marching thru the streets with the red flag defiantly flying.

Bolshevik Tactics Necessary.

COMMUNISTS in Syria and Palestine who have become the leaders of the labor movement are confronted with most serious tasks because of the complicated character of the struggle existing in the mandates territories. Not only must they strive against great odds to build up the unions in defiance of the bayonets of the foreign invaders who defend the investors, but they must fight against the nationalism that manifests itself in the slogans of Mohammedanism.

Such slogans as "Asia for the Asiatics" and "The World of Islam for the Faithful," have nothing in common with Bolshevism. They are absolutely, now and forever, irreconcilable with the tactics of communism. Among the Islamite clamor and the general merging of all classes in the struggle to throw off the foreign oppressor the task of holding aloft the banner of the class struggle becomes extremely difficult. In periods of open, bloody struggle such as now convulses Syria, the class struggle becomes obscured. In this critical period the Communist Party struggles with might and main against the submerging of class lines in the swamp of nationalistic rebellion against all the misdeeds, as the anti-imperialist wars are.

As a protest against the French storming of Damascus, strikes, under Communist leadership, were called thruout Syria. Every effort was made to give the movement a distinctive class character and to prove to the workers the necessity for clearly distinguishing between the world struggle against imperialism and the religious slogans of Mohammedanism against the rest of the world.

Keeping in mind the international character of the class struggle, the Communists of Syria and Palestine

The Syrian Inferno



The war in Syria has shifted from around Damascus to Lebanon where the French are being driven from one position after another. American destroyers are lying off the coast of Sidon ready to aid the French murderers of colonial peoples. The French mandate is in Syria, the British mandate territory begins at the border of Palestine (indicated by line) and British forces are mobilized there watching the struggle and awaiting the time when the French league of nations can wrest the Syrian mandate from France and control the entire territory.

who work together as one unit oppose the rallying cries of the world of Islam for the reason that it struggle against the imperialist powers on such a basis arouses a feeling of fanaticism against the whole population, including the workers, of the European countries. In this general Islamitic wave the class struggle between the workers and the native bourgeoisie is found to be obscured. While taking a most energetic part in the nationalist struggle to forcibly expel from these territories the imperialist bandits operating under mandates from the league of nations, the revolutionary proletariat must always keep in mind the fact that the achievement of national independence is not an aim in itself, but only the starting point for the development of the class power of the workers. This will realize the proletarian revolution in

Revolutionary Prospects.

THE revolutionary wave that will expel the invaders must not be permitted to subside, the workers must not be permitted to disarm themselves and submit to the yoke of a native bourgeois, who, altho they use national shibboleths, would in reality serve the ends of foreign imperialism. Instead of surrendering to the nationalist bourgeois they must maintain their arms and follow up the defeat of the power of the imperialist nations of Europe with the crushing of the native bourgeoisie.

The task of overthrowing the national bourgeoisie will not be difficult for the reason that the industries of these mandates areas were developed by foreign capital, with absentee ownership. Like all the colonies where imperialist bank capital has penetrated, the industries have grown and with the growth of the industries there arose an industrial proletariat. But while the industries created the proletariat they did not create a powerful native bourgeoisie; the result being that in all these countries the strength of the capitalist class is weak compared to the strength of the working class. This situation makes it much less difficult to achieve the actual overthrow of the native bourgeoisie than in the countries where capitalism has followed the normal course of development and where a native capitalist class has grown up with the industrial development of the country.

In the struggle in Syria where the French forces are meeting with the determined resistance of the native population, Britain maintains an attitude of neutrality because she hopes that the upheaval can be utilized to prove France incapable of administering the mandate of the league of nations, to the end that the league deciding against France, then Britain would get control over Syria. British troops are mobilized on the Syrian border in northern Palestine awaiting the signal to enter and help "restore order." Another motive is the threat from the labor movement, as Britain well knows that such nationalist struggles against imperialism may at any time break forth into a class conscious movement against all capitalism.

But not far to the north and east lays the Soviet Union, and the workers in the colonies and mandates areas know that when they have accumulated sufficient energy to act against imperialism as a class they will not be at the mercy of the imperialist butchers. Once a wave of achievement of national independence is not an aim in itself, but only the starting point for the development of the class power of the workers, the proletarian revolution in all Africa

WHILE the labor movement in countries developed in hot-house fashion by the great imperialist nations has many obstacles to overcome that other labor movements do not have, there is one blight that it has escaped. That is the deadening influence of the social-democracy of the Second International. The heroes of that international of ineffable infamy were so busy serving their various capitalist masters and kicking they deserted en masse to the colonial movement except to help enslave the colonials.

While the colonial territories were being subjected and enslaved by the imperialist nations the social-democrats were playing general politics by entering the cabinets of their various countries and acting as forwarding the interests of imperialism.

Being true social-democrats and therefore slimy-additions they formulated a theory for their betrayal by a monstrous perversion of Marxism. They held that a real labor movement could only develop in those countries where capitalism had highly developed and that it was useless to attempt to bring the workers of backward countries into the labor movement until such time as capitalism had sufficiently developed. The logical deduction from such a position was that by aiding their capitalist masters extend and develop the social-democratic view conferring upon the natives the blessings of capitalist civilization and preparing them so they would be fit to enter the exalted company of the Second International.

This distortion of Marxism was utilized to control the material interests of those mercenaries of the bourgeoisie. The extreme exploitation and open plunder of the capitalist nations in the colonies results in a super profit which is shared with the skilled strata of the working class of the home country.

Social-democracy is the representative of this bribed and corrupted strata of the working class.

The failure of social-democracy to gain a foothold in the colonies, combined with the fact that we are living today in the era of world revolution accounts for the developing of the labor movement in these countries under the domination of the Communists.

In the present struggle against the unscrupulous terror of Britain and France in the colonies and mandates areas the Communists strive with the nationalist self-help energy to act against imperialism as a class they will not be at the mercy of the imperialist butchers. Once a wave of achievement of national independence, divested of the nationalist garb, starts among colonial peoples it means the beginning of the end of capitalism in Europe. Asia and Africa

CHICAGO I. L. D. TO AID ZEIGLER WITH BIG BAZAAR

Grand Opening Night of December 10.

As the trial of the framed-up Zeigler miners looms, the Chicago I. L. D. is redoubling its efforts to arouse workers' organizations to their support. The local committee has set a goal of at least $2,000 for the Zeigler miners' defense. The date raised at the Labor Defense Bazaar, December 10 to 12, at the Northwest Hall. The local I. L. D. has already guaranteed $500, which had to be advanced.

Donations of all kinds of articles—saleable and unsalable material—have been, and are being collected, and the committee expects a very large and varied assortment of wares to be collected and donated before Dec. 10.

A colorful international program of entertainment is offered for the different days of the bazaar.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

For Friday night, Dec. 11, the German, Hungarian, Lithuanian, Italian, Finnish, Greek, Bulgarian, Armenian, and Roumanian branches and workers will hold forth and provide entertainment, such as children's chorus, orchestra numbers, classic dancers, soloists, etc.

Saturday night, Dec. 12, the Ukrainian, Russian, Polish, Jewish, and youth branches will show their stuff. There will be singers, dancers, balalka and mandolin orchestras, etc., to say nothing of Russian tea and coattunes.

Sunday afternoon and evening, Dec. 13, Scandinavian, Lettish, So. Slovic, Slovak, Czech, and English groups will entertain with Dunish and Panaek dances and the Charleston; a class war prisoners' jubilean; vocal selections by Andrew Torrence, etc. Supper at six, and such a supper as only the South Slavs can provide.

Opens Thursday, Dec. 10.

There will be dancing every day, the best of refreshments, including Turkish coffee, games, prizes, an auction on Sunday night, and what makes it a bazaar loaded loothe of all kinds of wares, from which to select your bargains.

Thursday evening, Dec. 10, is the grand opening, admission free, on which night all donations must be brought in, at any latest, and when the first choice of the rich assortment of goods may be had

Wants Poison Gas Warfare Developed for the Next War

Claiming that America is not making enough preparations for chemical warfare, Brig. Gen. Amos E. Fries, chief of the chemical warfare service of the army, in his annual report to the secretary of war, urges that this country appropriate more money to develop poison gases to compete with rival capitalist countries.

In his report "Justifiable Means of Waging War," he says in part:

"It must be recognized that there is absolutely nothing inherent in chemical warfare to prevent its consideration as a logical and perfectly justifiable means of waging war. It borders on national suicide to neglect proper preparation for a means of warfare or a defense against a means which has proven so efficient.

"Despite the many disadvantages under which we have labored, the morale of officers, men and civilian employees is excellent," he says.

Nevertheless, without a drastic increase in appropriations we will soon be the weakest among the half dozen most powerful nations in chemical warfare."

Gen. Fries stated that it is unquestionable appreciated by those responsible for carrying out the leadership of warfare, that poison gas industries should be developed and supported in their respective countries.

"To neglect this phase of preparedness," he declares, "would place a nation at the mercy of one having such a weapon. This state of affairs is recognized and accepted by those charged with the national defense in all countries, as is the impossibility of regulating an effective practice of war."

From the above quotations from Gen. Fries' report, it can easily be seen what a sham was the claim that was made that the world war was the last one that the world would ever see. Preparations for the next war, which will make the former one look like a Sunday school picnic in comparison, are already being made.

Error in Yesterday's Editorial.

In the rush of work in our mechanical department yesterday an error crept into the editorial on "The Northwestern 'Idol'". The sentence that read "The reason the workers are shot, slugged and jailed is because they are fighting for decent conditions to defend the capitalist exploiters" was obviously an error, and should read "because the are fighting for decent conditions against the capitalist exploiters."

OCTOBER IN THE DOFTAN PRISON IN ROUMANIA

(The reminiscences of an escaped prisoner).

Cast into the dungeons of the most terrible and at the same time largest of all Roumanian prisons, whose horrors are whispered in many a legend, wasting away behind the prison walls of Doftan, we send the toilers of Soviet Russia our fraternal greetings on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the October revolution.

Each year, according to the prison reports, from forty to fifty lives are taken. Taken for ever.

But, notwithstanding the ferocities and horrors of our prison routine, we yesterday celebrated the anniversary of the October victory. We arose before the dawn, two hours before the revelle, and the strains of the International, which went out from our very hearts, swelled the gloomy space, confined by the prison walls of the dead Doftan prison.

A special commission, duly elected by us a few days prior to the anniversary, having by various means collected a little money and having bribed the prison administration, organized a breakfast.

It was still dark, and the chief jailer, sinister, autocratic prison governor Stanescu still slept, overcome with deep sleep, and nobody interfered with us in the early hours before sunrise.

It is still uncertain was it the mean presents, given us by the prison warders, or was it that the sounds of the International instilled them with fear, or was it the excitement felt by the prisoners, more than likely, all these reasons put together—but a miracle took place: in the ordinary way, and as a rule gloomy and strict, ever ready to hit us without slightest reason, the warders feigned not to notice our celebrations. Moreover, one of them, peeping thruout the keyhole, said in a whisper: "And you carry on without any noise"—and unexpectedly threw something thru the peephole. We got up, opened the newspaper, and were confronted with a gorgeous bouquet of red pinks. A storm of applause resounded in our cell.

Then commenced a conversation. As we were very badly acquainted with the news of outside events our talk was conserated to reminiscences of the past, and guesses as to what was now taking place outside. This talk continued right on till the revelle, when the cell was searched.

The holiday was broken off till after supper. For some reason or other, our daily half-hour walk was postponed to the evening.

After supper, on going out into the prison yard, we, at a given signal, faced the windows of the cell where, in solitary confinement and bound hand and foot by chains, our comrades Max Goldstein and Bojor, were wasting away.

And suddenly the words of the International were sung into the night air, reaching right up to the stars, echoing far and wide, bold and challenging.

The prison warders hoarsely shouted, ran hither and thither, beating this one with the butt end of the rifle, forcibly dragging this one to his cell. And still the strains of the International swelled out, warming our hearts and fanning the ever-increasing flames.

And suddenly, unexpectedly, the song broke off. There, in the corner window, in the light of the moon, appeared the curly head of Max Goldstein.

A silence as of the grave reigned in the prison yard. And a thin, clear voice, in spite of illness and weakness, penetrating with its joyfulness, rang thru the air:

"Hail October! Long live the hour of victory all over the earth!"

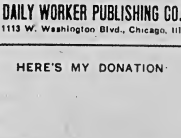
It was the voice of eternal Max. It was his cohve mingling with the clang of chains.

DAILY WORKER RESCUE FUND OVER $27,000

With $100.00 from the Jewish branch of the Workers Party of Detroit, Mich., and $95.02 from Canton, Ohio, collected from the meeting celebrating the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution, THE DAILY WORKER rescue fund was sent past the $27,000 mark Monday, with the following items:

Hungarian Workers Chorus of Cleveland, O. (collected by Sandor Arvay)	$11 00
L. Bryar, J. Robboy, F. Poganek, Great Lake, Cleveland, O. (collected)	7 00
Thos. Nikos, Cleveland (collected)	1 00
Alex Modoff, Seattle, Wash (collected)	1 00
Elizabeth Marcella, San Jose, Cal.	2 50
English Br., W. P., San Jose, Cal.	2 50
John Jollberg, Ashtabula, Ohio	1 50
J. Silverman, New York	2 50
Canton, O., Workers Party (Soviet meeting)	95 02
Vera Friedman, Chicago	1 00
Geo. Bloxam, Spokane, Wash	1 00
English Br., W. P., Berkeley, Cal (collected by Shop Meeting)	7 00
Street Nucleus 4, Lehi, Schmidt, Flaherty, Segal, Papke, Monetopolis, Minn	5 00
Lithuanian Br., W. P., W. Frankfort, Ill.	20 00
Jewish Br., W. P., Detroit, Mich.	100 00
Today's total	$ 379 54
Previously reported	26,700 84
Total to date	$27,070 38

STRENGTHEN THE BIG FIST THAT SWATS CAPITALISTS!



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The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against Imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow! Have Your Union Join in Demand for His Release!

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CONTINUE FIGHT IN BIG COAL WAR

PITTSBURGH LABOR REALIZES THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE IS AT STAKE IN TRIAL OF ACCUSED WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 1.—Great interest is being expressed among the organized workers here over the trial of the Pittsburgh workers who are facing trial for an alleged violation of the Pennsylvania state sedition laws.

The opinion is freely expressed by those that watched the picking of the jury for the trial of Edward Horacek, an active member of the Machinists' Union and a candidate of the Workers (Communist) Party for mayor in the elections here, that this trial is the first step of the steel trust in the persecution of those who were active in organizing the workers against the intolerable conditions in the steel plants.

The court room was filled with many active trade unionists and former members of working class political parties who watched with great interest the opening of the trial of six accused workers.

Object to Free Speech.

The counsel for defense and the assistant prosecuting attorney, Estep, had numerous clashes during the choosing of the jury, when the defense counsel asked a prospective juror whether he believed in the right of free speech, the prosecutor objected to the question. The jury was chosen yesterday and the trial before visiting Judge Prattier of an adjacent county will start this morning.

Determined to Fight.

The six defendants who are accused of violations of the sedition act are determined to fight their case to the end and establish the right of any worker to belong to any political organization that they may desire to in this steel trust owned and controlled barony.

Following the trial of Edward Horacek, Max Jenkins will go before the court. The other four will follow in due order. Marshall & Marshall and Isaac Ferguson of Chicago are the lawyers for the accused workers.

BORAH AGAIN ASSAILS THE WORLD COURT

Presages Big Fight Against Coolidge

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—A terrific denunciation of the advocates of the world court signalized the second barrage of Senator Borah in a seething letter to John Greer Hibben, president of Princeton university. The first gun of the battle against the Coolidge proposal to enter the court by the back door was fired in the Chicago speech of over a month ago.

The espousal of the world court idea by Coolidge is branded by Borah as "sheer trickery and a betrayal of the confidence of the people who voted by a majority of over seven million to stay out."

Borah still holds to the childish idea that it would be all right to enter the court if it becomes completely divorced from the league of nations. His provincial mind cannot grasp the plain fact that the two are inseparable and that recent events developing out of the quarrel between Britain and Turkey over Mosul clearly prove the indispensability of the court in preparing the way for the imperialists to manipulate the league against other members.

Big Fight Threatened.

The chairman of the foreign relations committee, in his letter to Hibben said, among other things:

"Speaking for myself, President Hibben," says the senator, "the one object for which I shall strive is to separate and divorce this court from the league to the extent and to the end that in joining it we do not violate our pledge to keep this country out of the league.

"But, President Hibben, I belong to a small group of irreconcilables, who voted seven million majority strong to stay out of the league in 1920 and repeated the instructions in 1924. I, myself, have been twice elected by a very satisfactory majority on a pledge to do everything within my power to keep this country out of the league. The party, of which I am a member, is pledged to that policy.

"It seems clear to me, therefore, that those who voted against our joining the league have a right to expect that we shall not go into the league thru a court. That would be sheer trickery and a betrayal of the confidence of and pledge to the great majority of the American people.

"There seems to me only one honorable thing for us to do, and that is, to keep this country out of the league. In order to do this, this court must be divorced from the league so that in joining the court we do not become in fact a part of the league."

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

FORMER U. M. W. A. VICE-PRESIDENT IS SCAB-HERDER FOR MELLON'S PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY MINES

By ART SHIELDS

(Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Dispatches from Pittsburgh reveal the fact that a renegade from the United Mine Workers' Union is field man for the open shop forces that are seeking to encircle the bituminous men in that section while their anthracite brothers are engaged in the hardest fight of a generation. The renegade is E. L. McCullough, former vice president of the International Union and now the agent of the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce to recruit scabs for the 54 mines that the Pittsburgh Coal company

(Continued on page 6)

KORACEK'S ONLY CRIME WAS ORGANIZING TOILERS, DEFENSE LAWYER SHOWS

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 1.—When the trial of Edward Horacek, active member of the Machinists' Union and on trial for an alleged violation of the state sedition act, opened, Attorney Isaac Ferguson for the defense charged the entire indictment under which Horacek was imprisoned and is now being tried as faulty. He showed that in not a single point did the state substantiate its claims of violations of the sedition law by any specific act. He showed that

(Continued on page 2)

DEBT QUESTION TO BE DELAYED FOR MAJORITY

Briand Wants to Get Loyal Support

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The Briand government will not attempt to reopen debt negotiations with the United States until it has been assured of a majority in the chamber of deputies, said Senator Pierre Laval.

"The actual reopening of the French debt discussions with Washington will be delayed until the cabinet has received an assurion majority to the chamber," M. Laval said. "Naturally we are most anxious to eliminate war debts from the French balance sheet with the greatest speed, provision for their complete adjustmeot will be our primary endeavor."

Finnish Convention Unanimous for C. E. C. Unity Resolution

THE convention of the Finnish Section of the Workers (Communist) Party, which has been in session since Sunday morning, yesterday voted upon the report of the Central Executive Committee and the unity resolution of the C. E. C. of the party. The convention, consisting of 17 delegates and with a consultative vote of all leading Finnish comrades including the editors and business managers of papers, secretary of the section, etc., unanimously took their stand for the unification of the party on the basis of the resolution submitted by the C. E. C. which was published in The DAILY WORKER nearly two weeks ago.

The vote includes the stand in the convention on the question of reorganization of the Finnish Section on the basis of shop nuclei and international branches and the organization of language fractions in place of the federation which has existed heretofore to bring every Finnish comrade into the shop nuclei and international branches and into the reorganized fractions of the Finnish Section.

This decision was arrived at after three days of debate in which every phase of the situation of the party, the past factional struggle, the work of reorganization, the need of unification of all Communist forces was thoroly discussed. The discussion opened with a two-hour statement of the views of the Central Executive Committee by C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the party, and during the debate which followed every delegate and all leading comrades took the floor to present their views. The discussion was closed by a speech by Comrade Lovestone for the C. E. C. The spirit of the convention is for an energetic struggle against any right wing tendency and holds to the line of the Communist International and for a united fight to build the party and again extend its work among the masses of this country.

ZEIGLER COAL MINERS' TRIAL IS POSTPONED

Coaldiggers Will Face Trial February 2

By MAX SHACHTMAN

(I. L. D. News Service)

BENTON, Ill., Dec. 1.—The defendants in the Zeigler miners' frame-up won a victory in the granting by the court of a motion of the defense for the postponement of the date of opening of the trial. Judge Eagleton of the Franklin county circuit court sustained the motion of Harry E. Morgan, attorney for the defense, for a continuance.

The opening date for the trial has been set for February 2, 1926. The motion was granted after a denial of the formal motion to quash indictments against the progressive miners. The affidavit of the defense declared as its grounds for desiring a continuance that a number of its important material witnesses were unavoidably absent from the trial and that their evidence would substantially aid the case for the defense.

Henry Corbishley, secretary of the Franklin County Defense Committee, announced that a renewed drive will now be made to get the moral and financial backing of every miner in the district and with the cooperation of the International Labor Defense of every worker in the country.

The addition of Judge Sidney Ward to attorneys for the defense has strongly strengthened the victims of the Farrington frame-up. No effort will be spared to present a solid case in February. All thru the county, the sentiment of the miners is growing stronger and bigger for the defendants, whose temporary removal from active union work they now realize to have been a blow at their own interests in their struggle for correct check weighing in the mines and against the treasonable policy of the Farrington-Cobb machine.

Dope Ring Heads Who Were Aided by Federal Narcotic Chief on Trial

Kirtie and William Gilhooley, charged by government agents with being heads of an international dope ring with headquarters in Chicago, New York, Montreal, Paris, Berlin, and San Francisco, are on trial before the federal district court here.

They were arrested last summer during a series of raids and it was during these raids that Col. Will Gray Beach, head of the narcotics bureau here, and some of his assistants were arrested as part of the gang

LEFT WING CALLS ON WORKERS TO SMASH SIGMAN

Expose I. L. G. W. Heads' Terror Policy

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1—In an appeal to the membership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, issued by the national committee of the needle trades section of the Trade Union Educational League, to unite in a drive against the reactionary Sigman machine, it points out that this machine has accepted the peace agreement in words but that in deeds the machine continues to bar the left-wing opposition from the ballots and it also exposes the organization of the "Friends Don't Worry" club, which is being used to terrorize opposition members into silence. The appeal follows:

"Fellow Workers!

"It is but a short time since the bureaucracy of the international ladies' Garment Workers' Union, beaten by the rank and file in a four months' struggle, had to submit and give way to a leadership that has the support of the masses in the shops. The Joint Action Committee repre-

(Continued on page 2)

NEEDLE TRADES FURNISH LEFT WING THRILLS IN CONVENTIONS OF THE AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., (By Mail)—Many trade union conventions have taken place this year but it has been left to the needle trades to furnish the left wing thrills. In October it was the Farriers, and now it is the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Seventeen months ago when the I. L. G. W. U. convention met in Boston it was the blackest, most reactionary convention that was ever held in the history of this organization. The adherents of the T. U. E. L. and other militants were being expelled wholesale from the organization. Every despicable method was used to keep the left wings from having representation in that convention.

The machine was able to accomplish this two years ago. Only about fifty supporters of the left wing program were delegates to the Boston convention, while the machine by devious means was able to secure some 250 delegates. The reactionaries ruled that convention with an autocratic hand.

This time the situation is different. When the bureaucrats declared the T. U. E. L. illegal, this did not accomplish the results that they coudly hoped for. Today in Philadelphia there is

(Continued on page 2)

"It's Him! — Osip! The Flying Devil!"

In the Saturday (Dec. 5) Magazine Section of The DAILY WORKER

"FLYING OSIP"

A short story by the famous New Russian short story writer, IVAN KASATKIN.

FRENCH WAR AGAINST RIFFS IS BIG FAILURE

Spain Has Abandoned Campaign

By BD.

(International Press Correspondence)

PARIS (By Mail)—The troops in Morocco have taken up their winter quarters. The "great pause" has commenced which will last until the spring. It is time to draw the balance of the results of the campaign up to the present.

Up to now our main source of information has been the official report of the French government. According to this everything has proceeded most beautifully, there have been daily advances, victory is near, while the tribes who had renounced allegiance to France are returning in masses. This official optimism has not failed to have its effect. Even in our own ranks doubts were raised regarding the quite different and pessimistic descriptions which the delegation of the workers' and peasants' congresses and other expert comrades gave us to the situation of the French troops, etc.

We can say today that our view of

(Continued on page 5)

PEACE OFFER TO LA FOLLETTE BY COOLIDGE GANG

They Can Have Jobs If They Be Good

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The olive branch is to be extended by the republican dogmars in the senate to Senator "Bob" LaFollette of Wisconsin, and Senator Gerald Nye of North Dakota, two republicans who have been heretofore considered tarred with the brush of insurgency.

It was announced today that both young senators will be "invited" to identify themselves with the regular republican organization of the senate, and if they accept they will be given the usual committee assignments.

30,000 Die for Versailles Peace.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Thirty thousand German lives, delivered to France under the terms of the Versailles, have perished according to reports received here. The lives were unable to stand the change in climate.

MINE BARONS TURN DOWN THE OFFER OF GOV. PINCHOT TO END COAL STRIKE; COOLIDGE TO ACT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 1.—Despairing of further efforts of Governor Gifford Pinchot to end the anthracite strike the miners' tri-district wage scale committeemen left Harrisburg today. This marks the collapse of the last effort of Pinchot to create a basis for settlement.

His proposal was that the miners return to work and that a special board of arbitration be created to "adjust" wages in the anthracite for the next five years.

This rank proposal which would have betrayed the miners into the hands of the bosses for that period of years was eagerly accepted by the reactionary president of the miners' union, John L. Lewis.

Want to Crush Union.

Altho the miners' officials accepted the proposal which would have resulted in a shameful betrayal of the strike the employers refused to accept any terms that would even permit the union to survive in any form. What the bosses want is complete extermination of every semblance of unionism. Lewis is fighting only to maintain his job as a labor lieutenant of the capitalist class and the capitalists say they don't need Lewis, that they can browbeat the workers without any intermediary assistants of the Lewis type.

The agreement of Lewis to surrender the fate of the miners to Pinchot's arbitration board removed every other obstacle except complete surrender of recognition of the union. The Lewis letter to the governor, a disgraceful yielding to the bosses, follows:

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 29, 1925.

Honorable Gifford Pinchot,

Governor of Pennsylvania,

Harrisburg, Pa.

Sir:—

Conscious of the imperative public need, which prompted your proposals to the anthracite operators and miners for adjustment of the present controversy, the nine workers' representatives have given to the subject the most profound consideration. It is obvious that the interests of peace in the anthracite industry require consideration by both sides in a spirit of compromise and mutual concession. The nine workers regard your proposals for a settlement as being representative of the public viewpoint, and have every sincere desire now, as before, to terminate a distressing situation which menaces public health and well being.

I am, therefore, authorized by the Tri-district Scale Committee of Districts 1, 7 and 8, United Mine Workers of America, to advise you that on behalf of our membership we accept the proposals made by you as a basis of settlement. We stand ready at any time to meet in joint conference with the representatives of the anthracite operators to negotiate an agreement with shall encompass the points set forth by you.

We further advise that promptly following such agreement upon the part of the anthracite operators we will arrange for a resumption of mining at the anthracite collieries

(Continued on page 2)

POLICE ESCORT SCABS ABOARD GREEK VESSEL

Only Eight Pass I.W.W. Picket Line

By A Worker Correspondent

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Sailor pickets made it so uncomfortable for the scabs that tried to sneak onto the S. S. Edison at 39th Street, Brooklyn, last night that after having made several unsuccessful attempts, they went to the police station and had the patrol wagon haul them to the gang plank. With the protection of the police, the scabs were escorted on board like convicts, thus escaping the pickets who were trying to keep rats off the struck boat.

The Edison is a Greek ship sailing under a British flag. This it does because the Greek law is so steep that vessels cannot make the profit desirable, the Greek government being so heavily in debt that it goes to every extreme to collect revenue.

The pickets were on the job till one o'clock this morning. At that time only eight scabs had been able to get aboard, even with the help of the Roosevelt dump cart. The ship is short about 80 men and is paying good money for scabs. However, the scabs cannot handle the vessel and take her out of port.

The I. W. W. and the Spanish sailors are striking together and have the situation so well in hand that they are able to guarantee that no one of the men among them will go on the scab ship. The scab crew is composed of navy men as civilians cannot be coaxed to take the place of the strikers.

Four Suicides in New York City in Twenty-Four Hours

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Four suicides were disclosed in New York in the last twenty four hours. One was quite unusual. Charles Boston, forgot into a trunk to end his life. He had bored a hole in the trunk thru which he inserted a gas tube.

What Do You Say?

LET THE FARMERS SPEAK!

THE farm crisis raises one of the most important problems in the nation today. The capitalist politicians are trying to get the farmers to accept their fake remedies.

The importance of the agricultural problem is shown by the fact that President Cal Coolidge is coming to Chicago, next Monday, the day that congress convenes, to address the convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation in an effort to show that his Wall Street administration is the "friend" of the land worker.

What do the farmers, out on the land, think of his quack nostrums that have already been offered. How do these remedies actually work out. Let the farmers speak. Write out what you have to say and send it in. The DAILY WORKER will publish a special issue for distribution during Coolidge's stay in Chicago. All letters received will be published in that issue.

One farmer already writes in that the agricultural conference now starting in Chicago is "a farce from the standpoint of the farmer." It is packed with bankers, small business men, rich farmers and so-called "agricultural experts." Here is an opportunity for the farmers to have their say; an opportunity they will never get thru the capitalist press. Send all your letters to the Editorial Department, DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

LOCARNO 'SECURITY PACT' SIGNED IN LONDON; CHAMBERLAIN GETS TITLE OF 'KNIGHT OF THE GARTER'

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Locarno pacts were signed in the reception hall of the foreign office here today. Now begins the maneuvering that it is hoped will isolate the Soviet Union from the rest of Europe, and also realize the British desire for a European combine against American imperialism, called "dollarocracy," by the bankrupt creditor nations of Europe.

The conference of Locarno did not produce the results desired in spite of the loud shouting about peace settling over the world because of the deliberations at that Swiss town. That which was not accomplished openly is still the objective of subterreanean conspirators on the part of the powers involved.

The ceremonies opened at 11 o'clock when Austin Chamberlain called the conference together and made a brief introductory speech.

The Light that Failed.

In the midst of the ceremonies the light failed that filled the room with artificial sunlight and it was some time before the assembled diplomats realized what had happened. Before the first signature was appended to the documents electricians had to repair the light.

No particular significance is attached to the failure of the lights, though some of the superstitious attaches seemed to regard it as an omen portending disaster. Those better versed in international diplomacy observed that disaster would befall them) regardless of the antics of the lights at a critical moment.

The treaties signed today, with seals attached will be deposited with the league of nations at Geneva.

Diplomatic Hot Air.

Foreign Minister Chamberlain addressed the assembly in French, and Chancellor Luther of Germany, who responded, spoke in English. Brief but effective congratulations were made by M Briand, Count Scialoja, and Vandervelde.

The security pact was passed about the horseshoe table for signing, and when it had been signed the accompanying treaties were passed about.

When the treaties had been signed M. Briand, speaking from his seat, declared that he represented the majority of the French people in their desire for peace and their hatred of war and he assured the signatories that France would do all in her power to make the treaties a success and to prevent war.

Premier Baldwin of Great Britain, who had witnessed the signing of the treaties, made a brief speech, declared without smiling that the treaties have laid the foundation for world peace, so long sought.

King George sent a message of welcome to the signatories, expressing his hope that "this work of appeasement and reconciliation will provide the foundation for sincere friendships between our several nations and will assure our people." Austen Chamberlain read the message to the assemblage.

Herr Stresemann and M. Briand are conferring this afternoon. It is understood Stresemann will demand the abolition of restrictions upon free travel between France and Germany. He will also recommend that there be closer cooperation between Germany, France and Great Britain for the development of civil aviation.

Knight of the Garter.

Austin Chamberlain who was the agent of British imperialism in engineering the Locarno conference went to Buckingham palace immediately after the signing of the pacts and was received by King George, who bestowed upon him the title "Knight of the Garter." Chamberlain eagerly accepted the title and now becomes one of the lingerie knights. This order, the most solemn conferred by the king was established when a slovenly female at a royal ball dropped her garter on the floor and some rone picked it up and tried to place it where it belonged. This was considered such a good joke that the drunken king decided to adorn the favored heroes of the empire with an insignia bearing the shape of a garter.

Chamberlain will now place the letters K. G., after his signature and his wife will hereafter be entitled to call herself a dame of the grand cross of the older British empire and she will be known as Dame Ivy Chamberlain in her own right.

It is quite proper that this Locarno sleuing should wind up in a bedroom farce that would make Al. H. Woods blush with envy and malice at his rival showmen of London.

Decision not Final.

This alleged conclusion of the efforts put forth at Locarno is not the final denoument of the conspiracy. It only concludes the formula. History will write the final decision in different terms and with different instruments. In the last analysis the Locarno pacts will be thrown onto the scrap heap of history and "finis" will be written to them in letters forked out of the thunder and lighting of the proletarian revolution in Europe and the colonies as the oppressed of the world rise in their might against the conspiractes to make cannon fodder of them in order more effectively to maintain the slave empires of imperialism.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

MASTER BARBERS' HEAD DISAPPEARS, FEARING PRISON

Bosses' Chairman Dodging Bomb Trust Quiz

Following the indictment of a number of organizers of the Chicago Master Barbers' Association, Hermann Zinnemann, chairman of the association committed suicide it is claimed, fearing that the grand jury investigation of the bombing trust in Chicago would implicate him and his organization in the attempt to terrorize master barbers into joining the association.

Commits "Suicide."

Zinnemann who feared that he would be indicted following the examination that he underwent in the state's attorney's office, donned an old suit of clothes, leaving a list of all his belongings to his wife, left his home for a special meeting of the Master Barbers' Association, and supposedly committed suicide in Lake Michigan.

When he failed to arrive at the Barbers' Association meeting, an investigation started which disclosed that his hat was floating near the water's edge on Lake Michigan.

Later two notes were found one addressed to his wife and the other to his customers and friends."

FILIPINOS ISSUE MAGAZINE HERE IN LIBERTY FIGHT

Preparations are now completed for the banquet in honor of the Filipino independence mission to be given in the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, on Dec. 11. Senator Pendleton, vice president of the Philippine senate, has written to the arrangements committee accepting the invitation to be present and to address the gathering.

Cirilo Manat, chairman of the Filipino independence committee of Chicago, declares that the banquet will be the opening gun in a persistent campaign here on behalf of Filipino independence, to be steadily intensified during the entire term of the visit of the mission in this country. The campaign will not be conducted among Filipinos, for the simple reason that they are already solidly behind it, but every effort will be made to draw the American labor movement actively into the struggle. The All America Anti-Imperialist League is working in close cooperation with the Filipino committee for the purpose of furthering this end.

There are some 700 Filipinos in Chicago and every one of them is an ardent soldier for the overthrow of foreign imperialist domination in the land of his birth. Activities of the local Filipino colony center around the Filipino Association of Chicago, 806 S. Ashland Blvd. The members publish a monthly magazine on behalf of Independence, entitled "Philippine-American."

Brookhart and Steck Dicker Over Ballots

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. Senator Brookhart of Iowa, conceded 1,700 contested votes to Daniel Steck, his opponent. These votes were originally challenged by Brookhart on the ground they were "too marked up" to permit a final decision as to which candidate they were intended.

This move was made in the contest with the hope that Steck's managers would make a similar concession regarding 4,000 Brookhart votes, challenged by Steck on the same ground if such a concession is made it will mean a seating of Brookhart by 2,300 votes.

The "Higher" Learning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Irwin R. Heller, former University of Indiana student, was being held here at the request of Fort Wayne Ind., authorities, who charge that he involved Alberta Deubbi, also a student, in a fraudulent wedding ceremony and then fled from the girl and her child.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

The Left Wing in the Needle Trades

(Continued from page 1)

present a strong group of left wing delegates with a majority of the membership behind them. The T. U. E. L. has organized a block that has its ranks all honest elements—from the Communist to the progressivas.

At this writing, on the eve of the convention, no one can say which group has the majority of the delegates. But one thing is certain, namely, the left wing delegates represents, without any exaggeration, 80 per cent of the membership. The reactionary machine, altho it has only about 10 per cent of the membership, has delegates almost equal to the number of the left wing. This is due to the lack of proportional representation, with small locals sending as many delegates as the great locals which contain the bulk of members, and to the paper locals set up by the machine.

When the left wing delegates started to Philadelphia from New York City, the members of the union gathered in the Pennsylvania station in a tremendous demonstration. Thousands of rank and filers turned out to cheer their leaders on to the struggle. It was really inspiring. A long line of workers leading from the entrance to the train, down thru the great station lobby and out into the streets, with a line formed for the delegates to pass thru. Red roses seemed to sprink into the air from every side. The moment when the first left-wing delegate stepped in to this human lane was the signal for the widest demonstration that any delegation going to a trade union convention ever got.

Two special cars carried the delegates and visitors to Philadelphia. There they were again met by a wildly enthusiastic rank and file delegation. Again red roses. And, probably for the first time, Broad Street station lobby officials heard the International sung by hundreds of workers. Some day it will be thousands. It was not musical, but it was splendid.

A procession then was formed and the rank and file of Philadelphia led their representatives to the left wing headquarters, the Loraine hotel. No one knew when the administration delegates left New York, and if anyone met them in Philadelphia it was not the workers from the factory. A few blocks apart are the headquarters of the two warring gronps.

The "Majestic" and "Loraine" means only two hotels to the average Philadelphian, but to the dolegates of the International Ladies' Garmant Workers' Union they mean a great deal more. Behind the doors of these hotels are being planned the struggle between the left wing representing the great majority of the membership, and the reactionary machine representing only its own selfish greed that is willing to make the union an appendage of the employers' association.

In the Majestic there is an air of gloom. They are not sure of themselves. With tricky convention tactics they may get the majority of the delegates, but that does not alter the fact that they only represent a small minority of the membership. So they are not joyful. A victory of this kind they know will be short-live'.

On the other hand, the Loraine hotel, the headquarters of the left wing is a beehive of activities. What a difference in seventeen months! They are eager for the fray. And why not? They represent progress. They represent the very life of the union. True, they also represented that very some thing in Boston, but there they were fighting with their backs against the wall, a minority in the union. Today they have the overwhelming majority of the membership behind them.

The convention begins tomorrow in the Arch street theater. What the results of the convention will be cannot be foretold. One great difference between this convention and the Boston convention is that the machine is fighting with its back to the wall. With all of its corrupt methods, with all of the persecution of the militants, with all of the expulsions, removals from office, and taking workers down from the job, covering a long period of three years, still the machine is beaten. The left wing, under the leadership of the T. U. E. L., comes into this convention stronger than ever. It throws down the gauntlet of battle—to those who serve the interest of the employers. It is determined to wipe out the shameful misrule of the I. L. G. W. U. by the old machine and make the union a real fighting organ of the class struggle.

BRITISH ARREST DRUSE REBELS IN PALESTINE

Two Battles Rage Near Syrian Border

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HAIFA, Palestine, Dec. 1.—Nine Druse leaders who crossed into Palestine from Syria, where they have been fighting the French, were summarily sentenced by courts martial to nine months in prison.

Fierce Fighting Near Border.

A terrific battle has been raging for two days between French and Djebel Druse tribesmen near the border of Syria, according to advices received here. The censorship is so effective that only the most meagre reports are available, but airplanes of the French forces can be seen bombing the lines of tribesmen and the villages inhabited by Syrians. The outcome of the battle can not be estimated.

Launch New Drive.

JERUSALEM, Dec. 1.—Druse rebels have launched a concentrated attack upon the French along the Jodjar railroad and are forcing the enemy back. Fighting is heavy in the neighborhood of the Ezra, Kirbat and Gaze line.

Newark Fire Wipes Out Eight Buildings

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30.—Thirty-three families were driven from their homes and damagh estimated at $500,000 was done by a fire which wiped out eight buildings in the heart of the business section of Newark.

May Free Banker.

The unique plea that only by keeping Fred L. Kriebel out of Leavenworth prison can his creditors hope to get back losses of $2,000,000 sustained in the crash of his brokerage business was advanced in federal court by his attorney, Robert N. Golding. Kriobel's sentence of three years for using the mails to defraud was upheld by the United States supreme court. His plea was taken under advisement.

Texas Legislature to Have Special Session to Impeach Governor

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 1. Following the statement by Miriam A. Ferguson "governor in name" of Texas, that she refuses to call a special session of the Texas legislature to discuss the contracts let by the highway commission to contractors who were her husband's political allies, Lee Milner, white, speaker of the Texas legislature is calling a special session of the house for January 1 to impeach the so called governor.

This action by a session of the legislature will be powerless to probe the contracts let by the governor, by means of which the American Road company, which was capitalized in the state of Delaware for $10,000 was able to make a profit of $1,115,000 in less than a year. This company, which backed the Ferguson gang, received contracts amounting to $1,719,000, barking 30 cents per square yard for asphalt topping while the others charged but 18 cents.

The Hoffman Road Construction company, is another which enjoyed juicy plums when the American Road company was forced to cancel many of its contracts and return about a half million dollars to the state treasury when charges were brought against it by the state's attorney, who opposes the Ferguson machine.

The special session of the house will be unable to make any appropriations for the special called meeting and the governor but made public that no organization had get aside and advanced over $100,000 to defray the expenses.

Want Graft.

It is intimated that the ku klux klan is behind the call for a special session as a number of the klansmen desire to be able to pluck some juicy plums and aid the imperial empire with Texas state funds.

Lag Behind British Unions.

MONTREAL.—(FP)—The Quebec labor party convention turned down a resolution intended to put the party on record in favor of the independence of the colonial or semi-colonial peoples within the British empire. A substitute resolution was adopted declaring all peoples, in or out of the British empire, should be free to self-determine their political affiliations and general destinies by referendum.

TURKISH FORCES, 300,000 STRONG, AWAIT DECISION FAVORING ENGLAND FOR DRIVE TO SEIZE MOSUL FIELD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 1.—War talks against Britain is heard in every part of Turkey since the decision of the world court giving the league of nations the right to determine the boundaries of Turkey and Irak.

On every hand there is rising a demand that the moment the league decides against Turkey in favor of Britain that the Turkish army invade Irak and seize Mosul, the disputed territory.

The Turkish army numbers 300,000 men on a peace footing, is well prepared and has ample stores of arms and ammunition and can equip twice as many as are already in the army.

Workers can Expect No Help from Charity of Capitalists' Red Cross

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, Victor L. Berger, the Milwaukee "socialist" congressman, is back in Washington, D. C., waiting for the speaker to call the house of representatives into session, while his daily newspaper back home, The Leader, carries the stuff that will help keep him snug and comfortable in his seat 'neath the capitol's dome.

• • • •

Right now every capitalist daily in the land is gushing over in praise of the Red Cross. The profit press is trying to urge everyone to buy "Christmas seals," little stamps the size of those issued by the postal department. It is said that the proceeds aid in the fight on tuberculosis.

• • • •

Like the good and faithful ally of capitalism that it is, Berger's Milwaukee Leader falls gracefully into line with an editorial starting off with this paragraph:

"It is our annual duty and pleasure to request our readers to buy Christmas seals."

• • • •

That is a reminder of the war days when everyone was not only urged, but blackjacked into subscribing for the Red Cross, as well as buying liberty bonds and war saving stamps, not to mention aid to the Salvation Army and similar pap-sucking organizations. Only the staunchest revolutionists, loyal to their principles, fought off the pay-triot horde.

Carl Haessler was a war objector. In the early days of the war he was a member of the Leader's editorial staff. He wrote a scathing attack against the Red Cross and its activities. Berger, the "socialist," could not deny the truth of the charges made against this capitalist philanthropy, but he deemed it bad policy to publish it. Not bad policy from the light of socialist principles. But ill advised when studied from the viewpoint of Berger's political ambitions.

Instead Berger became an ardent supporter of the Red Cross. And he still is. His editorial writer dilates at great length about the results supposed to accrue from the sale of the "Christmas seals":

"They pay for a traveling free chest clinic, a health service training school, health institutes in schools, and constant propaganda teaching how to avoid tuberculosis and how to cure it when caught."

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The indifference of the American capitalist state to the health and welfare of the masses living under its rule, is shown by the mere fact that this public charity, the Red Cross, must beg funds to carry on its farcical fight against this terrible plague. It cannot be expected that this charity can rise above the profit level of the social system that feeds it. No effort is made to wipe out the causes of tuberculosis. In fact, the big factory owners, who feed children at tender ages, to the insatiable appetite of industry, are among the biggest contributors to the Red Cross. These children grow up tubercular, incurable wrecks, hopeless even for charity fakers to claw over.

• • • •

The Red Cross did not worry about the Illinois miners until the Cherry Mine disaster in which many hundreds were killed under conditions so revolting that great sums were raised in an effort to gag the cries of the orphans and widows left behind. The Red Cross merely concerned itself with the distribution of the charity fund under conditions that caused untold protest. The mine barons of the anthracite coal fields today will buy the "Christmas" seals of the Red Cross, because the Red Cross will not champion the miners' struggle for a shorter workday, increased wages and better conditions, the best weapon in the fight against tuberculosis and all other industrial diseases that cslip off the thread of life of these workers at an early age. No mention has ever been made of the Red Cross fighting tuberculosis by championing the struggle against wage cuts in the New England textile industry, where the white plague also finds its ready victims. To mention conditions in the mines and in the textile mills, is to expose the relation of the Red Cross to the workers in all industries. It is on the side of the bosses against the interests of the working class.

• • • •

Let the workers, instead of purchasing the "Christmas" seals of the Red Cross, spend their pennies, or greater sums, for the strengthening of their own class organizations. Let the "socialists" with the class collaborating labor officialdom bow submissively before this fraud of the bourrgeoisie. Let the working class stand erect and fight it.

Koracek's Only Crime Organizing Workers, Defense Lawyer Shows

(Continued from page 1)

the only crime mentioned in the indictment was that Horacek had done organization work and the indictment fails to mention what organization he aided to build.

The prosecutor addressed the jury shortly after this bombshell was thrown into the camp of the state and read the sedition act of 1919 which was amended in 1920 with the insertion of the clause "any writing or conduct the intent of which might be to overthrow government" to give the sedition law teeth and use it to aid the steel trust to stifle any organization attempts on the part of the workers.

"Exposes" Workers Party.

The prosecutor then declared that Horacek and others were arrested about the first of May when the "Communists and other agitators got active." He then went on to describe that the Workers Party of America was nothing more than an elementary school where they trained members for the Communist Party and that when the members were able, to pass an examination successfully they were allowed to enter the Communist Party.

He declared that the Communist Party has as its purpose the overthrowing of the government and that it is a part of the Third International and that he would show they were closely connected with Russia.

The first witness for the prosecution, a dick by the name of Marmo, testified that he helped to arrest Horacek and was used to "identify" a number of articles, papers, plans and magazines which he claimed that he seized and later turned over to the well-known federal agent Lennon, who planted stool-pigeons in the Pittsburgh labor movement. One of Lennon's stools was discovered in the Machinists' Union and was immediately expelled.

The star witness for the prosecution under cross-examination admitted that the three detectives who had testified, were technically wrong when they said they turned evidence seized over to him as he did not receive the material taken during the raid but that they were turned over to former Assistant District Attorney Myers, who is now the United States Attorney General for the Pittsburgh district, and that Myers had turned the "stuff" over to Mrs. Eleanor O'Connell, a government "expert", who sorted out the literature and labelled it as seditious, irrelevant, etc.

Scout Russian Passport Myth.

The government "expert", Mrs. Eleanor O'Donnell, was then called to stand and she testified that among the papers seized at Horacek's home, they had found a passport to Soviet Russia. When Horacek's attorneys began to cross-examine her she was forced to admit that no passport to Russia was found among the belongings of Horacek.

The prosecution had made big of the tale told by this "expert" that among all other papers, they had found blue-prints and plans. The prosecution dodged all mention of what the plans were and tried to hide their real character. Under cross-examination the witness was forced to admit that the plans were blue prints of an invention that Horacek, who is a mechanical engineer, was developing for the betterment of street cars.

Refuse to Produce Blue-Prints.

The defense demanded that the state produce the blue-prints as evidence to put before the jury. This the state denied as it realized that the jury would repudiate the frame-up tactics of the department of justice dicks and the state authorities to sentence this activa Machinists' Union member to a long term in a jail cell.

IN THE
December Issue
OF THE
Workers Monthly
25 Cents a Copy
$2.00 a Year—$1.25 Six Months

The A. F. of L. and World Trade Union Unity—by Wm. F. Dunne

Professor Carver Makes a "Revolution"—by C. E. Ruthenberg

and Other Articles.

Cartoons by Maurice Becker, Fred Ellis, J. de Miskey, and Wm. Gropper.

FARM GATHERING WILL BE FARCE, HAWKEYE CHARGE

Ten Bankers There to One Dirt Farmer

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 1.—M. L. Bowman, Waterloo, Iowa, in a statement here today predicted that the agricultural conference called in Chicago today by Secretary Jardine would be "a farce from the standpoint of the farmer."

Bowman said it was just "another attempt to throw political dust."

"Ten bankers in the conference to one dirt farmer will mean exactly nothing for agricultural relief," Bowman charged.

• • •

Jardine Talks to Bankers

Secretary of Agriculture William M. Jardine in Chicago yesterday presided at a conference of bankers, businessmen and agricultural experts called to consider the grain crop problems of the farmer. Particular attention was paid to the serious problems facing Iowa farmers.

The national association of secretaries and commissioners of agriculture is meeting in Chicago and the conference was called in connection with this gathering.

Coolidge will arrive next Monday to address the American Farm Bureau Federation at its convention. Today's gatherings were regarded as a prelude to this event.

Mine Barons Turn Down the Offer of Governor Pinchot

(Continued from page 1)

at the earliest possible date.

Respectfully yours,

John L. Lewis, President.

Must Fight On.

This situation in the anthracite has reached a crisis that placed forcible before the miners the question of continuing the struggle or seeing their organization destroyed. The miners who can estimate the situation realize the problem. Their union in its structure is all right and they must defend it. The treachery of the Lewis machine does not thereby justify abandoning the union. On the contrary every effort will be put forward by progressive miners to broaden the strike and make it more effective.

Against the threat of extermination of their union the miners must demand that their officials instantly call out the miners in the soft coal fields and that the maintenance men be forced to abandon the anthracite mines

• • •

Coolidge to Intervene.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—President Coolidge announced today that he would soon reply to the letter of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in which he hinted at a strike in the bituminous fields unless the government interceded to compel the operators to live up to the Jacksonville agreement.

Coolidge told callers today that he had refrained from answering Lewis' letter for fear of complicating the negotiations being conducted by Gov. Pinchot of Pennsylvania.

This is interpreted to mean government intervention in the coal strike in order to arrest the movement for sympathetic action in the soft coal fields, which is recognized as the most effective weapon the miners have to preserve their organization.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

CZECHO-SLOVAK WORKERS' MISSION TO SOVIET UNION IMPRESSED BY POWER OF WORKERS AND PEASANTS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—(By Mail.)—The Czecho-Slovak workers' delegation that is visiting the Union of Soviet Republics have been greatly impressed by the power that the workers and peasants have in the running of the Soviets. These workers, most of whom are members of the social-democratic party, indignantly repudiated the social-democrats in Soviet Russia who are on trial for aiding the counter-revolutionists in their attempts to destroy the first socialist state in the world.

In the following statement to the workers of the Trans-Caucasian Soviet Republics of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaidjan, the Czecho-Slovak workers' delegation points out that they were satisfied with the solution of the problem of national minorities and were also convinced that it was the workers and peasants who guided the state and determined its economy, and promised the Trans-Caucasian workers and peasants to spread the truth about the Soviet government when they return to Czecho-Slovakia:

"We have visited your countries to find out how far the statements of the international bourgeois press are true when they declare that a Communist reign of terror exists in Georgia, that anti-Soviet elements are tortured and manhandled in the Soviet prisons. We consider it to be our duty to publish the results of our stay in the Trans-Caucasian Soviet Republics and to declare our attitude to those statements of the press.

Have Complete Freedom.

"We have had absolute and complete freedom of movement, we have visited shops and factories, clubs, schools, villages and workers' meetings. We have held discussions with workers, peasants, trade unionists and government officials; we have discussed for days with the imprisoned leaders of the anti-Soviet insurrection which took place in 1924, with social-democrats, national democrats and social revolutionaries, with one-time members of the menshevik party, who now are working together with the Soviet government. Everywhere we were convinced that the workers and peasants of Soviet Trans-Caucasia have finally won their hard fought freedom.

Workers' and Peasants' Rule.

"The governments of all those national republics consist of workers and peasants of the particular nationality, who at the same time head all the political institutions, direct the factories and control the economic institutions, cooperatives, etc. Each worker feels himself as the owner with his fellow workers of the shop in which he works and he is therefore doing his utmost to raise the level of production and thus the level of the whole economy of his country.

"We have come to the conclusion that the Georgian people are as independent in every respect as the other nationalities of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and that the national question has been solved in a way only possible in a socialist state. There is not the least trace of any suppression of any national minority, on the contrary, the Russian people who are economically, culturally and numerically stronger than the national minorities which were oppressed under the dominance of the czar and which were compelled to remain backward, assist the cultural and material development of these minorities in every way and helps them to take a part as equal workers in the cause of the socialist construction of a new world.

Denounce Capitalist Papers.

"The reports of the bourgeois press about alleged suppressions of national minorities, about the alleged terror of a small group of Communists over the overwhelming majority of the population are malicious slanders intended to prepare the way for an armed intervention against the Soviet Union to conquer its natural resources. The Communist Party enjoys the unlimited confidence of the masses and carries out the policy favored by the vast majority of the people, that is to say, favored by the workers and peasants.

"The achievements of the Trans-Caucasian Republics in social progress are such that they could never have developed if it were under the bourgeois and menshevik regime.

Economic Improvement.

"On the economic field we have observed a tremendous advance which has not only led to a recovery of the pre-war standard but which has built new factories and electric power stations which can compare and compete with the best modern works constructed by European technique. With the development of industry, the situation of the working class is improving also, wages increasing, etc.

"The building of workers' colonies, and cultural institutions has reached powerful proportions, intellectuals and scholars have the widest possibilities of exercising their capacities.

"The Soviet Union represents a tremendous step forwards and in the future it will remain the skanpost for all the oppressed peoples of the world. Your young socialist land has many enemies, above all the foreign capitalists and the political parties under their influence. And to these belong the rest of the social-democrats, the social revolutionaries, etc., ten of whom are serving sentences in the Tiflis prison.

"We must say that in comparison with the prison regime in Czecho-Slovakia, that in Tiflis prison is more like a sanatorium than a prison.

Denounce Georgian Mensheviks.

"We socialists declare that we have nothing in common with these people, they are as far removed from us as the capitalists. They do not belong to the right wing of the working class, but to the left wing of the bourgeoisie. This has been recognized by their one-time comrades who have returned to the ways of Marxism and to the ranks of the working class, and who have torn themselves loose from the enemies of the Soviet Union abroad. For us, socialist workers, the eight hours of discussion which we had with the arrested leaders of the insurrection were decisive, when their spokesman, the Prince Andronikaschvili, the leader of the national democratic landowners' party and the factory owner, Kavaschidse-Wili, said that they wished to continue the discussion with us in the name of the mensheviki upon the conditions in Georgia under the menshevist regime. These people are the dead for the international working class movement. They were far more dangerous for the Georgian proletariat than the capitalists and the Georgian proletariat was right in flinging them aside, out of the way of socialism.

"A free Trans-Caucasia is advancing with firm steps. The intrigues of the international bourgeoisie are shattered against the firm alliance of the workers and peasants. We estimate your powerful trade unions particularly highly. They are a decisive factor in the economic life of your country and they represent the best school of socialism.

"We see that you regard yourselves as members of the great international proletarian family and that therefore your are anxious for the unification of all trade unions into one powerful international proletarian family and that therefore you are anxious for the unification of all trade unions into one powerful international world league in order as a weapon of victory in the struggle against international capitalism.

"Long live the Soviet Union, the first socialist land in the world!"

Signed: Tatirok, Kaspar, Dertler, Bachmann, Minartschik, Bolova, Kopetzki Vaschnlyovski, Krazl, Pezlar, Lacke, Wunderlich.

Section One Meet Tonight.

Section 1 meets tonight at the district office, 5972 Euclid Ave. at 8 p. m. Every member must attend his section meeting. Don't fail to be there.

EARL R. BROWDER

will speak on

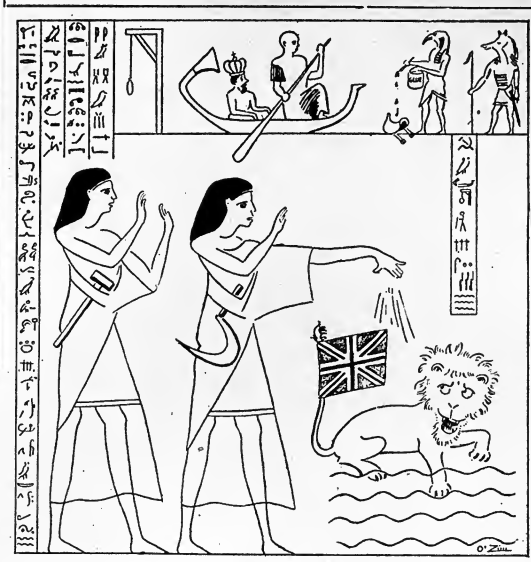
"WORLD UNITY OF THE TRADES UNIONS"

at the regular monthly meeting of the Trade Union Educational League

Wednesday Evening, December 2, 8 P. M.

1902 West Division St., Chicago.

A PROPHETIC PAPYRUS



Found on the Mummy of Tutaunkamen

LABOR IN THE FAR EAST

By L. HELLER.

Labor in the Far East by L. Heller is the series of very excellent articles on the labor movement of the Far East which has been received by the Trade Union Educational League, the North American section of the Red International of Labor Unions. You will find an instalment of this series each day in THE DAILY WORKER. The first appeared yesterday. Today we print the second instalment which tells of the revival of China's labor movement in 1924.)

ARTICLE II.

The New Political Situation and the Revival of the Labor Movement.

IT will be recalled that in the autumn of 1921 Peking was the scene of a coup d'etat in which the Chihli clique suffered defeat. Wu-Pei-Fu, the erstwhile almighty dictator, was forced to flee. In the Yan-Tse-Kiang valley, and Tuan-Tzi-Jui took over power. This new government has been maintaining itself only by grace of Chang-Tso-Lin and Feng-Ju-Hsiang, the heads of two hostile military groups, between which it has been very cleverly balancing. There lies the weakness of the present government, which has no considerable military forces of its own. Yet, its very military weakness is the source of its political strength. Just because Tuan-Tzi-Jui has no army of his own, Chan and Feng, who are not strong enough to capture the entire power, reconcile themselves with Tuan-Tzi-Jui who is dependent upon both of them.

The disappearance of Wu-Pei-Fu and of his fostering, President Asao-Sun, who was extremely hostile towards the labor movement, and their replacement by the "weak" Tuan-Tzi-Jui government, has created a favorable situation that was promptly utilized both by the labor and the nationalist, movements. The Tuan-Tzi-Jui government syles itself as temporary, thus indirectly recognizing its "illegal" origin. Tuan-Tzi-Jui in the past has been the chief of the Japanofile Anfu clique, hateful to the people as was clearly demonstrated during the stormy years of 1919-20. However, Tuan-Tzi-Jui is a very clever politician, and from the very first days of his coming to power he began to talk of a "National Assembly" that was to establish a "lawful" government while trying, at the same time, to win over the sympathies of the public for which purpose he appealed to the support of the Kuomintang party appointing some members of the right wing of that party to certain government positions and inviting to Peking the leader of Kuomintang, Sun-Yat-Sen.

THIS, of course, was merely a first close move. There could be no agreements between the reactionary Tuan-Tzi-Jui and the revolutionary Sun-Yet- Sen on the fundamental questions of home and foreign policy. Nevertheless, as a result of the new situation, the Kuomintang party, whose political activity is centered in the Kwen-Tung province in the South obtained an opportunity to appear on the national arena. Sun-Yet-Sen came north and in the course of several months, with the aid of appeals and manifestos in connection with the struggle over the political character of the future National Assembly and of the conference that was to precede it, he carried out tremendous propaganda work in Northern and Central China, noticeably strengthening the nationalist movement in Peking and Shanghai.

This enlivening of the political movement had its immediate effect also on the labor movement.

The railwaymen's and miners' organizations that had been driven underground, began to grow and expand, the recently closed workers' schools and courses were reopened, and new ones established. The propaganda and organization activities carried out during the early period, as future developments have shown, were not in vain; immediately the unfavorable weather had passed and a new wave appeared in the political atmosphere, the seeds sown two and more years previously, began to blossom anew. The labor movement put down after the crushing of the Peking-Hankow strike, again revived. More than that, the beginning of 1925 was marked by the development of a strong movement on the part of the most numerous and backward section of Chinese labor the textile workers.

* * *

The next instalment will tell of the textile workers and their struggle against the capitalist offensive.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY COMMUNIST GATHERING AT BRUSSELS PLANS TO DISCUSS PROGRAM OF ACTION

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—(By Mail.)—Communist members of parliament from England, Germany, France, Belgium, Poland and other countries participated in the opening session of the Communist Interparliamentary Congress called to discuss many important pieces of legislation that will come up in their respective parliaments for ratification.

On the agenda of the congress, the Locarna "peace" pact was the main point, and then followed the question of tariffs, customs and commercial agreements, the 8-hour day, and the question of Alsace and Lorraine.

The first session of the congress in which Comrades Overstraeten and Jacquemotte of Belgium, Cachin, Marty and Nuber of France, Stoecker Heckert, Hoernle and Hoellein of Germany, Saklatvala of England, Wolti of Switzerland participated elected a number of committees that will draw up resolutions on the Communist policy on tariffs, customs and commercial agreements, on the question of Alsace and Lorraine, Locarno peace pact and other important issues.

Comrade Overstraeten of Belgium opened the session, welcoming the delegates to the interparliamentary Communist Congress and outlined the important mission that the congress had to perform in building up a uniform opposition and program for the Communist fractions in the various European parliamentary bodies.

FINNISH FRACTION OF WORKERS PARTY UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON YOUTH WORK

During yesterday's session of the national convention of the Finnish Language Fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party the question of the Young Workers (Communist) League was discussed.

Comrade Nat Kaplan, member of the National Executive Committee of the League rendered a short report on the situation in the league and its immediate tasks and then presented the following resolution in the name of the National Executive Committee which was unanimously adopted by the convention.

The Young Workers (Communist) League.

The national convention of the Finnish Language Fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party after hearing the report of the Young Workers (Communist) League places on record the following:

(1) The convention greets the start of mass work of the league and especially agrees that by concentration on a deep-rooted economic-trade union work, application of the united front tactic, the building of a mass workers' sports movement in this country and the complete reorganization of the league on the basis of shop nuclei, will the league be able well on the road towards becoming the mass organization of the young workers of this country.

(2) The convention endorses the policy of the league in drawing new elements into the active positions and work of the league, from all parts of the league membership, especially from the members in the heavy industries and in establishing closer contacts between all districts of the organization.

(3) The work among the agricultural youth must be started. The convention calls upon the league to intensify its work in the rural sections of this country and to win the working youth on the farms to the revolutionary youth movement.

(4) The Young Workers (Communist) League is a reservoir of strength for the party and the best support of the party in its work. In this regard the educational work of the league must be intensified more than ever.

The convention declares that there is an urgent need for creating district courses and a national league training school (1) in which active comrade from the districts can be trained in the league center for two or three months and then return to their districts and apply their training in the work.)

The convention pledges itself to render moral, material and every possible assistance for the launching of such a school.

(5) The Young Pioneers League of the Communist children's movement must be built up through the building of the league and the entire Communist children's movement must be close to the international line.

The Communist children's movement must be helped thru the publication of children's literature, thru material help, thru the attraction of party members to work, etc.

(6) The convention pledges itself to render all possible assistance for the creation of a powerful workers' sports movement on a national scale in this country along class lines.

CHILEAN PRESS EXPOSES 'BLACK JACK'S' MOTIVES

Denounce 'Impartiality' of Americans

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 3.—General "Black Jack" Pershing's methods and "impartiality" in the Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru are the subject of indignant criticism by the Chilean newspapers who reveal his moves as an attempt to throw the plebiscite to the Peruvians.

Alexander Edwards, who owns a chain of newspapers in Chile, is exposing the "impartiality" of Pershing and the marines that are there ostensibly for police duty, but mainly to see to it that the plebiscite will go the way that the American nitrate interests demand.

Resentment is reaching such a high pitch in Chile that it is expected that Chile may refuse to proceed with the Tacna-Arica plebiscite.

Max Goldstein Urges Workers on to Victory in His Last Message

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUCHAREST, (By Mail)—In the first days of his hunger strike, which he began with the intention to draw the attention of the world to the plight of the Rumanian revolutionists, Max Goldstein wrote a long letter, one of his fellow strikers. This letter, a wonderful example of revolutionary consciousness ends with the following sentences:

"I know that I will be blamed. My enemies will call me mad because it appears as if I did it for nothing. But my heavy cross all the sorrows of my comrades by the cost. I know that a revolutionary has no right to subside. You, Bucharest workers, that after everything that I have suffered I am useless for the struggle, behold I am unable to do anything useful for the working class. The best I can do is to die for me but to resolve to leave life with a blow and yelling a scream of protest. What shall I say to you this last moment to you who has still life while fighting power, who will certainly experience the happiness of victory?

"On the day after the victory, when the red flags of the triumphant workers will rise high above our poor tortured country, when you march along our graves with your flag, then remember that one whole life has been devoted to its last breath to the struggle for the liberation of the workers. It is not our fault that we could not bear the yoke of terrible sufferings to the last, the yoke of sufferings which made us perish, and that we were not able to reach the aim with our victorious flag. The working class, the only and eternal conqueror of human history will be able to unfold and probably wave this flag on the ruins of the collapsing bourgeois society."

Fire Sweeps Wamac.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Dec. 3.—Approximately $40,000 damage resulted from a fire which swept Wamac, two miles south of here last night. Two large residences in the center of the conflagration were totally destroyed and adjoining properties were badly damaged.

RUSSIANS EAGER FOR AMERICAN FARM METHODS

Machinery Changes Country Life

Machinery is revolutionizing the Russian countryside, Donald Stephens told a Chicago audience gathered to hear of his year with the Russian reconstruction farms near the Black sea.

The organization has a concession of 15,000 blackwell acres on a railroad from the Soviet government, with buildings and live stock.

The 25 Americans, men and women, comprising the unit, have put American farm machinery on the equipment obtained on credit and to enlarge the machine instruction and maintenance work among the Russian farmers.

Demonstrate Machinery.

The estate is crowded with peasants every Sunday, Stephens said, demanding demonstrations of the machinery and the modern system of tractor-plowing and harvesting.

An impressive object lesson was afforded in the winter wheat seeding season. The Americans with their tractors kept the ground plowed and harrowed while the Russian peasant after one shallow plowing trusted to providence. But the rains held off and finally they sowed at the latest possible moment. So did the Americans. Soon the American machine-tilled fields were green with the sprouting wheat while the peasant acres remained a sterile brown. The reconstruction farmers showed the way out of the recurring drought-famine disasters.

Excellent Yield.

The Americans produced 24 bushels an acre last year. The United States average yield is 12 to 13 bushels. The Russians are glad to get from 6 bushels up. The reconstruction farmers expect to better the 24-bushel yield next year.

What do you earn? What are conditions in your shop? How do you live? Write a story for The DAILY WORKER.

Toohey Mastings.

Cardell, Pa., Dec. 1.—Pat Toohey, youthful leader of the striking anthracite coal miners is coming to Cardell to speak at a meeting on Dec. 4 at 6 p. m. at Cardell Hall. Working men and women of Cardell let us give this young fighter a hearty welcome. Come and bring your friends.

* * *

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 1.—The workers of Pittsburgh are making great preparations for a fine mass meeting for Pat Toohey, young leader of the striking coal miners, when he comes here to speak on Dec. 5 at the Labor Lyceum, 34 Miller St., Pittsburgh. Everyone get busy and see that a big crowd is there to welcome him!

Rosa Raisa's "Madame Butterfly" Gives View of U. S. Navy in Orient

The unselfish and underdressed bourgeois audience that came to the Chicago Civic Opera on Sunday afternoon to enjoy the licht opera of "Madame Butterfly," a light opera, were given a jolt.

Rosa Raisa's interpretation of Cho-Cho-San, the delicate sweetness of her voice, the enigma of personality in depicting the suffering of the little maid from the land of chrysanthemums and cherry blossoms, poignantly and very realistically, brings home a skelelight on American imperialist invasion of foreign nations, this time in the Orient.

In this story taken from the book of John L. Long, the little Japanese maiden Cho-Cho-San, known to her friends as "Butterfly," is wooed and won by the American Lieutenant B. F. Pinkerton of the U. S. navy. He offers a marriage with her, which he knows is not binding. Then he departs for America with a promise to return when the "red robins nest again."

In three years he is again sent to this Japanese port. This time he brings his American wife with him. When he arrives he finds a wife and baby waiting for him.

The inevitable tragic outcome. The little Japanese wife kills herself.

Irene Pavlova's interpretation of Suzuki, the servant and friend of Madame Butterfly and Charles Hackett's portrayal of the depraved soldier of the American dollar were also admirably done.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop

Scientific Expedition Carries Libyan Queen's Jewels Across Sahara

QUARGLA, Morocco, Dec. 1.—The Anglo-American expedition arrived safely at the French military post of Ouargla, where it received a telegram congratulations from the Algerian government yesterday for what is regarded as one of the most important discoveries in Algerian history after a hard tussle in a sandstorm on its trip across the Sahara desert.

The expedition, which arrived yesterday, brought safely through the storm the first part of the treasure of the tomb of the Libyan queen, including the skeleton, jewels, the sculptured canopy and the diadem. All is of unusual beauty and interest.

The Algerian government is sending an armed guard for the treasures.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

Build the DAILY WORKER!

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

History of American Working Class Taught at N. Y. Workers' School

By ANTON BIMBA

The "labor" historian that we have at the present time are written either by college professors or labor leaders who have as their main object not to present the facts in their true light and to draw correct conclusions from them, but to bedend these facts and draw such conclusions which would hide the real character of the class struggle. Therefore, we must study the history of the working class ourselves, gather the facts from every source possible, coordinate them and interpret them from the Marxist standpoint—the only real and scientific standpoint.

The New York Workers' School has arranged to give such a course on Monday nights. It is proposed that the course on the History of the American Working Class should last for three months and be divided into twelve lessons, starting with the colonial period, taking up the role of the workers in the revolutionary war, the struggles of the workers from the beginning of the 19th century up to the civil war, analyzing the development of slavery and the civil war, the great struggles of the workers in 1877, the development and character of the Knights of Labor, the birth of the American Federation of Labor and so on until we come to the recent labor organizations and the struggles of the workers. This course will deal not only with the economical organizations of the workers but also, with the political, winding up with the development of the left wing movement led by the Workers (Communist) Party.

CHICAGO TO CELEBRATE 1905 RUSS REVOLUTION ON DEC. 20, AT 2 P. M.

Preparations are under way for a big celebration of the anniversary of the 1905 revolution and the 100th anniversary of the Decembrists uprising. The celebration will be held Sunday, Dec. 20, at Schoenhofen Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.

Over 150 people will participate in the concert, speakers will address the crowd in different languages.

Beginning at 2 p. m. sharp. Tell your friends about it.

THIRD LESSON IN CAPITAL

(Questions Based on Pages 64 to 81, Vol. I.)

1. What is meant when we say that a commodity is in the equivalent form?

2. Why must every commodity choose some other commodity for its equivalent?

3. In what way does the equivalent form of value bring forth the abstract quality of human labor power as value, rather than its specific form of use-value?

4. In what way can the labor of private individuals take a directly social form?

5. Explain what prevented Aristotle from completing his analysis of the simple form of value.

6. Distinguish between value and exchange-value.

7. In what way is the contrast between value and use-value contained in the elementary form of value? Explain and give example.

8. What is the expanded relative form of value.

9. What are the defects of the expanded form of value?

10. What is the general form of value?

11. Explain the relations between the Elementary, the Expanded, and the General forms of value, and distinguish between these, on the one hand, and the Relative and Equivalent forms on the other hand.

12. How can a commodity acquire a general expression of value?

13. What is the universal equivalent?

14. Why is the commodity which serves as the universal equivalent thereby excluded from the relative value form?

15. What is the money form of value?

16. What is the difference between the general and the money forms of value?

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ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS FOR SECOND LESSON

1. Labor has the same twofold character as commodities, that is, use-value, as a particular kind of labor, and exchange-value, as the expression of human labor power.

2. The useful labor embodied in one product must be different in use-value from that in another, in order that these things may confront one another as commodities; in exchange things, qualitatively the same, as two coats of the same kind, would be a senseless thing.

3. The elements of use-values are material substance, and human labor-power expended in changing its form.

4. The establishment of an equation between two comodities does not relate to their use-values, which, being relatively different, cannot be measured one against another.

5. It is not possible to establish an equation between things of different qualities, as regards these qualities which are different; but if these things also contain common qualities, an equation can be established in regard to the latter.

6. The common element in the equation "one coat equals 2 yards of linen" is that one coat contains the same amount of abstract human labor-power as is contained in 20 yards of linen.

7. The placing of coat and linen in the exchange-relationship proves that there is a common element in the labor of tailor and weaver, behind their differences as particular kinds of labor, otherwise the equation could not be established. This gives us the conception of homogenous human labor power, which is the same in all labor.

8. An increase in the productiveness of labor increases the amount of commodities, which is material wealth, but decreases the amount of labor power embodied in the larger amount of commodities is the same, therefore the total values have remained the same.

9. The two poles of the expression of value are the relative and the equivalent.

10. The relative form of value gives expression to the value of the commodity placed in this relation. Value can come to expression and find measurement only by assuming the relative form. The relative value of a commodity rises and falls directly as its value, the value of the equivalent being supposed constant. The value of the commodity remaining constant, the relative value rises and falls inversely as the value of its equivalent. If the value of the commodity and its equivalent rise and fall equally and simultaneously, the relative value remains the same. Earl R. Browder, Instructor.

The Young Comrade; For Your Children

The December issue of the Young Comrade is the answer of the organized proletarian children of America to the vicious campaign of anti-labor propaganda of the capitalist schools and press. In simple clear language, in the language of the children themselves, is explained the real meaning of Thanksgiving day, and of the American Legion "education week." But the Young Pioneers do not stop with these explanations. The Young Comrade is a call to all proletarian children to the struggle against capitalism and the capitalist schools and propaganda.

Special notice must be given to the excellent story A Bolshevik Lad in the Russian Revolution—that is especially calculated to catch the lively imagination of the child and to direct it into healthy proletarian channels.

Every proletarian parent who does not wish to see his children grow up into tools of the capitalist class and enemies of the working class, should see to it that his children get a copy of the December issue of the Young Comrade. It is his duty to himself, to his children and to the working class.

Copies of the Young Comrade may be obtained from many Pioneer organization, or from the national office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., at 5c a copy or 50c a year.

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Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

Public Speaking and Philosophy Courses Start in N. Y. Friday

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The first regular session of the Public Speaking class at the New York Workers School will be held on Friday at 8 p. m. on Carl Brodsky as instructor. A preliminary session held last Friday night revealed that both experienced speakers and beginners, who think they can develop into effective speakers, have registered for the course. Previous speaking experience is not required. Those who are so experienced will, nevertheless, get many valuable ideas on the preparation and delivery of speeches from the course. The object of the class is to train a battery of effective speakers that can defend the principles of Communism in the unions and other workers' organizations and among the masses.

The course in Materialistic Philosophy, instructor, D. Krilko, also had a preliminary session last Friday night. Its first regular session will occur next Friday. The hour has been changed to meet better the needs of the students and will be given from 9-10 p. m. until further notice. The first four lessons will take up the need of a true philosophy to understand all phenomena of life. The way of testing the truth. What is evolution? On what is the Marxian philosophy based? Why are contemporary bourgeois philosophers pessimistic about the future of our civilization, and why are they looking backward to antiquity, to the 18th and 19th centuries? The Ghost of Communism.

WORKING YOUTH CONFERENCES

By J. WILLIAMSON.

DESPITE the fact that young workers form an important part of the workers in each industry, little attention is given to their problems or demands. No organizational measures are taken to improve their conditions.

The bosses are interested in discrimination against the young worker since it means greater profits for them. The unions either thru craft prejudices or general apathy make no attempt to unionize the youth or fight for their special demands. This is not peculiar to the United States but to all capitalist countries. Only the Young Communist League in each country fight for the betterment of the young workers' conditions.

Importance of Youth Conferences.

Our American league can gain contact with the masses of young workers. This is one of our greatest tasks at this time. By initiating and sponsoring youth conferences we will gain contacts with the young workers. At these conferences the young workers are given the chance of expressing themselves and thus become recognized as an important factor in the labor movement.

Aim of Youth Conference.

We have been systematically to encourage the formation of youth conferences, either limited to one industry or of a general nature. Our aim in these conferences is:

1. **To gain contacts with the young workers.** At the present time we do not yet know the problems which effect the everyday life of the young workers. We do not know of their struggles and demands. The lack of influence over the young workers, by our league, can be overcome thru the organization of such youth conferences.

2. **To attract the broadest masses of young workers on the basis of concrete demands.** These conferences must have a magnetic attraction for the young workers in the shops and factories. This will be best expressed thru its series of concrete demands affecting the lives of the young workers to whom we appeal.

3. **To developce class and political consciousness.** These conferences must serve the purpose of developing class consciousness among the young workers and of enrolling them in the political struggle of the working class. With this will come an understanding of the necessity of having such militant class organizations like the Workers Party and Young Workers league.

4. **Organizational terms.** Besides the practical demands there must be a discussion and formulation of certain organizational forms in order to gain expression for the young workers. Also the election of a temporary **Assistant Youth Shop Chairman and Youth Representatives on the shop committees** and for the unionization of the young workers.)

How to Proceed.

These conferences must be sponsored by all those interested in advancing the interests of the young workers in industry and in politics. The Y. W. L. must take its definite part in this work. In those cities and districts selected, arrangement committees, who will carry on a deep rooted propaganda and agitation for the polarization of such conferences must be set up.

All Y. W. L. members and left wing young workers generally, must conduct a persistent agitation in the shop culminating in the holding of shop meetings of all young workers, where the **agenda** of the conference will be discussed and delegates elected to the conference.

Discussion at Conferences.

The discussion at the conferences must bring around the reports of the young workers on the conditions in their shops and the practical demands to be adopted. Further discussion must take place on the definite organizational forms which the demands must take. Other important points which the youth must give attention to are the unionization of the young workers, world trade union unity, class struggles as class collaboration and the role of the Y. W. L.

Working class youth conferences have proven great successes in all countries to, e. g. recent French conference. Our American league must take an aggressive step forward in helping to organize working class youth conferences in this country.

DECEMBER TRADE UNION MONTH

Thruout the world, the Young Communist Leagues are preparing for "Economic-Trade Union Month" which has been proclaimed for the month of December. Special campaigns are in preparation in the European leagues for a nation wide campaign to unionize the working youth. Closely linked up with this is the intensifying by the Y. C. I.'s of the economic-trade union activities, such as factory campaigns youth conferences, fighting for the everyday demands etc.

In America, the Young Workers (Communist) League has initiated a campaign for the entry of every league member into a union and the immediate formation of Y. W. L. fraction in the unions to fight for the entry of the young workers into the unions, their unionization and to drive forward in the unionization of the youth.

Every unit of the organization has received instructions to call meetings of all their members in each union and there to insist upon those who are not yet union members joining and to take up the definite organization of youth fractions, linking them up on a city and national scale.

Closely connected with this month is the initiative of the Y. W. L. in organizing youth conferences in certain sections of the country as well as the conducting of factory campaigns in all the large industrial centers.

"International of Youth" Better in Form and Content

A departure in form and content has been made in The International of Youth, the monthly organ of the Executive Committee of the Young Communist International. Number 1 of the new series has just arrived in this country and is ready for distribution by the national office of the Young Workers' League.

The new publication is in magazine form and contains an unusual assortment of valuable theoretical articles, as well as special reports on the work and conditions of the youth in various countries.

The new issue contains:

Conference of the European Sections of the Y. C. I.

Zinviev's Thesis adopted at the National Conference of the Russian Communist Party.

Results of the Enlarged Executive of the Y. C. I.

The Imperialists at Work.

The Struggle for the Trade Unions.

The Third National Conference of the Y. C. L. of Great Britain.

Juvenile Unemployment in South Africa.

The Situation of the Chinese Youth.

How the Youth Live and Work in the Soviet Union.

Educational Work.

The Russian Y. C. I. and the former Oppressed Peoples.

Every revolutionist, young and old should get a copy and read it thru from cover to cover.

Single copy 15c. Bundles 10c cops. To be obtained at The Young Workers' League of America, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Read, Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

COMMUNIST CHILDREN'S COLUMN

A "SIMPLE" QUEEN DIES

By SADIE AMTER.

A pack of cards, the queen and all
From Nicholas to the deuce
They think they're such a pretty crowd
But we can cook their goose.

The queen of England died, unaided by a revolution or an anarchist.

The queen was noted for her simple habits. She dressed "simply" in furs, velvets and pearls. The queen's royal apartments in St. James palace or whichever of the royal palaces (and there seem to be quite some) she inhabited, were "simply" but royally furnished. The live queen used only a dozen or so maids and butlers to attend the royal toothbrush and polish the royal slippers, butter the royal toast or whatever else they do.

But simple are the tastes of royalty it costs the British workers a tidy sum to keep them dolled up and entertained, as royalty should be, by divine right. Two millions may be out of work in England, the children in the mines and mills of India may be starved and crippled but the royal estate must be kept going with the taxes paid from the sweat of the toilers. How else could the royal ones dress and live royally?

Quite a bunch of royal robbers attended the royal funeral. Kings, princes, lords, dukes and even the old Russian queen (whose job of queenship was taken from her at the same time that the simple head of the czar was taken from him) was in attendance to witness the sad condition of a dead queen.

One has no idea how many princes and things like that are still running about until a royal burial occurs. At present it appears that all the royalty still unburied attended the funeral of the great and simple queen.

One is tempted to wish that they would all be interred at the same time, thus ridding the world of a lot of simple very simple but expensive trash.

Steers Shy of Real F oblems.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Dec. 1. In a lecture before the students of Washington and Jefferson College here today Secretary of Agriculture William L. Jardine avoided reference to agricultural legislation likely to come before the impending session of congress, confining his remarks to routine agricultural subjects.

Section Membership Meetings

Section meetings to discuss party unity and trade union work will be held in the city of Chicago on the following dates. Nuclei must meet and get their full membership turn out to the section membership meetings.

SECTION I.
Saturday, Dec. 5, 8:00 p. m. at the Unity Club, 3140 Indians Ave.

SECTION II.
Sunday, Dec. 6th, 2:00 p. m. Pullman, Ill. Address will be given later.

SECTION III.
Thursday, Dec. 3rd., 8:00 p. m. at the Vilnis Hall, 3116 S. Halsted street.

SECTION IV.
Monday, Dec. 7th at 8:00 p. m. at the Freiheit Singing Society Hall 3837 W. Roosevelt Road.

SECTION V.
Wednesday, Dec. 9th., 8:00 p. m. at the Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St.

SECTION VI.
Tuesday, Dec. 8th, 8:00 p. m. Northwest Hall, corner North Ave. and Western.

SAN FRANCISCO NOTES

Two Dances Ready.

A dance arranged for Dec. 5 at 225 Valencia street by the Italian and South Slavic groups of the Workers' Party will net one-half of its proceeds for The DAILY WORKER. Admission is 25 cents—little enough to get the support of every reader of the "daily" in France.

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Another Dec. 20.

The local committee has taken the party headquarters hall for a musical program and entertainment under direction of Comrade George A. Kelly, Jr., the net proceeds to go to The DAILY WORKER. This entertainment was decided on last night by the committee. Tickets for this affair will be sent out to all local subscribers to The DAILY WORKER and the Workers Monthly. The musical will take place on Dec. 28, at 225 Valencia St., at 8 p. m.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Dec 1. Great Britain pound sterling, demand 484¾; cable 4.81½. France, franc, demand 3.83½; cable 3.91. Belgium, franc, demand 13.73½; cable 13.83. Italy, lira, demand 4.03¾; cable 4.04. Sweden, krone, demand 26.73; cable 26.76. Norway, krone, demand 20.34; cable 20.36. Denmark, krone, demand 24.86; cable 24.88. Shanghai, tael, demand 78.00

WORKERS DIG DEEP TO SAVE DAILY WORKER

Three-Quarters Goal of Fund Near

The DAILY WORKER fund is looking up!

By one means or another, by Rescue Party or Red Tea, by the sale of Save The DAILY WORKER stamps, by donations from Workers' Party branches and by the faithful, persistent support of readers—the sum total of the fund has reached the amount of $27,377.20. This means that three-quarters of the task is almost done. And then there is the final $10,000 to raise!

Before taking the seriousness of the problem as to how the last quarter of the drive can be carried on, let's take a little breathing space and rejoice at what has been done so far. The ground-work has been laid for what gives promise of being a real Red Sheriff Raid!

Omaha, Neb., Workers Party (Seven meeting)	13.80
A. Pichler, Omaha, Neb.	1.00
Louis Poriak, Flushing, O.	1.00
Boston, Mass., W. P. (balance from Rescue parties)	37.57
Nucleus 6, W. P., Pullman, Ill.	8.50
Stanko Markovich, Chicago, Ill (collected)	7.00
Chas. Rumetsch, Springfield, Ill.	2.00
E. M. F. City	1.00
Jewish Br., W. P., St. Louis, Mo.	10.00
Ukrainian Br., W. P., Jersey City, N. J.	20.00
J. Sempo, West Allis, Wis. (collected)	9.75
Raoul Gualtieme, New York	2.00
Hungarian Br., W. P., Yonkers, N. Y.	12.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Norwood, Mass.	68.77
English Br., W. P., San Francisco, Cal.	10.00
Lithuanian Br., W. P., Plymouth, Pa.	7.00
San Francisco, Cal., W. P. (Soviet meeting)	25.00
Steve Gadjuch, Hayward, Cal.	5.00
Finnish Br. Conneaut, O., W. P.	50.50
City Central Committee, W. P., Muskegon, Mich.	5.00
Czecho-Slovak Br., W. P. (collected by Jos. Horvath), Binghamton, N. Y.	7.75
R. M. Bender, Brooklyn, N. Y. (collected)	2.50
N. W. English Br., W. P., Chicago	.50
Total today	$ 304.70
Previously recorded	$27,070.52
Total to date	$27,377.22

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DIG IN, COMRADE, DIG DEEPER! MAKE A FIRM FOUNDATION FOR OUR WORKING-CLASS FORTRESS



DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

HERE'S MY DONATION:

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You'll Enjoy These DAILY WORKER

Rescue Parties



Saturday, December 5
Commonwealth Hall, 155 Rice St.
Where you will meet a group of intelligent workers and where you are sure to enjoy yourself
Admission 25 Cents

ST. PAUL

Saturday, December 5
A SPAGHETTI PARTY Italian Hall, 1667 S. Canal St., 8 p. m.
A dinner a gay party good friends to meet. Admission free

PHILADELPHIA

Towards a World Bolshevik Party
by Jay Lovestone—in the December issue of The Workers Moothly.



Emergency Call!

To All Members and Friends of International Labor Defense:

Two big cases are scheduled to come to trial on November 30th. The Pittsburgh raid case of 10 workers and the Zeigler frame-up case of 15 union miners. The lawyers in each of these cases will not proceed with the defense unless we have the money.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS MUST BE RAISED BEFORE DECEMBER 15TH

We call upon all members of the I. L. D. to rise to the test and raise this sum. Contribute all you can and get your friends and neighbors to contribute.

Much depends on the outcome of these two trials. The entire working class is on trial. Not merely the 25 workers involved.

Rush Your Collection and Make It as Big as Possible.

Fraternally yours,
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE,
J. P. CANNON, Executive Secretary.

National Office,
23 South Lincoln Street,
Chicago, Ill.

FORMER HEAD OF MINERS' UNION IS SCAB HERDER

Is Agent for Mellon's Pennsylvania Mines

(Continued from page 1)

Andrew Mellon attempts to reopen on the basis of company unionism and the 1917 scale.

Was Kicked Out in 1911.

McCullough was cast out of official position, along with President Tom L. Lewis, in the convention of 1911. Now both he and Lewis are with the enemy: Lewis as secretary of the New River Operators' Association of West Virginia whence smokeless coal is being shipped into the former anthracite markets. And Lewis is credited with the maneuvering by lockouts and evictions that has for the time defeated the union in that field.

Plays Scab Herder.

McCullough's rule as a scab herder today calls to mind the idealistic speech with which he graced his enforced retirement in 1911. His promise then to go back to the mines to work for labor's cause runs as follows in the records of the miners' conventions. .

"Again, let me hope that each and every one of us who retires from official life on the first of April will go back to the mines from whence he came and not sell the intelligence and experience we have gained while serving you on the other side to help defeat the cause of labor that has long-oread us with official positions in the past . . . In my opinion when a man leaves our rank and file and goes to work with the natural enemy of the working class, his sympathies and his feelings gradually change because of his environment . . . While it is my intention to go to digging coal on the first of April, if some other avocation is selected it will not be selling my services to the capitalists of this country; it will be in the interests of the men who are struggling for better conditions and a higher existence."

Efforts Are Unsuccessful.

Now McCullough is selling his experience to the capitalists he denounced, for use against the miners. All the efforts of the Pittsburgh Coal company have not succeeded in bringing in more than 800 men, whereas 12,000 are needed.

Canadian Shoe Workers' Strike Is Called Off

QUEBEC, Dec. 1.—The strike of the three national unions in the shoe factories of Quebec has ended. The manufacturers have agreed to the proposition of Mgr. Lesbois that the strikers return to work and that the question of wages be settled by arbitration. About 1,500 men and 1,500 women were affected.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

I. L. G. W. Left Wing in Call to Rank and File

(Continued from page 1)

senting the workers entered into a peace agreement, despite the fact that some of the most vital demands, like full amnesty and proportional representation were not granted by the bureaucracy.

Political Discrimination Practiced.

"Now, it appears however, that not only is the peace agreement not lived up to, but preparations are being made by the bureaucracy to recapture their good jobs and keep out of those they have, even if they have to split the union.

"The membership, according to the peace agreement, had the right to elect a completely new staff of officials. But having a majority of votes in the old unrepresentative Joint Board, reactionary candidates of locals 10, 89, 48 were not allowed on the ballot with the exception of four. This is one point in the violation of the agreement which made it impossible for the membership to have a full choice as to their officials. Antonini, who claims to be a progressive and pretended to be fighting Ninfo, one of the blackest reactionaries in the international, combined with Ninfo to vote down the opposition candidates, thus demonstrating before the entire world that he is nothing but a contemptible faker. Dubinsky, who was a party to the agreement and declared in his local that he accepts the whole peace agreement, after participating in the examination committee and objecting to the most capable candidates of the opposition on political grounds, withdrew the candidate of his local 1Local 10), and threatens to withdraw from the Joint Board.

Bar Opposition Candidate.

"The election committee of the convention were supposed to be safeguarded according to the peace agreement, by the opposition being allowed to watch the balloting and as per constitution of the international, be present at the counting of the votes. In Local 10 these rights were flatly refused to the opposition candidates and Sigman did not do anything beyond protesting to afford them these rights. In Local 48 (Ninfo) the election objection committee was appointed by the executive board instead of being elected by the membership and the opposition candidates for delegates to the convention were kept off the ballot.

"Not only were none of the suspended or expelled members with the exception of Locals 2, 9, and 22, not reinstated, but political discrimination and persecution was kept up, specially out of town. In Philadelphia, where the expulsion policy has left but a wreck of the entire organization, a member was suspended and fined, barred from union elections and union shops for two years for having distributed a leaflet criticizing the bureaucracy.

Fixing Coming Convention.

"Keeping opponents off the ballot, fixing elections, is the only way they can be the chosen representatives of the workers. The big plum there are after now, is to fix the coming Philadelphia convention and not having the confidence of 50 per cent of the membership and all their tricks in the big cities not giving them even one-third of the convention, they have been busy organizing small paper locals to get delegates. Sigman, who paraded as an insurgent, has done more for this sham than even his predecessors. The only amalgamation he ever did was to eliminate his opponents.

"There is plenty to organize in these small localities, and the left wing has a genuine program to achieve this, but this is not the object of the bureaucracy. After they see these locals for convention purposes, they forget about them until the next convention. Sigman, who professes to believe in proportional representation, has been louder than any one else to capture conventions by disfranchising the bulk of the membership with charters. He evidently forgot the lesson the cloakmakers and dressmakers gave him in New York. Control over the union cannot be achieved by fakes and charters. That much he should have learned already if he thinks that by using the local union charters of Long Island, Jersey City, etc, against the membership of the international, he and the others will keep themselves in office, his throne will remain with the charters and nothing more.

Organizes Secret Black-Hand Society.

"A skunk cannot change his first prints. The old bureaucracy rules rule except by their old methods. Their promises of reforms are not worth the paper they are written on, unless the members are on their guard and finish up the job. Attempting as they do to impose their yoke anew on the membership, they have created a secret organization called 'Pennsylvania Don't Worry.' This organization is headed by the deposed fireslawer, Heller, Feinberg, Perlstein, Levy and will unpose Dubinsky, Ninfo, Sigman and Antonini keeping good company. The membership consists of the black old guard of the sluggers, gangsters, deposed petty officials, the fascist group among the Italians, so-called anarchists and hundred per cent Forwardists. They are well connected with the bosses' association, with the police and underworld. Thru a prominent lawyer at their first meeting, they mapped out their policy which consists of harrassing the new leadership of the Joint Board and defy it. Make trouble thru the bosses' association and if possible make the next strike a failure. Then if they cannot capture the union, split and create a new one. The same procedure as in the United Garment Workers, only the other way around. Dubinsky, by his threats of withdrawing from the Joint Board and having separated from the agents...ie carrying out that policy ahead of time.

"Fusion Workers" Front.

"From all this it is clearly apparent what danger besets our union. This is no time to sink into indifference, to let up in the struggle. If we want a united union, we must get busy and improve our conditions in the next crucial struggle against the employers in the industry, then Sigman and his crew must get. Send fakes out of their affairs. Forward to a clean, strong, united union'

"National Committee, Needle Trades Section, Trade Union Educational League."

Girl Finds Murdered Youth Under Her Bed

New York, Dec. 1.—Miss Margaret Pirie, sixteen, found a man—murdered—under her bed, she later identified as George Nye, nineteen, son of a retired fireman, of the Bronx.

He was a friend of Margaret's brother, Gordon Pirie, twenty. The police began looking for Pirie to determine whether he could throw any light on the slaying.

Miss Pirie, who returned shortly after midnight after a two day visit with relatives, swooned when she made the gruesome discovery. The victim's skull had been crushed by blows from a heavy instrument. Cement sacks were found about his head. He had been dead two or three hours when found by the girl, physicians said. He was clad only in a sailor's jacket and Dungaree trousers.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

AUTO MAGNATES GATHER JUICY PLUMS IN 1925

Reaches $179,488,209 Nine Month's Profit

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

A year of peak profits has increased the wealth of the owners of 11 automobile companies by over $1,000,000,000 according to a survey of the industry by Thu Wall Street Journal. This huge gain in wealth marks the success of the high speed exploitation of workers that characterizes the industry.

The combined profits of the 11 companies for the first 9 months of the year amounted to $179,488,209, a gain of more than $100,000,000 over the same period in 1924. And Henry Ford is not in the list. Such profits have increased the market value of the stock from just under $900,000,000 a year ago to nearly $2,000,000,000 today.

The increases in market price include a rise in the value of General Motors stock from $398,000,000 to $841,712,000; of Chrysler stock from $29,000,000 to $190,485,000; of Hudson stock from $35,640,000 to $154,440,000 and of Nash from $40,000,000 to $144,-675,000. It is probable that the big financiers have unloaded large blocks of stock at these peak prices, packing their share of the $1,000,000,000. They will watch smal stockholders bear the brunt of the coming period of cut-throat competition and will buy it again at low prices when the great automobile trusts which will emerge enter a new period of steady profits.

The 9-month profits of the 11 companies in 1924 and 1925 were:

Profits of automakers	1924	1925
Gen. Motors	$27,146,413	$74,243,966
Chrysler	2,060,683	14,240,875
Hudson	6,317,465	16,722,268
Dodge	9,458,473	19,302,764
Packard	3,643,735	10,318,328
Studebaker	9,703,679	15,157,226
Nash	4,325,241	11,123,411
Overland	2,811,134	11,824,851
Hupp	1,182,342	2,735,746
Moon	526,072	1,123,725
Pierce Arrow	354,154	970,808

The return on investment in these 1925 profits runs to more than 200 per cent in the case of Nash Motors. The return to holders of Dodge common stock cannot be measured because the stock was distributed as a bonus at the recent reorganization by Dillon, Read & Co. Out of the 9 months business Dillon Read got $6.32 a share or $1,580,000 worth of common for which they paid nothing. Other rates of return in the 9 months are General Motors 26.5 per cent, Chrysler 38.1 per cent, Hudson 126.2 per cent, Packard 12.2 per cent, Studebaker 14.5 per cent, Overland 83 per cent, Hupp 28.8 per cent, Pierce Arrow 7.8 per cent.

The Hudson and Nash companies as such are huge profits original investors in the motor industry are making. Hudson Motor Car Co. started in 1909 with $10,000 paidin capihel. From the beginning its assets have been expanded to over $30,000,000 largely out of profits. It has also paid $15,000,000 in cash dividends. As only $20,700,000 of the assets are directly employed in producing automobiles the 9 month profit of $16,722,269 is more than 80 per cent of the investment. Hudson may make for the entire year over $100 for every $100 invested in the business.

The owners of Nash Motors Co. now hold 3 shares of preferred stock receiving dividends at $7 at share and 5 shares of common iion which the year's profits so far have been about $37 a share) for each $100 originally invested. The market value of the comma inshares has been as high as $488 a share this year and the total value of the original $100 investment has swelled to over $2,500.

General Motors, the Morgan trust, has just declared an extra dividend of $5 a sare which brings the year's cash dividends to $21 on each $100 of stock.

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A FEW COPIES OF
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French War on Riffs Fails

(Continued from page 1)

the situation was correct. On the one hand we have the official figures which the government at last decided to publish. According to these, "this little adventure" has cost, up to now, 1,800,000,000 francs and over 10,000 killed and wounded. On the other hand we have a description of the results of the campaign, which is all the more reliable as it is from the pen of one of the best reports of France, Robert Pouleino, and has been published in the Tempe:

Use Half of Army.

"One hundred, sixty thousand soldiers, 20 airplane squadrons and 40 generals (!), about half of the French army and its generalissimo are firmly entrenched on the slopes of the Riff without anyone quite knowing what they have done there, what they are doing there and what they will do there, without anybody being surprised that they are still there, while all the official reports state that everything in Morocco is proceeding splendidly, that our position is being restored and that the Riffs are going to be annihilated .

"The successes which have been reached there this autumn, and regarding which I will soon report also not without importance are out of all proportion to the material sacrifices which have been required in order to attain them."

The military aims have not been achieved. The original plans of operations have been swept aside by the arrival of a new general staff, the aims of the new plans have not been achieved. "The great maneuver, which was to place the territory of the important Beni Seraul tribe in our hands, can now be considered as a complete failure," writes R. Pouleine. On the eastern front the French troops suffered severe losses by the raid of the Spanish allies. An army division, consisting of 8,000 cavalry and quite unnecessarily encumbered with heavy naval guns, was compelled to beat a hasty retreat, in which they had to abandon their cannons and yield on a stretch of territory 35 kilometers broad which had been captured by the French as a result of 14 days' fighting.

French Lose Territory.

"As regards territory," says R. Poulaine, "we are today not set in possession of the line which we occupied on April 1. From the military point of view, altho we have driven back the enemy at certain points and captured arms and munitions from him, he is not yet vanquished, and at the commencement of the winter, Abd-el Krim has under his flag 60,000 rifles, that is 25,000 more than at the commencement of the campaign."

What is the reason for these astnishing facts? The glowing reports regarding the return of the disaffected tribes were mere bluff. "One can be certain that less than half of the disaffected tribes of our zone have returned to their villages." There then follows the actual enumeration of all the tribes in the area and their positions. We need only add, that when tribes return to their villages it does not mean their return to French allegiance, but more often than not the enlisting in guerilla warfare behind the French front.

R. Poulaine concludes the picture by describing what is peacefully termed "winter quarters" but which is in fact a winter campaign:

"At the commencement of the winter, when our troops have to take up their positions under unfavorable climatic conditions, when the provisioning of the troops becomes difficult, the enemy, who still has considerable munitions at his disposal and whose provisioning we shall be unable or almost entirely unable to prevent, shows his readiness to attack our front lines and even to penetrate far behind our lines and destroy our lines of communications."

Spain Abandons Fight.

Spain wishes to give up North Africa. The Spanish general staff has abandoned the campaign. Azadir has long since been evacuated; only the two promontories on the east and west are occupied. This attitude of Spain has destroyed the French plans of operations. Spain, of course, wishes to make the greatest political and financial profit out of the business. There exists two projects:

1. To convert Azadir into Franco-Spanish port (this is the aim of the Banque de Paris). This plan is advocated in Spain by the Franco-phile diplomat Caballero in Imparcial.

2. To exchange Azadir with England for Gibhaltar. France and Italy would be compensated by other territory, (Garcia in Le Verdad).

Workers Resent Warfare.

After a short pause following the strike of the Federation among the masses of the population is beginning to rise again. The truth regarding Morocco is leaking out. Syria is ressign ce.

The war in Morocco is occupying the center of attention and is occupying the first place in the political life. It has finally commenced with the fall of the Caillaux cabinet.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS FACE BITTER WINTER UNIVERSITY PREDICTS

According to two predictions at the weather which will prevail in the coming winter season, one from the University of Caen and the other from the executive offices of the New York Central Railroad, unemployed workers will face a long cold winter. Thoae who are unemployed will walk the streets in the most bitter winter that has gripped the continent since 1740.

According the forecast of the University of Caen, this winger will be as cold as it was in the winter of 1740-1, when the Thames froze over and Europe rivaled the Arctic Circle.

New York City College Head Tries to Stifle Opposition to Militarism

NEW YORK—Compulsory military training is not a subject for students of the College of the City of New York to think and write about, President Frederick L. Siezes rules. The college president made his rule against further articles on compulsory military training in the college being published in the student paper after an overwhelming vote of students was registered against the training. Felix Isbaug, editor of The Campus, took he vote thru the paper.

Freight Trains Collide at "Horseshoe Curve"

ALTOONA, Pa., Dec. 1. — "Horseshoe Curve" was the scene of a bad wreck, in which two men were killed, a third injured and forty-five freight cars smashed. A merchandise express train crashed into another freight train.

ARREST MOTHER FOR ABANDONING CHILD; UNABLE TO SUPPORT

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PLUSHING, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Dorothy Ayres, 17, was arrested here early today charged with abandoning her baby. She said the burden of support was "too great."

Instruction in English
Foreigners and others wishing to improve. Georgiann Bonita, 1843 Lincoln Ave. Tel. Diversey 6089.

New Airbrake System.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 1.—A series of airbrake tests which may revolutionize airbrake systems on railroads was scheduled to begin on the newly constructed test track at Purdue University here.

Chops Off Foot.

VIENNA, Dec. 1.—Ferdinand Marck, a young Austrian engineer and inventor, has been arrested and charged with wilfully chopping off his foot with the object of obtaining $200,000 accident insurance.

Our Union Meeting

First Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and place of Meeting
	Amedgamated Food Workers, 214 No. State St., 3 P. M.
38	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1584 Ridge St.
179	B. & L. I. W.; Stone Derrick, 180 W. Washington St.
131	Belt Line Federation, 62nd and Lexington.
2	Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing.
10	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
250	Carpenters, Masters Hall, Lake Forest.
643	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
1643	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1838 Halsted St., H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grand St., Irving 7597.
1832	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2289	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Carvers (Wood), 1618 N. California Avenue.
14	Cigar Makers, 215 S. Ashland Blvd., 7:30 p. m.
798	Electricians, 127 W. Francisco Ave.
85	Engineers, So. Chicago, 11405 Ellis Ave.
2	Firemen's Assn., 159 N. State St.
451	Firemen and Enginaman, 9118 Commercial Ave.
	Hod Carriers, District Council, 814 W. Harrison St.
10	Janitors (Mun.), Keeale and Belmont.
5	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
366	Machinists, 818 W. 55th St.
478	Machinists, 1852 W. Madison St.
830	Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave.
515	Machinists and Blacksmiths, Halsted St.
	Metal Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
27	Moulders, 2800 W. Madison St.
54	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
424	Painters, 180 W. Washington St.
683	Painters, Moose Hall, La Grange.
872	Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
18453	Poultry and Game, 200 Water St.
348	Railway Clerks, 180 W. Washington St.
225	Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 59th St.
900	Railroad Trainmen, 64th and University.
931	Railroad Trainmen, 159 N. State Street, 1:30 p. m.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
723	Teamsters (Sodal, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
733	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Ave.
769	Teamsters, 3358 S. Ashland Ave.
4	Wall Paper Crafts, Chicago and Western Aves.

New York Unions Unite to Organize Laundries

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—Organization of all wet wash and steam laundry workers in New York is the goal for which several workers' groups are uniting their efforts. The Women's Trade Union League, Trade Union Committee for Organizing the Negro Workers, Hand Laundry Pronere' Union, and International Union of Steam Laundry Workers are the cooperating groups in the big drive. The laundry saxon drivers are likewise being organized by the Teamsters' Union.

The laundry industry is rapidly changing from a small shop, craft basis to the big factory unit with central financing of many laundries. The big business combination spirit is forcing the well-organized hand workers to accept the organization of cooperatively unskilled machine laundry workers who are now among the most poorly paid of workers.

Stage Mock Duel.

GARY, Ind., Dec. 1. — They staged a mock duel with 'empty' revolvers. Albert Trinciello, 18, Bee seriously wounded in a hospital, his abdomen ripped open by a bullet. His opponent, Mitchell Trimble, 18, "doesn't know how it happened."

CHICAGO WORKERS—
DEMONSTRATE! PROTEST!
Against the Imprisonment of
Ben Gitlow and Anita Whitney
COME TO THE
Protest Mass Meeting
Friday, December 4, 8 P. M.
at
West Side Auditorium, Racine & Taylor
Add your voice to the hundreds of thousands of other workers who demand the freedom of Gitlow and Whitney and the abolition of anti-syndicalism laws.
Speakers: Robert Minor, Pete Jensen, of the Federated Shop Crafts, Fred Mann and Wm. H. Holly.
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OUR DAILY PATTERNS



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6316. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2¾ yards of 40 inch material if made as illustrated in the large view. Without the bolero 2¼ yards will be required. Price 12c.

BOYS' SUIT.

6101. Cut in 3 sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size if made as illustrated will require 1⅛ yard of 36 inch checked material and ⅝ yard of plain. Price 12c.



DOLL'S OUTFIT.

5319. Cut in 5 sizes: or dolls, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 inches in length. The dress will require ⅝ yard of material. The cape ⅝ yard of 40 inch material, and the bonnet ⅛ yard of 20 inch material for an 18 inch size. Price 12c.

A NEW DOLL SET.

4196. Pattern comprising the doll and garments, is cut in 3 sizes: small, 12 inches; medium, 16 inches; large, 20 inches in length. The doll requires for a medium size ½ yard. The rompers ⅛ yard. The suit and hat 1¾ yard of 27 inch material. Price 12c.

PATTERNS BEING SOLD

PATTERNS being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not write impatient if your pattern is delayed.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 15c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 700 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a genius and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle illustrating 20 of the various simple stitches!, all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Buying Power of Farmers

Financial writers on the capitalist newspapers devote their peculiar talents to twisting economic facts to create the illusion of prosperity. The latest effort in that direction is the statement appearing in the Tuesday morning papers to the effect that the farmers really are prosperous, despite reports to the contrary.

As justification for reports of prosperity the finance wizards quote the increase in mail order sales by the Montgomery Ward concern, which is 19.21 per cent over a year ago.

One need not be a financial wizard to recognize the absurdity of such a claim. It is a well-established fact that farmers increase their purchases at mail order houses when curtailed incomes compel them to make every penny go as far as possible. Instead of increased mail orders being indications of prosperity they usually denote the beginning of periods of depression.

The complaint of the merchants of the small towns serving agricultural communities has always been that during "hard times" the mail order houses get all the cash and that the town businessmen are asked to extend credit for goods not obtainable at the mail order centers.

This situation exists at the beginning of periods of depression. As the crisis grows and the farmers are unable to obtain money there is a perceptible slackening of mail orders. Thus there are two stages of agricultural depression registered by the volume of mail orders. The first is at the beginning of depression, when the farmers stock up on the cheap goods from the mail order houses in order to make their meager funds stretch as far as possible. This shows an increase in mail orders over normal times. The second is when the crisis reaches its peak and the farmers are without funds, which produces a perceptible slump in mail orders. The farmer then depends for his merchandise upon the credit extended by the country stores.

Agricultural depression results in many of the small stores going out of existence and not infrequently carries down with them banks that extend them credit. The final results of such a crisis are similar to all crises; further concentration of capital in the hands of the big combines.

Precisely, Mr. Sigman!

"Delegates: A great responsibility is confronting you at this convention, the greatest perhaps in the history of our union. You are being called upon to heal its wounds, to reunite its forces and to rid it of all harmful and disruptive elements which menace its existence."

—Mr. Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in the official organ, "Justice."

Indeed it is imperative that the disruptive elements be stifled and that unity of the union be achieved. But that means that those guilty of disruptive tactics must go. It means that the Sigman machine that tried to wreck the union in order to maintain power can no longer be trusted with leadership. It means the barnful elements that employed thugs and gangsters and gunmen to enrich the left wing that had behind it the majority of the membership in three of the largest local unions in New York City can no longer be tolerated. It means that the scoundrel who acts as manager in Philadelphia, where the convention is now being held, and who for two years kept out of the union loyal and devoted members because they wanted an effective union, must go.

In plain words it is Sigman and his whole machine that should go. He is the real disrupter. It is he who, rather than see the union get out of the control of the reactionaries, tried to wreck it, like a pirate who scuttles the ship rather than see it fall into the hands of its owners.

The delegates at the Philadelphia convention should weigh well these words of Sigman, and follow his advice for he is the disrupter, the union-wrecker.

Smash the union wreckers, the disrupters, the gangsters, the tyrant—eliminate Sigman and place the union in the hands of those who express the sentiments of the majority of the membership!

Down with the Sigman machine!

Servant to Their Majesties

Emil Vandervelde, hero of the socialist international, and for ego minister of Belgium, confessed before the parliamentary finance committee that the House of Morgan forced him to cut the budget 150,000,000 francs after he had promised to cut no more.

Thus the valiant Vandervelde, who betrayed the workers of his country into the world war and who as servant to his majesty the king of Belgium helped slaughter the working class he was presumed to defend, now crawls before the king of Wall Street. It is not of any concern to these scoundrels and swindlers whose hands drip with the blood of the working class of the world which king they serve. The leadership of the Second International stands perpetually and voluntarily on the auction block of imperialism, ever for sale to the highest bidder. They serve everything and everybody but the working class. The lower they crawl before the royal rulers of monarchy and the imperial sceptre of the dollar dictatorship the more vicious become their murderous assaults against the workers.

From servant to his majesty the king of Belgium, Vandervelde becomes obedient lackey for their majesties, the Wall Street Bankers.

Absent by Compulsion

Among those present at London when the Locarno pacts were signed were all the outstanding governmental leaders of the countries affected with one exception. That exception was Mussolini, the blackshirt brigand and craven poltroon, who dared not face the British workers who let it be known in advance that they would make it uncomfortable for the assassin of the working class of Italy.

Beneath the bayonets and the terror of his criminal bands Mussolini can strut with pomp and circumstance, parading as the popular hero where no one has the power to challenge his pretense. But where there is still some working class expression this creature faces the open insults and execration of the masses.

That is why he sent a substitute to make the journey that he dared not attempt.

International Red Aid—The Child of Red October

By P. LEPERSHINSKY,
President Central Committee I. R. A., U. S. S. R.

The anniversary of the never-to-be-forgotten days of the October exodus of the toiling masses of a great country from the bondage of the bourgeoisie is, and will be, the greatest holiday not only for workers and peasants of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, but also for the capitalist slaves of those countries where the banker has enthroned himself with the hangman's aid.

Soviet Conquers.

On this anniversary, there will be not a single corner in all the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics where red flags will not be waving. You will not find a single worker or peasant, with the faintest trace of class consciousness, who will not be rejoicing over the fact that eight years have gone by since that experiment of "overthrowing" capitalistic foundation was successfully made on a territory occupying one-sixth of the world's surface. The capitalists have been powerless to destroy that country which first blazed the trail towards socialist construction, and which has not only been able to prove its ability to exist, but also is progressing with gigantic strides towards the red star of Communism.

The proletariat of capitalist countries, who are still bound hand and foot, fix their eyes, burning with joyful hope, on that pole star. It is true, the cities in these countries are not decorated with red flags. But all the same, even in these days, the red blood of the workers flowing behind prison walls will be the brightest witness to the fact that the proletariat blesses the Russian October, and continues to strive both in word and deed in the world October. The struggle between the workers and capitalists not only is not dying down, but is increasing in ferocity; the number of its victims is daily increasing and becoming more and more considerable, and the International Red Aid cannot complain of having little to do, or that there are no more victims left on the field of battle, towards whom it should hasten to aid.

I. R. A. Born in October.

The International Red Aid was begotten by the Russian Red October, which not only was a brilliant episode, but served as a banner of the proletariat in its struggle for the emancipation of humanity from the bondage of capitalism. The International Red Aid has defined itself as an organization, which has consecrated itself to help that very struggle by special means.

Even before October, Ilyitch more than once dreamt of the Paris Commune as an example to be used for the storming of the strongholds of capital, for the Russian revolution. And afterwards, he used to point out with much pleasure the similarities between the Paris Commune and the Communards and the October revolutionists in our country—finding many points in common between these two phases of the world proletarian struggle.

"Storming the Heavens."

One involuntarily says to one's self that the International Red Aid, one of the direct fiefs of October, has not in vain chosen for its "name day" the anniversary of March 18, 1871, so warmly loved by Ilyitch. Where the smoke of gun powder still hovers over the air, where the next problem is that of "storming the heavens" (an expression used by Karl Marx in connection with the Parisian insurrection) there, for the International Red Aid we have an ever increasing field of activities, for the International Red Aid is the red cross service in the ranks of the proletarian revolutionary army.

The International Red Aid is organizing the red rear guard for the world proletariat. The very first blinds the International Red Aid still more closer to the advance guard of the proletarian revolution. October was the first great battle between the proletariat and the plutocratic capitalists, and has been followed by a long period of "trench warfare," with but rare intervals of open fighting, of not or another detachment of the "great army of labor." For all this, this is a real war, and like every war, its success demands a well organized rear. The International Red Aid has taken this very task upon its shoulders—that of organizing the red rear guard.

Need World Support.

No one has yet forgotten the fact that the Russian proletariat, who rose against their bourgeoisie, owes its victorious revolution to the international solidarity of the world proletariat. It would have been foolish to dream even of our October without foreign support and assistance from the world proletariat. The Russian workers did not err. Ilyitch more than once emphasized the fact that the Russian proletariat, as never was stronger, but because the toilers of the entente countries turned out to be more faithful to us than to their own governments." From his speech at the non-party conference of the Izhorsk Krasny-Proletz, January 26, 1920.) There are numberless proofs of this statement. Here, however, we will simply point out the refusal of the French sailors (and among them Comrade Marty) to obey the orders of their officers, who demanded they murder Russian peasants and workers.

Marty Aids I. R. A.

It was by no accident that this very Marty later on turned out to be one of the workers in the ranks of the International Red Aid. By its unceasing propaganda (not only oral, but in deeds) of the idea of international solidarity of the members of the proletarian family, the International Red Aid is now repaying the debt of the Russian workers and peasants to those who were more faithful to us than to their own governments," and who had helped us in leading our October victory to a successful end in the barriers of barbed wire barricades.

But the work of October did not stop by merely throwing the revolutionary advance guard—the proletariat—into the fight. Were it not for the support of the millions of peasants, the proletariat would not have been successful. The greatest of all slogans, given us by those leaders of the October days and, above all, by Ilyitch—is that of the union "strong, lasting and serious" of peasants and proletariat. And ever since then this slogan has not lost its enormous significance (and never will lose its significance) so long as a peasantry exists as a special toiling group for the cause of the world revolution, neither has it lost its active force. And the International Red Aid does it not work for the same cause, to the same end? Does it not continue the work of October, when it unites in one fraternal family the workers of the soil, the Kirghese wandering hordes, the Chinese "owner" of about half an acre of land, etc., etc., with the world proletariat, by joining them under the common International Red Aid task of aiding revolutionary warriors, prisoners of capital?

Finally, it is most necessary to state that October facilitated the entry of the Russian proletariat to that school of Communism, known as the Communist Party. But only hundreds of thousands of units pass thru this school—millions are still at a great distance from it. And yet, sooner or later, these tens of millions will have to go thru both such a theoretical and practical training, as members of the proletarian family, the international Red Aid is now preparing

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Protest Against Imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow! Have Your Union Join in Demand for His Release!

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CHILE JOLTS U. S. IMPERIALISM

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' CONVENTION DEMANDS RELEASE OF BENJAMIN GITLOW

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 2.—The biggest and best demonstration of the first session of the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union came early when a motion by Julius Hochman to protest the imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow was amended to provide for a telegram of greeting and sympathy and carried unanimously by a rising vote.

Zimmerman aroused a storm of hostility by informing the convention: "I am glad Delegate Hochman was able to understand what my attempts to get the floor meant and to anticipate my wishes."

A motion pledging support of every possible kind to the anthracite miners was carried by a rising vote, evoking enthusiasm second only to that of the Gitlow motion. A telegram of greeting to Debs was also sent by rising vote.

Molly Friedman moved to send a telegram of greetings and support to Philips Davis of Chicago, in jail for the 1924 strike, and included in the motion a telegram of gratitude to Fitzpatrick, Nockels, Oscar Nelson, Wilkerson and Olander for aiding the International Ladies' Garment Workers strike. Zack moved to separate the two points. This was done and a telegram to Davis was endorsed by a rising vote unanimously, while the other telegrams received only a perfunctory majority show of hands.

A telegram of sympathy and support were also sent Sacco and Vanzetti and Thomas Mooney.

Fight for Credentials.

The struggle between the left wing and the machine began with the report of Schneider of Local 62 for the credentials committee. The report after giving a list of names owed to the international by the various locals and mentioning charges preferred against the whole delegations, recommended the seating of all delegates and the reference of all charges to the convention appeals committee. This maneuver of the Sigman machine, which had been forecast by reading of a sheaf of telegrams from machine locals urging "peace, harmony, unity, sunshine and happiness" is intended in all probability to bring the faked charges against such progressive locals as 2, 9, and 22 before a hostile appeals committee by seating a majority of machine delegates which will elect such a committee, was choked off immediately by Hyman after Fitzpatrick moved to refer the report back. Hyman charged that the report of the credentials committee which claimed no power to pass on the charges made

(Continued on page 2)

AS WE SEE IT
By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

ONE of the most interesting cartoons of the day is the one in The Chicago Tribune depicting a collection of statesmen signing the Locarno pact, with beaming faces. This means, no more war according to the editors of the capitalist papers. Just the same, those smiling statesmen are watching out for poison in their soup. They keep their daggers handy. It would not be surprising if history recorded that the only tangible result of the Locarno pact was, is, or will be, the international garter given to Austen Chamberlain by a grateful king.

* * *

IT is nice to see a fat German hour geois representative signing his name to the treaty while his former foes stand behind him looking like happy children waiting for their share of pumpkin pie. Germany is back again in the family of nations, we are told. It would be interesting to learn the feelings of a wounded war veteran on seeing this and similar cartoons. The boys who went forth to battle for "democracy" were trained to kill Germans, to wipe out the entire race so that democracy would have a chance. Those civilization lads were ushered in front of dummies made to resemble human homes and order to stick their bayonets into them as they should stick them into the supreme flesh of a German soldier after they got to France.

* * *

THIS was patriotism! The nearer the soldier approached the horrors of ferocity, the nearer he came to being a true-hearted per cent American. The Germans were a bad lot those days. Every time the face of Von Hindenburg appeared on an American screen, the morons hissed. The same morons keep the same face now. The noble Von is now president of the country, our boy pet renters swore, to wipe off the face of the earth. He supports the Locarno pact and the international bankers are duly grateful. There are many lessons to be drawn from the happy reunion of European capitalist nations, but fortunately that reunion cannot be lasting. The conflicts inside the

(Continued on page 3)

LABOR DEFENSE PROTESTS GITLOW JAILING FRIDAY

To Demand Repeal of Syndicalist Laws

Benjamin Gitlow, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, and Anita Whitney are the latest victims of the criminal syndicalism laws that were enacted to be used against those workers who dared to organize against the employing class. Today, it is the Communists that are being persecuted, tomorrow, it will be the other active members of the unions, who will be victimized by the syndicalism laws.

The workers of Chicago will be able to raise their protest against the continued imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow and the attempt to send Anita Whitney to jail and demand the repeal of the syndicalism laws at a mass protest meeting which is being arranged by the International Labor Defense at the West Side Auditorium, Racine and Taylor Sts., Friday evening, December 4 at 8 p. m. The speakers will be Robert Minor, Pete Jensen of the Federated Shop Crafts, Fred Mann and William H. Holly.

MISSISSIPPI CRIMINAL COURTS ARE COLLECTION AGENCIES FOR EMPLOYERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Dec. 2.—That the criminal courts of Mississippi are being used for the collection of private debts by corporate interests is evidenced by the minutes of Justice S. J. Avory's court at Jonesville, Thirteen Mexican men and women were brought to this section to work on the Berksdelo plantation at Jonesville, but before they left their native country they signed a legal document binding themselves to labor at a stipulated sum and to refund the amount of transportation advanced by the owners of the plantation. On their arrival, they discovered that better wages and conditions existed elsewhere and quit; later they were arrested charged with obtaining money under false pretenses and violation of contract. The case was finally compromised in court when the Mexicans agreed to refund to the Berksdale interests $90 and "costs."

SPECIAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE ON COAL STRIKE

May Pass Law to Open Coal Mines

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 2. The refusal of the anthracite operators to accept the peace plan of Gov. Gifford Pinchot in the wage controversy practically assures the calling of an extra session of the state legislature.

This was the opinion on Capitol Hill today following the declaration of the state's chief executive that "the operators had turned down industrial peace and declared war."

Just what sort of legislation, if any, he Keystone solon would suggest to the statute books, to bring about a resumption of negotiations between the operators and miners is problematical. There is no precedent for this action.

The governor has made no statement concerning the culling of a special session of the legislature but it was freely predicted today that the situation in the anthracite industry would bring a definite announcement

CZECHO-SLOVAK MISSION PRAISES RUSSIAN WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS FOR WHOLE-HEARTED CO-OPERATION

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—(By Mail.)—The Czecho-Slovak workers' delegation which had been in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics for more than six weeks issued a statement thanking the workers' organizations of Soviet Russia for their co-operation in their investigations of conditions in the Soviet Union and declare that they were allowed to move freely while they were in the Soviet Union. In the statement, which was signed by every member of the delegation, it points out that they talked to whomever they desired to, went where they wanted to and did as they pleased without any interference on the part of the Soviet government.

In the following statement, which the delegation issued, it point out that the unions in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are not merely unions that fight to maintain union conditions for the Russian workers but that they are decisive partners in determining the economic and political life in the Soviet Union:

"Thanks to the fraternal support of your organization, we have been enabled in the last six weeks to see thoroly into the various fields of your economic, cultural and social life in various parts of your gigantic country. We were able to see all that we wanted to see to speak with everyone with whom we wanted to speak, to examine everything which interested us and we met with no difficulties in this whatever.

"We thank you for your hearty welcome and for your hospitality.

"The Soviet Union is a state in which the workers and the peasants rule.

Tremendous Changes.

"In consequence of the revolutionary upheavals, there have been tremendous changes in the social and economic life of Russia. Whilst in all bourgeois countries, finance and industrial capital has occupied an ever more decisive position, in the Soviet Union

(Continues on page 5)

LEWIS PLEADS FOR PUBLIC TO FIGHT BATTLE

Never Fights Bosses; Only Miners

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 2. — John L. Lewis' reply to the operators' rejection of the proposal of Governor Pinchot for an arbitration committee in the anthracite strike is of an evasive nature that jeopardizes the very existence of the Miners' Union. In the face of the threat of William W. Inglies, chairman of the anthracite operators' negotiating committee, that the fight would last a year if necessary in order to defeat the demands of the miners, Lewis refrains from any act that would strengthen the power of the union in its struggle for existence.

It is now becoming clear that the one impelling motive of the mine barons is to destroy the union in this strike. The statement embodying the refusal of Pinchot's offer makes that aim quite clear. Pinchot's proposal was one that granted the operators everything they wanted except that they would have to recognize the existence of the union. This they refuse to do and have thrown down the challenge to Lewis and his machine.

Lewis Cringes.

Instead of replying to the threats of the operators by mobilizing the miners on the soft coal fields, instead of calling out the maintenance men in the anthracite mines who are working under agreements so that the mines will be in better shape than ever when the coal mining is resumed, Lewis makes a plea "to inspired plea for the "outraged public."

Instead of urging organized labor to fight the battles against the anthracite Lewis hides his cowardice and treachery behind the plea that this would make its desires known in order to change "the arrogant attitude of the operators."

Knowing perfectly well that the public never makes its desires known on anything for the reason that it is not a unit but composed of all classes, Lewis can safely hide behind such a brainless formula.

Sorely Disappointed.

Lewis is said to be sorely disappointed at the failure to conclude the strike on the basis of the Pinchot proposals. Unquestionably that is his desire as it would then assure him a soft berth as lieutenant of the capitalist class while the miners continued to slave under the miserable conditions they endured before the strike.

Progressives Active.

In spite of the terror against them conducted by the police, the courts and the Lewis gangsters under the direction of Rinaldo Cappellini, president of one of the districts here, the progressive miners are waging a struggle in the anthracite to rescue the strike from the certain defeat into which it will sink if Lewis and his compromising, hesitating, treacherous policy triumphs among the rank and file.

Just awakening to the serious situation confronting them the miners in the anthracite are becoming restless and a deep distrust of the officials permeates their ranks as they realize the truthfulness of the charges of the progressives and Communists that Lewis is endeavoring to use the strike so that he may remain the agent of the mine owners.

The miners are coming to realize that Lewis never fights for them against the mine barons, but only against them whenever they strive to defeat the mine owners.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

AUSTRIAN BANK EAGER TO INCREASE VOLUME OF TRADE WITH RUSSIA

VIENNA, Austria, Dec. 2.—In order to increase the growing trade with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the Austrian National Bank announcecs that it will in the future handle Austrian bills of exchange on Soviet Russia duo in six months, whether in shillings or foreign currency, buying them at 75 per cent of their value.

Austrians have been wanting to do this for a long time, and pressure from England, which is heavily interested in the National Bank, hitherto prevented it.

Inability to negotiate bills of exchange has greatly hindered the development of Austrian trade with Soviet Russia, because the Soviets demand six months' credit and money is so tight in Vienna that few business men are able to grant such credit. The National Bank has also decided to list Russian currency in the foreign exchange.

MILITARY PRISON TEACHER FINDS NEW RED SCARE

"Soviets Kill Prisoners to Avoid Trials"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALCATRAZ, Cal., Dec. 2 Discovery a new Bolshevik atrocity. The old myths of wholesale murder, nationalization of women, wars between the Bolshevik leaders and even the dismissal between Trotsky and "Kremlin, me minister," have all been exploded. The latest one should be condemned by the yellow capitalist press.

No Trials in Russia.

"In Soviet Russia, if one violates a law, or is even suspected, he is forced by the police to sign his own death warrant and is shot on the spot. There is no trial." This information was given to the military prisoners at Alcatraz by F. P. Stanley, a San Francisco attorney, who is conducting an educational 1?'s class here. This class is not called a course in Liberal journalism, as one would naturally suppose. It masquerades under the name of "business law."

Stanley must think the prisoners are so ignorant that they will believe the mythological tale of the bosses' militarist propaganda talks. "Business law" is course, he states that Bolshevism and anarchism mean the same thing and that if Bolshevik principles prevailed in all Government.

"Some countries would put you in prison for complaining about conditions," said Stanley. Perhaps he is well aware of the fact that a resident of San Francisco would not need to walk three feet to find himself in one of these countries.

Part of the so-called "business law" course is devotion to the noble art of war and willingness to be used as cannon fodder for the bosses. Stanley, the capitalist-militarist instructor, cautions his pupils against all anti-war organizations such as the Quakers. He thinks they should receive the hate and contempt of all loyal slaves of Morgan. Stanley has not yet reached the question of what should be done to the Communists who propose war against capitalist wars.

Useless Bunk.

Many of the military prisoners here expressed the horrors of the last war. They trust they were fighting for freedom, but they found their reward in the lues of the little freed on that once was theirs. Militarist propaganda for the purpose of creating more cannon fodder for the next war will meet with little success here.

What do you earn? What are conditions in your shop? How do you live? Write a story for The DAILY WORKER.

PERSHING'S SCHEMING IN CHILE AND PERU EXPOSED AS LEAGUE OF NATIONS RECEIVES APPEAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—General Pershing's Imperialist crusade into Chile and Peru under the pretext of arranging a plebiscite at the behest of President Coolidge received a severe jolt today when it became known that the Chilean minister at Berne, Switzerland, had filed a formal protest against American aggression with the league of nations, in the form of a memorandum on the whole Tacna-Arica question.

It is well known here in Washington that Pershing is there not for the purpose of organizing the preliminaries for a plebiscite to determine the settlement of the territorial dispute over Tacna-Arica, but in order to prevent such a settlement as an excuse for permanent American occupation. The objective is control of the territory so that the nitrate fields may find an outlet profitable to American imperialism.

an outlet profitable to American imperialism.

Affront to Coolidge.

Because of the delicacy of the situation comment is withheld here among official circles, but the administration is distinctly displeased over the action of the Chilean government.

It is a direct affront to Coolidge as it exposes his game in Chile and Peru. American imperialist adventurers, operating in Central America, connived to induce the governments of Chile and Peru to request a plebiscite under the "neutral" protection of the United States. This request was answered by sending the swaggering war monger, Pershing, down there to keep things in such a state of uncertainty that the resultant disorder could be utilized for American invasion.

Naturally Coolidge and his government cannot but resent the fact that their schemes are known and are being exposed.

Whether the league of nations will take action is problematical, as it would mean a direct clash with the powerful United States government interpretation of the Monroe doctrine.

Charles Evans Hughes, while secretary of state, interpreted anew this document, adopted in 1823, to mean that the United States had the right of control over both the North and South American continents. Whether Europe will oppose the United States in this stand, depends entirely upon the ability of Europe at this time to challenge the American government.

Both Chile and Peru are members of the league, as the United States is about object to the league stepping into the controversy without challenging all the Central American nations holding membership in that body and thereby assuming a belligerent attitude toward the rest of the capitalist world.

League Is Futile.

While the futility of the league is well known, the publicity attendant upon the protest of Chile will result in the exposure to the whole world of the conniving of Pershing and Coolidge. Recent European squabbles in the league have convinced statesmen of its impotency when it comes to settling any dispute, even of the most minor character.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist home roll. Is your name on it?

EXPERT WITNESS FALLS DOWN IN KORACEK TRIAL

Judge Intercedes for "Star" Investigator

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 2.—Much merriment was caused in the court room during the trial of Edward Koracek, member of the Machinists' Union and active trades unionists charged with violation of the Pennsylvania state sedition law, when the star witness Judge Fraher was forced into a lengthy explanation and cried by and Mrs. O'Connell in explaining away her discrepancies. He stated that Mrs. O'Connell was trying to "re-establish her reputation and accuracy."

As soon as the court opened Attorney Marshall made a motion that the seventh count on the indictment charging Koracek with membership in

(Continued on page 2)

Judge Intercedes.

The prosecuting attorney was very much excited at this falling down of the star witness. Judge Fraher entered into a lengthy explanation and cried by and Mrs. O'Connell in explaining away her discrepancies. He stated that Mrs. O'Connell was trying to "re-establish her reputation and accuracy."

As soon as the court opened Attorney Marshall made a motion that the seventh count on the indictment charging Koracek with membership in

(Continued on page 2)

TUBERCULOSIS CLAIMS MORE ILLINOIS WORKERS THAN OTHER DISEASES

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 2—According to the weekly report issued by the state director of health, tuberculosis holds the highest disease rate among Illinois workers.

There were 491 cases of tuberculosis, 351 of scarlet fever, 201 of pneumonia, 128 of diphtheria, 166 of measles, 66 to typhoid, 13 of smallpox and only 7 of influenza reported to the state board of health for the past week.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY COMMUNIST CONGRESS EXPOSES CAPITALIST AIMS AGAINST RUSSIA IN LOCARNO

BRUSSELS, Belgium (By Mail.) The first session of the Interparliamentary Communist Congress, in which Communist members of the various parliaments in Europe participated, was devoted to an expose of the real purpose behind the Locarno guarantee pact, which is being used by the imperialist powers of Europe to alliance Germany from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and to make a war on the Russian Soviet government a greater possibility.

The first session of the congress elected Cachin of France, Stoecker of Germany, Sakflvala of England, and threestraeten of Belgium as members of the presidium of the interparliamentary Communist Congress.

In the discussion on the Locarno pact, Cotarades Stoecker, Cachin, Sakflvala, Overstraeten and a delegate from Poland participated in the exposing of the real nature of the pact and discussed ways and means of combatting the aims of the pact which the imperialist powers devised at Locarno.

Cachin, who was the first to speak declared that the pacifist illusions connected with the guarantee pact must be fought. He pointed to the armament race of the great capitalist powers and their mutual differ-

(Continued on page 3)

CHICAGO WORKERS!

Add your voice to the hundreds of thousands of other workers who demand the freedom of Gitlow and Whitney and the abolition of anti-syndicalism laws.

DEMONSTRATE! PROTEST!

December 4, 1925

AGAINST THE IMPRISONMENT OF *Ben Gitlow and Anita Whitney*

Come and Bring Others.

Come to the

Protest Mass Meeting

Friday, Dec. 4, 8 P. M., at West Side Auditorium

(Racine and Taylor)

Speakers: Robert Minor—Pete Jensen, of the Federated Shop Crafts—Fred Mann and Wm. H. Holly.

Auspices International Labor Defense.

COGS IN SIGMAN'S MACHINE MESH BADLY AFTER THE PROGRESSIVES ATTACK REPORT ON CREDENTIALS

(Continued from page 1)

was a clear evasion of responsibility and without precedent in conventions. He characterized the meneuver as a plan to disfranchise 75 per cent of the union membership and was interrupted by Sigman who warned against spectators participating in demonstrations. Hochmen raised a point of order that Hyman was not speaking to the committee report but Hyman was allowed to continue.

Refuse to Recognize Fake Charges.

Hyman then stated that the membership for which he spoke would recognize no fake charges, would appear before no such appeals committees and that the whole procedure was a violation of the recently concluded peace agreement.

He said that in the war conducted by the administration against the New York membership that not only trade union ethics had been violated, but that the rules of so-called civilized warfare had also been abrogated. He concluded amidst great applause.

The convention then adjourned as the hall could not be obtained for an afternoon session. The credentials committee reported 285 delegates with two fraternal delegates, Martin Plattel of the German Needle Trade Workers' Union who has credentials from Amsterdam as well and Davidovitch from the Russian-Polish Needle Trade Workers' Union.

Of the 285 delegates, 100 are said to be progressive and supporting the New York locals.

Dubinsky Speaks for "The Machine"

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 2.—The Sigman machine, with many cogs meshing badly, went into action today with Dubinsky of Local 10 as its first spokesman. The strong fight of the progressives yesterday on the credentials report brought results which deprived Dubinsky's speech of any real punch as he had to announce that the credentials committee did not mean what it said about charges against Locals 2, 9 and 22.

In other words, Dubinsky in the name of the machine informed the convention that the faked charges against these three progressive locals would be quashed if the left wing would cease the exposure of the machine's artificial delegates and crooked election methods.

Portnoy, of Local 22, answered Dubinsky by saying that the progresives could stomach his abuse in view of his long step backward on the credentials report.

Portnoy showed by facts and figures from previous convention proceedings that the credential committee had violated the constitution.

"You have and we can prove that you have 50 delegates representing only 700 members." Portnoy in conclusion evoked prolonged applause by stating "the joint action committee is on the job" and that no favors from the machine were wanted by the progressives. Zimmerman characterized Dubinsky as "a cheap actor."

Dubinsky Barred Candidates.

It was amusing, said Zimmerman, to find Dubinsky who had arbitrarily ruled every eligible progressive candidate from the ballot in Local No. 10 now posing as a defendant of the constitution. "Our bosses," said Zimmerman, "are the rank and file. We are not here to split the convention or to split the union. The progressives came here to heal the wounds caused by the expulsionist policy of the machine" referring to Dubinsky's statement that the credentials committee had been misunderstood, wanted the administration that a continuation of such actions would cause the membership to misunderstand just as the membership misunderstood the expulsion policy and revolted against it.

Antonini of Local No. 89 made a clever speech supporting the machine but playing to the left wing he hinted that before the convention was over he might incline more to the left. Antonini is undoubtedly open for a deal on the basis of office.

Fight Bosses and Officials.

Morris Rubin of Local No. 2 made an eloquent speech concluding with the remark that the machine charged Zimmerman with membership in the Communist Party but that altho he himself belonged to no party he was proud to take side by side with Zimmerman because he was fighting the bosses and the machine for the membership. "We learned a long time ago that we must fight the bosses," said Rubin, "but last summer we learned that we must also fight some union officials and for the same reason we have to fight bosses so that we can build our union."

Rose Wortis gave a summing up of the policy of the progressives and stated that it was necessary that a complete exposure of the crooked acts and artificial delegations of the machine be made.

The progressive bloc is well organized in the convention and the machine has been badly shaken by the debate in which not one word in answer to the charges of illegal elections has been made.

Unidentified Man Is Killed by Klansmen

MARION, Ill., Dec. 2.—No identification had been made as yet of the body of a man about 25 years old which was found in a ditch along the road between here and Herrin. The body riddled with bullets, was found by Otis Sanders, a farmer, at a lonely spot which [illegible] and traveled very much.

The body bore a note stating "Hi-staje from his friends." "K. K. K."

Towards a World Bolshevik Party

by Jay Lovestone—in the December issue of The Workers Monthly.

TOLEDO WORKERS HEAR PAT TOOHEY ON MINE STRIKE

Coaldigger Urges Need of Triple Alliance

By FRED DAVEY.
(Worker Correspondent)

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 2.—Despite the heavy downpour of rain, the meeting arranged for Pat J. Toohey, youthful leader of the anthracite miners, in the banquet hall at the Labor Temple here, was well attended by worker who desired to hear of the condition in the anthracite fields and about the problems that face the miners who are on strike for better living conditions.

For almost two hours Toohey dealt with many phases of the present 150,000 miners' strike and urged the six hour day and five day week, the minimum wage scale, abolition of the contract system to really improve the conditions. The audience listened with great intent as he spoke of the deplorable conditions of labor, and the forces at work always in and around the mines in the op-rators' interests. The inequalities of pay were gone into with some detail.

For Triple Alliance.

Toohey touched on the relationship of the miners to all organized labor and advocated the formation of a labor party which would unite all labor in masses so as to maintain a united front. The necessity of an understanding between the three great forces of labor, miners, transport workers and railroad workers was apparent. In this way the workers' demands for better living conditions would be more readily granted. The treachery of the mine union officials was gone into; the real issues affecting the miners were submerged in the demands of the check-off system.

Denounce Officials.

After the meeting several questions were answered; the methods of the union officialdom were discussed further, and strongly denounced, and so long as officials of the unions place into the hands of the operators and the capitalist government, not much hope was held out for the improvement of conditions of the miners. It was up to the miners to support the left wing, the progressives in the mine to change the bad conditions.

The chairman of the meeting was Bruce Smith who polled 5,000 votes in Toledo recently on a straight Communist platform. He was a candidate for vice-mayor.

West Orawa Drifts Helplessly on Sea After Losing Rudder

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Dec. 2.—Rudderless, the steamer West Orowa is drifting helplessly at sea, about 1,835 miles off the Columbia river, according to a radio message received here.

BERLIN BUILDS BATHS TO OUTRIVAL THOSE IN ROME; WORKERS STARVE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The magnificent baths of anolent Rome will be rivalled by bathe proposed for Berlin. It is proposed to build a bathing pool, heated and flooded with ultra-violet rays, giving Berlin a Riviera of its own.

Interparliamentary Congress Exposes Capitalist Plot

(Continued from page 1)

nances and described the attempts of Great Britain to attack Germany to her policy.

Stoecker declared that the actual wire puller in Locarno was America, but that England also had strengthened her position there. "American capitalism when stable conditions in western Europe and the interests of England demand the forcing back of French dominance on the continent," declared Stoecker. "The chief meaning of the Locarno pact is the formation of a capitalist bloc against Soviet Russia. The German bourgeoisie had sold Germany's sovereignty in Locarno in order to maintain their class ascendancy inside Germany. The German nationalists do not care on any opposition of principle to the Locarno pact but an opposition in order to be able to obtain better terms for themselves in the inner political game.

"Locarno is a war pact against Soviet Russia, and the stronger Soviet Russia becomes, the stronger will the contradictions between England and Russia become and the stronger will the sympathy of the colonial people for Russia grow. Instead of disarmament, we see everywhere a race in armaments. The workers are better able to recognize the dangers of the Locarno pact than many think.

"A significant sign of the spirit of the workers against the Locarno pact is the fact that neither the Marseilles congress nor the London executive session of the Second International was able to arrive at any final decision with regard to Locarno. The anti-bolshevist policy of the reformists is becoming ever more difficult to carry out. Locarno is also a pact against the European workers. The workers must place the security pact of the International working class against the security pact of the capitalists."

Sokolnikoff stressed in the speech the distrust of the workers and the middle classes which is also a factor in the basis of the pact and he showed that it must inevitably lead to new wars. England could observe the [illegible] of the Soviet power in Soviet Russia and the colonial peoples and was therefore working hand in hand with Germany's renewal from such a blow and its entry into the League of nations in this it has been successful in Locarno which means a conspiracy of England against Soviet Russia.

Overstreet of Belgium declared that the Locarno pact was not only a war pact against Soviet Russia, but also an offensive pact against the colonial peoples, against the working masses of the East.

The Polish comrade pointed out that the economic consequences of the Locarno pact must be realized and stressed. For Poland the Locarno pact meant the sale of Poland to foreign capitalists. The slogan of the working class against Locarno must be the demand for an alliance with Soviet Russia.

Workers of Lima, O., Form Local of I. L. D.

By SCOTT WILKINS.
(Worker Correspondent)

LIMA, O., Dec. 2—A meeting was arranged to consider the question of International Labor Defense. F. G. Bohnenkamp a national representative addressed the gathering. He not only interested his audience on the condition of the working class of the world and their need of defense, but convinced them that International Labor Defense has the most practical and far reaching plan ever proposed in this country, to meet the persecution directed at the working class.

A motion was carried to form a local organization, which resulted in every person present taking out membership.

Aside from the Labor Defense, this meeting was represented by those directly interested in organized labor, and the results will be a benefit to the general labor movement here.

Russian Agricultural Expert Will Study Microbiology Here

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Mrs. Anastie Rokitz of Leningrad, an agricultural expert, arrived on the Royal Mail liner Aranzaya. She holds a fellowship from the Leningrad Agricultural institute and will go to one of the Rockefeller farm experimental stations in New Jersey, where she will study the effect of microbiology on agriculture.

SENATORS RAP DAWES' THREAT AGAINST THEM

Unite in Denouncing Fascist Clown

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The threat of Vice-President Charles G. Dawes to take the stump against senators of all political faiths if they fight his proposal for a revision of senatorial rules met with a warm reception today from returning senators.

Republican insurgents and democrats dropped their little private rows to join in "bawling out" the vice-president. The only portion of the vice-president's campaign, which met with favor, was his plea for non-partisan action—and the senators were non-partisan in denouncing Dawes, his plan and his proposed invasion of senatorial primaries.

Couldn't Keep Awake.

The democratic temper toward the vice-president was demonstrated by Senator T. H. Caraway, democrat, of Arkansas, who said: "Senators certainly will be impressed with the proposal of a presiding officer, who did not know enough to organize the senate properly and who couldn't keep awake long enough to vote."

Senators of all faiths and shades of political opinion were united in opposing Dawes and his plan to change the senate's rules.

Republicans Pan Dawes.

The attitude of administration leaders to the vice-president's challenge was indicated by Senator Wadsworth, republican, of New York, who said:

"Mr. Dawes is welcome to come to New York at any time. If I am nominated, he will find himself opposing the republican candidate for senator in New York. I welcome him."

The western reaction was expressed by Senator McNary, republican, of Oregon, who said: "I hate to see the vice-president leave the republican party. But I think he will be back long before the rules of the senate are materially changed."

The insurgent also "welcomed" Dawes to the fight ranks.

The vice-president is more than welcome in the insurgent camp," said Senator Norris, republican, of Nebraska. "The particular thing he promises has greater danger than the thing he wants to eliminate, so my only regret is that he opposes legislation by compromise for enactment of a ridiculous change in senatorial rules."

All along the democratic front, there was a similar reaction.

"I wish the vice-president would come down to my state," said Senator Pat Harrison, democrat of Mississippi. "He would get a warm welcome from my colleagues and myself."

Senator Caraway, noted for his sarcasm, went further. "What answer can be given to a man, whose public utterances traveled all the way from the front pages of newspapers to the classified ad sections in a single summer?" Caraway remarked. "Who can follow the reasoning of a man who says that a few men can hold up all legislation and because of that, the senate passes too many bills?

Dawes' Senate Candidacy.

"Not to be personal, but the vice-president quotes as his republican authority, Mr. Mondell, who sought a seat in the senate and failed to carry a county in his state. I merely mention the fact, too, that Mr. Dawes once ran for the senate and nobody heard of his candidacy until after he was defeated. It does seem that the senate rules might be left to those able to get elected to the senate and not to those, whom the people refuse to place in that body.

"When Mr. Dawes does invade senatorial primaries, I hope he confines his activities to the campaigns of my friends, because I want them elected."

Administration leaders, as a matter of courtesy to the vice-president, are planning to let him get a vote during the coming session upon his proposed changes in the rules. They will be overwhelmingly defeated. Aside from this, the subject will be brought into frequent debate on the senate floor, where Dawes will be speechless and forced to listen to the views of his opponents.

Gross and Englander are Only Left-Wingers on Furriers' Executive

In the issue of The DAILY WORKER, for Thursday, Nov. 19, a serious and regrettable error crept into the dispatch on the proceedings of the International Furriers' convention which was held in Boston, when Gross, of Local 5, New York, and Englander of Toronto were placed in the position of joining the so-called progressives who jumped on the Sorkin band wagon to save the day for the Kaufman machine.

Gross and Englander are the two left wingers that succeeded in being elected in the Furriers' general executive board. This error crept in during the hasty transcribing of a telegraphic dispatch and The DAILY WORKER sincerely regrets its error.

'Daily' Can Become Mass Paper Thru an Army of Worker Correspondents

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, one of the big tasks of the Workers (Communist) Party is the organization and development of an able and efficient army of worker correspondents, who will keep pouring an endless volume of valuable material into the editorial office of the party's official organ—The DAILY WORKER.

This is something that cannot be accomplished thru some sporadic or make-shift activity. It must be brought about thru careful, painstaking work, that never ceases. Our "Daily" appears six times every week. Six days out of the week it carries its working class message to the exploited masses in this country. The strength and carrying power of that message depends on the co-operation that The DAILY WORKER receives from the workers in the shops and factories, the mills and mines.

Communists must make up the vanguard of the army of worker correspondents, those who blast the way for this proletarian activity, that is as yet very new to the workers in this country. Communists must organize groups and classes of worker correspondents everywhere, enlisting large numbers of nonparty workers in this working class activity.

A call has gone out to members of the party's district executive committees, city committees, section and sub-section committees, demanding that they intensify activities for the mobilization of recruits for the worker correspondents' army. Thru their activity in the revolutionary movement, these comrades have been given their positions of trust. But all comrades must unite with them for the successful realization of this paramount task. Some one must bring up this question in every party nucleus, even when all others fail.

The great aid rendered by worker correspondents in building the revolutionary press in Russia, especially during the darkest days of czarism, furnishes one of the brightest pages in the history of the Russian workers' and peasants' struggle for power. American workers must write a similar page in the history of the American proletarian revolution.

Capitalist newspapers are written by hirelings of the profit system. These mental slaves pour out the kind of propaganda the exploiters wish the workers to read and believe.

Thru their worker correspondents, the workers tell their own stories of wrongs suffered, the methods employed thru which they hope to attain relief, and the victories achieved on the hard road to emancipation. Thus they provide in great part the contents of their own press—the Communist press.

In New York City, Chicago and elsewhere groups of worker correspondents have already been organized for study and active work. Every city in the country that has an active Communist organization must organize similar classes. Even the shops, factories, mills, mines, where there is no Communist organization, the workers may appoint some among them to write up and sent in their stories to The DAILY WORKER.

If there is any doubt at all as to how to proceed with this important activity, the editorial department of The DAILY WORKER will be glad to give all information and render all assistance possible. Every day several columns of worker correspondence now appear regularly. Once each week, on Fridays, a whole page of worker correspondence appears as an established feature of the paper. But all this must be developed and perfected until The DAILY WORKER becomes really a mass paper, the accepted spokesman of broad masses of America's workers. Workers everywhere must co-operate with The DAILY WORKER in order to help it achieve that purpose.

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1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

EXPERT WITNESS FALLS DOWN IN KORACEK TRIAL

Judge Intercedes for "Star" Investigator

(Continued from page 1)

an organization which has as its purpose the overthrow of the United States government be acclaimed. The prosecutor made a bitter argument opposing the motion and Judge Prather ruled in favor of the reinstative of the steel trust interests in Pittsburgh.

Advertising Poster Evidence.

The prosecutor then had Mrs. O'Connell take the stand to identify "evidence" in the seizure in Koracek's home. One of the pieces of evidence that caused many in the court room to smile was a poster advertising the "Russia Today" film that was shown in different localities. Another was an advertisement for a Cannon meeting. Both of these were objected to by Marshall as having nothing to do with the issues involved. The Judge ruled in favor of the prosecutor on this point.

The prosecutor then proceeded to introduce a copy of the ABC of Communism which was published by the Detroit Educational Society, a number of translations of other books that were also published by the society, an order for three thousand party programs and a number of defense letters that were seized.

Isaac Ferguson objected to these as irrelevant. The Judge who had made many rulings in favor of the prosecution, now declared that he would pass "judgment" upon the evidence presented as to whether these books, pamphlets, and other "evidence" should be submitted to the jury.

Introduce Water Spigot.

A box containing a number of Workers Party buttons, a number of washrs, a water spigot and other trifles was introduced to show that Koracek violated the state sedition laws.

When the defense attorneys called Mrs. O'Connell's attention as to discrepancies in her story and she became confused and the judge intervened in her behalf, even the chief of the stoolpigeons, Lennon, was forced to laugh.

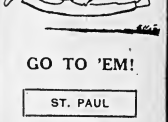
Stoolpigeon Testifies.

Lennon, who was the chief of the department of justice here and planted

(Continued on page 4)

DAILY WORKER

Rescue Parties



GO TO 'EM!

ST. PAUL
Saturday, December 5
Commonwealth Hall, 455 Rice St.
Where you will meet a group of intelligent workers and where you are sure to enjoy yourself
Admission 25 Cents.

PHILADELPHIA
Saturday, December 5
A SPAGHETTI PARTY Italian Hall, 1001 S. Penne St., 8 p. m.
A dinner a gay party—good friends to meet. Admission free.

KANSAS CITY
Sunday, December 6
Hall to be announced later

NEW YORK
Saturday, December 19
Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave.

SAN FRANCISCO
Sunday, December 20
Music, dancing, at 225 Valencia St., at 8 p. m.

BOSTON
(Announcement later)

FRENCH FINANCE CRISIS FORCES INFLATION MOVE

Depreciation of Franc Is Alarming

PARIS, Dec. 2—The Briand government will launch an inflation policy in the chamber of deputies tonight, it was learned officially today.

M. Loucheur, finance minister will be forced tonight to ask the chamber to authorize the Bank of France to advance 6,000,000,000 francs to the state, and to print 7,500,000,000 francs in addition.

Assuming that the request upon the chamber is granted inflation in French currency since Jan. 1, 1925, will total 17,500,000,000 francs. This will seri ously depreciate the franc.

Wants More Taxes.

As evidence of his intent to fight inflation, Finance Minister Loucheur will ask the chamber of deputies to increase taxation immediately thus enabling the state to refund the advances from the Bank of France within a year.

M. Loucheur's finance bill which has been drafted will probably forecast the fortunes of the Briand government.

Passage of the finance bill thru the chamber is the first act upon the program of the Briand ministry, altho the question of France's external debts is being widely discussed. But it is learned that M. Loucheur, while anxious to reach settlements upon the debts to the United States and Great Britain, will not make and overtures in this matter until he knows what funds he may have available for debt payments.

Trumbull Will Complete Sentence at Alcatraz Prison on February 4

ALCATRAZ, Cal., Dec. 2—Walter M. Trumbull, originally sentenced to 20 years at hard labor for his defense of Canadian workers but cut to one year as a result of public protest, will be released Feb. 1, upon completion of sentence.

Will Not Send Berenger.

PARIS, Dec. 2—The cabinet has not yet considered sending Senator Henri Berenger to Washington as ambassador to replace M. Daeschner, the foreign office announced.

STEEL WORKER KILLED WHEN TANK EXPLODES DUE TO AIR PRESSURE

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 2.—Loren E. Womack, steel worker, was instantly killed when a tank exploded under air pressure, Womack came here from Red Oak, Iowa, last January.

7 KILLED WHEN CONVICTS MAKE BREAK FOR LIBERTY IN INDIA

RANGOON, India, Dec. 2—Seven were killed and twenty-five wounded in a battle between police and prisoners following an attempt by the convicts to make a break for liberty.

BUENOS AIRES NEWSIES DEMAND MORE PROFITS AND LIGHTER PAPERS

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 2.—Objecting to the weight of Buenos Aires newspapers, newsboys have gone on strike.

Sales of newspapers heva been seriously affected.

In addition to protesting against the weight of newspapers, the boys also demand larger profits and oppose night editions.

Form Corporation to Found Rejuvenation Institute in Vienna

VIENNA, Dec. 2—To fight premature old age and to promote rejuvenation, a corporation has been formed here to inaugurate a rejuvenation research institute.

Negro Worker Loses His Life in Fire

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 2.—A Negro garage employe was burned to death and damage to several build ings estimated at $10,000 was done by a fire of undetermined origin here.

Need More Than Nose.

The fact that a prohibition agent's nose tells him there is a scent of alcohol in the air is not sufficient evidence upon which to base a search warrant. This decision by U. S. Commissioner James H. Glass dashed hopes of internal revenue, custom and prohibition officials that a raid upon the plant of H. H. Scheuer & Co. might reveal evidence not only of liquor law violations but evasions of income taxes and of smuggling.

Abolish Honor System.

TALLAHASSEE, Florida, Dec. 2—Announcement of the partial abolition of the Florida honor system on the state prison farm at Raiford came as a distinct surprise today.

"Shiek" Replenishes Wardrobe.

PARIS, Dec. 2—Rudolph Valentino left Paris for London to have his wardrobe replenished by Engli tailors as he will face divorce court proceedings here.

Liquor-Filled Candy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Dry agents seized two thousand boxes of liquor-filled candy and arrested five girls who were filling the boxes in a factory.

Editorial Correction.

By mistake, in reporting the coming to Chicago this month of the general president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, The DAILY WORKER gave the name as George McElroy, instead of Edward Flore.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

THE "LOADED GUN"



CAL COOLIDGE'S HOME CITY GOES DEMOCRATIC FIRST TIME IN YEARS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 2—The people of his home city think so much of President Coolidge and the party he represents that they defeated the republican party mayor by an overwhelming majority and elected in his place William M. Welch. Northampton has been republican for many years. But on this, the first election after Coolidge became president on the republican ticket the people who know him voted democrat.

Read—Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

IN A MOSCOW STEEL MILL

Freedom and More Production

Dear Comrades,—Let me tell you how we Russian workers live and work now that the power is in our hands, and to compare our life with what it was before the revolution. I will speak only of the work in the steel rolling mill, and of the life of the workers of our factory in Moscow (formerly the "Hammer," now the "Sickle and Hammer"), because our life and work are characteristic of the industries thruout the Union of Republics.

In former times we used to work in our mills in two shifts of twelve hours each. We used to work because we were goaded by fear, not from any love for the work. For every mistake the worker was punished either by a blow or at best by a fine, losing about five rubles or more in fines every month.

At the close of a hard-working day we had no facilities for sensible recreation. We had no clubs of our own, the theaters were too expensive for us, and the secondary schools were only for the intelligentsia—not for the workers' children. In the same way the sporting clubs were in the hands of the bourgeoisie, and the only thing left to us were the beer-shops, the government vodka shops, card gambling and fist fights. Many of us succumbed either to these pleasures or to the dope of the priests, who told us to await the kingdom of heaven.

A New Life.

After the October revolution of 1917 we began to lead quite a different life.

It is true that at first, harassed by the white guards who were aided by your capitalists, we experienced great hardships. We starved while our transport was in a state of chaos; our factories were at a standstill, and most of us fought at the front. Our own factory, which employs 4,000 people, had hardly 400 at that time, and any kind of production was out of the question.

But now we have raised our production over that of 1913, and we work less hours than we did then. All this is done without any compulsion, but by our own good will and efforts. I feel that to produce in eight hours upon an old bench the quantity that used to be turned out in twelve hours on a new one is quite a big victory, and you will surely share in our jubilation.

We now have our own club, with an endless variety of circles—dramatic, choral, musical, art, radio, and sport. There are scores of members in every circle, but in the sporting circle we have nine football teams alone, whereas in the past we had only one football team in the whole factory, and even those played in the bourgeois club.

The New Generation.

Our sporting grounds are full of children during the day, and in the evening, after work the adult workers engage in physical culture. Our youngsters are all pioneers and communards, robust and happy fellows, growing up under good conditions and in health of body and mind. They are some day to take our place.

Our entire life, our production, our failures and our tasks are reflected in the columns of the newspapers. Since the newspapers cannot possibly give us all the space we need we run our wall newspapers in every factory. The news in the newspapers is communicated by ourselves, so that there can be no garbling as is done by bourgeois reporters.

Therefore, dear comrades, we wish you to get the same as we have—namely, all power in the hands of the workers.

With fraternal greetings, A. G. Pogochenkov (Non-party workers' correspondent, Moskva).

JAPANESE WORKERS CONVENE DESPITE REPRESSIVE ACTS OF MILITARIST GOVERNMENT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKIO, Japan, Dec. 2.—Despite all barriers thrown in the path of the Japanese workers, they have assembled here in a convention of the Proletarian Party where they plan to lay down a program under which they will rally the Japanese workers in a struggle against the capitalists of Japan and the imperialist powers that are entrenching themselves in the Far East.

To Fight Illegality.

One of the first uses of the convention was the discussion of the repressive measures taken by the Nippon department of the interior against this organization of the Japanese workers. The organization has decided to fight the attack of the government under its "peace preservation act."

The department of the interior opposes the Proletarian Party because of the militant stand expressed in the following program around which masses of workers are rallying:

1. National ownership of land.
2. Legal approval of the privilege that workers and farmers are able to work in their movement in unity.
3. In case of strike, the workers can legally defend themselves from employers.
4. Enforcement of 8-hour work day.
5. High taxes on various forms of capital.
6. Guarantee of minimum standard of living for unemployed.
7. Abolition of the house of peers.
8. Abolition of the peace preservation act, under which the department of interior has been able to use repressive measures against working class organizations.
9. Reformation of the general suffrage bill that the age limit must be reduced to 18 years of age.
10. Absolute reduction of the army and navy.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

capitalist system cannot be harmonized.

* * *

THE capitalist system is sliding to its doom. All the efforts of the capitalist doctors cannot save the patient. They can halt the process of disintegration—that's all. But not for long. Austin Chamberlain won a garter and Britain regained the diplomatic leadership of Europe which she has been compelled to share with the United States and France since the end of the war. This will make the Tories and the liberals and the right wing of the labor party feel good. They will quaff goblets of sparkling Burgundy to the old empire but the old empire has seen her best days.

* * *

AS Leon Trotsky points out in his book "Whither England" the United States has the skids greased for Great Britain as a world power and anybody with even one political eye in his head can see the fine hand of British diplomacy trying to maneuver the capitalist states of Europe against the capitalist government of the United States in the meantime the diplomats of the Soviet Union are not idle and Trotsky declares that is regretable that the Soviet government should be obliged to spend a lot of money on the red army, the rey navy and the red fleet. Trotsky is right but the workers and peasants of Russia must defend their country.

* * *

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE does not think very much of the artistic capabilities of the citizens of Dubuque, Iowa, but on the whole it believes the American people have perfected the art of good government. What the devil? Only a few days after the explosion (political) in our local county jail, and so many other scandals municipal, state and national, that the space allotted in this column could be taken up for a year relating the incidents of known corruption with which the government of this country reeks! Not that the capitalist politicians of this country are more venal than those of any other country. No, they are as much alike as a family of pole cats. Perhaps they are more brazenly corrupt.

* * *

WE learn that the Soviet government pumped half a pound of lead into several Soviet officials who made free with the profits from some of its industries. Could such a thing happen in America? The culprits would stand a good chance of being in the next cabinet. Good government in America! It is a good government for the more clever of the robbers. In times of prosperity all the robbers get something out of it. But honest government! There is no such animal under capitalism.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Great Britain pound sterling, demand 4.84⅝; cable 4.84⅝. France, franc, demand 3.86⅜; cable 3.87⅛. Belgium, franc, demand 4.62⅜; cable 4.63. Italy, lira 4.02½; cable 4.02¾. Sweden, krone, demand 26.73; cable 26.76. Norway, krone, demand, 20.28; cable 20.30. Denmark, krone, demand 24.87; cable 24.89. Germany, mark not quoted. Shanghai, taels, 78.00.

Postpone Merger of United Artists and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 2.—Plans for merging the releasing interests of United Artists and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, two of the biggest motion picture producing organizations have been abandoned.

Joseph Schenck of United Artists announced that the plan had been given up. He denied that efforts of Charlie Chaplin had blocked the move.

The United Artists is owned by Schenck, Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford.

LABOR IN THE FAR EAST

(The third installment of Labor in the Far East deals with the textile workers and their struggle against the capitalist offensive. The first installment dealt with facts which show that the workers' strike has become the backbone of the entire nationalist emancipation movement. The second installment dealt with the revival of China's labor movement in 1924).

* * *

By L. HELLER.

ARTICLE III.

THE first place in the Chinese labor movement from the point of view of activity and organization has until lately been held by the railwaymen, seamen and miners. To be sure, there have been sporadic strikes of textile workers in the past as well, but they were generally short-lived and owing to weak organization, ended as a rule in defeat. The main cause of the organizational backwardness of the textile workers is the domination of female and child labor. It will suffice to state that in many of the largest textile factories women constitute 90 per cent of all the workers. In the silk industry the percentage is still higher, reaching even as much as 99 per cent. About half the workers consist of children.

This explains why Shanghai, the foremost industrial center of China, where is concentrated one-third of the entire industrial proletariat of the country, has not until recently played any noticeable part in the Chinese labor movement. Of the 500,000 workers of China, the cotton workers (150,000) and silk workers (40,000) constitute nearly one-half. In addition, the next largest group are the porters (100,000) also not easily given to organization. Only after the Peking coup last autumn, in connection with the new political situation and with the rise of the nationalist movement in Northern and Central China, did the backward Shanghai proletariat begin to move.

THE birth of the first trade union organizations among the Shanghai textile workers dates back to the second half of the last year. The first to be organized were the workers of certain Japanese textile factories, where men constituted a relatively high percentage. There were four such factories and they formed the nucleus of the Shanghai textile workers' organization.

The Japanese capitalists immediately saw a menace in the organization of trade unions and started a determined offensive against them. The biggest Japanese textile company, Nagai-Wata, owning 12 textile factories in Shanghai and two in Tsintao, began systematically to replace the men by women, increasing at the same time the standard of production, and discharging, under various pretexts, the most active men. This led to the February strike, involving all the factories of the company. Despite the cry raised by the entire imperialist press over this strike, despite all intimidations and provocations, despite attempts to corrupt the strike leaders and despite even the formidable intervention of the Japanese ambassador, the strikers held out valiantly and after 11 days of struggle came out partially victorious.

This success served to raise the prestige of the union very high in the eyes of the workers and in a very short time, the union movement made good progress, membership growing from 2,000 to 10,000.

Two months later, in April, a strike broke out in the Japanese textile factories of Tsintao. The Japanese capitalists decided to show their teeth in Tsintao, a small town in the Shantung province, only recently evacuated by the Japanese, where they found it more safe politically to use force and easier to browbeat the workers. The most ferocious measures were employed, including mass arrests and deportations, beatings and shootings. Things came to a head when a Japanese warship entered the Chinese port of Tsintao to crush the Chinese workers.

In response to these events a second strike was declared in Shanghai by the textile workers, in solidarity with the striking textile workers of Tsintao. The Japanese capitalists then decided to apply the same ferocity in Shanghai. Clashes followed, in which the Japanese foremen killed one and wounded 30 Chinese workers.

ON May 30 a peaceful demonstration, held by the workers and students in protest against the murder of Chinese workers by the Japanese, was fired at by the British police of the foreign settlement of Shanghai. This served as a prelude to the Shanghai events, which reverberated loudly in every country, leading to the upheaval of rise of the national movement that is still gripping entire China today. In this rise, as in a nutshell, is reflected the entire antiimperialist and labor movement of the last decade.

During that period the movement was having its ups and downs. First in the stormy onrush on the political stage of the student movement in 1919 and in the splendid activities developed by the young Chinese proletariat such as the strike of the Hongkong seamen in the spring of 1922 or the Shanghai strike in 1924, and then would go down during the period of reaction underground, engaging there in invisible activities and gathering volume and energy for the next outbreaks. Their mainstay are the strikes in Shanghai and Hongkong.

We shall therefore have in dwell at some length upon these strikes.

(Continued in next issue.)

SINCE CONGRESS NEGROES EAGE TO BEGIN WO

Sunday Meetings Start in Pittsburgh

By W. C. FRANCIS.
By A Worker Correspondent.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 2—Mem inks of the local branch of the Am ican Negro Labor Congress will held every Sunday afternoon at at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller according to plans made at a re meeting to hear the report of the gates, following the Chicago mee

The reports included discussion the following subjects: "Obsta Confronting the Congress and W is all About," by Wm. Scarvill "Trade Union Movement and Negro," by T. W. Fulp; "Cooperati of the American Negro with Mexic and other Workers," by A. Rodrigue Explanation of the Constitution an Resolutions, as Enacted by the Co gress," by W. F. Francis; "Negr People as a Working Class and The Historic Background," by E. H. Cha others.

That Negroes must emphasize th their struggle along with that of a workers, is a class struggle and n a race struggle, was put out in interesting talk by Tom Hny, mem ber of the United Mine Workers.

Workers' Angle Wins Negroes.

The meeting was a success, and the future can be judged from the wa the colored workers were absorbin the interesting facts that gave birt to the A. N. L. C. At present, many of the Negroes are reluctant to be come members due to the fact that in the past they had been used only to pull the chestnut out of the fire for their white brothers and as they ever received were promises.

The fact that the alliance is made up of the working class and not the governing class "whites" creates a different situation. Negro workers are adjusting their thinking caps, and will not accept any advice from that same gang that dishonored democracy.

LEWIS BLIND TO UNION WEAKNESS

By A Worker Correspondent

NEW EAGLE, Pa.—In a recent issue of the Monongahela Daily Republic, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, following a personal investigation of mining conditions in this state declarers that the Pittsburgh Coal Co. has made a "pitiful failure" in the attempt to operate its mines non-union.

In another column of the same issue, we find a statement of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. claiming that 198 men are employed at Midland No. 1, 205 at Bunn No. 1, and 271 at Banning No. 2

Every one of these "pitiful failures" as Lewis calls them is a nail in the coffin of the Jacksonville agreement and a victory for the scab operators.

If John L. Lewis had checked up the conditions of the part of the state properly, he would have found that there are more than the Pittsburgh Coal Co. republicans the Jacksonville agreement and their mines supposed to be working under the Jacksonville agreement are encroaching on the men to such an extent that the Jacksonville agreement is practically non-existent. For instance, at Marianna, the miners are being treated like a lot of barbarians with a wire fence around them just like a slave pen.

Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium Denounces Use of Tubercular Cows

Directors and the general and consulting staff of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, meeting at the Hotel Sherman, adopted resolutions declaring that the Chicago milk supply is menaced by tubercular cattle.

Pasteurization is not sufficient safeguard against possible infection with tuberculosis germs, unless infected cattle are being shipped into Illinois, the resolution asserts.

School Board to Request Council for Tax Increase

The school board will bring a request to the city council next Monday for an increase of approximately $15,000,000 in taxes annually which it wishes referred to the voters at the April primary. This would require an increase in the tax rate of from $1.92 to $2.92 on each $100 of assessed value or half of the full value of property. The board claims that this extra money is needed to take care of its deficits amounting at present to $25,000,000 and growing annually at the rate of from 3 to 4 million dollars.

December Issue of the
Ready WORKERS MONTHLY NOW!
25 Cents a Copy.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

YOUNG WORKERS TAKE STEPS TO ENTER UNIONS

Chicago League Members Organize Drive

To accomplish the two main tasks by the Young Communist International for all sections of the International for the month of December each are:

To bring every league member a trade union.

To form a youth fraction in every union, the District Industrial Committee of the Young Workers League has called meetings of comrades in every trade.

Every member of the league who recognizes the necessity of carrying on our work in the unions will not let anything stand in the way of attending these meetings, which will be as follows:

NEEDLE TRADES: This includes all comrades who work in the men's and women's clothing industry, the tailoring workers, fur workers, etc. This meeting will be held on Thursday, Dec. 3, at 8 p. m. at 3118 Roosevelt Road.

PRINTING TRADES: This includes all comrades who work in the composing, press and bindery rooms, or other department. The meeting will be held on Saturday, Dec. 5 at 8 p. m. at 19 S. Lincoln St.

BUILDING TRADES: This includes all comrades working in the building industry, such as, carpenters, painters, bricklayers, etc. The meeting will be held at 19 S. Lincoln St. Saturday, Dec. 5, at 8 p. m.

OFFICE WORKERS: These comrades will meet at 19 S. Lincoln St. Sunday, Dec. 6 at 2:30 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES: This includes all comrades working in trades not otherwise listed, such as shoe workers, leather workers, auto drivers, textile workers, musicians, food workers, etc. The meeting will be held at 19 S. Lincoln St., Sunday, Dec. 6, at 2:30 p. m.

CLERKS: This includes all department store workers, mail order workers, and clerks in small stores. This meeting will be held on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 2:30 p. m. at 19 S. Lincoln St. Here the specific problems of the atuients will be discussed and fractions formed in the various schools.

DETROIT YOUNG WORKERS TO STAGE "FROM OFFICE BOY TO PRESIDENT" SOON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 2.—The Young Workers League of Detroit will open its campaign for $500.00 for the building of the league and its official paper, The Young Worker, on Dec. 13 at 8 p. m. at the House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin, with a playlet, "From Office Boy to President" and a dance. The playlet is a satirical comedy ridiculing the theory that any ambitious young American can become president. This play has been staged in many parts of this country and Canada and in every place has achieved a great success. Dancing begins at 9 o'clock sharp.

The Young Workers League in this city is making a drive to raise $500.00 in order to put it on its feet financially. The campaign will begin Dec. 13, and end with the demonstration on Lenin's Death Day. During the interval there will be a concert and donations will be solicited from party branches and sympathetic organizations as well as from individuals. Donations will be received at the Y. W. L. headquarters, 2646 St. Aubin, Detroit.

LOVESTONE AND CANNON ON TOUR OF DISTRICTS FOR UNIFICATION AND PARTY TRADE-UNION WORK

Meetings of the District Executive Committees of the various districts as well as membership meetings in the main party centers on the two vital questions of unfication of the party behind the Central Executive Committee, and the intensification of the party's trade union work, are being arranged.

The following are the arrangements for the meetings to be held:

DETROIT—D. E. C. meeting, Dec. 5; membership meeting, Dec. 4.

BUFFALO—D. E. C. meeting, Dec. 6, 10 a. m., at 213 Williams St.; membership meeting, Dec. 6, 2 p. m., at 159 Grider St.

BOSTON—D. E. C. meeting, Dec. 7; membership meeting, Dec. 8, 8 p. m., at 113 Dudley St.

NEW YORK—D. E. C. meeting and membership meetings, Dec. 9 to 13 incl.

PHILADELPHIA—D. E. C. meeting, Dec. 14, at 521 York Ave.; membership meeting, Dec. 15, at 1626 Arch St.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—D. E. C. meeting, Dec. 16; membership meeting, Dec. 17.

CLEVELAND—D. E. C. meeting, afternoon of Dec. 19; membership meeting, evening of Dec. 18, at Gardinia Hall, 6021 St. Clair St.

These meetings are of the utmost importance and the comrades in the various centers must see to it that the maximum attendance is obtained.

Worker Correspondents Meet Thursday

THE next meeting of the worker correspondents class in Chicago will be held Thursday night in the editorial rooms of THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. The question of developing worker correspondents is being taken up in the party units thruout the city and many comrades have been especially selected to join the class and help develop this important activity.

EXPERT WITNESS FALLS DOWN IN KORACEK TRIAL

Judge Intercedes for "Star" Investigator

(Continued from page 2)

stoolpigeons in the unions, was then called to the stand as an expert witness. He was questioned on the Workers Party, the Communist Party and the Communist International. He tried to prove that the object of all these organizations was the overthrow of the government, etc. Ferguson then made a lengthy argument against the admission of the evidence of the so-called expert as his testimony was nothing but hearsay and that such testimony cannot be intermixed before the jury, but that the jury must be presented with concrete and actual facts.

Case Built on Hot Air.

So far the state's case has been built upon wild charges that cannot be supported by evidence. The workers attending the trial are interested in the proceedings as they realize that the right to organize is at stake.

* * *

Defense Springs Bombshell.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 2. When the attorneys for the defense of Edward Koracek, active member of the Machinists' Union and now on trial for an alleged violation of the state sedition act, threw a bombshell into the court proceedings showing that the indictment under which Koracek was imprisoned did not show any specific charges as to the violation of the sedition law and that the only crime mentioned was organizing, a motion to quash the indictment was immediately made by Isaac Ferguson. The judge overruled the motion to quash the indictment and showed himself in doubt as to whether the trial should be continued.

Judge Regains Composure.

The judge after he had regained his composure then stated that the case would continue to the end if the state desired so and then later declared that he would have the trial go thru to the end. Judge Prather, who is on this trial and is one of the visiting judges from another county, intimated that the defendants, in case the jury convicted Koracek, could on a motion for a new trial have it decided whether or not the indictment should be quashed before other defendants were put to trial.

The United States attorney general for the Pittsburgh district, who was formerly assistant prosecuting attorney in the Blankenstein case was then called to the stand. He was used to identify some documents that were taken in the raid on Koracek's room.

Among the "documents" that were introduced as evidence against Koracek were catalogs, subscription blanks, copies of the Weekly Worker, and a copy of the old manifesto published in Ohio in 1919.

The Jury.

The jury which was sworn in to try the case of Edward Koracek is composed of a clergyman, a foreman in a metal factory, butterly opposed to radicals and a number of aged women. There is but one industrial worker on the jury. This worker is a machinist. The prosecuting attorney objected to allowing a brakeman, a miner and a young salesdady to sit on the jury.

The following nationals are in the jury:

Philip Emmert, foreman; Lena Kirk, housewife, Cochran Fall; Ina Chinet, Harriet Watson, housekeeper, Arthur G. Fry, minister, Frederick Nesbit, housewife, Frank B. Dyer, executive; Edw. F. Mundy, salesman; Chris Berkman, inspector, W. B. Donnelly, realtor, Wm. Greenwald, retired, and D. M. Hamilton, salesman.

HISTORY OF REVOLUTIONS CLASS OPENS IN NEW YORK WORKERS SCHOOL MONDAY

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—On Monday, Dec. 7, a course in the "History of Revolutions" with Paul Keller as instructor will begin at the Workers School. This very important course is a study of revolutionary experience and tactics in past revolutions and of the revolutionary prospects for the present and future. Paul Keller has spent some time in Germany making special studies of the events of the German revolution and the reason for its failures in 1918-19 and '23.

Chicago Section Party Membership Meetings Postponed

Owing to a conflict of dates, the evening membership meetings which were to be held in Chicago from December 1 to 11 have been postponed for dates later on in the month.

These meetings which were to be held were on the subject of unification and trade union work.

Definite dates will be set in the near future and the comrades should watch these columns for such information.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

WORKERS' SCHOOL AT CHICAGO HOLDS MANY CLASSES DURING WEEK

The following classes are being held now every night at 19 South Lincoln St., unless otherwise noted. They are as follows:

Monday, 8 p. m. Capital, Volume 1, instructor, Earl Browder.

Tuesday, 8 p. m., Imperialism, instructor, Manuel Gomez.

Tuesday, 8 p. m., Elements of Communism, instructor, Oliver Carlson.

Tuesday, 8 p. m., English, 2641 Le Moyne St.

Wednesday, 8 p. m., American Social and Labor History, instructor, Wm. F. Dunne.

Wednesday, 8 p. m., Aims and Purpose of the Y. W. L., instructor, Max Shachtman (a. 1902 W. Division St.)

Thursday, 8 p. m. Elements of Communism, instructor, Max Bedacht.

Thursday, 8 p. m., Worker Correspondence, Editorial Room, Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd. Instructor, J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Dunne and Oliver Carlson.

Friday, 6 p. m., Elements of Communism, instructor, H. M. Wicks.

Friday, 8:30 p. m., Public Speaking, instructor, H. M. Wicks.

Friday, 8 p. m., English, 2644 Le Moyne St. Ida Dailes.

Sunday, 10:30 a. m. History of International Youth Movement, instructor, John Williamson.

Teachers to Convene

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 2. Teachers, approximately 32,000 in number, will be represented at the convention of the Illinois State Teachers' association which will be held in this city Dec. 28, 29 and 30. Each official delegate will represent 100 teachers in some one of the fourteen state divisions. The convention will decide upon policies for the next year, outline a tentative policy and discuss their problems of the preceding year.

Court Punishes Peddlers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2. William Levine and Gregorio Pules, peddlers, left their horses unblanketed in a driving rain for fifteen minutes. As punishment they were ordered by Magistrate Levine to stand naitless, coatless in the rain for a similar period.

Santa Fe Wins Long Hours Decision.

WASHINGTON (FP). Federal nine-hour legislation for railroad employes in road service does not prevent a yardmaster, the federal supreme court holds. The Santa Fe appealed from a Chicago court which ruled that the company could not work a yardmaster 12 hours a day. The supreme court says it can.

British and Japanese Industries Hit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2. China will use customs autonomy to protect a great expansion of textile manufacturing, and will cease buying cloth from Britain and Japan, says a report from F. R. Eldridge, Far East expert for the department of commerce, just returned from a survey there.

CHARITY WAR ON FOR SPOILS FROM 'HOBO BUSINESS'

Unite to Fight Their Competitors

Anyone walking along lower West Madison street these frosty days seeing the parade of shivering, thinly clad and hungry looking individuals may be moved to tears of sympathy for them or it may result as a system that produces such results but certainly never would guess that those down and outs are the cause of a bitter feud between human vultures who feed on them.

The fact is that they are the cause for a terrific competition that has sprung up between charitable organizations that prey on the misfortune and wretchedness of the Madison street hoboes of Chicago. The fight has become so severe between these religious business men that they have come to the "people" with their problems.

Other wise guys have gone into the business. So they formed an organization known as the Mid-City Welfare council. Any charity organization which refuses to join up is fought with reams of propaganda which tells why those who give their money for charity should shun them like the plague.

Incidentally the propaganda gives some interesting information on the status of the jobless workers and their fate during the winter months. Says a statement issued by the Mid-City Welfare Council:

"West Madison street's homeless men population is swelling rapidly as seasonal jobs are terminated in the middle west and northwest. The cheaper rooms in the lodging houses are all taken. As winter advances and temporary jobs become more scarce there will be real distress among the homeless men."

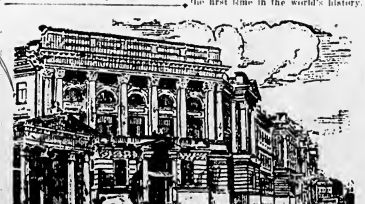
This tells us what they do Stay there. "There is a group of men hanging around Madison street which refuses to work because free food is to be had from these badly run missions (their competitors). We must, the applicants for help PERFORM SOME USEFUL SERVICE ABOUT THE MISSION." (our emphasis)

And then "There is imperative need for the municipal lodging house". The Mid-City Welfare council dog lovers. But the council does not even dare ask for its money for the operation of the lodging house for it calls on the mayor to provide for the operation of the welfare station.

Sheedy Resigns Office.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 Joseph E. Sheedy of Pennsylvania has resigned as head of the Emergency Fleet corporation. He was in charge of European work for the corporation.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop mate.



General view of the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW SOVIET CELEBRATES RUSS SCIENCE ACADEMY BI-CENTENARY

MOSCOW—(By Mail.)—At a plenary session of the Moscow Soviet, dedicated to the 200th anniversary of the Moscow Academy of Sciences, which was renamed the Academy of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, held at the Grand Theater, at which Russian and foreign scientists were present, N. A. Kamenev, vice-chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries, expressed the hope that all the scientists present would carry away the impression of this Russian festival of science as of a festival of all toilers.

Soviets Based on Science.

The activity of the Soviet government was based on the methods employed in scientific work. The great scientists had pierced the veil of mysticism and dissected the mysteries of nature into their component parts, discovering the elements of the solar system and the forces of nature. The Soviet government had torn off the veil from the capitalist system, unveiling the nature of the exploitation of the majority by the minority, and revealing the fact that the catchphrase of "national defense" served only as a cloak for the interests of a handful of rich people. The representatives of the Soviet government were rebels against all the old superstitions, they were proud of the fact that in the eyes of the ruling classes they were the same criminals and disturbers of the divine order as had once been in the eyes of unenlightened society such people as Giordano Bruno, Galileo, Diderot and others. The Soviet government believed in the formula of "everything moves" which is at the bottom of scientific development. In the name of this formula had been overthrown the old capitalist order.

The difference between scientific work and that of the Soviet government consisted in that the former was taking place in the laboratories, and the latter before the whole world.

Science had taught us to verify theories by facts; here again the Soviet government was following the way of science, being unafraid to submit to the world's judgement the results of its work. Without concealing the fact that the contemporary Russian reality was not considered by it as ideal, the government could nevertheless claim a record of great economic, social and cultural achievements in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and the organization of actual participation by the masses of the workers in the government of the country.

The Soviet government had never wanted to destroy the science developed before the October revolution; it wanted only to wrest it from the hands of the exploiters and to lead it out of the cul de sac in which it had been landed by the capitalist system. The goal of Soviet physics and chemistry was not machine guns and new methods for the destruction of human beings, but the perfection of the order of government and the increase of the prosperity of the toiling masses. In this there was close connection between the worker's revolution and real science. Only under the communist order could science gain a real leading position. The representatives of world science should therefore attentively watch how the socialist commonwealth was being built for the first time in the world's history.

ROUMANIAN BOYARS INSTIGATE ATTACK ON NOTED FRENCH AUTHOR



HENIRI BARBUSSE.

Our Readers' Views

To The DAILY WORKER: In a recent article on Soviet Russia in the DAILY WORKER, Comrade Manuel Gomez spoke of me (and Comrade Walter M. Trumbull) as having been guardians of Wall Street's interests in Hawaii before our decision to help the oppressed natives in their struggle against American imperialism.

Evidently, Comrade Gomez believes that before a conversion to Communism, I was, like many other soldiers an ignorant tool of capitalism an unconscious of the class struggle. Such a guess is far from the facts.

From the day I entered the army until I was dishonorably discharged and sentenced to serve 40 years at hard labor, I never lost sight of the fact that my first duty was to my class, the workers and that my imperialist bosses THOUGHT I was just a tool to help suppress any effort to gain freedom on the part of my fellow slaves. To the army ears, I was but one atom in a machine to enslave the masses for the benefit of a few parasites; and defense of those parasites against their fellow imperialist bandits of other countries. But they were mistaken. I understand their game.

At all times, I was a liability—not an asset to Wall Street. At Pt. Hueneme, N. C., I was enlisted, at Ft. Slocum, N. Y., and in Hawaii, I spent much time explaining to my soldier comrades the true character of the capitalist system that endeavored to use us against our own interests and for the perpetuation of the wage enslaver out of our relatives and fellow workers. For this "crime" the agents of Wall Street branded me a "traitor." Of course, they ignored their own efforts to make all soldiers traitors to the working class. If it is treason to oppose the efforts of those who seek to ruin the lives of millions so they can fratify their abnormal desires, I am proud to be "guilty" of it.

Since childhood, I have been conscious of the necessity of a social revolution to abolish wage slavery and bring economic freedom to the workers.

Would Wall Street's power be any stronger with several thousand more such "traitors"? Paul French, U. S. Military Prison, Alcatraz, Calif.

Killed by Train.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Dec. 2. W. Scott Matthews of Murphysboro, former police food administrator under the Dunne administration, was instantly killed by a Missouri Pacific passenger train at Ware Station in Union county.

Dave Haas Expelled

NEW YORK, Dec. 2. Dave Haas has been expelled from the Harlem English branch of the Workers Party for untrustworthiness, J. Sorensen, Branch Organizer.

Treasury Department to "Curtail" Drinking "Blood of the Lamb"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—Bootleggers are going to find it difficult to get sacramental wine hereafter. The treasury department has decided to cut the allowance for Jewish families and christian churches in half.

Fear Poisoning.

The body of William Beck, late singer with the Chicago Civic Opera company, was placed in a vault following continuance of an inquest until December 23 to permit analysis of the vital organs. Altho heart failure was believed the cause of death, attorney Benjamin A. Ehrlich, a personal friend, reiterated suspicions that death was not natural. Beck, he said, had enemies and recently was given wine which made him ill.

Must Return "Fees."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 2. Representative Otto Sonnemann, met defeat in his effort to escape payment of $2,541.61 received for "speeial" work for Attorney Leon Oscar Carlstrom while Sonnemann was a member of the legislature, and 16on attorneys fees.

Start on Illinois Waterways.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 2. Two links in Illinois waterway project now are assured, the director of the state department of purchases and supplies, has announced that bids for work at Ottawa and Joliet will be received by the state January 6. Work will begin at as early a date as possible.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.



Emergency Call!

To All Members and Friends of International Labor Defense:

Two big cases are scheduled to come to trial on November 30th. The Pittsburgh raid case of 10 workers and the Zeigler frame-up case of 15 union miners. The lawyers in each of these cases will not proceed with the defense unless we have the money.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS MUST BE RAISED BEFORE DECEMBER 15TH

We call upon all members of the I. L. D. to rise to the test and raise this sum. Contribute all you can and get your friends and neighbors to contribute.

Much depends on the outcome of these two trials. The entire working class is on trial. Not merely the 25 workers involved.

Rush Your Collection and Make It as Big as Possible.

Fraternally yours,

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE,
J. P. CANNON, Executive Secretary.

National Office,
23 South Lincoln Street,
Chicago, Ill.

-WANTED-

A FEW COPIES OF

March of the Workers
and Other Songs—with Music
Published by the Young Workers League of America

R. W. Postgate's Revolution
From 1789 to 1906.

R. W. Postgate's The Builders History

Alexandrov's Dictionary
Russian-English and English-Russian.

WORKERS' BOOK SHOP, 19 SO. LINCOLN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

CZECHO-SLOVAK MISSION PRAISES RUSSIAN LABOR

Issues Statement After Tour of Republic

(Continued from page 1)

it is the Soviets in whose hands the whole of industry, transport, the banks and foreign commerce lie, and thru them the working class which occupies the most influential position. For private capital there is only small production and commerce left. And even here the Soviet power is forcing it out of existence by supporting the cooperatives.

"The efforts of the Soviet power are chiefly directed to the reconstruction and the completion of industry and all other branches of economy. In this the Soviet power has met with great difficulties above all in consequence of the dominance of agriculture and its herkwardness and by the fact that the industry left behind by capitalism was deteriorated and in part destroyed by the imperialist and the civil wars. The Russian workers understand these difficulties and work in an unselfish manner for the construction of a people's economy. Old factories are concentrated and modernised, and at the same time new factories are being built. An immense electrification plan is being put into operation and the whole people's economy is led as one state whole.

Boom Benefits Workers.

"Whilst in the years 1920-21 a degeneration of industry was observed, the last four years have shown a tremendous improvement which in contradistinction to a capitalist boom means actually a betterment in the situation of the working class, an increase in wages, the building of workers' sanatoriums, children's homes, clubs, etc. In capitalist countries economic construction proceeds at the cost of the workers, their wages and their social gains.

"Decisive and exact figures show that in 1926, 300,000 new workers will be engaged in the Soviet shops. And with this the unemployment will fall. The unemployment support on the part of the state is incomparably higher in Russia than in any of the capitalist countries. The Soviet economy is not yet completely socialist, altho various branches have achieved forms very closely socialist. Seen as a whole, the Soviet economy is a transition period to a pure and systematised socialist economy.

Prevent Intervention.

"If the international working class, conscious of its proletarian duty, prevents an intervention against the Soviet Union by force of arms, and the construction of the economic relations between the various Soviet republics proceeds, then the realization of a socialist economy will be speeded up. Already the Russian proletariat is class conscious enough to prevent any return to capitalist economic forms.

Russian Trade Unions.

"The Russian trade unions are not merely organizations for the protection of the interests of the workers and for the betterment of their standard of life, they are at the same time decisive partners in the economic and political life of Russia, in the making of laws, in the education of the youth, etc.

"The shops councils are the really decisive factors in the shops; their powers are far greater than those of shop bodies in all other countries. Together with the red directors, the shop councils hammer out a correct economic leadership in the interests of the people's economy. The shop councils' elections take place with all of the workers in the shops participating. The shop councils are responsible to the workers for all their actions.

"Social insurance is developed to an exemplary extent and sick payment approximates to the average wage of the workers. Permanently disabled workers are provided with a pension to the amount of their former wages. The other forms of social insurance are also satisfactory. The regulation of the question of maternity are at a level unknown in any capitalist country. The workers themselves have to pay nothing for this social insurance, the contributions to these ends are made by the state or by the private capitalists.

Eight-Hour Law Enforced.

"The eight-hour day is everywhere and without exception, except where the hours are shorter, carried out. For work in industries dangerous to health there is a six-hour day. Young workers in all industries work only a six hour day. Apprentices work only four hours per day, the other four hours are devoted, with full pay, to instruction in the particular trade. The worker is taxed until when he earns over 75 rubles a month. The situation of the workers in certain industrial branches is absolutely satisfactory. The average wage, particularly the average wage of skilled workers is richer than in Czecho-Slovakia. Various foods are cheaper in Russia than in Czecho-Slovakia while various necessaries are more expensive.

"In consequence of the speedy advance of industry a still further betterment in the situation of the Russian working class is to be expected, whilst in the other countries the standard is sinking steadily.

Soviets Educate Masses.

"The Soviet government is carrying on a gigantic work of enlightment amongst those masses of the people who were held in ignorance by czarism. The Soviet authorities have great achievements to show in the struggle against illiteracy. Apart from the widespread new school system upon the principle of the work school, the Soviet government is carrying on an intensive cultural work among the trade unions, the party organizations, the numerous workers' clubs, circles and libraries.

"The serving of prison sentences in Russia has nothing in common with the bourgeois prison regime. All prisoners have a possibility of work paid at the normal trade union rates, imprisoned peasants are allowed two to three months leave of absence to carry out the harvest work, conditioned sentences, binding over etc. and frequent release are the rule.

National Minorities Free.

"The solution of the problem of nationality in the Soviet Union can be regarded as an example for the whole world. Each nationality has complete autonomy and full possibility for independent economic and cultural development. The constitution of the Soviet Union secures to all its members the right and the possibility at any time to leave the Union. National oppression no longer exists, the official courts, bureaus, the schools, etc. use the language of the people whatever they may be.

"The delegation has seen that the international working class has been systematically deceived about the real situation in the Soviet Union by the spread of lying reports and calumnies."

To Dispel Capitalist Lies.

"We shall tell the Czecho-Slovakian working class the whole truth and nothing but the truth about your conditions of life, and we shall utilize all of our powers in favor of international trade union unity. We hope that the fraternal connections which we have established will be lasting and will help us in our struggle to defeat capitalism and establish socialism."

TEXTILE INDUSTRY WITHERS IN CAPITALISTIC POLAND BUT THRIVES IN UNION OF SOVIET REPUBLICS

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The sharp contrast between the failure of the Polish and the success of the Russian textile industry after the post-war bankruptcy explodes the contention that workers must look to capitalists actuated by the profit motive for the capital necessary to modern industry. In capitalist Poland the textile industry has gone steadily downhill with one important section today operating at less than one-eighth of prewar, while in Russia a steady gain has brot the industry within striking distance of prewar production.

The critical condition of the textile industry in Poland today is shown ment of commerce. According to the department, important Polish cotton mills are producing operations in three days or less per week. This is not dus to lack of demand but to lack of operating capital in a country where employer dictatorship is openly sustained by foreign capital.

The situation is considerably worse in the Polish woolen industry. This is shown by the department in the following figures covering operations in the Bielystok district, where a once flourishing industry making broadcloth, overcoatings, military cloth and heavy blankets was concentrated:

Polish Wool Industry.

	Spindles operat.	Looms Workers operat.	empld.
Prewar	150,000	2,300	12,000
1923	70,000	1,200	6,300
1925	12,000	270	1,500
Pct. of prewar	8%	12%	13%

Very different has been the experienro of the Russian textile industry under a worker dictatorship which practically eliminated help from foreign capitalists. This is shown by Russian government figures covering its growth since 1921:

Number of Workers.

	Cotton	Wool	Linen
1921-22	132,553	36,539	36,497
1922-23	181,624	43,496	48,816
1923-24	218,314	48,493	53,211
1924-25	256,012	57,000	58,532

Looms Working.

1921-22	50,225	5,218	4,616
1922-23	93,692	8,916	8,020
1923-24	123,338	8,615	5,735
1924-25	134,052	9,376	10,708

The production of finished cotton goods in Russia is officially estimated at 65% per cent of the 1912 total, woolen goods at 82.7, and linen at 107.3. Cotton spindles operating have increased from 1,374,121 in 1921-22 to 5,333,180 in 1924-25; woolen spindles from 202,640 to 400,000, and linen spindles from 172,784 to 208,067.

PEKING TEACHERS OPPOSE FOREIGN RULE OF CHINA

Demand Abolition of Unequal Treaties

PEKING, Dec. 2.—Professors and educators of the Peking universities and of other educational establishments have organized a Tariff Autonomy League for the purpose of strengthening the stand of the government at the tariff conference in favor of tariff autonomy. The fact that these professors represent moderate opinion indicates the strength of the demand for tariff autonomy.

Recently the league gave a reception for journalists in order to explain to them the attitude of educators to the tariff question and to learn the opinion of the journalists. Wang Chung-Hui, a noted jurist and a member of The Hague international tribunel recently returned from The Hague to China, opened the meeting. There was a strong note in all the speeches demanding tariff autonomy unconditionally not as a favor, but as the inviolable right of the Chinese people.

Prepared to Fight.

The chairman, Lasng Chandcha, a dean at the Peking Normal Univarsity questioned the sincarity of the great powers, particularly of Great Britain, Japan and America, because their proposals are not in accord with their declarations of willingness to recognize the tariff autonomy of China. The speaker declared that the Chinese people were prepared to fight for tariff autonomy and were prepared to make any sacrifice necessary. They refuse to tolerate further obstructions in the way of the realization of China's just aspirations.

Wang Chung-Hui declared that the special privileges of the foreigners in China were damaging to the interest of the country. Unequal treaties are obsolete. The speaker quoted article XIX of the league of nations' covenant which says that unequal and inapplicable treaties must be revised. The recent demonstrations were an expression of the innermost feelings of the Chinese people and it would be a pity if the tariff conference results in new difficulties or an intensification of the old ones.

Professor Tsao, head of the China law college said that the diplomats recognized tariff autonomy in principle as they had recognized Wilson's 14 points, but the problems of the last war are still unsettled. In the meanwhile 400,000,000 people remain oppressed.

Threaten to Extend Likian.

The prominent economist, Professor Mayulin, declared that the abolition of the likien was a domestic question of China unconnected with the tariff question. The speaker declared likense wish to abolish the likien because it affects Chinese merchants and not foreigners and it can only be abolished when tariff autonomy has been obtained. Its abolition can therefore not be made a condition for granting the tariff autonomy. The speaker threatened that if the powers refused to grant tariff autonomy to China then the likien would be made to affect not only Chinese merchants but foreign merchants also. All the other professors spoke in the same strain.

Another Advertising Stunt.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The United States army will make an attempt next year to break the world's altitude record now held by Callisn of France, Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of the army service air service, announced.

Pastor in Jail.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 2.—George H. Lawson, former baptist minister and at one time a pitcher of the Pittsburgh National League Club, is serving thirty days in jail for disorderly conduct. He was arrested for smashing dishes in his home.

Established Radio Monopoly.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Dec. 2.—The Belgian government has taken over control of radio thru the establishment of a National Radio company in which the majority of the stock is held by the government.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

BOSSES FEAR GROWTH OF NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS IN AMERICA

By C. O'BRIEN ROBINSON.

In the days when the Indians were being slaughtered in order that the white man might seize the power in this country, an old Indian chief held a council with a certain English pioneer in regard to the condition of the Indians in America. In the course of their conversation, which they held seated on a log, the old chief continually said to the white man, "Move over, I haven't enough room."

The white man complied with his request until he was at the end of the log; then he protested: "I can't move over farther; I am at the end of the log. If I make another move, I will fall off."

To this the old chief responded: "That is just the position of the Indians. You have asked us to move over to give you more room until we are at the end of the log. One more move and we will fall off."

In the attitude of the reactionary elements of the United States, we reverse this analogy with reference to the work of the American Negro Labor Congress. The congress is forcing the reactionary elements to the end of their log and we wonder just where they will "fall" when they "fall off." The capitalist press with reference to the racial problem in the United States has been forced to "move over" a bit. They are facing the issue squarely, forcing them to concessions that they just "hadn't thot of before." They now say that the condition of the Negroes must be improved in the United States to prevent the "blacks from turning red." What a noble cuss for granting the Negro his constitutional rights! What a generous motive for protesting against lynching and emancipation! What depth of sentiment and magnitude of purpose!

An organization has been started to show the Negro his power as a part of the working class. This organization has been held enuf to tell the Negro that his salvation lies in his born power to free himself, emancipate and that this power is in his industrial strength. This organization has told the Negro that he should have the right to vote, the right to good living conditions; that he should not be discriminated against, segregated, lynched and oppressed; that by recognizing his strength in common with the workers of the world he can be truly emancipated. This organization has suggested, subtly, that demands and ne demands bring greater returns than pleas and requests.

Strangely this message to the working class caused the reactionaries to "really move over." A boys' club appears on the south side of Chicago to "train" the bodies, "elevate" the morals and "sanctify" the souls of the Negro boys.

This, of course, is another contribution to the institution of racial separatism designed to divorce the interests of the Negro workers from the white. Whenever the politicians behind the move will be quite successful in adding this little "cutting" to their repertoire when they start the clear deluge and pink tea campaign.

Innumerable publications North and South, Negro and white, have suddenly awakened to the fact that if the Negro "turns red" it will be "America's fault and not Russia's." Really, it is astounding to say the least! Dupontsdid a relief upon the work of the American Negro Labor Congress to tell the ruling class represented by the national political machines, that it had better be "stirred up" a little by the Americans, or somebody else will show him a way out, and he will take this way.

The bosses have thrown a crumb on the water and now a whole bakery has come floating back. The most dangerous weapon in the world is being used against the ruling class—thought. A cordial invitation has been issued to the Negro—not to get thrifty, not to "get closer with the Lord," not to "quit looking at the clock" but to think. The bosses are trembling in their boots for fear that the Negro will accept this invitation and start to do so. The hamperon and parasites of the bosses, represented in the Negro race by opportunistic race leaders, are going to eat a nice handout of brand new jobs—even if they are in a little aggregated department—and the Negro race on the whole will enjoy a campaign for the "let-up" of racial oppressions, which campaign will be conducted by those desiring to capitalize on the sentiment stirred up by the American Negro Labor Congress.

The congress, however, is not gullible and will not be deceived by thane false moves. The American Negro Labor Congress, compared to its plan for future agitation, has not started making demands and issuing commands. The American Negro Labor Congress is on the "moving" end of the log and somebody has got to move evar.

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MACHINIST LOCAL DEMANDS REPEAL OF ANARCHY LAWS

Chicago Union Wants Victims Released

At a well attended meeting of the Machinists' Union, Local No. 84, Chicago, resolutions were adopted denouncing the syndicalism laws being used against members of the working class. The union demanded the release of Benjamin Gitlow, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, and Anita Whitney, the latest victims of the state syndicalism laws, and placed themselves on record supporting the International Labor Defense in its drive against the syndicalism laws.

Mac Veagh Is American Ambassador to Japan

TOKIO, Japan, Dec. 2. The new American ambassador, Charles MacVeagh, arrived here after a stormy finish to his voyage across the Pacific, his steamer, the President Taft, rode in a hurricane and arrived twelve hours late.

Latvian Envoy in Chicago.

Dr. Charles L. Seya, Latvian minister plenipotentiary extraordinary to the United States, arrived in Chicago from Washington for a two-day visit. His program includes a confab with Vice-President Dawes and Mayor Dever.

MANUFACTURER'S SON ATTACKS COLLEGE GIRL ON GOLF CLUB LINKS

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 2.—Twisting nervously and weeping most of the time, Miss Louise King, Battle Creek college student, told her story of the attack made on her by Arthur Rich, wealthy golf champion and son of a millineria manufacturer.

Rich attacked Miss King while they were taking a stroll the night of May 26 over the Country Club golf links, the girl testified.

"He grabbed me suddenly and kissed me," Miss King said. "I ran. I struggled and he threw me down. I called for help. Rich drew back his arm and landed a real hard blow on my mouth. I told him I knew he had sisters and asked him how he could act so. He said: 'You're so dumb' and started hitting me again and again."

Miss King then launched into a description of what she said happened to her after Rich stepped hitting her. She wept copiously.

"The next I remembered I was in bed at Henry settage," the girl addad.

For six weeks after Miss King was injured she was confined to a hospital with a broken jaw, two broken ribs and a broken nose.

Your Union Meeting

First Thursday, Dec. 3, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
	Allied Printing Trades Council, 58 E. Van Buren St., 8:30 p. m.
271	Amer. Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
227	Boiler Makers, 2040 W. North Ave.
93	Boot and Shoe, 1838 Milwaukee Avenue.
498	Boot and Shoe Wkrs., 10258 Michigan.
14	Brick and Clay, Shermanville, Ill.
168	Brick and Clay, Glenview, Ill.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Western Blvd.
181	Carpenters, 1448 S. Halsted St.
141	Carpenters, 1600 Emmet St.
434	Carpenters, South Chicago (1057 Mackinaw).
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kaddie.
2163	Carpenters, 758 W. North Ave.
180	Drug Clerks, 431 S. Dearborn St., Room 1227.
134	Electricians, 1867 Ogden Ave.
795	Electricians, 2475 Devon Ave.
713	Engineers, 4223 Hauston Ave.
16432	Firefighters, Victoria Hotel.
429	Firemen and Enginemen, 58th and Campbell Sts., 7:45 p. m.
288	Hod Carriers, South Chicago, 3101 E. 92nd St.
25	Janitors, 58 E. Van Buren St.
60	Janitors, City Hall, Hearing Room 201.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
54	Ladies' Garment Workers, 1214 N. Ashland Ave.
100	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
12	Lathers, 610 W. Harrison Street.
253	Machinists, 119 S. Throop St.
	Painters District Council, 1448 W. Adams St.
571	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Hts.
2	Piano and Organ Workers, 180 W. Washington.
866	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
281	Plumbers (Railway), Monroe and Ian.
515	Railway Carmen, 1258 Cornell St.
726	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Avenue.
1082	Railway Carmen, 1900 W. 17th St.
278	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
804	Railway Clerks, 6138 Commercial Ave.
14872	Sign Hangers, 816 W. Harrison.
38	Signalmen, 6216 Prince'an Ave.
12	Slate, Tile Roofers, 1224 Milwaukee.
110	Stage Employes, Masonic Temple, 10:30 a. m.
	Stage Cutters, 180 W. Washington Street.
742	Teamsters, 9208 Houston Ave.
754	Teamsters (Dairy), 220 S. Ashland.
755	Teamsters, 25 S. 8th St.
110	Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington Street.
17618	Warehouse Emp., 186 W. Washington.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Must Die For Murders.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 2.—Harrison Noel, of Montclair, N. J., slayer of six-year-old Mary Daly, and Raymond Pierce, Negro chauffeur, is bound for the electric chair. The court of pardons refused to commute Noel's death sentence to life imprisonment.

Want New Road.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 2.—Early construction of state route 50, from Galesburg, thru Moline, Rock Island and Davenport to the Wisconsin line, was urged by a delegation from cities along the Mississippi that appeared before Gov. Small.

"It's Him! Osip! The flying devil!"

Yes—In next issue of the Saturday Magazine Section of The DAILY WORKER, "Flying Osip," the marvelous short story by the new Russian genius, Ivan Kasatkin, will be given to our readers.

And this is only one of the remarkable new features which The DAILY WORKER has secured or is negotiating to secure to make our paper the most interesting and informative ever published in the U. S.

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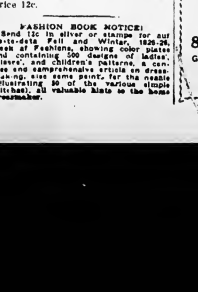


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GIRLS' SKIRT AND BLOOMERS.

4324 Cut in 6 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires ⅞ yard for the Waist, and 1⅜ yard for the Bloomers of 36 inch material. Price 12c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensible article on dressmaking, nine terms short, for the needs illustrating 50 of the various simple stitches; all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

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Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday, Workers' Park Hall, 2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

Instruction in English
Foreigners and others wishing to improve, Georgiana Bonita, 1843 Lincoln Ave. Tel. Diversey 6089.

IN THE
December Issue
OF THE
Workers' Monthly
25 Cents a Copy
$2.00 a Year—$1.25 Six Months

The A. F. of L. and World Trade Union Unity—by Wm. F. Dunne
Professor Carver Makes a "Revolution"—by C. E. Ruthenberg
and Other Articles.
Cartoons by Maurice Becker, Fred Ellis, J. de Miskey, and Wm. Gropper.

THE ITALIAN
Dr. V. A. CAMERA
announces the opening of his own office at
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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
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290 Advertising rates on application.

The Truth About Cieplak

The *Chicago Tribune* revives the sentimental slush of Laura Jean Libby in a mendacious attempt to cover the shame of an archbishop with a phantom martyrdom. In a screed, reeking with filth and lies, the *Tribune* pictures the Polish prelate, Archbishop John Cieplak, now in Chicago, as an audacious crusader hurling defiance at "Red Russia, the religion murdering rabble, God befouling Soviet."

Cieplak is pictured as having inhabited a cell in Moscow from which he viewed the Kremlin walls and also overlooked a jail yard in which his priestly brother in Christ, Butkiewicz, was executed before a firing squad. This picture is as accurate as the rest of the *Tribune's* fairy tale. Every word of the story is a lie except the statement that Cieplak was in jail. From his prison cell he could not even see the walls of the Kremlin and the execution of Butkiewicz did not take place in the prison yard. But Moscow is a long way from Chicago and so the readers of the kept press in this city are treated to the harrowing details concocted by a local profit scribbler.

Just why was this Cieplak person in prison? Because he was a Roman Catholic priest? Certainly not; there are many priests in Russia who are not in prison. People are not imprisoned there for their religious beliefs. He was there because he was proved conclusively to be the agent, the servile tool of the French and Polish military missions trying to destroy the government of the working class of Russia. Butkiewicz was executed only after money that he had obtained from French agents was found in his possession and after it was proved that he used other money obtained from the same source to hire murderers to launch a campaign of assassination against Soviet officials. The Polish archbishop, Cieplak, was an associate of Butkiewicz, and co-conspirator with him in his treacherous work.

This holy pair were willing and anxious to take money from the imperialist marauders who tried in every conceivable way to destroy the government of Russia and restore the rule of the czars. According to the Chicago interpretation Cieplak opposed the Soviets because "Lenin and Trotsky fetched their eternally accursed visions to supplant the rule of Nicholas."

There is the whole thing in a nutshell. The Bolsheviks supplanted the rule of Nicholas! It is their yearning for the return of Nicholas that causes tears to well up in the hearts of the prelates of the holy church. Instead of the Bolshevik education of children with the facts of modern science, these apostles of darkness yearn for the return of the good old days in Russia when ignorance was a virtue and intelligence a crime, the days when priests were permitted to pollute the minds of children with their filthy teachings. Instead of a government that serves the interests of the working class this pious gentleman wants the return of Nicholas; for the triumphal song of the workers he yearns to hear the muffled groans of thousands to the accompaniment of the kiss of the knout. That is music to the ears of this saintly scoundrel.

He wants Nicholas and his delightful household, containing the fanatic monk, Rasputin, to carry on their orgies in the Kremlin, while the black hundreds shoot down workers in the streets when they ask for bread.

But his yearnings will never be answered. Nicholas is gone and forever. The crimson emblem of the proletarian revolution in Russia floats defiantly in all the breezes that blow.

As for the priest, Cieplak, he was voluntarily released, because he could do no further harm. The Bolsheviks held the cringing creature in such contempt that they would not even dignify his assaults upon them with execution so his supporters could proclaim him a martyr.

Not all the staged demonstrations arranged by the white guard Polish priesthood of Chicago can efface the record of Cieplak as a hireling of imperialism in its efforts to befoul with their lies the workers' government of Russia.

The Y. C. I. Approval

The communication from the Executive Committee of the Young Communist International, greeting the establishment of unity in the Young Workers (Communist) League of America and calling for an energetic fight for the liquidation of factions in the Workers (Communist) Party, comes at a time when the last remnants of factional ism are being eliminated. The approval of the Young Communist International again emphasizes the fact that the Central Executive Committee of the party and the National Executive Committee of the league followed a true Bolshevik policy in adopting the unity resolutions as a basis from which to proceed to eliminate that factionalism that vitiated our party for some twenty months.

Our party and the league now prove to all the enemies of Communism that we know how to meet and overcome crises arising over questions that would wreck ordinary political groups and parties. With the right dagger completely overcome and the last remnants of the disease being eradicated the Communist movement in the United States emerges stronger than ever, prepared to fulfill its mission as the revolutionary vanguard of the working class.

The Belated Mr. MacDonald

Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald introduced a motion of censure against the government for the persecution of the Communists recently arrested in London, which was defeated by a vote of 351 to 127.

After paving the way for the vicious attacks against the vanguard of the working class by his action at the Liverpool conferences of the labor party, MacDonald now comes forth against the Baldwin government that carried to conclusion his own program.

It is not because MacDonald has had a change of heart that he now moves a vote of censorship against the government, but because he has discovered what is well known to revolutionists: the fact that an attack upon the vanguard of the working class always means an attempt to exterminate the labor movement.

When the front of the working class is broken by an attack on the most advanced elements the campaign is followed up until it reaches even the moderates. That is the experience of the labor movement in America since the first red raids occurred, and it is now being repeated in Britain.

To the Workers of the World

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The DAILY WORKER is today publishing the manifesto of the Communist International on the eighth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution of November, 1917. For unavoidable reasons this manifesto has just reached us. We had hoped it would arrive in time for our anniversary issue of Nov. 7. However, since the party is conducting a campaign for the defense of and recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics, this manifesto should be of great interest at this time.

* * *

THIS year the 7th of November is a double festival for us. We celebrate the eighth anniversary of the October revolution of the workers and peasants of Russia, and the twentieth anniversary of the 1905 revolution.

The Russian workers inaugurated a new epoch in the history of the workers' international movement. In 1905 for the first time they endeavored to create the embryo of their dictatorship; the Soviets for the first time they endeavored to unite with the peasantry in order to overthrow autocracy and to create that union of working masses which in 1917 formed the basis of the victory of proletarian dictatorship; they proved to the workers of the world what a useful weapon the general strike is, and showed that the armed struggle of the proletariat is not a thing of the past. Already during and after the revolution Lenin drew the theoretical and practical consequences from the experiences and lessons of this historical event. A firm chain of development leads from the 1905 revolution to that of 1917, when the ideas were realized which were inaugurated in 1905.

TWELVE years after the 1905 revolution the Russian workers fought for victory under the leadership of Lenin. Jointly with the peasantry the Russian proletariat overthrew the power of landowners and capitalists, nationalized the land, socialized the factories, workshops and banks and established the rule of the workers in the Soviets.

In October 1917 the Russian workers as the advance guard of the world proletariat set about building up socialism. The international bourgeoisie reacted thereto by war and intrigue, the leaders of the workers' movement in the west, the petty leaders and satisfied bureaucrats of the trade unions and social democracy treated this brave and powerful inauguration with disdain and abuse. For many years the Russian proletariat had to fight with hunger and suffered the greatest deprivations in order to prove by their tireless creation to the international proletariat the necessity and the possibility of building up socialism and the fitness of the workers to be the leaders of society.

WORKERS of the world! During these years of heroic struggle of the workers in the Soviet Union, you have followed with passionate interest the struggles of your brothers and sisters. The victory of the heroic red army has instilled courage and vanquishing guard of the Russian workers, the Bolshevik Party. Dozens of so-called-democratic "theoreticians" and politicians—the Baners and Kautskys, the Macdonalds and Venderveldes—"proved" the "criminal utopianism" of the Bolsheviks and prophesied a collapse of the Soviet power. But look! in spite of everything, millions of exploited and enslaved workers outside the Soviet Union firmly believe in the victory of the Russian workers.

The eighth anniversary of the October revolution is in very reality a festival for the workers of the whole world. It marks the first period of the struggle for socialism. On the eighth anniversary of the October revolution the workers of the Soviet Union can declare proudly to the workers and creators of all countries: Brothers! Sisters! In eight years we have not only repulsed the counter-revolutionary attacks, we have done much more and attained much more. We can already register tangible success in the economic reconstruction of our country. We have conducted our economic life with a firm hand on the part of socialism. 99 per cent of heavy industry and transport have been socialized. Foreign trade is in the hands of the state; the co-operatives comprised 30 millions of the inhabitants. We have a stable currency system and our production will in a short time be on a par with pre-war days. Millions of workers who have been incorporated in the work of the Soviet and social organizations, men and women together, for only in the Soviet are they on an equal basis in all spheres of public life give proof of how far-reaching is the revolution. The youth, even children, find their way into the mass organizations of the Communist Youth Leagues and the Red Pioneers, in order to advance the structure and to made certain its future. The national minorities even the smallest groups of nationalities, have in the Soviet Union free self-determination and thereby have received the possibility of higher development by preserving their own national characteristics. On the basis of our economy it is becoming daily more secure a social superstructure is arising, filled with the spirit of Communism. A new, higher culture is beginning to blossom, not as a privilege of a few and a small group, but as the property of the broad masses. The dictatorship which was established in Red October is an expression of the will and approval of millions. A new life is in the fire and work of the Soviet Union, which awakens the exploited and oppressed peoples of the East and fills them with hope and desire for liberty. The Soviet Union is a symbol and an example of the liberation of mankind.

DELEGATIONS, which you sent to us—men and women workers, teachers from Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Sweden, Norway,—have convinced themselves that the Soviet Union is really the country of the dictatorship of the workers, the country that is unerringly proceeding along the path to socialism.

For this reason international capitalism, chiefly British, is endeavouring to from a "holy alliance" for the destruction of the Soviet Union. The international bourgeoisie is mobilizing all its deadly hatred against the Soviet Union. Why?

The Soviet Union and its development stirs up the exploited and oppressed of the whole world, and urges them on to fight for the success of their rebellion against all oppressing powers. The very existence of the Soviet Union encourages the fighting Chinese people, who have risen against the foreign imperialists and their own militarists.

The position of the national governments in the countries of the Near East is strengthened by the neighborhood of the Soviet Union and they are encouraged in their struggles for national independence.

The Soviet Union is carrying on a decisive struggle on behalf of freedom. Its very existence makes it difficult to permeate the masses again with the poison of chauvinism.

BRITISH imperialism is trying to form a hostile alliance out of world reaction to the Soviet Union, and is definitely planning its struggle against Soviet Russia. The guarantee pact is a very important part of its armament. The aim of the guarantee pact is especially to impede collaboration between Germany and the Soviet Union. It is to forge a hostile ring around us and to create for the future war a united and firmly welded front.

The guarantee pact is the answer of international imperialism to the growing power of the Soviet Union. Just now it is not directed against the Soviet Union only; its aim is also directed against the international proletariat. The guarantee pact strengthens the power of reaction in Germany, strengthens British imperialism internally and externally, is accompanied by an intensified terror in the countries of white dictatorship, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania, as well as in the states of "holy democracy." The guarantee pact is intended to give the extenie imperialists in Central Europe a free hand, and to enable them to attack with full force the rebellious peoples of northern Africa and Asia.

THE guarantee pact is represented to the masses as a bringer of peace. In reality it is and will be an inciator and preparer of new wars, a new onslaught against the workers.

Brothers and sisters! Do not let yourselves be again betrayed by the speeches about peace and democracy. Think of the bloody lessons of pre-war days! Think of the lessons of the peace of Versailles! Ponder the starvation wages and endless days of toil! If you love peace, if you will oppose the attack of predatory capitalism, the growing freedom of fascism, then fight the guarantee pact and see that it is destroyed by an international workers' front!

The anniversary of the October revolution must weld together all honest revolutionary proletarians under the slogan:

The United Front of the Workers!
Fight Against the Guarantee Pact!
Defence of the Soviet Union!
Defence of the Revolutionary Fleet of all Colonial and Semi-Colonial Peoples!
Fight Against the White Terror and Fascism:
Long Live the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics!
Long Live the Proletarian World Revolution!

The Executive Committee of the Communist International.

Polish Bourgeoisie Attacks and Imprisons Children

(Special to The Daily Worker)

POLAND (By Mail) More than 50 per cent of the territory of the Polish republic contains purely Ukrainian and White Russian populations, east in Galicia, Volhynia, Polesie, Khelm Podlachia, and White Russia on the western side of the famous Curzon line.

About 20 per cent of the population of the Polish state is composed of Ukrainian and White Russian peasants; their languages, religion and customs and traditions have nothing in common with Poland. On the contrary, for them the Poles are the synonym of the bestiality of oppressor. There Polish "freedom" comes for late Poland and feel drawn towards the Soviet Union and to the independent republics of Soviet Ukraine and Soviet White Russia. There they have national unity, there there is complete political and cultural freedom, there the peasants have the land, which in Poland is concentrated in the hands of foreign landowners.

HAVING seized western Ukraine (east Galicia) and western White Russia by force, the Polish imperialists are holding on to them by force.

Polish Ukraine and White Russia are now in the position of some African colony. There is a military administration and practically a state of martial law. The power of the secret political police knows no bounds. The peasant lands are taken away from them by force and distributed among "deserving" Polish colonists and soldiers. Taxation oppression is unprecedented. The Polish administration absolutely tramples on the rights of the local population to their native language. All this has led to such a state of affairs that even the regime of white terror, which reigns in Poland proper, is a kind of ideal order which the Ukrainian and White Russian peasants dare not even dream of.

The Polish bourgeois occupiers wipe out this discontent for the Polish authorities by force. The prisons are always full up, while behind the walls of the secret police stations, scenes take place which surpass the traditions of the czarist regime, and which is indeed the direct ancestor of Poland of the landlords and capitalists.

Children Political Prisoners.

Not only the most prominent public men are arrested, not only individuals "suspected of Communism," but also the entire population of whole villages—including even old men and children.

AT the beginning of April of this year for instance, through the entire territory of Volhynia, Polesia and the district of Novogrodek a series of searches and arrests were conducted. In Volhynia about 1,500 peasants, workers and intellectuals were arrested and the Soviet-Jewish military government about 1,000.

In September of this year over 1,000 people were arrested, including 13-year old children, in the Bielostock district.

In general this struggle against children is one of the most vile and most savage methods of struggle on the part of the Polish occupiers and against the workers and peasants, national and liberation movements in the eastern provinces of Poland.

There is a tremendous number of juveniles imprisoned for political "crimes". The following facts are characteristic of the attitude of the prison administration to these "criminals":

The newspaper Volkszeitung of March 9th states:

"We have received a letter from Bielostok signed by the parents of children who are detained in Bielostok prison as political criminals. In their letter the parents tell how their children are beaten and ill treated. Fine after fine is inflicted and the children are not allowed to receive food from home. They are put into isolation cells for the slightest offence. They are not allowed to see their parents for long periods.

THE prison administration does not even want to be responsible for inflicting such heavy punishments on the young prisoners, who, as a result of this terrible regime become seriously ill. They are systematically deprived of the rights which ordinary political prisoners enjoy."

Beatings Break Children's Eardrums.

In Sirye (eastern Galicia) according to an interpellation in the sejm by the deputy Skrzipa several young workers have been arrested including 17-year old Becker, 16-year old Hoffner, and 16 year old Gilava. They are arrested as a result of information given by a trade union secretary, the Polish social-democrat, Krazinsky, who at the same time is an employee of the political police. All these young people were beaten up by the police in a most merciless manner. Becker was ill treated most of all, and was hardly recognizable as a result.

The White Russian deputy, Erelitch, pointed out in the sejm, the fact that two pupils of a White Russian high school have been beaten up by the police to such an extent that their eardrums have been broken.

The newspaper Pobnia published in Stanislawow (eastern Galicia) wrote in the April 24th number:

"In a street in the suburb of Kalush-Kolonia a number of school boys gathered together to play on the mandolin. An agent of the secret police, Kozlovsky approached them and cried out to them to disperse. He threatened them that in the event of their refusal they would shoot. When one of the school boys, Veselovsky, son of a railwaymen, said: 'Sir, if you have no right to shoot,' Kozlovsky drew out a Browning and fired at Veselovsky, wounding him."

Schools Secret Police Stations.

THE Polish schools in the Ukrainian and white hussy provinces are no better than the prisons and the secret police stations.

Here is what we read in the sejm interpolation of the White Russian club dated December 4th of last year:

"On November 6th the White Russian club asked the minister for public instruction a question concerning the ill treatment of children by a teacher in a Polish school in the village Krzhinovetz-ruine, Anton Cerbachevsky. This case has not yet been investigated, and meanwhile this teacher hangman is continuing the physical ill treatment of White Russian children. There is a letter in which a mother describes her eight-year old little girl was beaten until she lost consciousness:

"On November 2nd, a Saturday, the eight-year old girl Maria Dukhovitch was beaten first with a ruler, then her head banged against the wall and was finally thrown to the ground, the teacher sitting on her head and beating her back with his fists until the child turned black in the face."

The bloody offensive of the Polish bourgeoisie against children does not even waver before the court of "Vigilant" justice.

ON November 17th the official Polish telegraph agency sent out a telegram in which it was stated that a court case had come up in Lvoff in eastern Galicia in connection with a 19-year old bookmaker, Reichweld. The case was handed over to the court for having brought 25 kilogrammes of Communist literature into Lvoff. Reichweld was charged with "state treason" and in accordance with a legal code of the former Russian empire, inherited by independent Poland, he was threatened with the death sentence (it was only because of the youth of the accused that the "tender" court commuted his sentence to 10 years penal servitude).

Want British Trade Union Delegation.

That is how the Polish bourgeoisie is fighting against the children in Polish Ukraine and White Russia, while the governmental circles and prominent politicians of Poland dare to denounce as low slander the charges about white terror in Poland, which the labor organizations and liberal section of the bourgeoisie are raising in western Europe.

FORTUNATELY the British workers have reliable facts in their hands which the Polish hangmen will not be able to deny.

If the Polish bourgeoisie continues to insist that it is the victim of a campaign of slander on the part of "Moscow" Communists, Germans, and Jews, let it agree to a special commission being sent to Poland by the British trade unions, which can be convinced on the spot as to whether the white terror exists in Poland or not, as to whether the Polish bourgeoisie is really persecuting the White Russian and Ukrainian peasants and workers, and as to whether or not their children are being beaten up.

AMERICAN DESTROYERS ON WAY TO SHANGHAI TO "DISCUSS" CHINESE INTERNAL SITUATION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 2.—Three more American destroyers that were stationed here have left today for Shanghai.

The destroyer McCormick, left the harbor at Manila last Saturday for Shanghai, in order to enforce the opinions of the American imperialists on the Chinese internal situation on the Chinese workers. At the time that the McCormick steamed out of the harbor, it was stated that if the situation became worse in Shanghai, that three more destroyers would be sent.

Conditions instead of becoming more to the liking of the American imperialists have become worse and now three more destroyers will be near Shanghai to exert their "civilizing" influence on the rebellious Chinese workers.

Russia Creates New Comedy "Carmen"

Film Pokes Fun at "Mr. Cornedbeef" from America and Shows Many Lessons from Western Comedy Technique.

BY WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

THE life and love of the poor and pretty "cigarette girl" has long been associated with Bizet's "Carmen" and the colorful city of Seville. Love and hate are woven into immortal tragedy through the media of music and drama.

It remained for the film producers of Soviet Russia to give us, not a new "Carmen", nor a film "Carmen", but a new filmed "cigarette girl" who ought to be even more satisfying to the lovers of laughter than are the plump operatic damsels to the devotees of melody. For this Russian cigarette girl is pretty and slender and intelligent, and she is surrounded with a cast of peerless comedians in a fast moving story jammed full of unexpected quirks and twists.

"The Cigarette Girl of Moscow" is a fine five-reel comedy that needs make no apologies to any of the kind produced anywhere in the world, and its absence of any trace of direct propaganda will make it more readily saleable than are more serious productions. At the same time the picture it gives of modern life in Moscow, with all the well known streets and buildings used as location, will make it more than welcome to the strictly radical working class audiences.

Photography is excellent, continuity of story and richness of humor-interest episode are all that could possibly be desired, the acting perfect, the plot full of ingenious twists, and the direction replete with that broad humour that always verges on, and occasionally trespasses into, the domain of the slap-stick.

JULIA Solnzeva is a beautiful and talented heroine, and M. Zevgelli, the leading man, is adequately handsome, strong, forlorn, masterful and sentimental as the script demands. The outstanding player is Igar Iljinsky, who makes the "low comedian" really the star of the piece. A buffoon fool who worships the cigarette girl damsel in vain and finally contents himself with the amply aged and wealthy "widow." Outstanding also in a long list of excellent comedy parts is that of the American film magnate, "Mr. Cornedbeef", with the straw hat and shelvings of Harold Lloyd and the face and figure of "Fatty" Arbuckle. Keen satire is spent on this character, cigarettes taste better to him because the box bears the American flag (one of the most widely distributed of Russian brands), he thinks he can buy anything he sees with good Yankee dollars, and spews his skin-chasing with a ludicrous streak of conventionalism.

The story hinges around a pretty cigarette seller whose looks win her a place in the movies. Her admirers are three, the cameraman who can "shoot" no scene in which she does not appear, the clownish clerk who cannot smoke but buys stacks and stacks of cigarettes from the dame as an excuse to speak to her, and finally the fat and flirtatious "Mr. Cornedbeef." To bust up the romance Cornedbeef arranges to transfer the cameraman to shoot a scene of Moscow, and when they be separated (a) him within a film and very well done) the girl is bound to monopolize every scene. So he is hired elsewhere.

THE girl also turns against him and Cornedbeef has things his own way, buying the clothes on the girl's approval, and having as his secretary the lovesome clerk. He throws would be scenario writer, interesting comedy situations enough, which he purposely mutilates the proposals of his employer's mind, and finally, after countless side-splitting to-dos, he gets the girl tires of the movies and fake scenarios and murder plots, so goes back to selling cigarettes, where with another clerk, attired in a sailor suit and muscle shirt the film comes to a happy end.

This picture shows how much the Russian directors are learning from the American films, they are copying much of the best as well as the good. All the comedy is there, the pie slinging, the black sambo-ing into the movie set, the "fat girl who would be a vamp, the reeling of the movie dummy, all these things prove lessons learned from Mack Sennett and Al Christie. If not, from the old "Keystone." But the combination of these elements is in a smooth rollicking tale, the mingling of roaring laughter with touching pathos and deep human sympathy these show the influence of Charlie Chaplin's latest work. This film will be welcome entertainment to workers and movie goers all over the world.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Have Your Union Join in Demand for His Release! Protest Against Imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1922, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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HALT GERMAN ENTRANCE TO LEAGUE

DELEGATES OF BIG LOCALS AT PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION OF I. L. G. W. U. REPUDIATE SIGMAN

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3.—The vote on the acceptance of the credential committee's report which came after a bitter struggle was 158 for and 107 against. Eleven delegates against whom objections were made did not vote. Their cases will come up tomorrow. In this struggle the progressives polled seven more votes than their estimated strength.

The roll call vote disclosed complete proof that the small locals in districts away from the great garment centers have been mobilized by the machine for this convention and the additional fact that the decisive sections of the membership are definitely supporting the progressives.

The large locals in New York, Cleveland and Chicago showed on roll call that the policy of the Sigman machine had been repudiated. It is an empty victory that the Sigman machine won on the report of the credential committee.

There was more than one dramatic moment during the debate, but the high point was reached when Farbyarsach, closing for the minority of the credentials committee, opened his remarks with a challenge to Hodman on the denial the latter had made of the charge that he had worked with police and sluggers against the membership. Sigman stopped Farbysach speaking while the convention was in an uproar. As soon as the tumult subsided Farbysach quietly announced that he would submit the proof to the proper union authority.

The real surprise of the roll call was when a delegate of Local 89, Antonini's local, voted with the progressives.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE ruling classes of England and France give the impression of being very anxious to make peace with the Soviet Union. At the present time Tchicherin is reported to be in Paris while Briand is running errands for Austen Chamberlain between the Soviet diplomat and the British foreign office. According to inspired news stories the European powers desire to get Russia into the league of nations, which is nothing more or less than a league of robbers.

* * *

IT is now freely admitted by even the most naive pacifists that Locarno was simply a maneuver to isolate Soviet Russia. Germany was bribed to renounce the Rapallo treaty in return for other considerations, not the least satisfactory to German bourgeois pride being the promised return of a few of her former colonies in Africa. The Portuguese, we learn, will be the goats while England will be the generous doner. It is never the acme of wisdom to take everything capitalist statesmen say or do as fact. What Germany actually did before agreeing to the Locarno pact is yet shrouded in considerable mystery. One thing is certain: England was satisfied that Germany's promises were genuine enough to be of some value in the empire's struggle to regain her former prestige, and in her war on Russia.

* * *

WHAT is giving England considerable worry is the ferment among the subject peoples of the East. To those people Soviet Russia is the beacon of hope, the champion of the oppressed. England, a past master in the art of making trouble for her enemies, by melting their slaves to rebellion, believes that Soviet Russia employs the same methods and with the same object in view. It is quite true that the workers and peasants who rule the mighty land once under the yoke of the Czar would like to see the robber rule of England wiped off the face of the earth, but they are

(Continued on page 4)

Sigmanites Invite Green To Lead War on Left Wing

(Special to The Daily Worker)
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will be brot here by the Sigman machine, not only to make his set speech of greeting, but to lead the fight against the progressives. This is planned as a coup d'etat to smash the progressives and with all negotiations conducted with the utmost secrecy, the plan has been exposed thru sources close both to Green and the Sigmanites.

Dicker with Green.

Representatives of the Sigmanites met Green quietly a few days ago and it is undaratood that the whole purpose of the meeting was to intensify the struggle against the progressive elements which are now a powerful factor in the union. The presence of 107 progressive delegates in the convention, representing the largest garment centers after the supposed crushing of the left wing at the Boston convention, coupled with the fact that the International Ladies' Garment Workers is among the five largest unions in the American federation of Labor, has created something like a panic in official circles.

Sigman Plans Betrayal.

It is understood that with the help of Green the Sigmanites plan to take all positions in the General Executive Board, move the headquarters to some other city than New York, quietly notify the bosses that the international office will not intervene to aid the progressive New York locals in strikes and lockouts and wait for results.

A Compromise Offer.

Another plan which is favored by other International Garment Workers officials is to offer half of the General Executive Board positions to the progressives on condition that Sigman is made president.

SERIOUS POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY PREVENTS ENTRY INTO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS MONDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Germany, Dec. 3.—Herr Stresemann declared tonight that the entrance of Germany into the league of nations could not be achieved on next Monday as had been desired owing to the political situation in the country. He intimated that Germany might enter early in 1926.

The working class centers of the large industrial cities are unanimously opposed to the league program as well as the Locarno treaty and with the Communists exposing the role of the Luther-Stresemann government as a pawn of British imperialism the situation may be brought violently to a head should Germany at this time enter the league.

RECOGNITION OF SOVIETS BY U. S. IS URGED HERE

Sheepmen Greet Russian Spokesmen

Demands not only upon American interests, but also upon the government at Washington, to adopt a more sympathetic attitude towards the Union of Soviet Republics, were made by speakers at the dinner given by the American Rambouillet Sheep

(Continued on page 2).

WORKERS PARTY HAILS LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION STAND ON GITLOW

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party notes with joy the greeting sent to Benjamin Gitlow and the demand for his release from prison. Gitlow's "crime" was his stand for an uncompromising class struggle in the workers' interest against the capitalist class and the capitalist system. We welcome the action of your convention in coming to his support as an evidence that the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are for the workers organizing their power as a class for the fight against their exploiters. The imprisonment of Gitlow is an example of the way the capitalists use the governmental power against the workers which you have also experienced thru use of injunctions and police against workers on strike. This must be met by stronger organization of trade unions and organization of the political power of the workers thru the formation of a Labor Party and a fight for a workers' and farmers' government. Our party supports the formation of a united front of all workers to gain this end and is ready to join with you in the work of building a mass party of labor to fight for labor's interests.

C. E. RUTHENBERG.
General Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

CZECHO-SLOVAK WORKERS' MISSION LEAVES SOVIET UNION WITH NEW VISION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., (By Mail).—The Czecho-Slovak workers' delegation, which has been visiting the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics for over six weeks, have left the Soviet Union. Representatives of the White Russian trade unions accompanied the delegations to the frontier.

At the frontier, a great demonstration took place, and the representatives of the Czecho-Slovak workers and the White Russian trade unions addressed the assembled workers.

The Czecho-Slovak delegation told the workers and peasants that they were well pleased with what they had seen in the Soviet Union and that when they get back to Czecho-Slovakia, they will do all in their power to tell the workers there of the true conditions in the Soviet Union and what the lies of the capitalist press.

FRANCE READY TO OPEN NEW DEBT PARLEY

Officially Notifies Wall Street Agents

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—France officially notified the United States today that she is desirous of reauming negotiations for the settlement of her $4,000,000,000 war debt at the earliest practicable moment.

Ambassador Daeschner, who, it is reported, is soon to be supplanted by Henri Herenger, has communicated to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon that the new Briand government will shortly take steps to reopen the parleys.

STATE FAILS TO REOPEN CASE ON NEW 'EVIDENCE'

Koracek Explains Class Struggle to Workers

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR.
I. L. D. Press Service).

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 3.—As soon as the trial of Edward Koracek, active member of the Machinists' Union and charged with a violation of the Pennsylvania state aedition act, started this morning, the prosecutor tried to reopen the case in behalf of the state in order to introduce some new "evidence."

When asked as to what the evidence was, the prosecutor said that it related to James P. Connon's lecture, "Russia Today." The judge refused to allow the matter to be introduced stating that the evidence was of no alue to the case and only served to confuse matters.

Raps Nature of "Evidence."

Attorney Marshall, one of Koracek's attorneys, then opened the case for the defense analyzing the nature of the evidence which the state had introduced showing that it has little connection with the case in question and that the indictment did not mention a single specific overt act on the part of Koracek which would substantiate the claim of the state that Koracek plotted or was part of a plot to overthrow the United States government.

Koracek was then called to the stand. On the stand, he stated that he was an American citizen, and that he was a draughtsman for the Carnegie Steel company and was a member of the Workers Party. He told the court in unmistakable language the he subscribed to the principles of the Workers Party.

Ran on Workers Party Ticket.

During his testimony it was also brot out in the court room that Koracek had been nominated on the Workers Party ticket in Pennsylvania for the office of state auditor and that

(Continued on page 4.)

ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE MEETING SATURDAY NIGHT

That the oppressed peoples of the "American empire" feel the common nature of their separate struggles for national liberation and appreciate the importance of common action against Wall Street, is seen in the participation of Cubans, Porto Ricans and Mexicans in the Chicago mass meeting on behalf of Filipino independence, to be held tomorrow, 7:30 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 119 So. Throop St. The meeting will be conducted in the Spanish language.

Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, will be chairman; among the speakers will be Nemesio Felipe, of the Filipino Association of Chicago; Santiago Rivera, of the local Porto Rican colony, and Adolfo Garcia, editor of the I. W. W. Spanish language weekly, Solidaridad. Admission is free. The meeting is under the auspices of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

Meetings in support of the demand for complete and immediate independence for the Philippine Islands are being planned by the United States section of the league in all parts of the country, both in the English and Spaniah languages.

Connecticut Tobacco Growers Want Higher Prices; Threaten Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 3. A speech by Joseph W. Alsop, president of the Connecticut Valley Tobacco Association advises growers to go on strike next year by planting no tobacco. The suggested tobacco strike would be for the purpose of getting a higher price for tobacco. Alsop says, a two-year's supply of tobacco is on hand and production must stop or prices will come down.

Child labor has long been one of the curses of the tobacco fields of Connecticut. Families with children move on the land during the growing season and little ones toil with big ones. There are 8,000 tobacco acres in the nutmeg state.

CHILE FORCED TO DENY ITS FORMER NOTE

League of Nations Unable to Act

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, December 3.—Imperialist watchdogs for the league of nations are considerably agitated over the protest of the Chilean minister to Switzerland against General Pershing's actions in the Tacna-Arica boundary dispute.

Fearing to incur the open wrath of the United States at a time when that government is approaching the league of nations thru the back door of the world court, the British and French statesmen rescind a representative of Chile involving them in a dispute that brings up the question of the Monroe doctrine. Thru pressure they have forced the Chilean minister to withdraw his first protest and substitute a document that is a mere statement of fact, without involving action by the league.

League is Bankrupt.

This is a plain confession of the bankruptcy of the league. If it cannot intervene in affairs that concern its own membership in any part of the world it becomes a mere debating society. Both Chile and Peru are members of the league.

League officials fear to press the Chilean question for fear American politicians will make capital of it to further estrange Geneva and Washington. On the other hand most of the Central and South American republics take the league seriously and the presence of these republics at league assemblies gives it a world wide character. But since the permanent seats of the league are occupied exclusively by the big imperialist powers they do not take a stand in the interests of the "smaller nations, as it conflicts with their policy.

Europe Not Fooled.

European statesmen are not fooled regarding the real character of the Pershing expedition and the newspapers once openly state that the United States government is there for the purpose of throttling any opposition to American financial interests.

Attorney Resents New Civil Service Ruling for School Board Jobs

Because about 20 persons on the school board would be affected, school board attorney, Frank S. Righeimer, demands that civil service employes of the Chicago public schools should not come under the same requirements with reference to place of residence that the corporation counsel holds shall apply to other city civil service employes.

Recently the corporation counsel ruled that all Chicago civil service employes must reside within the city limits to retain their positions.

Sentence Fascist to Death for Murdering Fellow Blackshirt

BERLIN, Germany, Dec. 3.—One sentence of death and five sentences to terms of imprisonment were pronounced at Schwerin after a trial of six members of a secret extreme nationalist organization. The leader, Karl Bold, was accused of murdering a member of the organization on suspicion that he was betraying its cause. Boldt was condemned to death.

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASES IN "CHRISTIAN" POLAND; OFFICIALS LOOT THE GOVERNMENT TREASURY

WARSAW, Poland, Dec. 3. During the last five weeks the army of the unemployed has been reinforced again by about 10,000 men in Poland. The number of registered unemployed is now 207,400, to which may be added more than 100,000 clerical employes of the plants. The crisis is particularly acute in Upper Silesia. The number of workers there, which last year was 140,000, has shrunk to 75,000 and 80,000 men are jobless. Altho the output per shift has risen from 581 kilograms to 1,045, the total production of coal has fallen to about 58 per cent of that of 1913.

The increasing corruption has recently aroused considerable excitement among the people. The Republica of Lodz writes that the reports of the Superior control board are being animatedly commented upon. In no previous year had the irregularities been so great as in the last. The paper asserts that in the ministry of railroads the embezzlements totaled 200,000,000 zloty (about $35,000,000), and that the ministry of war took second place with 150,000,000 zloty to be accounted for. The little Arma factory in Lemberg is said to have used up 600,000 zloty alone without producing a single weapon.

Before the transportation commission the minister of railroads openly admitted that contracts for the construction of repair shops in Piotrowise, in Upper Silesia, had been signed by the under secretary and two directors with companies that had charged the nation several dozen per cent. more than normal rates.

The extent to which corruption has spread to the different departments is shown by the arrest last spring of a district attorney on a charge of having made away with 5,000,000 zloty, some of which had been taken from smugglers by the courts. Premier Grabski issued a secret order to suspend payments for public works in order to be able to pay the state's workers and clerks.

Railroad Could Not Get Loan from Bank

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad borrowed money from the government in 1920 because the road could obtain no loans from bankers, H. E. Byram, former president, said now one of the receivers of the road, told the interstate commerce commission.

Byram said bankers had refused because they were not convinced that an increase in freight rates authorized by the commission in August, 1920, would enable the road to pull out of its difficulties.

Bolivian Election Over.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 3.—Herando Siles was elected president of Bolivia. Alolon Saavedra who has been the virtual dictator of Bolivia and is a willing tool of American capital was elected vice president.

PINCHOT STILL MEDDLING WITH MINERS' STRIKE

Doesn't Know Just What to Do

FRANKLIN, Pa., Dec. 3. While he returns to Harrisburg next week Gov. Gifford Pinchot will decide whether a special session of the legislature will be called, he made it known here today. Also, he will decide then what his next step will be in attempting to settle the anthracite coal strike.

SHIP LOAD OF GERMAN ANTHRACITE COAL ARRIVES AT BOSTON TO BE USED TO BREAK MINERS' STRIKE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—What is said to be the first shipment of coal from Germany ever recorded, arrived here on the steamer Rotterdam today. The shipment consists of 4,000 tons of Westphalian anthracite and will be used for the eastern market to make up for the shortage of coal caused by the strike of anthracite miners in Pennsylvania. It is understood that there are a number of ships headed toward Atlantic ports bearing hard coal from Europe and that aoon aufficient coal will be forthcoming to supply all the needs of this part of the country.

Yet, in face of this, Mr. John L. Lewis still opposes world trade union unity.



CHICAGO WORKERS!

Add your voice to the hundreds of thousands of other workers who demand the freedom of Gitlow and Whitney and the abolition of anti-syndicalism laws.

DEMONSTRATE! PROTEST!

December 4, 1925

AGAINST THE IMPRISONMENT OF

Ben Gitlow and Anita Whitney

Come to the

Protest Mass Meeting

Friday, Dec. 4, 8 P. M., at West Side Auditorium

(Racine and Taylor)

Speakers: Robert Minor—Pete Jensen, of the Federated Shop Crafts—Fred Mann and Wm. H. Holly.

Come and Bring Others. Auspices International Labor Defense.

SCAB STEEL CO. FIRES WORKERS BY THOUSANDS

Wages Cut Two Months Before

By A Worker Correspondent

BENWOOD, W. Va., Dec. 3.—Over a thousand wage-slaves were thrown out of the work this week, when the National Tube Co., a big open-shop steel mill, closed down for the winter. It shut down completely, shutting out thousands of workers and their families from means of keeping from starving thru the long winter months.

Two months before closing down, the mills had cut wages five per cent. This was done slyly by shop instead of all at once, to save the bosses from trouble that might arise if all the workers knew their plan at the same time.

This steal company employs mostly foreign-born workers, because they can exploit them easier, as few can talk English and they don't know enough to get organized.

Steal Two Truckloads Silk.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Five bandits drove off with two truck loads of silks from a garage in Brooklyn, after holding up and binding the owner and night manager. The "loot" was valued at $50,000.



DAILY WORKER STILL HAS LOAD TO BE CARRIED

Only First Inroad Made on Debts

Only $266.30 came into The DAILY WORKER office the past two days, Wednesday and Thursday, to help lift the burden of debt. This put the drive forward but a few inches, when it should be carried on by leaps and bounds. Of the $40,000 necessary to make the paper secure before the new year begins, only $27,643.52 has been accumulated during the long and strenuous drive.

The Workers Party of New Brighton, Pa., heads the list today with $70.00. Other donations are as follows:

J. G. Wieland, Santa Rosa, Cal.	$ 1.00
Goodman, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
Bukarian Br. W. P. Chicago	5.00
W. Wolf, Dunkirk, N. Y.	1.00
J. L. Nelson, Chicago	5.00
J. Jensen, Bridgeport, Conn.	3.00
H. Hagensen, Houston, Tex.	10.00
J. Wiltato, Mariners Harbors, New York	6.00
Lithuanian Br. W. P., Cleveland, Ohio	15.00
Lithuanian Br., W. P., Waterbury, Conn.	5.00
Workmens Circle, Cleveland, O.	31.00
Czecho-Slovak Br. W. P. Buffalo, N. Y.	10.00
J. Zabadil, R. Katz, Ch. Wichem, Jos. Vodicka, Buffalo, N. Y.	5.00
Philip D. Filamburtista, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
Synpathizer, Pine Island, Minn.	3.00
Lettish Br., W. P., Cleveland, O.	5.00
Lettish Educational and Singing Society, Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
Finnish branch, Workers Party, Monessen, Pa.	15.75
Jewish Br., W. P., Rochester, N. Y. Kan befelet, Rosen, Belgelman, F. and S. Kelin, S. Kuriansky	18.00
Russian Br., W. P., Lynn, Mass.	6.75
C. C. of W. P., New Brighton, Pa.	70.00
Rose Wexler, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
D. Brody, New York	1.50
Clara Hilpern, Boston, Mass. (collected)	1.00
Finnish branch, Workers Party, New Castle, Pa.	1.00
German branch, Workers Party, San Francisco, Calif.	50.00
J. W. Lindgren, Cotati, Calif.	3.00
Today's Total	$266.30
Previously Recorded	27,377.22
Total to Date	$27,643.52

HERE'S MY DONATION:

Name .....

Address .....

City: ..... State .....

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' CONVENTION UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORTS ZEIGLER MINERS' FIGHT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3.—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union convention by unanimous vote, on motion of Zimmerman, ordered a telegram sent pledging sympathy and support to Zeigler miner defendants. Zimmerman's motion was seconded by Antonini of Local 89. Moral and financial support was voted also to the striking textile workers of Willimantic, Conn.

Objection on Minutes.

Objection to the favoritism displayed in the official minutes to administration speakers was made by Portnoy who showed by the minutes that important portions of his criticism of the credentials committee had been eliminated. Formal protests on minutes were made by machine delegates that the record might not be in favor of the progressive after which the convention took up the report of the objections committee.

Sigman Organized Scabs.

Secretary Zuckerman of the Cap Makers' Union addressed the convention at the beginning of the sessions and went into the history of the needle trades unions. His most interesting reminiscences was that Sigman had once organized a union of strikebreakers for which he secured an I. W. W. charter.

COOLIDGE TRIES CRUSHING MINERS' UNION IS CHARGE

Wants Investigation of Cal's Moves

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. (FP)—Sen. Shipstead, farmer-labor, of Minnesota, announces that immediate investigation should be made by congress in charges that the Coolidge administration is party to a plot to crush the United Mine Workers of America by aid of federal governmental machinery.

These charges were first made public by The Federated Press, in a dispatch telling of the granting of freight rate reductions by the interstate commerce commission to non-union Illinois coal. It was suggested that a reduction of rates from the western Pennsylvania field in which Mellon, Schwab, Berwind and Rockefeller are dominating figures, to the Duluth market and the New England market, was now expected. This field has recently broken its contracts with the United Mine Workers and has set up company unions, organized by a renegade union official. Last September a rate reduction was given the non-union coal fields of Kentucky, West Virginia and Virginia.

On behalf of secretary of the treasury, Mellon, a lame excuse has been issued, that he is not an investor in the Pittsburgh Coal Co., which is known as a Mellon property. But he admits that for the past 20 years, until he came to Washington, he was one of the executive committee of its board, put in by his own trust companys which took charge when the coal company got into financial difficulties. So, as a banker, he has dominated the coal company's policy. He still owns shares in it. And he sharply refuses to predict the resumption of relations with the United Mine Workers.

Philadelphia Mothers' League Protest Against All Capitalist Wars

By A. KREITZER.
(Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3. The Mothers' League met on the seventh anniversary of Armistice Day to protest against all capitalist wars in which working class youth is butchered and maimed to bring more gains to the master class.

The last war is supposedly over but yet blood is being shed between cap ballot ballots. Thruout the world, preparations are being made for another war, which will sooner or later break out with greater force and violence than it had in 1914.

The Mothers' League pledges itself to conduct a persistent and constructive campaign for the ending of all capitalist wars.

Road Company Returns $266,025 Easy Money

AUSTIN, Dec. 3.—The American Road company which made over a million dollars' profit on road work handed out to it by the Texas highway commission appointed by the Ferguson gang in control of the state of Texas, handed back $266,025 to the state fearing that further action might involve some of the officials in a jail sentence and lead to some sensational disclosures.

Amon G. Carter, Fort Worth newspaper publisher, one of those opposing the Ferguson machine, who was asked to resign from the board of regents of the Fort Worth Texas Technological Institute for turning the institution into a speak-easy, according to "Ma" Ferguson, refuses to accede to the governor's demand.

DANISH AND NORWEGIAN WORKERS' DELEGATIONS PLEASED WITH RED ARMY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MDSCDW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail)—The Danish and Norwegian workers' delegations, which are now in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics recently visited the front of the red army and the conditions in the military service were explained to them in discussions lasting several days. The delegations expressed their satisfaction at the fact that the bourgeois sense of discipline did not exist in the red army but in its place was a comradely connection and understanding between the men and their officers. The soldiers in the red army have the opportunity to receive a good all-around education. Later the delegations visited the Moscow Soviet were they studied the communal affairs of the capital.

The Danish delegation visited the Centrosoyus and delivered the greetings of the Danish co-operatives to the chairman of the Centrosoyus Comrade Chvitschuck. The delegation received detailed information upon the situation of the co-operative movement in the Soviet Union. The Danish delegation then visited various co-operative shops to observe the organization in its practical work.

Both delegations later visited the Kremlin. In the evening the Danish delegation left Moscow for the Donetz Basin, Kharkov, afterwards it will visit the Caucasus and will later return to Moscow.

JUDGE PREPARES DECISION BEFORE CASE IS CALLED

Papers Have Verdict Two Days Ahead

By CARL HAESSLER.
Federated Press.

By a decision, long-tardily communicated to the newspapers, but not before it was agreed upon, Judge Sullivan, the injunction czar of the Chicago superior court, has given a temporary knock-out to the new Illinois injunction limitation law. In addition he has sentenced 3 union pickets to fines and jail. The statute, passed after one of the longest battles put up in the Illinois legislature, by Springfield's organized labor, was practically the only important law favorable to the workers that came out of the 1925 session. It restricts the rights of judges to enjoin workers on strike unless persons or property are shown in imminent danger and it has largely cut down in practise the habit of judges of issuing injunctions without hearing the other side of the case. The new law had an aspro-table effect in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union victory over the International Tailoring Co. and in other union struggles since spring.

Sullivan, notorious for years because of his drastic writs, tried in vain to get a chance at the law but was always defeated by motions for change of venue. Then the present case, that of 8 strikers and the hardness agent of Local 195, Retail Clerks, arrested for picketing before the department store of Cossy Bros. in the Jewish district came before him. He refused a motion for change of venue because the anti-picketing injunction had been granted in April, 1924, a year before the new law. The picketing began on a large scale last October under the protection of the new law.

The judge, who has often been denounced by the Chicago Federation of Labor, decided that the injunction is still in force and that the new law, which might have superseded the injunction, is unconstitutional. He seemed especially impressed by the plea of the store owners that the pickets had cut down business 50%. This he deemed destruction of property. He knocks out the law on the ground that "no say to one class (capital) that its property may be taken from it or destroyed by another class (labor) without compensation or process is not liberty; it is inviting the tyranny of the mob."

BRITISH LABOR VOTE OF CENSURE LOSES IN HOUSE

Parliament Upholds Communist Trial

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The censure of the British government, introduced by the labor party delegation into the house of commons for its connection with the indictment and the prejudged sentence of the 12 members of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League, was voted down by a vote of 351 to 127.

During the debate, many of the labor members pointed out that this trial was not only a blow at the Communists but was a blow at free speech.

MacDonald Attacks Indiscretions.

Ramsay MacDonald, who is a labor member of parliament and a staunch supporter of the capitalist order, did not criticize the government for the prosecution of the Communists but for its indiscretions. He showed that the charge against the Communists when stripped of its superfluities was one of possession of documents for publication. He stated that the accusations that the British Communists received money from Moscow was not substantiated and that the charge of mutiny and sedition was not proved."

Secretary's Speech Causes Mirth.

Great mirth was caused in the chamber of Labor's labor member brought out that House Secretary Sir William Joynson Hicks, had made a speech in 1922 on the Irish question, where he declared "the people of Ulster have behind them the mightiest party. In God them is the law of the god of battles. In his name and yours I say to the prime minister, 'Let your arms be and your batteries flre. Fire if you hate. Fire and be damned.'"

The home secretary in defending the prosecution of the Communists, complained that the labor government under MacDonald had arrested the Communist Campbell and that it only led to a lot of charges against him because they saw that it was brought about entirely for some reason or other by pressure on him.

Communist Membership Not Crime.

Sir Kingsley Wood, a labor Conservative in the house of commons made a short speech in which he stated that it could not at all be considered a crime to be a member of the Communist Party and that Communists had just as much right as anyone else to spread their opinions in the army.

The debate was wound up by Sir Douglas Hogg who was the prosecuting counsel of the 12 Communists accepting the responsibility on himself in order to relieve the labor party of the necessity and he tried that he considered the prosecution of the Communist party to be a

Recognition of Soviet Rule Is Urged by Chicago Gathering

(Continued from page 1)

Breeders' Association, Wednesday night, at St Huberti Inn, celebrating the recent Russian purchases in this country of American Rambouillet sheep.

Russians Address Gathering.

The guests of the evening were represented by officials in this country of the Soviet Union including J. G. Ohsol, of the Arcos Trading Co., and D. N. Borodin, director of the Russian Agricultural Agency in America, with offices in New York City, and V. Skivirsky of the Russian Information Bureau in Washington.

Both of these addressed the gathering that was made up not only American representative sheep, hog, cattle and poultry breeders, but also of manufacturers of products being imported by the Soviet Union, especially farm implement producers.

Attend Live Stock Show.

The Soviet representatives as well as those who came to meet them in the evening, had spent most of the day at the International live stock exposition at the stockyards.

By way of returning the greeting that they received, the Soviet spokesmen invited the Americans in the live stock exposition to be held at Tiflis, Georgia, to include the three Soviet Republics in the Near East, of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Altho several senators and representatives had been invited to attend, none of them appeared. Instead they sent greetings to the gathering, especially stressing the subject of Soviet recognition.

Senators Urge Recognition.

Senator William E. Borah sent a telegram saying that, "if the interests of peace, disarmament, trade and commerce, we should recognize Soviet Russia and conclude with her as soon as possible, and along the proper lines a treaty of commerce in the interests of peace and markets. Our businessmen are now at a disadvantage in competing with the business interests of other countries."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, wired that, "I can see no legitimate reason why we should not recognize Russia, whether we like their form of government or not. The people of that country have a right to say what kind of government they want, and we should recognize their government for our own selfish economic reasons if for no other."

Ohsol Speaks on Prizes.

Dwight Lincoln, secretary of the association, acted as chairman, telling of the recent visit to this country of the Soviet mission sent here to purchase the best breeds of sheep and hogs.

The mission recently returned to the largest purchase of the kind ever made in the United States.

King Complements Mission.

J. H. King, of Laramie, Wyoming, paid a high tribute to the members of the mission. He stressed the demand that every pressure possible should be brought to bear upon the government for the opening of trade relations with the Soviet Union.

Ohsol, Skvirsky and Borodin all emphasized the rapid economic recovery that the Soviet Union has experienced during the past few years, and held out glowing hopes for the immediate future.

Skvirsky as the first speaker gave a host of figures showing the recovery of industry since the world war, the civil wars and the blockade.

Ohsol dwelt more on the agriculture situation in the Soviet Union showing the how modern methods are being applied everywhere. He also told of the different kinds of livestock raised by the Soviet farmers. Borodin followed along similar lines, telling of the growth of Russian agriculture from early times, under czarism and at the present time.

Audience is Deeply Impressed.

That the audience was deeply impressed by the masses of statistics given them was shown by the applause given the speakers, and by the tenor of the speeches that followed. Short addresses were made by Prof. C. H. Marshall, secretary of the American Wool Growers' Association; Prof. J. M. Jones, of Texas; Dr. A. Spencer, of the U. S. department of agriculture, as well as other speakers who reviewed cattle, sheep, horse and poultry breeding in the United States. All the speakers claimed that United States had the best that there was to offer and were ready to make arrangements for the sale of America's best breeds of live stock to the Soviet peasants.

Editor's Note.—The DAILY WORKER will publish extensive extracts from the addresses by Boris Skvirsky and D. N. Borodin in future issue. The speech of J. G. Ohsol is published elsewhere in this issue.

Churches Trying to Hide Their Role of Defenders of the Capitalist State

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, Presbyterian Church dignitaries meet in the midst of the parasites idling at Atlantic City and put first on the order of the day, "the present spiritual condition of our church and the causes making for unrest." At the same time the National Study Conference on the Churches and World Peace opens in the shadow of the nation's capitol in Washington, starting off with a greeting from President Coolidge declaring "that the co-operation of schools, courts, press, home, governments and churches will be necessary to bring about world peace." It is the usual bunk that comes out of Atlantic City and the regular stock in trade piffle that may be expected from Coolidge every time he tries to say something.

* * *

The Presbyterian Church will not seriously investigate "causes making for unrest." Churches have tried that before. Immediately they have found that the causes begin hitting at the pillars of the profit system, the investigation has been quickly dropped. To create the least distrust in the minds of the masses that the capitalist system is not what is claimed for it—that it is the best social system of all time that must continue into time everlasting—to deny that is considered a greater crime than the violation single or in lots of all the commandments that Moses is alleged to have brought down off Mount Sinai.

* * *

It is a rule that the church sides with the exploiter in every strike. The rare exceptions only prove this rule. No one has heard of the churches in the anthracite coal fields uniting to insist that the strikers be granted their demands. If any prayers are uttered in the churches of the coal fields, they are for the victory of the mine barons. It is during strike times that the blackcoated churchman dives deepest into his barrel of canned sermons to stock up on dope for the strikers, telling them to be "meek and humble" before the lord. Of course, while the preacher has one eye on the sky, he has the other on the lord of profit, especially coal profits, sitting in the front row and listening happily, knowing that all meekness and humbleness on the part of the miners is strength to his side of the fight. The Presbyterians at Atlantic City are making the usual gesture that should fool no one.

* * *

Coolidge talks of peace being secured thru the co-operation of schools, courts, press, home, governments and churches.

Yet this same Coolidge will urge the next congress to pass huge appropriations for the land, water and air services of American militarism, "to prepare" for the next war.

American imperialism instinctively demands the co-operation of the schools, courts, press, home, governments and churches for war—the inevitable next war—and not for peace.

Children are taught jingoism in the schools, the courts the press is the most faithful lackey in fomenting war paystand ready to imprison anyone assailing the capitalist state, triotism called "100 per cent Americanism", and the home is invaded as the war rages by Liberty Bond and War Saving Stamp salesmen, while super-jingoes travel in packs demanding contributions for the Red Cross, Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Volunteers of America.

Capitalist governments are so organized, especially the American capitalist state, that the dictatorship can be quickly intensified as war breaks, while the church stands ready to bless it all, even to sending the helpless soldier hordes into the trenches to maim and murder. In the last war the country was forced to fight without the benediction of the various religions operating within its borders. This co-operation was the easiest to get; the church following the capitalist armies into war thru its chaplains attached to various military units.

* * *

When the workers understand the fraudulent spectacles provided for them by the Presbyterians at Atlantic City and by the Washington Conference, it will not be so easy to lure them into the next slaughter house that is even now being prepared for them. They will learn to make their own class fight for the abolition of this capitalist state that moulds every possible strength, including especially the schools, press and pulpit, for its own preservation as the enslaver of mankind.

The power of the workers, victorious under Soviet Rule, is the only power that can end war and inaugurate world peace.

LUMBER JACKS HAVEN'T EVEN TIME TO EAT

Finish Breakfast on Run to Work

By A Worker Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 3.—At the Central Camp, a logging camp at Minerate, Madero county, California conditions are certainly bad. The loggers, whose work is very hard, are poorly fed, the food being so bad that it is enough to destroy the appetite of the hungriest fellow who comes to the table. For this fare the workers are charged $1.25 per day.

The wages are thirty-five cents low, sixty-one cents high per hour; all working for day wages except the buckers, who mostly work on contract. But what the buckers are being paid I do not know. All workers within this camp are called at 5:30 a. m.; six o'clock the breakfast bell rings, and so little time is allowed for breakfast that part of the woodsmen grab their share of the grub and finish their breakfast on the run while harding to the job.

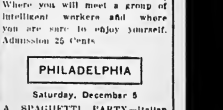
This camp is situated at a distance of four miles from the job, and the loggers come in to eat dinner at the camp. They have so little time allowed for meals that the working engine begins to whistle calling them to rush "to board on," and go back to work almost as soon as they sit down to their meals.

Quitting time in the woods is 5.15 p. m., and they are supposed to be at supper by 6:00 p. m. But the woodsmen cannot get to camp before 6:30 p. m., so they rush straight to the dining room without waiting to clean up because they are afraid if they stay to wash the grime from their hands and faces that the dining room will close and they will not be able to get any supper.

There are between five hundred and six hundred men employed in this camp during the season, and the camp is owned and operated by the Sugar Pine Lumber company. This company hires men from Sacramento, Stockton and San Francisco, and any fruitlouse relief who can head that way is advised to get on the job, for there is a big field for organization. But this camp will probably shut down in the middle of December.

DAILY WORKER

Rescue Parties



GO TO 'EM!

ST. PAUL

Saturday, December 5

Commonwealth Hall, 465 Rice St. Where you will meet a group of intelligent workers and where you are sure to enjoy yourself. Admission 25 Cents.

PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, December 5

A SPAGHETTI PARTY—Italian Hall, 1601 S. Canae St., 8 p. m. A dinner a gay party—good friends to meet. Admission free.

KANSAS CITY

Sunday, December 6

Hall to be announced later.

TRENTON

Saturday, December 12

Paderetz Hall, cor. Beatty and Whitman Streets

NEW YORK

Saturday, December 13

Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave.

SAN FRANCISCO

Sunday, December 20

Music, dancing, at 225 Valencia St., at 8 p. m.

Fifth Ave. Real Estate High.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3. The John Jacob Astor mansion and the temple Emanuel, both Fifth Avenue properties have been sold for a total of approximately $10,000,000. Both will be torn down.

Read—Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

Towards a World Bolshevik Party

by Jay Lovestone—in the December issue of The Workers Monthly.



IF YOU ARE ANXIOUS TO KEEP STEEL WORKERS UNORGANIZED, THEN TRY MIKE TIGHE'S 12 POINTS

(By a Steel Worker Correspondent)

WARREN, O., Dec. 3.—After studying the report of the so-called "Council for the Organizing of the Steel Industry," submitted by Chairman M. F. Tighe at the last convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union, I have concluded that Tighe's method is a model of what not to do. It should be called, "How to Keep the Steel Workers Unorganized."

For the benefit of those interested in how not to organize the steel workers, I suggest that they bear in mind the following 12 points, all developed from Tighe's report. And don't expect to get any better results than Tighe did!

Get at Safe Distance!

1. Create a fund of $500,000 or so and locate organizing headquarters either in Washington, D. C. or Denver, Colo. Get as far away from the organization center as possible.

2. Select 15 or so organizers and place them in that many cities. Of course, they must be located in steel towns, but this is not at all necessary. Any city where the "shots and mosquitoes" are up to date is just as good.

3. Print one million leaflets on the whole job. Keep these hidden away in your office so as to distribute to the "brothers in the building trades unions." Don't put them out at mill gates for fear this would arouse the anger of the steel barons. Anyhow, don't be particular as to what becomes of leaflets, just so they are printed.

Avoid Live Issues!

4. Never talk about strikes, wage increases, seven hour work day or anything else that might interest workers. And be all the more sure that this is purely an "organizational campaign."

5. Keep the initiation fee high. Make it $25 or more. Never favor a lower initiation fee than $10.00. This might make it easier for the steel workers and we don't want to be bothered in organizing them.

6. Don't work at night time for the steel workers are always out in their meeting halls expect to find the night-turn workers at home during the day time. Most of them are playing golf.

Denounce the Reds!

7. Hold secret meetings at least once each week. Have a ball outside of the steel workers' district. Make yourself the leader. When some worker wants to ask a question, denounce him as a red and immediately adjourn the meeting. Be sure to mention this in your "annual report."

8. Keep your accounts up to date. Steel workers are particular about how their money is spent. Look busy and be sure to have your international official at least three times per day so they can mention you in "their" annual report. The membership enjoys it.

Solicit Stoolpigeons!

9. Invite no person—and either "friends" of labor in your office and no over with them in detail your plans of organization. It pays to let the public know whom, when and where you are organizing. This will save plenty of personal labor and besides and the steel workers, who like to have the meeting place decorated up with holly wreath and select gunmen. It pays to advertise.

10. Have short office hours and always be out to lunch in your office when a shop-time worker comes around, won't lend the bosses to believe that it is no "educational campaign." Don't go into detail with the workers and size up all applicants well. If he looks "red" be sure to pass him up. He is liable in what to help you to organize.

Beware of "Disrupters"!

11. When hard pressed for lack of argument to an intelligent worker always yell out "You are opposed to the union," or "You are out to disrupt our organization for the benefit of the boss." The use of argument is a stable standard and can be used often. Try it.

Do Well by the Boss.

12. Never talk amalgamation, labor party, trade union unity, or any other progressive measures. The steel workers would flock to your union if you did! And never try to expand your influence amongst the workers. Be exclusive! Just brag your union up to the boss. Demonstrate how much a union can do for him!

After mastering all these things in order that your union will have a decent burial, at least, see to it that with a few D. S. (short for workers and "wash them well" at least twice a year. If they try to resign, write your refusal. And always be up to snuff in waving the flag and shaking hands. Last but not least, learn the manly labor-faking art of "putting it over." Make your annual report look like a bargain sale of enemies wasted on workers who stubbornly refuse to be organized.

And always blame everything on the rank and file, the progressives or the reds!

If all these rules are faithfully observed, as Mike Tighe observed them, a complete demonstration can be given of how not to organize the steel workers and of how to make it impossible for anyone else to do so.

Time-Clock Works Overtime for Boss

By A Worker Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 3.—A worker's time always means money for the boss; but seldom for the worker.

When a man comes seven minutes late in the shop where I work, he gets docked for a quarter of an hour. And he never has a chance to make it up. No matter how early he might come the next day, no worker can punch the time clock until the whistle blows.

We have to work nine hours a day and are often forced to work overtime at straight rates, with an almost sure chance of being fired if we refuse.

The few holidays that we get off are taken out of our pay, and so is the meager half-hour that we get for a rush lunch.

STRIKE CALLED AGAINST FIRING ACTIVE UNIONIST

Boss 'Rewards' 17 Years of Hard Work

By A Worker Correspondent

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Whether Bertha DeGeorge, employed at the Utica Steam and Valley Cotton Mills for the past 17 years, was discharged because she is one of the most active members of the Spinners' Union or because, as the boss says, she knocked over a small clock used for testing machines, makes no difference to her fellow unionists, who have voted to call a general strike of mill workers as a protest.

The vote was taken at separate meetings of each of the four unions involved, the carders, weavers, loom-fixers and spinners. Strike negotiations are in charge of Joseph H. White, organizer of the United Textile Workers' of America.

Organizer Waits on Public.

No time has yet been set, as White is calling a mass meeting of citizens in an effort to prevent actual calling of the strike thru bringing public opinion to bear upon the mill owners.

Another reason for the strike is that many of the workers have been forced to run extra looms, according to the report.

Miss DeGeorge has worked for the company since she was 15 years of age and is one of the most active fighters for the rights of the workers.

Whether the sufferers of the organizer's method of getting rid of her will be forced to the wall before the public may hear "both" sides of the case.



COME TO WORK EVEN IF ON CRUTCHES, SAY STEEL CO. FOREMEN

By W. J. WHITE

(Worker Correspondent)

NILES, Ohio, Dec. 3.—"Come to work if you possibly can, so that our department won't get a black mark." This is the gist of the instructions of Carnegie Steel Co. foremen to those workers who are injured on the job, the result is that men come to work on crutches, even, and set around during the entire eight-hour shift, when they should be at home resting.

Accidents at the mills are never reported if a report can be prevented. Yet the offices of the company doctors are filled up Sunday mornings with those who have lost the sight of an eye or received other injuries which, in many cases, mean months of lost time.

And yet these accidents are never heard of and the newspapers, together with the company doctors, suppress all news of this, except for the accidents that create sensations. Then, such stories are told in such a way that the resentment of the worker is not aroused against their brutal treatment.

When the mill is short-handed, every possible pressure is brot to bear to force injured workers to "pitch in," with the promise that they will be relieved soon. Such relief is seldom forthcoming, however.

Number of Accidents Increase in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 3. A new high record of 571,000 industrial accidents occurred in New York state in 1921, says the annual report of the state labor department at Albany. Indications, says Industrial Commissioner James A. Hamilton point to a record equally high for 1922.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

DETROIT "PROSPERITY!" MIDNIGHT LINES FORM TO GET MORNING JOBS

By A Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 3—In order to get a chance to ask for a job (and to be refused), workers stand in line at the foundry of the River Rouge Ford plant from midnight until the employment office opens at 8 o'clock in the morning.

I went around to find out about it for myself the other morning and I scarcely could believe my eyes when I saw so many hundreds of workers in line. There were three very long lines on one side of the building and opposite was another line as long, made up of workers who had come as early as the previous midnight, so they told me. Many were eating sandwiches as they stood in line, so as not to lose their places.

Very few of these will get jobs, however, as workers are being taken off now, not put on.

And this is "prosperity" in the "magic city" of Detroit!

EXTRAS' RIOT WHEN LAID OFF AT HOLLYWOOD

Exploitation Made Easy By Job-Hunt

By L. P. RINDAL

(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 3.—Three hundred "extras" employed at the Hollywood "movie" studios nearly caused a riot here this week in protesting against their being laid off and replaced by lower-paid help. As the result of this incident, a public hearing was called by the Industrial Welfare Commission at the Chamber of Commerce auditorium.

Only a few "stars" supported the movie bosses, while the "extras" laid bare scandalous exploitation behind the scenes, but there is little likelihood of improvement as the boss opposition is unorganized and the "stars" are real class collaborators.

Exploitation Rife.

However, there are very few "stars" these days. The dregs of the world are the "extras" and they are always exploited, no matter what parts they play. Armies of job-hunters and street seekers roam about the studios in mid-night, waiting exploitation in more easy, since there is always such waiting to be employed.

As a recent instance, it has been reported that the "extras" of Selig's movies began work at the William Fox studio at 5:30 p. m., keeping at it until 1 a. m., when kicks became general and they were allowed to quit. Overtime was demanded and denied. For this ten and one-half hours of labor, wages of $2 were allowed. From this must be deducted 25 cents for commission and car fare.

Fifteen Cents an Hour.

And the net $2.35 was refused to the workers until the next day, when they were forced to go back just to get their pay, bringing the sum-total of the time spent for $2.35 up to 15 hours, 15 cents an hour!

The eight-hour law was violated again, as usual. This "respect for law and order" is general in the movies, 365 days and nights. But only a few of the moviehands have the nerve to say so publicly.

Seeing Stars!

Thousands of high hopes are crushed in all lines of activity under California, but the motion picture industry has, perhaps, more than its share of victims. People from all over creation come here with the experts that of becoming screen stars, including Senorita Cullen, the 15 years old "Americanized" daughter of the president of Mexico. They are already sparkling stars in their minds—some place back east, west, south or north. But, when they get here, what happens? The sunshine is about the only thing worth while to be found in the Golden State, the "oasis of abundance" for destitute job-seekers. Even the much advertised blossoms and oranges are hanging pretty—but high.

The result is small armies of job-hunters. And the stardom of Hollywood is nearly as much of a myth as the kingdom of heaven.

Negotiate Contract.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 3.—Agreement upon a new contract was reached by Illinois Traction System officials and representatives of the Trainmen, Unions at a meeting last night. It will be submitted to other company officials soon.

LABOR TURNOVER WEEKLY NEARLY TEN PER CENT

Youth Replace Old-Time Iron Workers

By WILDERMAN

(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 3.—Without warning, ten workers with a long record of services were recently laid off in one day at the iron works where I am employed, "and younger men put in their places at less pay.

When some of the discharged men begged the boss to give them another chance, because they had families to support, and pleaded that they would slave harder than ever, he told them bluntly that "a young fellow can turn out twice as much work for less money."

The labor turnover here is always high, averaging about 10 men weekly from a staff of 100. Either the men quit because of unbearable condition or they are discharged for "inefficiency."

As this shop isn't organized, there is no remedy yet for all the evils, tho all the men could be brought into union if the union officials would start an active campaign. Instead the officials spend most of their time fighting the left wing, which is the only section of the union interested in organizing the unorganized.

Plan New Labor Lyceum.

By A Worker Correspondent

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 3.—May I, the workers' own labor day, will see the completion of a new labor lyceum, if final plans for raising the necessary $40,000 succeed. Already $2,500 has been pledged, including $500 from Workmen's Circle No. 450 and $200 from the Ladies' Educational Club. The new building will seat at least 700, according to plans.



SIGMAN CALLS NAMES TO CONCEAL ISSUES AS I. L. G. W. U. MEETS

By WILLIAM LUPU

(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 3.—President Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, thru the columns of the official organ Justice, has issued a thickly sugarcoated appeal to all convention delegates.

"Delegates," pleads he, "a great responsibility is comforting you at this convention, the greatest perhaps in the history of our union. You are being called upon to heal its wounds, to reunite its forces, and to rid it of all harmful and disruptive elements which menace its existence."

That Sigman is dead right in his appeal to rid the union of all harmful elements, surely none will doubt. But whether he is ready to acknowledge himself as being the most guilty and the most in need of removal from office is another question.

The progressive elements are, of course, the ones to whom Sigman and Co. brazenly refer as being destructive. But they are not afraid of being falsely branded by such putrid parasites, nor will they hesitate to continue their fight against such corrupt leadership. That they are winning is shown by the fact that this convention is held five months before its fixed date, due to their pressure.

Stewart Cigar Co. Reduces Wages and Fires Many Workers

By A Worker Correspondent

READING, Pa., Dec. 3.—Stewart Cigar Co. reduced wages of cigarmakers $1 per 1,000 and discharged a number of workers who were expected to lead a protest against the cut.

NO ROOM FOR BUNK-PEDDLERS— IF THERE'S A W. C. ON THE JOB! DAILY WORKER IS TOLD FACTS

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry, I wish to put before you, the opportunities offered by the profession of lumbering. If you are not already a logger, you probably do not realize that so many different trades are employed by modern, large-scale operations in the great forests of the Northwest. No longer is logging only a job for the man who can handle a cross-cut saw and a double-bitted axe, altho this man has an important place, as well.

The work is fascinating and wholesome. Pay is good, better, on the whole, than for similar jobs in town, because living is cheaper, and better, too. Modern logging camps are equipped with shower-baths, electric lights and recreation facilities. Food is almost always excellent and in abundance. The cookhouses of the Northwest are famous for the good tables they set.

The opportunities for promotion are great. It is a game where a capable man can work up from the bottom in a comparatively short time to the best jobs, paying as high as $500 and $600 a month. Here is a chance to show your stuff. "Pull" plays no part in selecting the personnel of a logging camp. The man who produces, gets ahead.

Few of the camps are more than twenty miles from town, and regular stage-lines operate at least twice daily.

I do not hire you myself. I am showing you how to get hired, if you can produce. I also call your attention to your opportunity. If you really want a job, and have the stuff in you to make good, you will be repaid many times over for the small cost of my valuable book. Send me a dollar today, and I'll send your copy promptly.

Yours sincerely,

J. L. BLACKBURN.

Box 44, Aberdeen, Wash.



The above letter wasn't written by a worker correspondent, by no means, but it was written to one. And it happens that this worker correspondent who got the letter had previously been given one of the "fascinating and wholesome" jobs by none other than J. L. Blackburn himself, who is an employment agent, turned book agent and who gets a dollar for his knowledge from ignorant eastern workers who don't know the facts about the northwest lumber camps.

Three other worker correspondents have written The DAILY WORKER a close-up view of the "important place" that a worker has in the woods and the "great opportunities."

"The woods are rotten," writes one old-time lumber jack who has just "got the habit" of being a worker correspondent. "Why, the last job I was shipped out to, we had to hike fifteen miles after we left the train, and then there was a second hike up a ravine. At the head of this ravine stood our shack, its logs almost ready to crumble down. Inside was straw in the bunks, the floor covered with filth, no built rock to keep the place clean. I never saw a pig pen as bad, and the bunks and the same.

"The wages were a little more than $3.00 per day and out of that you paid $1.25 for your flop on the straw."

The story of another worker correspondent, a woman who worked as waitress, is as follows:

"I worked in the logging camps out of Aberdeen one year ago this summer and here are the conditions I found there. The hours are from nine to ten daily, with all the work piece work, and the slaves work at death rate speed to make anything. Everybody packs their beds. They operate their kitchen with half a crew and things are just thrown together.

"Timekeepers are instructed to rifle all mail, so that if A DAILY WORKER or I. W. W. publication makes its way into a camp, it is promptly destroyed. All organization is taboo. The company maintains a crew of finks and stoolpigeons. They seat in a lot of preachers to convert us and because one of the waitresses called that 'bunk,' she was fired.

"Yes, the I. W. W. once made the lumber barons furnish libraries and shower baths, but not any more. In those days, the nobilities fought the lumber kings, and now they fight each other."

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

IRON WORKS BREED DISEASES OF EYES AND LUNGS; LOSS OF FINGERS OR LEGS IS COMMON

By WILDERMAN, Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 3.—Hardly a week goes by but an accident happens in our iron yorks and green young fellows who have been taken on at $12.00 a week to displace the older experienced workers lose a finger, or a leg, or an eye. Altho there aren't 100 workers in the shop, there are always several on the sick list.

As the shop isn't half the size it should be, the machinery and forges are crowded together so closely that the men must edge their way between the machines sideways to avoid getting caught or getting hurt by projecting steel bars and wheels.

Besides, tiny particles of metal get into the workers' lungs which is of no great advantage to health. When, in addition, a cold wind sweeps thru the hot room, it puts the worker in a condition to see the doctor, and then he gets docked for the time he is gone.

Among iron workers, too, there is a disease of the eyes, which comes from the workers not using glasses to protect their eyes from sparks, flames and metal particles. And, of course, the worker must buy his own glasses.

And there are other needs for glasses, as the late afternoon work is done almost in darkness—so few electric lights are furnished—and the eye-strain is fearful. All day long the air is full of dust, and dust accumulates on the floor inches thick, as tho the factory hadn't been swept for months. It certainly has never been swept since I worked there.

Long Hours Forced on Toledo Workers

By A Worker Correspondent

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 3. Longer working hours are being forced on the slaves in this scabby town and it has struck our shop. The Toledo wire works. The boss came around today and told us that hereafter we would work all day Saturday instead of the usual half-time, and get overtime of time and a quarter.

I asked for over time of time and a half, but the boss said no. He said that we work only nine hours straight time on week-days, while the Toledo Bridge and Crane and the American Steel Bridge work ten, and we don't know when we are well off."

The shop foreman asked the riveting boss to work ten hours for straight time but he said that he wouldn't dare ask the men to do this, as he knew they would refuse. So that killed one argument.

As there are about 25 men in our department, if we were to work one hour over time for straight time, it would mean putting more of our good money in the bosses' pockets.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

Classes in Worker Correspondence

The class in worker correspondence in New York City starts Monday, December 4, at the Workers' School, 108 East 14th Street. The Chicago class is now holding regular meetings every THURSDAY night, in the editorial office of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., starting at 8 o'clock promptly. Classes in other cities should send in the announcements of their meetings so that they can be published regularly on this page every week.



A textbook for the worker correspondent—a guide for every worker in this important field of working class activity.

Worker Correspondents

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Where Why

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Workers (Communist) Party

New Interest for Party Work Shown in Nucleus Meet

By A Worker Correspondent

With almost 100 per cent attendance, with eight new subscriptions secured for The DAILY WORKER and with six members enrolled for the Workers Party School in Chicago, Street Nucleus 13, Section 4, Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party, carried on its first meeting since the reorganization Wednesday night with renewed interest.

Preparation was made for assistance to be given to the International Labor Defense for the banner to be held next week to raise money for the defense of the persecuted miners at Zeigler, Ill.

This nucleus will try to enlist all its members for special trade union activity, and as the first step elected as its industrial organizer, John Edenstrom, a veteran fighter for organized labor.

Likewise, all members in shops and factories, pledged themselves to become active as worker correspondents.

DETROIT WILL HOLD PARTY REORGANIZATION MEETINGS

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 3.—The reorganization commission of the District Executive Committee has divided the city into sections and is issuing the following call for the comrades to attend the meeting in their specific section.

Section No. 1. Bounded by the River on the south, Woodward Ave. on west, Gratiot Ave on the north, and the city limits between Gratiot and the River on the east.

Monday, Dec. 7th at 8 p. m. all the members in section No. 1 consisting of Shop Nuclei No. 6 and 10, and the Armenian, Greek, English, German, Lithuanian, Italian, and Hungarian branches will meet at the House of the Masses.

Section No. 2. Bounded by Gratiot Ave. on the south, Woodward Ave on the west and the city limits on the northeast. Monday, Dec. 7th at 8 p. m. members of Shop Nuclei Nos. 3, 7, 9, and 11, and the South Slav, Bulgarian, Roumanian, Jewish, Russian No. 2, Slovanian, and Dutch-Flemish branches will meet at the South Slavik Hall, 1343 E. Ferry.

Section No. 3. Bounded by Woodward Ave. on the east, Michigan Ave. on the southwest and due east to the city limits. Tuesday, Dec. 8th at 8 p. m. members of the Shop Nucleus No. 8, and the West Side Ukrainian, Czech-Slovak, West Side, South Slav, West Side Italian, Russian No. 3, and Finnish branches will meet in the Finnish Hall, 5969 14th St.

Section No. 4. The City of Hamtramck, Tuesday, Dec. 8th at 8 p. m. members of Shop Nuclei No. 4 and 5, and the Ukrainian Hamtramck, and Polish Nos. 2 and 37, branches will meet in International Hall, 3014 Yemans, Hamt.

Section No. 4. Bounded by Michigan Ave. on the northwest, the River on the south, and west to the city limits. Wednesday, Dec. 9th at 8 p. m. Shop Nuclei No. 1 and 2, and Russian Branch No. 1 will meet in the House of the Masses.

Section No. 5. City of Highland Park. Composed of the same groups as Section No. 1.

PARTY REORGANIZATION DRIVE IS NOW ON IN CLEVELAND, OHIO

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3 Reorganization of the party on the basis of shop and street nuclei started Wednesday and is now going forward rapidly.

Sections 1 and 2 held their meetings on Wednesday and Thursday. Sections 3, 4 and 5 meets as follows:

Section 3. Boundaries from Cuyahoga river where the Nickel Plate railroad hits it. Along the Nickel Plate railroad east to 79 St, North to Woodland Ave. and east along Woodland Ave. to the city limits. South along the east side of the river to the city limits.

Section 4. Boundaries from west 28th St. and the lake, south to Bridge Ave. along the west side of the river to the city limits. West to West 65th St. from the lake along West 65th St. to the city limits.

Section 5. Boundaries from West 65th St. west to the city limits. From the lake south to the city limits.

All comrades working in shops in one of these sections, and all building trades workers, housewives, professionals, shopkeepers, etc., living in one of these sections, must attend the meeting taking place in his or her section.

Section 3 meets at the Freiheit Hall, 5311 Woodlawn Ave., on Friday, Dec. 4, at 8 p. m. sharp.

Section 4 meets at the Hungarian Hall, 4366 Lorain Ave., on Saturday, Dec. 5, at 8 p. m. sharp.

Section 5 meets at Carpenina's (Finnish) Hall, 1303 West 58th St. (near Detroit Ave.) on Monday, Dec. 7 at 8 p. m. sharp.

Every comrade intending to remain in the party must attend his or her meeting. Everything else must be laid aside.

NOTICE TO CHICAGO MEMBERSHIP

ALL general membership meetings on the unty question will be postponed for three weeks and will be listed beginning Dec. 21, according to instructions of the Central Executive Committee.

Perth Amboy Party for Pioneers on Dec. 19

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 3.—Workers of Perth Amboy bring your children to the Young Pioneers' party and celebration of their first anniversary on Dec. 19th at the Pioneer Home, 308 High St. at 7 p. m. Admission children 15 cents, adults 30 cents. Let us show you and your children what good times we have and how splendidly the Pioneers develop in the environment of the Frederick Engles Young Pioneers' group.

Fine Arts Building Rehearing

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 3.—Rehearing of the case involving an injunction barring the South Park commission of Chicago from issuing $5,000,000 in bonds to reconstruct the Fine Arts building was allowed by the state supreme court. The suit, filed originally in Cook county superior court by William E. Furlong, asked as writ to halt financing of the project. This was finally denied by the superior court but was allowed by the supreme court. The petition of the park commissioners rehearing follows:

Trial Bares National Ramifications of Dope Peddling Syndicates

Nation wide traffic in narcotics, in which telephones were used by members of a smuggling and peddling syndicate to give orders and keep in touch with each other, beautiful women were messengers and dope runners, and notorious gunmen were hired to protect the peddlers was disclosed at the trial of Kitty and Willie Gilhooley, called "queen and king" of the dope ring.

MONTREAL.—(FP)— Addressing the annual convention of the Quebec Labor party, Pres. A. R. Mosher of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad employes strongly uphold independent political action on the part of labor, and advocated affiliation of labor unions with the Canadian Labor party. The convention adopted a resolution favoring an all-embracing world international of labor along the lines laid down by A. A. Purcell of the British workers.

Prosecution Fails to Reopen Its Case in Pittsburgh Trial

(Continued from page 1)

if the prosecution was up to snuff to that of the state of Pennsylvania and was a violation of the state sedition act, why was the Workers Party allowed to appear on the ballot?

During the cross-examination Horacek explained the relations between the Communist International and the Workers Party.

Explains Class Struggle.

He then went on in simple language to explain the struggle of the workers against world imperialism. As he was explaining the struggle between the two classes in society, workers who had come to the trial to hear the case, leaned forward in their seats and listened intently.

Describe Russian Events.

He then went on to describe the events that transpired in Soviet Russia giving a scientific analysis in the simplest of words. His entire testimony and his sincerity were such that he made a favorable impression on those workers that had assembled in the court room.

In the session held yesterday, which the state closed its case, the attorneys for the defense made a second attempt to have the case thrown out due to the failure of the indictment to specify overt acts committed by the defendant.

The last piece of evidence to be introduced by the prosecutor against Horacek was the theses of the Young Communist Party. Every time that he came to the word bourgeois he proounced it "burgoo" and then would chuckle and say to the jury "that word means you and me the useless class."

Lennon Proves Boomerang

In the cross-examination Attorney Blaschill, who is defending Koracek introduced a blank ballot on which was Koracek's name for state auditor. He asked Lennon, the chief of the department of justice for this district at one time and who had stools placed in the labor unions here to carry on agent provocateur work and one of the stars of the state's battery of "experts," whether Koracek had been put on the ballot legally or not. Much laughter was caused by the discomfiture that the sight of the ballot caused on this steel trust tool. Lennon, in spite of all his squirmings was forced to admit that the Workers Party was on the ballot legally. This admission hurt the case of the state very much as they have tried to prove that the Workers Party was illegal.

American Legion Officer Bsfore School Board to Defend Target Practice

A fight on military training in the public schools developed at a finance committee meeting of the board of education, when Superintendent of Schools William McAndrew sent in a request for a heating system in the rifle range of Wendell Phillips High school, 234 East Parshing Road.

John A. English fought the request on the ground that rifle shooting was a risky practice. It endangers the lives of students and instructors. Major F. L. Beals, supervisor of military training and physical education did not deny the charge. He said it was true that there were accidents but the target practice is guarded "as much as possible." The debate on the floor of the school board which followed brot forth the fact that the public schools are dominated by the American Legion and that military training in the schools goes merrily on to train the youth of America for the business of capitalist wars.

Miners Strike for Safety

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—(FP)—Coal miners are on strike to regain the right enjoyed for 13 years in the state coal mines in New Zealand to decide what timbering should be used in their working places. The government, in order to cheapen production, cancelled this safety custom.

GERMAN, BELGIAN AND FRENCH YOUTH DELEGATES VISITING SOVIET RUSSIA

MOSCOW,—(By Mail)—The German and the Belgian youth delegations consisting of 17 young comrades recently visited in Kherkov. The membars of the French delegation have arrived. Eleven other members are still on the way from France.

The delegation in Kherkov was greeted with enthusiasm by the young workers and was present at the enlarged session of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of the Ukraina.

This evening 3 members of the Czecho-Slovakian youth delegation arrived at the Russo-Polish frontier and corroborated tha news that the delegation is held up by the Polish authorities. Only 3 delegates were able, after long negotiation, to proceed. The rest of the delegation journeyed to Germany where they will once again commence a journey to the Soviet Union, this time thru Latvia.

BOSTON—(FP)—An agreement in force until 1928 gives the Operative Plasterers of Boston $1.50 per hour. The plasterers and contractors also agreed to pay jointly advertising on better plastering, to drum up additional work for workers and contractors.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

AS WEE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

first of all interested in freeing all subject peoples from oppression. And no matter what England does, no matter how many clever diplomatic stunts Chamberlain pulls off, the struggle for the emancipation of the colonial slaves will go on. Nothing can prevent it. Oppression is the mother of revolt.

* * *

THE capital incl in European politics today is the underground war between the capitalist powers on one hand led by England and the U. S. A. on the other hand. While it would appear that the Soviet Union is up against overwhelming odds it has one mighty advantage. The class struggle has divided the lines. In every capitalist nation there is an army of workers, which stands its own ruling class as its mortal enemy. But for this obstacle the capitalist powers would have long ago mobilized all their available forces against the workers' republic. What the robber powers are doing now is trying to maneuver Russia into a situation which will give them a plausible excuse to attack.

* * *

IT is obvious that the capitalists have given up hope of overthrowing the Soviet power by civil war only. They have always suspected on every precept to predict collapse. But the prophets are now thoroly discredited. When Leon Trotsky, then minister had a disagreement on questions of Communist policy with the Central Executive Committee of the Russian Communist Party, their bourgeois liar from Riga to Rome sent dispatches to his paper telling of violent struggles between "troops following Trotsky" and troops "loyal to Zinoviev." This was all bunk and the bunk was finally exploded.

* * *

WHAT really took place was a sweeping discussion during which the party sought to correct certain erroneous political conceptions held by Trotsky. Trotsky was immensely popular among the masses. He participated in two revolutions and was regarded all over the world among the capitalists as one of the two principals dealing of the age. The main devil was Lenin. The bourgeois scribblers could not understand why a man with such popularity among the masses and in the army would allow himself to be so severely criticised without taking extreme measures.

* * *

SOCIALISTS, liberals, pseudo Communists like Max Eastman, and anarcho-syndicalists, sympathized with Trotsky until Trotsky heard about it. He did not want such sympathy. Max Eastman wrote a book "defending" him. Max said the whole thing was a wicked conspiracy to get rid of Trotsky. Differences of opinion did not count. Nothing counted except that a maniacle personality, a splendid orator, a great organizer and a man with a record of service to the revolution almost unequaled was getting pushed systematically, vigorously and thoroly as perhaps no other leader in the history of the revolutionary movement had pushed before for purely personal reasons.

* * *

NEEDLESS to say no Communist took this position, least of all Trotsky. Those who took comfort from the differences between Trotsky and the central committee were disappointed and their disappointment has been growing ever since. They reckoned without the power of a great, disciplined, theoretically grounded, experienced revolutionary party. The members of the R. C. P. much tho they admired Trotsky, voted against his political line. Trotsky admitted his error and today occupies a very important position in the Soviet government. The notion that the central committee thru jealousy, wanted to do Trotsky out of the party was totally exploded. Communist parties don't work that way.

* * *

WHILE the great debate was on in the R. C. P., stories of threatened civil war were featured on the front pages of the capitalist press. But a few days ago the following notice, the truth of which I do not vouch for—appeared in a remote corner of the New York Times: "Leon Trotsky's early return to a position of influence in Soviet affairs was indicated in the declaration of Leo Kamenef of the Council of Commissars at the Communist Party conference today. He said, "Reports that Trotsky is not on good terms with the members of the Central Executive Committee are not true. He is actively engaged in party work and at the coming party congress in December I shall vote for him as a member of the Central Executive and Political Bureau."

WORKER GROUP TO GIVE DRAMA FOR STRIKERS

By SAM WEINBERG.
(Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3.—Striking miners in Pennsylvania will receive the proceeds from the next play of the Workers' Theatre Alliance, which will be given at 8 p. m., Wednesday, Dec. 9, at the Eagles Temple, Broad and Spring Garden streets. The performance will be under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

The last performance of this workers' dramatic group, Sept. 20, was so successful that many labor organizations have asked for bookings. The group is always ready to produce plays for the benefit of any labor or fraternal organization, deducting from the proceeds only the amount necessary to cover expenses, with an admission price of 50 cents. Ask for open dates and information from the secretary, Clara Thomas, 509 Girard avenue.

Keep Jan. 2nd Open.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—"Keep this date open! Saturday, Jan. 2, 1926. The Workers' House will have a real Russian night at 108 E. 14th St., New York City. Come and have a good time. Admission 35 cents."

COOLIDGE AND HOOVER SHOUT "PROSPERITY" WHILE WAGES GO DOWN AND UNEMPLOYMENT GAINS

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

How both President Coolidge and his secretary of commerce misuse statistics in order to sell their brand of prosperity to the country is suggested in United States department of labor figures for employment and wages in October. These figures show that the average wage paid by factories in October was nearly one-tenth lower than the average of 1920 while factory workers as a group are getting only about three-fourths of the total wages paid them in 1920.

Coolidge Prosperity Bunk.

"In 1920," according to Coolidge's statement to the New York state chamber of commerce, "wages were about 100 per cent above the prewar rates and the average wholesale price of commodities was about 120 per cent above the prewar rates. A steady increase in the wage index took place, so that during the last year it was 120 per cent above the prewar rate. Yet the wholesale price level declined to only 57 per cent above the prewar level. Thus as a result of greater economy and efficiency, and the elimination of waste in the conduct of the national government and of the business of the country, prices went down while wages went up. The wage earner received more while the dollar of the consumer will purchase more."

Coolidge is using the same figures which feature the annual report of Secy. Hoover, who refers to the alleged facts as "one of the most extraordinary transformations in economic history."

Manufacture Good Yarn.

Both Coolidge and Hoover contrive to set up this "transformation" by contrasting the price level of goods produced by farms, mines and factories with union wage scales paid in such industries as building construction, printing and street railways. But the facts, based on federal figures, are that with the exception of coal miners the average producer of goods covered by the wholesale price index is getting considerably lower pay than in 1920.

The average factory wage in 1920, according to the department of labor, was $29.60 a week. In October, 1925, the department shows it as $26.96. Coolidge might have pointed with some justification to the increase of about $1 over October, 1924. But wholesale prices also advanced over 7% in those 12 months. The striking contradiction to Coolidge's figures is the average wage decrease of $2.70 a week from 1920.

Total Wages Smaller.

Of even greater importance in terms of the wage earner's prosperity as a class is the decrease of $350,000,000 a month in the total distributed in wages in 1925 compared with 1920. The total wages paid all factory workers averaged about $1,350,000,000 a month in 1920 and only $1,000,000,000 a month in 1925. The workers evidently got materially less to spend.

The major part of this huge drop in factory wages is due to a decrease of 1,626,000 in the number of workers employed. The sharp drop in the number of jobs available is neglected in Coolidge's hurrahing for prosperity.

The exact position of the large section of the population dependent on factory employment in October 1925 may be defined by the following figures. Average factory employment in the first 10 months of 1925 was 30,000 more than in the same period of 1924. This means that an average of $23,000,000 more in wages was paid monthly in the first 10 months of 1925 than in the same period of 1925.

1,626,000 Unemployed.

But the number employed is still 1,626,000 short of the average number employed in 1920. The total distributed as factory wages this October was approximately $315,000,000 short of the monthly average in 1920.

Two Injured in Wreck.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3. — Two passengers were slightly injured when several cars of the Santa Fe train Number 2 bound for Chicago were derailed near Legrand, according to advices received at the company's offices here.

The World of Labor

Its Most Vital Problems Are the Subject of These Books

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By A. Losovsky.

This book has already received world-wide distribution. Written by the secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions, it is a splendid guide to an understanding of the world trade union development and its history leading to the establishment of the R. I. L. U.

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A splendid statement on the problem of trade union unity in relation to the present economic organization of the American worker. No member of organized Labor or any worker out of it should be without this invaluable booklet.

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Off the Press on December 5

The Movement for World Trade Union UNITY

By TOM BELL.

In this brief, concise booklet the worker will find a most complete, interesting picture of the factors involved in the move for world trade union unity. The steps already taken, the basis for the movement, the differences of principle, the bodies involved—all this valuable and essential information for every worker is here presented for the first time in one complete booklet.

Add this pamphlet to your library—take a number to your trade union.

15 CENTS.

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.



Emergency Call!

To All Members and Friends of International Labor Defense:

Two big cases are scheduled to come to trial on November 30th. The Pittsburgh raid case of 10 workers and the Zeigler frame-up case of 15 union miners. The lawyers in each of these cases will not proceed with the defense unless we have the money.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS MUST BE RAISED BEFORE DECEMBER 15TH

We call upon all members of the I. L. D. to rise to the test and raise this sum. Contribute all you can and get your friends and neighbors to contribute.

Much depends on the outcome of these two trials. The entire working class is on trial. Not merely the 25 workers involved.

Rush Your Collection and Make It as Big as Possible.

Fraternally yours,
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE,
J. P. CANNON, Executive Secretary.

National Office,
23 South Lincoln Street,
Chicago, Ill.

POLISH PRIEST STAGES WHITE GUARDIST SHOW

Tells Fable of Rescue of Hero

The white guard archbishop, John Cieplak, who has been in Chicago a few days, is still the center of a deliberately staged show among the Polish residents of the city. This creature who was convicted of receiving bribes from French and Polish spies who were planning campaigns of insubordination in Soviet Russia and who was released because he was held in such contempt that the Bolshevik government refused to give the white guardists an excuse to make a martyr of him, is pictured in the capitalist press as a great hero.

Stage Performance.

Yesterday at St. Anne's church, W. Eighteenth and S. Leavitt street, in the Polish district, a fake story was concocted for the purpose of bewildering the spectators. A certain forlorn creature of Polish extraction walked up to the archbishop in the sacristy and the two embraced and in general made a holy show of themselves.

To reporters present they related the plain lie that the priest had rescued the other man from a Russian prison whence he had been committed while a soldier in the Polish army. Nothing of the sort ever happened. The record of Cieplak is known here and he never showed anything but the white feather; a snivelling, crawling, disgusting old gnat, whose whining, cringing posture merited only contempt.

The show staged at St. Anne's was on a par with the other performances of the catholic peddlers of black magic. When "pilgrims" journey to the so-called "shrines" of St. Anne, in Canada and at St. Anne, Illinois, the fine houses of West Madison St. are canvassed to obtain supernumeraries for the show. Perfectly healthy men are given crutches on which they hobble to the shrine. Kiss the toe bone of St. Anne, the grandmother of god, and then throw their crutches away and walk out, where they collect their pay for the performance from pious priests, who have to resort to fraud in order to keep the suckers buying magic from them. The Cieplak performance is one with this sort of thing.

Whites Bomb Homes

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—White terror among Negro families in St. Louis continues. After an unsuccessful protest to the owner against the letting of a four-family flat to Negro families, a white mob bombed the building, tearing away the front portion of the structure and breaking every window. The three Negro families who still live there narrowly escaped death or injury. This is the second time the place has been visited by bombers. Following the first blast, one of the families moved out.

Chicago Gets Glimpses of the Agricultural Situation in the Soviet Union

Speech Delivered by J. G. Ohsol of the Amtorg Trading Co.

THE importance of agriculture in the Soviet Union can best be gathered from the fact that from 135 million inhabitants of the Union over 100 million are engaged in agriculture. Furthermore as against two billion dollars worth of property in the industry of the Soviet Union, there are three and three-quarter billions worth of improved farm property in the hands of the Russian farmers, exclusive of land.

The import and export program of the Soviet Union for the next fiscal year calls roughly for one billion gold rubles imports and one billion gold rubles of exports. Of these imports about 20% is contemplated to benefit agriculture, viz: a half-billion million gold rubles worth agricultural machinery, during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1925, there was imported thirty million gold rubles worth).

Of the total exports the products of grain farming are to constitute 42%, products of the live stock industry 14%, and special products such as flax, hemp and various oil seeds 8%, making altogether about 70% of the total.

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 1925, the missing grain exports were replaced by such items as petroleum, and other products of the mineral industry, also by increased exports of lumber, furs, etc. It must be emphasized that Russia is making great progress in diversified farming, having learned the lesson that exclusive grain farming is too risky on account of the vicissitudes of climate and weather.

Among the other branches of agriculture which the Russian government is trying to develop, is live stock raising, particularly sheep breeding. Sheep breeding is to serve a double purpose. First, the sheep are to "lick the tongue of the desert," which is projecting itself from the planes of Central Asia into south-eastern Russia, north of the Caspian Sea and south of the Ural mountains. Second, it is to supply the rapidly growing Russian wool industry with improved types of wool.

Old Russia even under the princes knew how to make coarse woolens. Peter the Great tried to develop sheep farming in the Ukraine. From 1805 up to 1880 Russia was importing Merino sheep from Spain. By 1850 she counted about fifteen million heads of fine fleeced Merino. Competition of Australia and South Africa, however, coupled with the rapid colonization of southern Russia cut down the size of the sheep flocks of czarist Russia.

THE extensive wheat farming which was stimulated at that time with a view to increase wheat exports, decreased the sheep flocks to such an extent that Russia began to import Merino wool. After 1907 when the agrarian laws promulgated by the czarist Prime Minister Stolypin, created small individual holdings out of village commons, the onumber of sheep flocks owned by the peasants decreased still more. By 1921, after the world war and the civil war, the total sheep flocks of the Soviet Union had de-reased to forty million head. From that year on, however, owing to the effective means adopted by the Soviet government for the extension of sheep farming, the number of sheep increased very rapidly. At the present time the total number of sheep in Russia is estimated by Prof. Ivanov at eighty million head of which there are about 200,000 Merino sheep of various degrees of purity.

Of course the types of Russian peasant sheep are mostly of low inbred variety with a very poor grade of wool unsuitable for the manufacture of high class woolens and worsted. To improve the quality of these sheep and of their fleece, the Soviet commissariat of agriculture decided to import several thousand Merino or the Rambouillet type from the United States of America.

Two representatives of the commissariat of agriculture, Mr M. S. Pore-lyeschin, manager of the animal industry division, and Professor M. Ivanov, expert in sheep, came to this country and made a hasty survey of the sheep flocks of the Rambouillet in Idaho, Wyoming Colorad nond Oregon during September. Thanks to the hearty cooperation of the Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association, ferry Willcox, secretary, and the assistance of Mr. Ophelie secretary, Mr. Dwight Lincoln, they were able to select within a month's time a very fine lot of 2,200 rams.

The first shipment of these sheep consisting of 1,200 head left on board the steamship Aridenhall on October 24th, reaching the port of Novorossisk on November 29th. The sheep withstood the severe Fall storms very well, only nine having perished, but twenty-one lambs having been born en route and several hundred pairs of newly weds completing their first honeymoon trip.

THE other steamship Vestvard with some 1,600 head of sheep on board left New York November 7th, and landed at Novorossisk on November 30th. These sheep are to be distributed among government and co-operative sheep farms in the Ukraine, Northern Caucasia and some in Siberia. Some rams are to be used to improve the sheep flocks of the local farmers. We hope that those American rams will be awarded full recognition by the Russian peasant sheep.

Of equal importance is the log industry in Russia at the present time. While the number of logs in the European part of the Soviet Union was nineteen and a half million in 1916, it had been reduced to nine million by 1923.

By the end of 1924 the number of hogs was again near seventeen million.

Seven factories have been established at various points in Central and South Russia, to cure bacon hams for export.

Dairying is likewise being developed at a rapid rate. The pre-war export of butter from Siberia was about 75,000 tons per annum. In 1920 it fell to 1000 tons. Since then it has been rising every year and during the six months ended December 31, 1924, fourteen and a half thousand tons of Russian butter were exported to Western Europe. During the present fiscal year the butter output is to be doubled.

THE cultivation of sugar beet is increasing yearly. While in 1923 500,000 acres were under sugar beet cultivation, during 1925 over 900,000 acres were thus cultivated.

Last but not least there is a noticeable development in grain farming. Figures for the crop years of 1923, 1924-1925 show the following gross harvest of all grains:

1923
2, 122,000 bu.
(50,541,000 metric tons)
1924
1,931,122,000 bu.
(45,741,000 metric tons)
1925
2. 775,000,000 bu.
(65,500,000 metric tons)

It is to noted that not only the sown area for 1925 was 6 per cent larger than the sown area for 1924, but also the yields were larger, giving 1645 pounds per head of the rural population while in 1924 they were only 720 pounds. The average yields were:

For rye, 12 bushels per acre; for wheat, 16.23 bushels per acre; barley, 18.23 bushels per acre; oats, 24 bushels per acre; corn 22 bushels per acre.

The estimated commercial surplus of grain for 1925 is between four hundred fifty million bushels.

THE surplus grain available for domestic and export trade is fairly widely distributed among the various groups of Russian farmers. It should be noted, however, that two-thirds of this commercial surplus is in the hands of twenty-two per cent of the farmers.

Fear has been voiced in several quarters that the Soviet Union may unload large quantities of cheap grain on the world's markets. Anyone familiar with the present day conditions in Russia will realize that this is not so. While the farmers of the Soviet Union may desire to compete thru the higher quality of their grain, they are not disposed to run competitors on the basis of cheapness.

It is well to recall in this connection that Russian settlers introduced the drought resisting Crimean wheat known as Turkey Red into Kansas and that Russian farmers from Kherson introduced into Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska the well-known Wilard or Sixty Day variety of oats.

It must also be borne in mind that the Russian farmers are far better organized than farmers in several other countries. Let me state right here that Agricultural Producers' Societies, European Russia, exclusive of Siberia, Caucasia and Khirgizia and Ukraine have 29,000 unions, with over three million nine hundred thousand farm members; with Ukraine including this membership will reach five million mark. The capital of these societies is 28 million gold roubles. The consumers co-operatives embrace over ten million members in their ranks. These consumers' cooperatives have a capital of 32 million gold roubles and they are distributing at the present time about 70 per cent of the entire output of the textile factories, from 40 to 50 per cent of the entire sugar output, 80 per cent of the salt output, and about 45 per cent of the domestic output of metal goods.

THESE organized farmers try to obtain the best possible prices for their products, as do the farmers in any other country.

Furthermore these Russian farmers are now steadily adopting modern methods of farming. Soviet farming has made great strides in the arid regions and in the south of Russia. Some ten thousand tractors have been exported to Russia since May 1st, 1924, from the United States alone thru the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

As a result of the revolution, Russian farm labor is enjoying much higher standard of living than before the war. Russia therefore is no longer to be considered a country of cheap farm labor or of cheap farm products. Rather the other way, the Russian farmers are eagerly hoping that the world grain markets should be stabilized at such levels, as to make further improvements in agriculture remunerative.

PERMIT me, on behalf of the delegated representatives of the Soviet Commissariat of Agriculture, to express their and the Russian farmers' deep gratitude to the American farmers for the effective aid tendered during the famine year, 1921, thru the Americeo Relief Administration. Let me congratulate the Ramboullet Sheep-Breeders Association for their helpfulness and liveliness efficiency in selling their splendid sheep, which are now finding their way to Russian farms.

The Trans-Caucasian Republics of the Soviet Union extend an invitation to American agriculturists and farm machinery manufacturers to participate in the Caucasian agricultural exhibitin, the first of its kind to be held near the city of Tiflis during March and April of next year.

The Trans-Caucasian Republics are located in the Near East where west meets east in a peaceful way on the and Asia. Let us hope that the forthcoming Tiflis exhibition will not be overlooked by Americans.

FROM BOSTON TO PHILADELPHIA

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3.—The Philadelphia convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, now in session, can only be properly understood when one keeps in mind at all times the Boston convention and the past three years of inter-nal struggle.

The onlooker who knows nothing of this background, who is not familiar with the treacherous record of the officialdom, who does not know the tricky methods and machine manipulation which gave the Sigman gang a majority of the delegates—to such a person, looking only at the first sessions in Philadelphia, Sigman and his lieutenants would appear as the champions of tolerance, of peace and unity.

In the Boston convention, seventeen months ago, the same Sigman officials had an entirely different attitude. They spent almost the whole time of that convention in throwing out left wingers. Towards the fundamental issues raised by the left wing—amalgamation, the labor party, recognition of Soviet Russia, the shop delegate system, proportional representation, repudiation of class collaboration, for militant leadership in the struggle against the bosses, for organization of the unorganized, etc.—the Sigman machine in Boston was absolutely, unbendingly, opposed.

But here in Philadelphia, Sigman's lieutenants scramble for the floor in order to "beat the left wing to it," in presenting a resolution, for instance, demanding the freeing of Ruthenberg and the other class war prisoners, voting to vote for many of the fundamental left wing demands, if thereby they thought they could get back into power again, if the left wing would agree to put Sigman in the saddle the next two years.

"But why," asked a reporter from a capitalist paper, who is covering the convention, "if Sigman has a majority of the delegates, does he have to pretend to believe in these measures or any of them, in order to get back into power? Could he not do the same thing here as in Boston if he so desired?"

There is no doubt that, with the majority of the delegates, Sigman can and must force his own way thru this convention. But he will not find it so easy as in Boston, and certainly it cannot be done with even the amount of success he had in Boston. Why?

In Boston, 17 months ago the same forces met. At that time the left wing had about 50 delegates, reprea-ented conservatively estimated, forty per cent of the membership. The Sigman and allied forces had some 250 delegates, representing about sixty per cent of the organization. With the left wing in the minority, the Sigman forces were ruthless. Delegate after delegate was unseated. The first few days were spent in speeches and explanations. The T. U. E. L. was declared a dual union. The convention adjourned with the understanding on the part of the Sigman crew that the left wing was dead and buried, and must be forgotten.

But it didn't work out so simply. And that is why Sigman wants all the preliminaries and preparation in Philadelphia. This convention, coming as the result of the Boston convention, should be an example and a warning to the local left wing. Its rumors and especially to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers who are now beginning the expulsion policy against the T. U. E. L. and the New Yorker Volkszeitung staff members, as Sigman did a few years ago.

Yes, Sigman has a majority of the delegates but the real power is no longer silent as he might be. Nor does he seem to know just how to handle the situation. He has a majority of the delegates—but they represent only about twenty per cent of the membership of the union. So that is why in Philadelphia Sigman's attitude is so different from that in Boston only 17 months ago. So he now talks of peace, harmony and brotherly love.

The credentials committee has reported. The left wing had contested a number of delegates. The Sigman forces contested even more of the left wing delegates. Yet the credential committee (majority report) moves to seat all delegates and leave the contests to the appeals committee, but the left wing has a minority report. This fly in the ointment of Sigman's "majority," in the person of Hyman, challenges Sigman to try to put anything like that over on the membership.

The nature of the Sigman majority is illustrated by the objections they entered against the left wing delegates. They challenged the entire left wing delegation of Locals 2, 9 and 22. They did this in order to stop the left wing from exposing the shady deals by which the Sigman delegates were brought to the convention. Protests to the appeals committee which proposes, for this purpose, that all delegates be seated and leave the contests on the last day of the convention. Thus they would hide their corruption by keeping the discussion from the floor of the convention, by seating all delegates on the plea of unity.

Majority Is Machine Built.

That the left wing should come back so strong in such a short time after Boston, in spite of the terrific persecutions, with a majority of the membership now supporting them, is a very disquieting thing for the reactionary machine. They are, however, still fighting. "Bill" Green and John L. Lewis will be here to help them in their struggle. They have a machine-built majority in the convention. But the left wing knows the real relation of forces. They cannot be bluffed. They forced this convention to Sigman. They are determined to force many other things in the interests of the membership in this convention in spite of the paper majority of the Sigman machine.

FROM WHITEWING TO MAYOR

LONDON—(FP)—To preside over the bosscs who fired him from his job some time ago is the pleasant duty of C. E. Taylor, new labor mayor of Shoreditch, one of the London wards. Taylor was up to a few years ago employed by the Shoreditch municipal council as a streetsweeper and scavenger, and was fired because a member of the council recognized him as an active labor agitator.

Municipal elections in England, as in Germany, have brought sweeping labor victories. Labor has gained at least 184 seats throughout England, and in London alone it now controls eight boroughs or wards, covering the whole east side of the city.

Two New Sailor Unions

LONDON—(FP)—Two new unions for British seamen are announced as an outgrowth of the recent strike. The United Seamen's union is formed in London by some of the strikers, and an organization calling itself the Federated Seamen's Union of Britain and Ireland is also announced. The seamen are one of the weakest sections of British organized labor, only 15% organized, and even these are divided into rival unions. While the rest of British labor is improving its wage standards, the seamen have recently had to submit to a $5 a month cut, arranged by the officials of the largest seamen's union, the National Sailors & Firemen's union which, like its rival the Amalgamated Marine Workers union, is affiliated with the Trades Union congress.

"Scientific" Burglar.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The curing of two women terminated the annihilation of Leon Benjamin. Defendant minister has evident to embark on the career of scientific hold up man. The women took away Benjamin's pistol and called the police.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Furthermore these Russian farmers are now steadily adopting modern methods of farming. Soviet farming has made great strides in the arid regions and in the south of Russia. Some ten thousand tractors have been exported to Russia since May 1st, 1924, from the United States alone thru the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

As a result of the revolution, Russian farm labor is enjoying much higher standard of living than before the war. Russia therefore is no longer to be considered a country of cheap farm labor or of cheap farm products. Rather the other way, the Russian farmers are eagerly hoping that the world grain markets should be stabilized at such levels, as to make further improvements in agriculture remunerative.

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Professor Carver Makes a "Revolution"—by C. E. Ruthenberg
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5310. Cut in 8 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4⅜ yards of 32 inch material if made with long sleeves. If made with short sleeves 3⅝ yards will be required. The width of the dress at the foot is 1¾ yard. Price 12c.

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NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE! Send 15c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 100 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 50 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Your Union Meeting

First Friday, Dec. 4, 1925,

237 Bakers and Cont., 3420 W. Roosevelt.
8 Bookbinders, 175 W. Washington St., 8 p. m.
29 Broom Makers, 810 W. Harrison St. Building. Trades Council, 180 W. Washington.
1 Carpenters, 175 W. Washington.
70 Carpenters, 2708 W. 36th St.
Carpenters' District Council, 12 E. Erie St.
1200 Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
214 Electricians, 4141 W. Lake St.
729 Electricians, R. R., 5324 S. Halsted
644 Firemen and Enginman, 5432 S. Halsted St.
84 Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
225 Hod Carriers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
81 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
113 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
273 Painters, 1645 So. Kedzie Ave.
637 Painters, School and Shefield Ave.
863 Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.
1332 Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.
Pattern Makers, 175 S. Throop St.
812 Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
348 Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kedzie, Ill.
376 Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kedzie, Ill.
998 Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
328 Railway Clerks, 20 W. Randolph St.
679 Railway Clerks, 9 E. Clinton St.
1258 Railway Clerks, Ft. Sheridan Hotel.
4 Railroad Trainman, 1238 E. 64th St.
119 Railroad Trainmen, 3349 North Ave.
498 Railroad Trainmen, 9120 Commercial Ave.
367 Sheet Metal Workers, Ashland and Van Buren.
South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, 9139 Commercial Ave.
2 Stage Hands, 412 Capitol Bldg.
12 Stove Mounters, 3609 Wolfram Ave.
Teachers (Men), Chamberlin Club Rooms, 4:30 p. m.
Teamsters (Com), 312 S. Clark St.
484 Waitresses, 19 W. Adams Street, 2 p. m.
Women's Union Label League, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

(Note: Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Astronomer Is Going Blind After Piercing Heavens for 38 Years

Thirty-eight years of peering into the mysteries of the heaven- thru the lens of a telescope have taken their toll and Prof. Edwin Brant Frost, world-famous astronomer, is going blind.

This tragic climax of his devotion to science is revealed in the second volume of the annals of Dearborn Observatory at Northwestern University, of the present year.

A single phrase. "He has almost completely lost his eyesight," in the dedication of the book to Prof. Frost, who since 1905 has been connected with Yerkes Observatory at William Bay, Wis., laid bare the story.

Get After Nonunionists

LONDON—(FP)—Flag days as a union organization method have recently been tried in England by the National Union of Railwaymen with success. A recent flag day's collection on the railroads the union had its organizers give flags with the union's colors only to those in good standing. For the London area $6,000 flags were used, and practically 100% results reported from most of the six freight yards. An extension of this campaign to the transport workers under the jurisdiction of the Transport & General Workers' Union is under consideration.

"It's Him! Osip! The flying devil!"

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE }
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

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The Agricultural Crisis in Iowa

For months reports of acute distress in the agricultural states have been alternately affirmed and denied in the capitalist press and by the government. As the corn crop is now being marketed for Iowa, one of the greatest of the corn states, the real situation comes to light. The condition of the Iowa farmers is so alarming that it has reached Washington and forced Secretary of Agriculture Jardine to hasten to Chicago and try to obtain temporary relief for the farmers from the bankers.

The price the farmers were obtaining for corn has dropped 100% in 12 months. Its price was $1.00 in October, 1924; 98 cents in August of this year; 70 cents in October, 1924; 98 cents in month of November it ranged from 60 cents down to 50 cents.

A number of small banks that advanced short-term loans to farmers to enable them to hold their crop until the market price rose, have already gone out of business as the price steadily fell. In many places whole counties are now without banking facilities.

Now comes Jardine with a conference to "aid the farmers." Two corporations are to be organized with a combined lending power of $5,000,000 to assist the farmers in marketing their crop. The personnel of the magnates arranging the details of the organization is not calculated to arouse sentiments of elation in the breasts of the farmers of the corn belt. There is John C. Shedd, of Marshall-Field & Co., also F. Edson White, president of Armour & Co.; L. A. Carlton of Swift & Co.; B. A. Eckhart of the milling concern that bears his name; besides the packing house and harvester trust bankers of LaSalle street.

The Jardine combine means that not only the corn, but other agricultural products, including live stock will be mortgaged to the big bankers. For the small independent bankers in Iowa it means extinction. If they are permitted a nominal existence it will only be as agents, clerks, for the big bankers. While the present acute crisis may be overcome it means the heavier mortgaging of the farms as a prelude to an exodus of the small farm owners. The history of Minnesota in 1923 will be repeated in Iowa as thousands of families will be driven from the soil and into industry to swell the ranks of the unskilled laborers.

Its political relief will mean a revival of the agitation for agrarian reform and eventually a swing toward independent political action.

Very it not for the treachery of the scoundrels at the head of the labor movement of this country a labor party would now be in existence that could take advantage of the farm situation to mobilize the thousands of middle-west farmers as allies in the struggle against big capital.

This situation is one more reason why every effort must be put forth by the class conscious elements of the working class to create a party that can lead these expropriated farmers. Standing alone they cannot maintain a political organization and will sink into the confusion of futile agrarianism, instead of realizing the fact that their interests are bound up with those of the industrial workers in the cities.

German Anthracite

Every struggle of the working class against the employers of this country reveals the devastating effects of the treachery of the reactionary officialdom of the American labor movement. The latest salutary lesson to this effect was the arrival of the German steamer Rotterdam at Boston with a shipment of 1,000 tons of Westphalian anthracite. It is the first shipment of such coal from Germany. It is here because the miners of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania are on strike.

Mr. John L. Lewis, the labor lieutenant of the capitalist class, whose machine is in charge of the strike, is part of the same corrupt officialdom that at the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, assailed A. A. Purcell's plea for world trade union unity.

Unity of the labor movements of the world would prevent the miners of anthracite in Germany scabbing on the miners of anthracite in the United States.

It would also prevent the transport workers permitting a shipload of anthracite leaving port in Germany during the strike here. In fact unity of the world's workers would be a crushing blow to the capitalist class of the world. That is why fakers of the Lewis type fight against it. Their job is to keep the workers helpless before the capitalist class.

Black-Jacking Chile and Peru

Under the guise of establishing peaceful relations between Chile and Peru "Black Jack" Pershing is valiantly striving to prevent a peaceful settlement of the Tacna-Arica boundary dispute in order to bring about disorders that will furnish an excuse for permanent occupation of that territory by the armed forces of this country.

All the Coolidge chip trap about peace and order emanating from Washington is calculated to befog the real issue. Every tyro in the realm of politics knows that the United States government is not a peace-loving outfit. Pershing was sent into that territory to add lustre to his name; he is there to *black jack* the inhabitants into helplessness so they will be forced to submit to plundering by American capitalism.

His deliberate procrastination in carrying out the promised plebiscite is for one purpose only to make the territory safe for the imperialist brigands of the United States.

Mr. Winston Churchill says the world will be ruined if the reds get control of it. His world, unquestionably. But that sort of world can easily be sacrificed in order that the workers may create one of their own.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine came to Chicago to learn from bankers the "true condition" of the Iowa farmer. He never thought of going to Iowa and consulting the farmers.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER

Sigman in the Role of Fascist - - By H. M. Wick

WHILE his henchmen were using every low device, known to organizational tricksters to obtain a fake majority at the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, now being held in the city of Philadelphia, Morris Sigman, president of that organization, and S. Yanofsky, editor of the official organ, published editorials on democracy, orderliness and loyalty in the organization.

So unsponsible has been the performance of Sigman since he succeeded to the office of the discredited Schlesinger that he has incurred the hatred of the overwhelming majority of the membership. When the rank and file perceived the manner in which they were being betrayed into the hands of the bosses in the ladies garment industry, Sigman started a movement to save the union from becoming the open adjunct of their class enemies. When the spokesmen for the rank and file, leaders of the left wing, demanded a policy that would benefit the workers, Sigman fought against them, first by threats, then with open terror. A wholesale policy of expulsions was initiated. When whole locals went over to the left wing gangsters fairly swarmed around the headquarters trying to batter their way in and forcibly expel the duly elected officials of these locals. So much for the democracy of Sigman!

Fear the Left Wing.

REALIZING that the left wing could not be crushed and that the membership of the other locals were swinging to the left, Sigman agreed to a peace pact with the three expelled locals. But it was only an armistice, not the end of the war. What he could not achieve by stick he tried by force he now tries to achieve by a combination of force and guerilles.

In a series of articles in "Justice," the official magazine of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Sigman machine discloses itself in a new role, instead of assailing openly the left wing and the Communists as it did during the open fight it now tries to present "serious" arguments against them. It now fears and respects the power of the left wing.

Freedom and Light.

NO longer able to advocate brute force it now resorts to the typical yellow socialist palaver about freedom and light and culture.

It dare not advocate extermination of the left wing as it once did, so it now tries to defeat the left wing programs by the most amazing misrepresentation.

It opposes a labor party, one of the basic demands of the left wing, on the grounds that such a party would violate the freedom of the membership of the union to choose for themselves the party they affiliate with. The editor of "Justice," says that a labor party embracing all the workers would be a distinct violation of their political beliefs. In the next paragraph he lets the cat out of the bag by declaring that among the membership are "avowed socialists who might consider such a plan for a labor party embracing all the workers as a Communist ruse to break up further the socialist political organization."

That is precisely the point! This despicable machine, bound through illicit relationship to the odious Abe Cahan's Jewish Daily Forward, gets its inspiration from that polluted source. The Forward, in turn, is an expression of the murderers of the working class of Europe, the social-democratic heroes and kings' minglers, the Vanderveldes, Scheidemanns, Tchernoffs, Dans, Abramovitches and Noskes. Just as these swindlers in Europe scorn the united front of the workers of Europe but form the closest alliances with the capitalist ravagers in all countries, so the Cahans, Schlesingers and Sigmans who infest the needle trades of this country resist the united front demand for an all-embracing labor party, but support the socialist party in its treachery to the working class.

As they dare not permit their readers and members to learn the real character of the labor party demand of the Communists, they distort the issue of such a party by declaring that "if all the workers are to belong to one political party, that whoever would venture to belong to another political group or school would by the nature of this resolution be ipso facto discriminated."

Everyone familiar with the structure of an "all-embracing labor party" knows full well that it does not mean forcing all the workers to follow one school of political thought in the labor movement.

Such a party would be based upon the trade unions and working class political parties. One of the fundamental demands of the Communists is that such a party must permit varied expression of political opinions. Within such a party the Communists would be free to carry out their propaganda and endeavor to convince the other groups that our program is correct; the socialists would have the same privilege, likewise the S. L. P., the proletarian party, and such other minor political groups as may now exist or come into being.

Opposing a labor party on the basis of the objections of the Sigman machine is nothing more nor less than plain trickery and dishonesty.

World Trade Union Unity.

ON much the same sort of argument the Sigman publication denounces the demand for world trade union unity. First starting out to "whitewash their own unspeakable record of thuggery by accusing the Communists of having, in the recent left wing warfare in New York, tried "to root out every shred of unity in our midst" and to break down feelings of unity in the locals," the objection to trade union unity conclude with an apology for fascist unions. In plain words, printed in the English language on page 4 of "Justice" for Friday, Nov. 27, 1925, appears the following sentence:

"How, for instance, would such a scheme for the 'unity of the workers all over the world' be accepted by the fascist workers of present-day Italy, or similar large groups in most every country of Europe and America?"

Just because the fascist brigands and assassins of the working class in Italy object to world trade union unity that is an excuse for Sigman to resent its advocacy. Thus is revealed the real character of the gangsters who make up the bulwark of the Sigman machine. By their actions in the New York affair they were proved to be fascists in practice. We now have the theoretical justification for fascism in the official organ, under the guise of an "impartial, theoretical" discussion of convention problems.

A world trade union unity is essential because there are fascist groups in every country on earth trying to crush the workers so they will be helpless before the capitalist exploiters. We do not want unity with such organizations, but against them. Against the methodical, organized murder of the working class we raise the slogan of solidarity of all conscious elements that are willing to fight for the elementary demands of labor against the capitalist class.

The official organ of the I. L. G. W. U. entirely ignores the necessity of world trade union unity in order effectively to mobilize the colonial slaves whose industrial products flood the world market, enabling the capitalists of the home countries to lead down the wages of their workers. It ignores the necessity for unity of action to prevent coal miners of Germany, Wales and other parts of the world producing coal to break strikes of American miners, and vice-versa. Its sole objection is that the fascist workers [illegible] object.

Such loathsome scoundrels: such vile reptiles!

Recognition of Russia.

SIGMAN and his machine sink far below most of the labor fakirs in America when they discuss the question of recognition of Soviet Russia. Here, in the same column on the same page, where the wishes of the fascisti are considered a basis to world trade union unity we see the following regarding recognition of Russia:

"It is our belief that no person who regards human freedom as the greatest conquest of our civilization, can recognize the Russian government, which is the embodiment of the greatest tyranny of our day and the most outspoken violator of the idea of human freedom."

Nothing in all the volumes of filth spewed forth from the lie factories of Riga, Berlin and Paris, has surpassed this vile statement.

In this one screed is revealed in all its hideousness the real attitude of the Sigman machine. It denounces the only workers government on the face of the earth, a government a thousand times more democratic than the most democratic bourgeois government, as a monumental tyranny, while expressing grave concern over the opinion of the black shirt hordes of Mussolini who trample with the greatest excesses of brightness upon every vestige of effective labor organization. For two years this has been the practice of the Sigman machine. The theories now been worked out as an argument against the left wing demands.

Every left winger in the organization should carefully preserve the issue of November 27, and explain its implications to the membership. Against the proletarian revolution it espouses fascism, against world trade union unity, universal solidarity against an all-embracing labor party the infamies of the second international.

Sigmanism, as formulated above, may continue to prolong its existence by fascist methods or, failing in that by the manipulation of fraudulent declarations, but it must go and the sooner for it is a blot upon the labor movement that can not be tolerated

LABOR IN THE FAR EAST

(The fourth instalment of "Labor in the Far East" deals with the two currents in the mass Shanghai strike the national anti-imperialist current and the labor current. The preceding instalments were as follows: 1. The workers' strike becomes the backbone of the entire nationalist movement. Sun and Bolshevism. 2. The revival of the Chinese labor movement in 1924. 3. The textile workers and their struggle against the capitalist offensive.)

ARTICLE IV

By L. HELLER.

THE distinctive feature of the mass Shanghai strike that has been carried on fully three months, a fact unparalleled not only in the history of the young labor movement of the East, but in the entire world trade union movement, is that in it two currents, a nationalist and a labor, merged into one powerful stream.

It will be recalled that in the early days of the strike both the workers and the business men joined in it. Not only were the big Chinese shops and banks, employing wage workers closed, but the small shops that have no hired employees were shut as well. This general strike lasted approximately of three weeks.

On June 25, the business strike, by agreement with the Trades Council, was discontinued. Only the workers of the British and Japanese establishments continued to strike. This is in itself a sufficient indication of the nationalist, anti-imperialist character of the strike.

Even more striking was the national character in the 17 demands that were put forward at the beginning of the strike. Among these demands we find: The restoration of the concessions, abolition of extra-territoriality, and of the consular courts, and a number of other less important demands, having as their object, the abolition of the privileges enjoyed by aliens in China and the restoration of the independence and sovereignty of the country.

HOWEVER, the same list includes purely labor demands, such as, recognition of trade unions, higher wages, better conditions of labor, etc. In this combination of far-reaching nationalist and moderate labor demands, both aspects of the strike, the nationalist and labor, found expression. And it is clear that the main current was the nationalist, anti-imperialist current, the striking workers were an army fighting for the interests of the Chinese nation as a whole. No wonder the entire nation supported it.

The entire nation, yet with some reservations. One section of the big business men, organized in the Shanghai chamber of commerce, very soon manifested an inclination to make peace with the imperialists and liquidate the strike. This section had too many interests in common with the foreign capitalists, as well as a common fear of the success of the labor movement. But with the exception of this influential but small group the masses of the petty and even middle city bourgeoisie stood up as a wall around the working class, creating an atmosphere not only of sympathy, but of active material assistance as well. Therein lies the secret of the scope of the movement, on the one hand, and of the steadfastness and duration of the strike on the other.

The longer the strike continued, the clearer it became that the basic nationalist objects moved forward at the beginning of the strike, and given expression in the 17 demands by their very nature, could not possibly be won by any strike, no matter how solidly and long continued. The return of the "leased" and in reality seized territories and concessions like Shanghai, which are of tremendous importance to the imperialists as a Pacific base, can be achieved only thru an armed struggle of all China, thru a victorious war. The strike movement, however was limited only to Shanghai and Hongkong. In the rest of China despite all the sympathy and the general rise of the nationalist movement, the strike wave remained unorganized. The demonstrations of the workers and students had a spasmodic character and were easily put down by the cruel measures taken by the imperialist and their Chinese lackeys. Such was the case in Hankow, Tientsin, Tsintao, Nankin, etc.

HONGKONG in the south, and Shanghai in central China were in the long run left to their own fate. The strike movement appeared to have entered a cul-de-sac. Some change was necessary, some new basis for adjustment of the objects to the isolated character of the strike. It was here in this second phase of the movement, that the other, labor current of the strike revealed itself. Leaving the force in the national sphere as the militant cry of the national struggle, urging on to the defense of these demands all the forces of the nation, and placing the responsibility for the continuation of the national struggle upon the Pekin and Canton governments, The Shanghai Labour Council moved to the fore, not the national, but the labor demands: Trade union recognition, higher wages, the reinstatement of all strikers and some others. The national demands were reduced to questions of local significance, such as the mixed court, the organization of the police of the Chinese and the foreigners in the foreign settlement. This again opened up the possibility of maneuvering, negotiating, compromising

(To be continued next issue.)

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS CALLS ON AMSTERDAM FOR FIGHT AGAINST FASCISM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 3.—The Red International of Labor Unions calls upon the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions to make a united front against the recent attacks of the Italian fascisti on the trade unions in a letter sent by Losovsky to the secretary of the Amsterdam International:

"The Italian trade unions, built up as the result of decades of work and struggle have been destroyed by fascism. The fascisti corporations have occupied the rooms of the unions. The police and the fascisti mobs have realized the monopoly of the fascist trade unions.

Make Noose for Workers.

"The Italian industrialists are utilizing the destruction of the unions in order to fasten the noose still more tightly around the necks of the workers. The Italian proletariat is in a very difficult situation and the aid of the whole international proletariat is absolutely necessary in order to call the fascist bands to a halt.

"The International Federation of Trade Unions and the Red International of Labor Unions are equally interested in assisting the Italian unions.

Propose Common Action.

"We propose common action in all countries against the unequalled terror of the fascists. There is not the slightest doubt about the urgent necessity for such action and we therefore propose a commencement of the work with united forces for the struggle against the destruction of the Italian unions. We should be grateful to you if you would inform us in what way you think this common action to assist our Italian brothers should be organized. We declare now our readiness to make all efforts to remove possible hindrance which may occur in our common struggle against fascism."—Signed: Losovsky.

Workers of All Trades Determined to Stand by I. L. D. in Gitlow Fight

(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Dec. 3. The Paper Pulp and Hat Makers' Union, local 107, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers International, at its regular meeting at Grand Mansion Hall, 73 Ludlow street, unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the conviction of Benjamin Gitlow.

Denouncing the recent decision of the United States supreme court as a move to deny the right of freedom of speech in the labor movement, the resolution says in part:

WHEREAS, the sustaining of Gitlow's conviction by the United States supreme court supplies a precedent which will mean the railroading to long terms in prison of many other well known fighters in the ranks of the labor movement and will make it possible for the open shop, anti-labor controlled government of all and any working class organizations which dare oppose their open shop rule, therefore be it

RESOLVED that we protest against and condemn the action of the United States supreme court; demand the repeal of the criminal anarchy law and will work to that end; record ourselves as in support of the International Labor Defense in fighting this case and call upon all labor bodies and working class organizations to take the same stand

NEGRO POLITICIANS APPEAL TO COOLIDGE FOR CONCESSIONS TO HINDER WORKERS' ORGANIZATION

By HAYWOOD HALL.

The world-wide reaction of the capitalist press to the American Negro Labor Congress has amply demonstrated the significance and importance of their organization. The American Negro Labor Congress has succeeded in forcing the "race problem" to an uppermost place in the national mind. In other words, it has called for a showdown on the part of the political bosses and the self-styled leaders and protectors of the inherent rights of the Negro masses under whose moral, spiritual and political guidance they have been for so many years. It has asked of these emissaries of big business and also of their henchmen, the Negro politicians, the "good man Fridays"

Whereupon a group of these self-appointed leaders, under the leadership of one, Melvin Chisum, field secretary in recent years of the National Negro Press association; veteran of many shady deals; erstwhile promoter of bogus stock companies that were instrumental in filching the working class of his race out of many of their hard-earned dollars and whose questionable career in the field of Negro journalism has been highly enlivened by many charges of slander; went to the white house to interview President Coolidge in behalf of the "Negro people of the United States."

It should require no great amount of mental exertion to lay bare the opportunistic character of their enterprise. This charlatan, Chisum, and others of his ilk merely seek to capitalize upon the interest aroused by the American Negro Labor Congress and regain the fast ebbing confidence of the Negro masses. To bring the once docile and long suffering flock back into the fold is the task to which these shepherds of depravity have set themselves. This group, recently formed under the pretentious title of the National Political and Economic Conference has been high by acclaimed by the Negro petty bourgeois press thruout the nation in their plea for executive aid for the abolition of discrimination in the various branches of government was embodied in a brief written by the rapabliican party, the delegation stated that "while in the past, the black race has usually aligned themselves with the party of Lincoln and Roosavelt because of their belief in the principles set forth in its platform, we find it advisable to say to the parte leaders that if they expect the black race to continue in the practice of their partisanship, we shall expect full participation in all that pertains to party activities." (Bold type mine.) And we might also add, the spoils accruing therefrom.

Look For Jobs.

Altho this group went up to see "Silent Cal" ostensibly on the program of racial welfare and betterment we have no doubt that their mission was "successfully" terminated as are the usual run of these prevaricating crusades by the throwing out of a few mediatre jobs as campaign spellbinders by the chairman of the national republican committee.

This charlatanism amply demonstrates the true character of a certain type of leadership now obtaining in the Negro race.

It is interesting to note that as a result of the interest aroused by the American Negro Labor Congress, con

WAR DEPARTMENT FLATLY REFUSES TO RECONSIDER PAUL CROUGH FRAME-UP

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALCATRAZ, Cal., Dec. 3.—Paul Crouch, Communist ex-soldier imprisoned here, has received a flat refusal from the war department to his request for an investigation of the illegal manner in which he was tried by general court-martial and given a sentence of 40 years at hard labor. The war department has declined to give Crouch the opportunity of presenting new evidence.

The Communist ex-soldier offered to prove that his trial was a prepared farce and that the charges against him and Trumbull were manufactured for the purpose of preventing soldiers from expressing sympathy with the workers' cause and the only workers' country the Soviet Union.

It is obvious that something was wrong when a sentence of 40-years was reduced to 3. It is evident, even from the viewpoint of the war department, after a bombardment of public protest, that the court martial had a perverted and distorted sense of justice. But like the Tea Pot Dome incident and other crimes of the master class, it must not be investigated. The masses must not be shocked by an expose of the bosses' crimes.

military movements are daily springing up through the country in an attempt to stem the rising tide of unrest manifesting itself within the ranks of the Negro masses.

Newspapers influenced hostile or indifferent to the Negro are adopting a more friendly tone. All are extremely solicitous in keeping our blacks from turning red—some even go so far as to admit that it is their legitimate right in regard to the welfare of the Negro that is responsible for their unrest and to insinuate that in the future they must do better.

To Fight Negro Workers.

Basing our deductions upon the matter that has come before us since the congress, we can safely predict that many subsidiary movements fostered by the ruling class will now arise for the purpose of counteracting the pernicious red influence.

The Negro petty bourgeois leaders will again dissipate the state parliament of their class by adopting the role of mediators, a role that is typical of which, will at same time bring some advantages to themselves.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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MINERS ENTOMBED IN COLORADO

SIGMAN MACHINE CLASHES WITH LEFT WING OVER COMMUNISTS IN UNION AT I. L. G. W. U. CONVENTION

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 4.—A near riot lasting ten minutes broke out when a machine delegate from Cleveland objected to Rubin of Local 2 speaking in Yiddish against the unseating of Marks. Sigman opened the session this morning by speaking on the introduction to the Executive Board's report. He took the occasion to make a veiled attack on Judick and the Freiheit, because of its criticism of his policy.

The objection to delegates became the order of business on the conclusion of Sigman's weak speech and the case of E. Marks of Local 2 was taken up. The case against Marks appears to be that he, during the Palmer raids, denied membership in the Communist Party.

The joker in the proceedings is that the charge against Marks is preferred by bitter enemies of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

The guiding rule of the Sigman machine in such cases seems to be that if one is a bad Communist he should not be taken into the union, but that if one is a good Communist one should be kicked out. Marks will be seated after the machine speakers have vented their spite on the Communists. Antonini led the attack on the Communists.

A Left Wing Resolution.

The demand for the severance of all relations with the civic federation will be made by the L. G. W. delegates at the next A. F. of L. convention if resolution thirty signed by 17 delegates of the largest locals passes. The question comes up on the initiative of the left wing after many years.

The resolution so far introduced, if passed, will put the I. L. G. W. far in the van of the American labor movement.

There are three resolutions against immigration restriction, three endorsing the International Labor Defense, for recognition of Russia and the sending of a trade union delegation there, one for freeing Gitlow signed by many delegates, two resolutions for the 44-hour week, one for May first as an obligatory holiday, two against the expulsion policy, three for a labor party, one each against child labor and military training camps, two for the shop delegate system, one against class collaboration which outlines a complete program of struggle, three for amalgamation and one for support of The DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit.

Doesn't Trust U. S. Planes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—By an exchange of notes between the state department and the British embassy, it was agreed to extend the time that American aviators may fly over Canadian soil until April 2, 1926.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

"MAJOR" GEORGE L. BERRY has announced his candidacy for the presidency of the international Printing Pressmens' and Assistants' Union to succeed himself. No doubt he will. The only novel feature of the election is that Berry after treating the union for several years as his own personal property should go to the trouble of seeking endorsement from the membership. Having already secured the sanction of the employing printers there is no reason why the "Major" should waste good ink slinging his own praises in the columns of his own journal which is considerably subsidized by scab ads.

* * *

THE hide of a rhinoceros is delicate compared to the intellectual skin of "Major" Berry. But nothing is impossible and readers of The DAILY WORKER, particularly in Mr. Berry's personal union, will be interested to learn that the series of articles that appeared in this paper some time ago, in the nature of an autobiography of Mr. Berry, sat on the inside of that worthy's skin.

* * *

IN the November issue of the American Pressman, George offers himself and his international crew of strikebreakers for re-election. Speaking for the gang, Mr. Berry declares "we are desirous of continuing the great work in which we are now engaged." For the benefit of those not in the know, Mr. Berry's principal visible means of support is strikebreaking, with the sanction of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor.

* * *

HAVING "proven his" good intentions, the "Major" sailed into the Communists. But for a few "un-

(Continued on page 2).

LEFT WING FORCES SIGMAN TO SEAT DELEGATE FROM LOCAL 38

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—The question of seating one Ione delegate, Rea, a member of Local 38 and the editor of La Frustra, a little anarchist sheet, in the afternoon session of the convention showed the inner weakness of the machine better than any development to date.

Rea himself played an unimportant part, but the struggle between Ninfo and Antonini which he aroused brought delight to the progressives. The charges against Rea seem to have arisen out of the ridiculous of Ninfo carried on by La Frustra and resulted in the expulsion of eight members by Ninfo. The case was clearly a political one and without endorsing the views held and opinions expressed by Rea, the progressives were in favor of his being seated.

The keenness of the struggle for power between Antonini and Ninfo, although no basic difference on policy exist, came to light when Antonini took the floor and opposed the credentials committee report unseating Rea. Hymon followed and urged that Rea be seated.

"Blackest of Black."

Zack, a member of Local 38 himself, brought loud and prolonged protests from the Ninfoites when he characterized Ninfo and his official family as "the blackest of the black in our International." Demands that he withdraw the statement were made and the uproar continued until quieted by Sigman, who then renewed officially the demand for a retraction.

"That statement is my opinion and I will not retract" said Zack "I stick to it altho I want it understood that it does not apply to the members of Local 38 who are workers." Sigman

(Continued on page 2)

FINNISH BUREAU UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED: FOR BOLSHEVIZATION

The conference of the Finnish section of the Workers (Communist) Party opened last Sunday and closed its work on Thursday night with the unanimous election of a bureau of 13 members and an appeal to the membership of the Finnish section for loyal and energetic support of the bolshevization of the party thru reorganization.

The convention, which had on Tuesday unanimously accepted the unity resolution of the Central Executive Committee, discussed the various problems of the Finnish section in relation to the work of reorganization during the interyening days. Resolutions were adopted for the guidance of the branches of the Finnish section in relation to the membership coming into the shop nuclei and street nuclei and the work of the workers' clubs. The latter is an important problem for the Finnish section, in view of the fact that most of the branches maintain large headquarters, halls, which are the center of social, dramatic and athletic activities for the membership. The problems in connection with these phases of the activity of the organization have been solved in such a way as to lay the foundation in building even a stronger movement among the Finnish workers and at the same time drawing the membership into the work of the party thru the shop nuclei and street nuclei.

Elects Bureau.

The bureau elected consists of thirteen members and three candidates. This bureau consists of Janhonen, Massachusetts district; Sjoman, New York district; Karhu and Matt Wick, Ohio-Pennsylvania-Southern Michigan district; Puro, Burman, Sulkennen, Maki and Wilkkula, who will be located in Chicago and constitute an executive council which will carry on the work between the sessions of the whole bureau; Corgan from the Messba Range; Tenhunen and Heikkinen from the Minnesota-Wisconsin territory, and Parrae from the Washington-Oregon-California territory. The three candidates are: Comrade Tini Hyrskymurris of California, Comrade Luoto from the Rocky Mountain district, and Comrade Nieva from South Dakota.

The convention adopted a manifesto addressed to the membership of the Finnish section, urging every member to become a member of a shop nucleus or street nucleus of the party during the reorganization. The manifesto points out the need of bolshevization of the Workers (Communist) Party and that the Finnish membership must support

(Continued on page 2)

Just "Another Accident"



This time it is Colorado.

Finds Gold Nugget.

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Dec. 4—Excitement ran high here following the discovery of a gold nugget weighing 43 ounces by C. B. Nelson, a prospector. Nelson discovered the large nugget on the Kantishna river, about 60 miles west of Kobe. The nugget is valued at $731.

New Chief of Goose-Steppers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—Col March H. Stewart was appointed by Secretary of War Davis as superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He succeeds Maj. Gen. Fred W. Bladen, who was assigned to command the Philippine department.

More Applicants than Jobs.

TACOMA, Wash.—(FP)—Many applicants for each available job are reported by employment agencies in the Pacific northwest. Municipal work is being curtailed, farmers are laying off men and the lumber districts have many more jobseekers than they can handle.

NUMBER CAUGHT BY RAGING FIRE MAY REACH 60; RESCUE SQUADS FEAR ALL DEAD FROM BLACK DAMP

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOULDER, Colo., Dec. 4.—Twenty-five miners are entombed in the Cardinal mine, 18 miles south of here with little hope entertained of their being rescued alive, according to a report reaching here at noon today.

The men were trapped when fire caused by defective wiring blocked the exits.

A later report states that the number now believed caught in the mine was between forty and sixty. The danger to the entombed men lies in the fact that the fire is raging in the tunnel, which is a mile and half long may draw out all the air, causing fatal "black damp."

It is thru this entrance that rescue, if rescue is possible, must be made and little hope is expressed that an entrance can be gained until late tonight.

Rescue Crews Arrive.

The fire starting between 8 and 8:30 this morning was soon beyond control of the men working at the mouth of the mine and alarms were sent to Nederland and Boulder for assistance. Superior, Colo., another mining camp responded to appeals for help, rushing a mine rescue car stationed at that point to Boulder where they will be rushed by high powered automobiles to the scene of the disaster.

Fire Chief Healy of Denver immediately rushed a crew equipped with gas masks and fire fighting equipment to the stricken mine. More than one miners from adjoining camps have been organized into rescue squads.

All Shut Off.

The compressor and fan houses, the latter supplying fresh air for the tunnel was completely destroyed at a loss estimated between $10,000 and $15,000.

The working crew of the Cardinal tunnel, which is a gold and silver mine, is composed of sixty men, according to information received from Nederland. Whether all of these men were in the mine at the time of the fire could not be learned.

William Bryant, a miner who was at the mouth of the tunnel when the blaze started was badly burned.

So far as can be learned there has been no explosion in the tunnel and officials are holding out hope that the men possibly are still alive.

* * *

All Hope is Gone.

BOULDER, Colo., Dec. 4 Hopes of saving any of the men entombed today in the Cardinal mine, 18 miles from here, were further dashed late today when smoke was discovered pouring in dense volumes from an abandoned air shaft, 3,700 feet from the entrance.

Persons familiar with the workings of the mine expressed the belief that if the men were caught between that airshaft and another at the extreme eastern end of the tunnel in which they were trapped, all have been suffocated by now.

Altho company officials continue to assert there were only 18 men in the mine to the best of their knowledge other estimates varied widely, running as high as sixty.

LOCARNO PEACE PACT ENSLAVES GERMAN TOILERS

Communists Expose Imperialist Aims

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BRUSSELS, Belgium, (By Mail)—The interparliamentary Communist Congress which is holding its sessions here spent its second day in the discussing of the alliance of American and English capital in the Locarno peace pact for the exploitation of the subjugated peoples in Europe and of the colonies.

Comrade Treint spoke upon the altered European situation in consequence of the Locarno pact the groupings of the capitalist powers, the strengthening of Germany, the weakening of France and the attachment of Germany to England. The Locarno pact is also of the greatest importance for the colonial question which reacts once again upon the constellation in Europe. The Locarno pact prepares the attack upon the Soviet Union Locarno is it is true the introduction to a temporary understanding between America and Great Britain, but at the same time it means the preparation for the conflict between the imperialist contradictions of America and England on other fields.

Fight Locarno Pact.

Comrade Heckert stressed in his remarks the fact that America was the initiator of Locarno which will result in a temporary understanding between American and British imperialism in order to mobilize all capitalist forces against the Soviet Union the existence of which is a permanent threat to

(Continued on page 2)

The Saturday Magazine

Section of the Daily Worker Hereafter—(Beginning with the next issue, Dec. 12), will be a new and unique section, under the editorship of

ROBERT MINOR

It will contain more carefully selected material. It will be more entertaining—for it will print some of the best short stories ever written, by the greatest artists of the world.

It will be enlivened by the best cartoonists—geniuses of America and Europe—some of whom you know and some you never heard of. And by poets whom the bourgeois editors want to hang for understanding too much of life, and—

THEORY!?? Do you sometimes feel depressed and discouraged with the thought that you don't know anuf of the meaning of life—that you don't understand enuf of the great Bolshevik THEORY which is marching thru the world, placing in the hands of "uneducated" workers the power that tsare down empires, to blast the "Rock of Ages"—?

Do you want the joy of knowing and feeling that you possess something of the great wisdom of the Bolsheviks—? The SATURDAY MAGAZINE of the DAILY WORKER will try to give it to you—in short, simple explanations, (but not too simple—not vulgarized) from the pens of the men who are unmaking an old world of tyranny and making a new world for workers.

And this, too, will be entertaining and readable.

Subscribe to the DAILY WORKER NOW, and get the new Magazine section next Saturday, Dec. 12.

We Must Finish the Job for Our Daily!

To All Party Branches, Party Members, and Party Sympathizers:

The party and supporters of The DAILY WORKER have raised $28,926.88 during the past ten weeks to keep alive this weapon of the working class revolutionary movement. The work done to save and insure The DAILY WORKER for the coming year, is a tribute to the loyalty to the revolutionary movement, of the members of our party and the sympathizers who aided in the work. The support given The DAILY WORKER enabled it to survive the crisis which threatened its life. The facts of the situation of The DAILY WORKER were frankly told to the membership of the party and the sympathizers with our movement and the response given showed that they realized the seriousness of the situation and were determined to save The DAILY WORKER for the party.

The goal which was set for The DAILY WORKER fund at the beginning of the campaign was $40,000. This was the amount needed to overcome the crisis and put The DAILY WORKER in a position so that it would not need again to appeal for donations and contributions for another year. With this total sum at its command, The DAILY WORKER would be in a position to liquidate its pressing obligations to creditors and have some freedom to mobilize its forces for a subscription campaign and increase of its circulation and support, which might in the future place it beyond the need of appealing for donations.

The funds raised is still $11,000 short of this total of $40,000. The party has determined to ask the members and sympathizers with our movement to complete this fund by December 15th. On that date The DAILY WORKER campaign is to be closed. It must be closed with the total of $40,000 registered as the sum collected for The DAILY WORKER fund

There remains a period of ten days to raise the amount needed to complete the fund. Every branch of the party, every party member and every sympathizer with the movement is urged to use these ten days to drive up the total contributions to The DAILY WORKER fund to the $40,000 mark. That means that at least $1,000 must be raised each day during these ten days.

There are in the hands of many members of the party and sympathizers The DAILY WORKER fund coupons. Each member and sympathizer who has one of the SAVE THE DAILY WORKER coupon sheets, should make every effort to sell the balance of the coupons by the 15th and then promptly send the remittance to The DAILY WORKER. The branches of the party which still have funds collected from the November 7th meetings, or special affairs for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER, should rush these in to The DAILY WORKER. The efforts to raise funds thru the party branches and other units of the party should continue and the largest possible donations sent in by the 15th of December.

Comrades, the difference between the situation if The DAILY WORKER fund is not driven up to the total $40,000 will be, whether The DAILY WORKER shall limp along on the verge of a crisis, with possibilities or having again to appeal to the membership in the near future, or whether we shall begin the new year with a secure foundation and the road clear for a struggle to WE MUST FINISH JOB make The DAILY WORKER self-supporting by increasing its circle of readers.

We ask you to make it possible for The DAILY WORKER to face the new year with confidence and assurance that in place of going down under the difficulties which a working class newspaper must face, it will be in a position to strengthen itself, to increase its influence in the working class movement, to build itself as a secure instrument for service to the revolutionary movement in the United States. The party can give The DAILY WORKER the assurance, if the latter will be the case, by making the last ten days count to complete the $40,000 fund.

COMRADES, INTENSIFY THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE DAILY WORKER.

SELL AND SEND IN YOUR REMITTANCE FOR THE DAILY WORKER COUPONS.

RAISE MORE FUNDS THRU YOUR BRANCHES. MAKE THE REPORT OT THE FUNDS LEAP UPWARDS BY AT LEAST $1,0000 A DAY.

MAKE THE DAILY WORKER SECURE FOR 1926 BY COMPLETING THE $40,000 FUND BY DECEMBER 15TH.

Fraternally yours,
C. E. RUTHENBERG,
General Secretary.

Still at It



France Issues 7,500,000 Paper Francs.

HORACEK FOUND GUILTY UNDER SEDITION LAW

Prosecutor Plays on Jury's Prejudices

BY ELLA REEVE BLOOR.
(I. L. D. Press Service.)

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4.—The jury in the case of Edward Horacek, active member of Machinist's Union here charged with a violation of the Pennsylvania state sedition law, found Horacek guilty on counts seven and eight of the indictment, charging him with the distribution of literature, etc., and of membership in a party tending to teach sedition etc., after it had been "deadlocked" on one and a half hours. He was found not guilty on all other counts. Bail has been renewed for Horacek and the case will be appealed to a higher court.

Fight to Higher Court.

The case of the other eight who are also charged with violation fo the same law will not come up until the Horacek case has been fought in the highest court of the country.

The jury which tried Horacek was composed of a number of aged women, a foreman, and business men. The personnel of the jury was published in an earlier issue of The DAILY WORKER.

Plays on Prejudices.

The prosecutor in the trial of Edward Horacek, accused of a violation of the state sedition act, made a most inflamatory speech before the jury denouncing the "reds", Bolsheviks, the Russian revolution and Lenin, playing on the prejudices of the jury to bring a verdict of guilty. Thruout his entire speech he made a grand standplay to the jury on their 100 per cent Americanism.

In referring to Horacek, he launched on a tirade, declaring that if he did not like America, he could go back to Bohemia where he had come from and that Horacek would never receive the enormous salary in Bohemia that he was now receiving.

Workers Party on Trial.

Following the display of ignorance by the prosecutor, Judge Prather in his instruction to the jury, said that the burden of the proof lays on the programs of the Workers Party as to whether admitted membership in the Workers Party means advocacy of sedition. He also instructed the jury to examine what the Communist International was and the relation of the Workers Party to the Communist International. In his instructions the judge actually placed in the hands of the jury the question of deciding whether or not the Workers Party is illegal or not. It is not so much a trial of Horacek as it is of the Workers Party in Pennsylvania.

After his instructions the jury adjourned to an adjoining room to decide as to the verdict to bring in.

Merrick's Cowardice.

Fred Merrick was brought into court and asked if he was a member of the Workers Party.

Merrick answered "No. Not since July."

"Will you renounce future activity in the party?" was the next question put to him.

"I will," he answered. "I have gone into business in Parkersburg."

The judge then questioned him as to why he had given up his activities in the Workers Party.

He answered "I realized the hopelessness of my own activities."

For this cowardly action on his part the judge paroled him, with Attorney Marshall assuming costs and responsibility for Merrick. Bitter resentment was felt by many of the workers in the court-room when they saw this cowardly surrender and renunciation.

Will Be Expelled.

Fred Merrick, who was the district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party in the Pittsburgh district about a year ago and who had for the past year deserted activities in the party, was instructed by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party to plead not guilty and to fight this case to the end. By his refusal to do so, Fred Merrick will undoubtedly be expelled from membership in the Workers (Communist) Party.

* * *

Read Party Manifesto.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4.—The entire manifesto, "United States Today", issued by the Workers Party in 1923, which analyzed the great strikes of that period, was read to the jury by attorney Marshall in his speech in defense of Edward Horacek, active member of the Machinist union and now on trial for alleged violation of the Pennsylvania state sedition law.

State Twists Meaning.

During the trial the prosecution has read excerpts from this manifesto and has twisted and contorted the meaning in such manner as will serve their purpose. By reading the entire manifesto to the jury, the defense is establishing the "veracity" of the stools who testified for the state.

Marshall brought out Lincoln's confession that the people in America had the right to change the government and that if it did not serve the interests of the people they had the revolutionary right to dismember the government and replace it by one that would represent them. He pointed out that the Workers Party was trying, to organize the workers in the country for a political change and that they were perfectly within their right to do so.

He then caused the prosecutors much discomfort, when he brought out that the Workers Party in America was not the only ones that were looking towards Soviet Russia in lead them out of this state of injustice and wrong. He showed there many others who were looking toward Russia.

The attorney went on to prove that not a single act, word or deed had been proven which would show Horacek working for the overthrow of the government and all the witnesses the prosecution had been able to produce were city detectives and former department of justice agents.

Raps Lennon.

He characterized Lennon, the former department of justice head, who placed stool-pigeons in the labor unions herejto spy on their activities and to commit acts of provocation, as "the little man" who brings the same stack of papers to every trial using them in his attempts to have defendants in different trials convicted. The attorney brought out that three of the books and some of the papers that Lennon had introduced as "evidence" had never been seen by the defendant Horacek and that Horacek had been pulled out of his bed and arrested and that the entire charge was based on falsehood.

In the cross examination of Horacek, before the defense rested its case and the final plea was made by the defense attorney, the prosecutor asked Horacek whether he and his party would use the same methods as were used in Russia at the time of the revolution to effect a political change in the United States.

Horacek showed that it is impossible to say what the workers in America will do. He showed that the workers will follow in the path of the Russian workers, who established the first workers' and farmers' government, and declared that think alone could tell what methods would be used to attain the aim sought.

SAMOVAR TEA PARTY AT 19 SO. LINCOLN TONIGHT

Be sure to drop in at 19 So. Lincoln tonight. Big Samovar Tea Party. Music by Radio. Branch No. 5 Y. W. L. invites you!

Increase British Bank Rate As Gold Supply of England Is Threatened

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, American capitalism again demonstrates to its rival, British capitalism, that it is by far the stronger of the two. This voracious beast that travels the world over, to satiate its profit hunger, snaps its challenge to the lean lion in London, that no nation must dare oppose America.

* * * *

When Great Britain reached an agreement to pay its war debt to the United States and then, with a great show of courage, returned to the gold standard, that was a challenge to new struggles in the world's commercial rivalry.

But the bold front of the British suffers another setback. London has been compelled to increase its rediscount rate, at one jump, from four to five per cent, in order to stop "the empire" being bled of its gold. This increase in the bank rate was made absolutely necessary by the heavy drains on anemic British capitalism. The outflow has aggregated more than $933,000,000 since the Bank of England reduced its rate to four per cent last October, while its gold reserve is $48,500,000 lower than when England returned to the gold standard last April. The British must therefore close their gates against the exit of this precious basis for their currency. But that only weakens British imperialism in its fight for foreign markets, in its attempted "conquests of peace" over other nations, that are now compelled to turn their exclusive attention once more to the United States as the sole creditor nation.

* * * *

As if to taunt the British lion, Wall Sreet refuses to advance its rediscount rate by even a fraction. It is indicated that the order to make no change, altho this could easily be done and had in fact been announced, came directly from Secretary of the Treasury "Andy" Mellon, chief spokesman of the American dollar in Coolidge's cabinet. The American bank rate remains at 3½ per cent, a full 1½ per cent below the British.

* * * *

Thus England, altho she may parade as the chief instigator of Locarno "security" pacts against Soviet Rule, is nevertheless the helpless puppet of American capitalism.

The weekly report of the federal reserve system for the New York district shows that in spite of the wild wave of speculation and the giant loans made, yet the total loans of the New York bank have declined $4,924,000. Reserves and deposits at New York increased $3,565,000 and $14,236,000, respectively during the past week.

* * *

This is the power that the possession of one-half of the world's gold supply—$4,500,000,000 out of $9,000,000,000—gives to American finance. It was necessary to force the Locarno compact upon the capitalist nations of Europe, so that the American gold surplus would not only find a safe and "peaceful" spot for investment, but also an opportunity to collect the interest on the investments made. Of course, this necessitates the enforcement of "industrial peace", within the various nations, resulting in an alliance between the American dollar and the different national governments to keep the workers in servile submission to the bitter exploitation forced upon them in order that the demands of the American shylocks may be satisfied.

Thus British capitalism, with the various national capitalisms upon the continent, may be helpless in the grip of Wall Street rule. But beyond lies the as yet slumbering power of the discontented and revolutionary workers, who are developing strength to tear down not only the dreams of Britain's Lombard Street, of the French Bourse and the financial districts of the European capitals, but of New York's center of finance as well. And back of these battling revolutionary workers stands the power of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, the bulwark of the world revolution.

At this writing the United States may furnish the world with its dominant imperialism. But the awakening of the oppressed everywhere will result in the creation of a power against which even the American dollar cannot stand, but before which its rule must collapse and fall.

CHICAGO DETECTIVES APPLY THIRD DEGREE ON 10 YEAR OLD YOUTH

After keeping a 10-year old youth awake all night and applying the third degree, the Chicago detectives claim that he "confessed" that his mother and not rival bootleggers killed his father, John Scardina.

The mother is now lodged in jail and the dicks who applied the "gold fish" methods on the 10 year old youth claim that they have a "confession" from her that she killed her husband in a quarrel over another woman.

The young lad was kept awake all night, with detectives being changed off every so often, questioning the young lad and trying to force a "confession" from him that his mother killed her husband.

Finnish Bureau Is Unanimously Elected

(Continued from page 1)

the first step toward bolshevization in relation to the reorganization of the party and make the large Finnish membership a loyal part of the bolshevized party. This manifesto is a ringing declaration against the tendencies in some quarters of the Finnish section, expressed particularly in the Minneapolis resolution, which took a position against reorganization. The Minneapolis resolution and those responsible for it, Severi Alanne, Vilho Bowman, and others, were unanimously condemned.

Co-operate With C. E. C.

The seventeen delegates, together with the editors and business managers of the Finnish papers, who constituted the convention, worked in close co-operation with the representatives of the Central Executive Committee. Comrades Ruthenberg, Cannon and Lovestone, during the whole period of the convention. All the delegates expressed the belief that the results of the convention will be closer co-operation in all phases of the party work by the Finnish membership.

Comrade Ruthenberg addressed the convention just before adjournment, summarizing the work of the five-days session as follows.

United Organization.

"The Central Executive Committee representatives are of the opinion that in this convention we have laid the foundation for the development of a bolshevized Finnish Section, part of a bolshevized Workers (Communist) Party. The enemies of our movement has been looking forward to this convention hoping there would be some sort of disruption or split which would weaken the revolutionary movement in the United States. The hopes of the social democrats and two-and-a-half internationalists have been disappointed thru the work which you have done. We believe that we have cleared away the misunderstandings that existed among the Finnish membership in regard to reorganization. The Central Executive Committee representatives feel that thru the relations ships established in this convention with the leading comrades to the Finnish Section, we have the groundwork for close co-operation and continuous aid by the Central Executive Committee in helping the Finnish comrades to solve the many problems that are raised in the work of reorganization. The result of this work will be a powerful section of Finnish comrades organized in the Finnish fractions of the party, and around them a broader mass movement in the workers' clubs than has ever existed before.

"Our party has come out of this convention stronger than it ever has been. We will work together in building up a powerful Communist Party in the United States which, in the days to come, will be able to meet the capitalist enemies in open battle and win the struggle for the Soviet Republic in the United States."

For Bolshevized Party.

Comrade Kokela, chairman of the convention, replied to the speech of Comrade Ruthenberg and said:

"In the name of this convention of the Finnish Section, I wish to express the endorsement to the convention of the resolution offered by the representatives of the Central Executive Committee. The delegates to the convention have found, in the co-operation of the Central Executive Committee representatives, a great aid in their work in finding solutions for the problems which spring out of the work of the organization. We thank the members of the committee of the Central Executive Committee for their co-operation and assistance. We will go back to the membership of the Finnish Section and inform them about the work and views of this convention and we believe that they will respond to the work of this convention and give their loyal support to the reorganization and take part in the Bolshevized Workers (Communist) Party of America."

AS WEE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

scrupulous Communists nestled in the great city of Chicago" there would be no opposition to his candidacy, modestly declares Mr. Berry. The Workers Party would be pleasantly surprised if it had as many members on its rolls as there are members in the Pressmens' Union, who would like to see Berry under the monument that covers the dust or what may or may not be the "unknown soldier." So much for the "Majah's" popularity in his own union.

* * *

LABOR fakers, as a rule are not noted for intellectual attainments but some of them make an effort to reach some degree of literacy. After assailing The DAILY WORKER insinuatingly, George says: "We do not seek the support of any person who believes that the government of the United States or the government of Canada should be overthrown or destroyed. We do not believe there is a corporal's guard in our organization who hold such opinions and it is because of this that we seek renomination and re-election in the offices which we now hold and those to which we aspire, believing in the great American traditions of freedom, free from autocracy of Soviet-ism or autocracy from selfishness." (Emphasis ours—T. J. O'F.)

* * *

NOW we know why the average labor faker aspires to office in the trade union movement. To save this and neighboring governments from being overthrown! If Berry whispered this in the vicinity of a Missouri mule's tail, his face would be decorated sufficiently to enable him to pose as a wounded hero of the world war and perhaps give him an excuse to apply for the title of general. Berry's only regret for the year, in the action of members of the union in Chicago in striking against open shop conditions in a big printing plant. But Berry "lived" the strikers, and he made no distinctions between; conscious radicals and ordinary non-political trade unionists.

* * *

THE pressmen will gain nothing by railing against Berry. They must learn to fight him effectively. They must organize. Of course he is a political crook, but that is the business of the reactionary leadership of the American Federation of Labor. They are the "labor" wing of the capitalist government. Berry knows quite well that there are no Communists in the rebellious local of Chicago. If there were and if their policies dominated, there would not be any foolishness such as resorting to capitalist courts for injunctions even against such a capitalist flunkey as Berry.

* * *

WHEN the members of Pressmens' Union No. 3 deposed a tool of Berry's as president, they replaced him with one of the most bitter Communist haters in Chicago, a fake progressive who expected to carry favor in certain quarters by denouncing the Communists. This lickspittle policy never gets the workers anywhere.

* * *

THE pressmen were licked by Berry and the bosses because they expected to win by playing a lone hand. If they are to get rid of Berryism in the future they must have both a policy and organization and not depend on the futile method of using "strong" language on the "Majah."

FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY AND ORCHESTRA GIVE BALL AT TEMPLE HALL TONIGHT

The Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra and Singing Society is giving a dance at the Temple Hall, corner Van Buren and Marshfield Ave., tonight. Admission will be 50 cents. All are invited to attend.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

Independent Local Joins U. T. W.

SALEM, Mass.—(FP)—Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. workers are now members of Local 33, United Textile Workers' Union, and will have a special organizer for pillow case and sheeting mills. The local, headed by John P. O'Connell, former president Federated Textile Unions of America, withdrew from the American Federation of Textile Operatives affiliated with the F. T. U. of A several months ago.

BIEDENKAPP TO SPEAK AT EAST LIVERPOOL AND STEUBENVILLE

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 4.—The East Liverpool committee of the International Labor Defense will hold a mass meeting Sunday, Dec. 6, in the afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Trades Counell Hall. The Steubenville committee will hold a mass meeting at Steubenville at 8 p. m., in the Schwaben Hall. Comrade Biedenkapp will speak at both meetings on Labor and Defense. A large attendance is expected at both meetings.

Left Wing Forces Sigman to Seat Delegate of Local 38

(Continued from page 1)

informed Zark that he would not be allowed to continue until he retracted, but as Zack proceeded to elaborate upon the low regard in which he held Nufo as an official, Sigman, after another interruption in the form of a weak five-minute speech explaining why he would not go thru with his previous mandate to deprive Zack of the floor if no retraction was made, allowed Zack to finish his speech. It was an embarrassing position for the president of one of the largest international unions.

Sigman Retreats.

Confronted with a division of his forces while the left wing maintained an ominous and eloquent silence speaking louder than words during his controversy with Zark, Sigman beat a not very graceful retreat. Facing a situation in which the whole opposition and suppression policy was being aired while the individual involved was sure to be seated the machine became "good sports" as they expressed it.

Portnoy and Wishnevsky explained that the seating of Rea was no lavor but part of the policy of the progressives, altho they took no responsibility for the acts or utterances of Rea. Certain of defeat on this issue the machine spokers became ardent advocates of amnesty and toleration. It is plobable that as a result of this discussion the expulsion policy has been dealt a blow from which it will not recover.

Rea was seated by a vote of 111 to 71.

Invite New York Shop Chairmen.

The shop chairmen elected at the Cooper Union meeting have been invited to the convention. An attempt was made to combine the motion to do this with an invitation to Ashpiz, provisional managers for Local 2 appointed by the machine during the New York struggle, but the motion was divided, the shop chairmen being invited unanimously while 101 votes were cast against the invitation to Ashpiz.

Machine Seats Slugger.

At the end of the morning session after several hours of bitter debate Dolnick of Chicago, charged with slugging and running a corporation shop, was seated by a vote of 117 to 107.

Settle Suit.

A suit for 50,000 damages, based upon the finding of a dead mouse in a bottle of root beer served to Jack Taylor of Harvey, Ill., in a soft drink parlor in that town, was settled in chambers by the Hydrox Company of Chicago as the suit was called for trial.

Come to the **Grand Concert & Ball**

Given by POLISH, RUSSIAN AND UKRAINIAN WORKERS' CLUBS at SCHOENHOFEN HALL, Corner Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues

TOMORROW, SUNDAY, DEC. 6

Some of the best Polish, Russian and Ukrainian talents will participate in the concert program.

AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN DANCES. A good time is promised to all who will attend.

TICKETS: IN ADVANCE 50 CENTS. AT THE DOOR 65 CENTS.

Beginning 3:30 p. m.

LOCARNO PEACE PACT ENSLAVES GERMAN TOILERS

Communists Expose Imperialist Aims

(Continued from page 1)

world capitalism. The complete defeat of the European proletariat and the colonial peoples would then inevitably follow. The German bourgeoisie had sold itself to the highest bidder.

W. Pieck declared that America had played a decisive role in the preparation of the Locarno pact. America is interested in a pacification of Europe in order to secure its loans. She is also interested in securing Germany against the offensive of French imperialism. England is striving to make an end of the French ascendancy upon the continent and Locarno represents a success for her in this policy. The French bourgeoisie is in retreat. The German bourgeoisie accepted the pact under the double pressure of Anglo-American capitalism. Locarno is responsible for illusions of a pacifist nature both in Germany and in France. Germany received no concessions in Locarno. England's aim is to alienate Germany and Russia. The Locarno pact demands a speedier establishment of the united front of the working class.

A Polish comrade declared that the Locarno pact and the coming entrance of Germany into the league of nations means certain advantages for Germany, particularly in the question of the eastern frontiers.

For Eight-Hour Day.

Comrade Heckert and Comrade Pliquemal spoke upon the eight hour day and the Washington agreement. Heckert declared that the Washington agreement was a maneuver on the part of the bourgeoisie to appease the working class. The ratification and the carrying out of the agreement by the bourgeoisie is being sabotaged by the reformists. The speaker described the abolition of the eight-hour day in Germany and the attitude of the Amsterdam Trade Union International to the question. He spoke further of the English trade union movement and its struggle for the maintenance of the eight-hour day and for the unity of the trade union movement. The Communists must place themselves at the head of the struggle for the eight-hour day, they must take part with all possible energy in the campaign for the eight-hour day from Nov. 15 to December 15. We must, however, make it clear to the workers that only the mass struggle of the proletariat can bring about an improvement in the conditions of work.

Show Up Washington Agreement.

Comrade Pliquemal declared that the Washington agreement was a great swindle. We must intensify our methods of struggle to win the eight-hour day. We must inform the working class of the whole history of the Washington agreement. In participation in the Amsterdam conference we can stand for the Washington agreement, we must however, expose the attitude of the reformists in this connection. The establishment of the eight-hour day by law is impossible. It can only be won by the mobilization of the masses.

The following comrades took part in the discussion which followed Overstraeten who discussed the question of the ratification of the Washington agreement in the Belgian parliament, the Polish Comrade, Weltz and Ravlel.

LIVES OF SEAMEN ENDANGERED BY POOR CONSTRUCTION OF BOATS SHOWN IN BUCKLING OF ORION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Did the ill-fated naval collier Cyclops buckle and sink to her lonely grave with her human cargo of 290?

Naval experts were asking themselves this question today as a result of an accident to the collier Orion, which forced her to put back to Hampton Roads naval base in a sinking condition. The Orion was a sistership to the Cyclops.

Some officers expressed the opinion today that the Orion's mishap may reveal the secret of the greatest of all American naval mysteries, the loss of the Cyclops.

Sister Ship Vanished.

The Cyclops sailed from South America in March 1918, with a cargo of manganese. He had aboard 290 persons, officers, passengers and crew. Nothing more was ever heard of her. She disappeared as completely as if a magic hand had brushed her from the world, leaving not one trace of her going.

The seas were combed, ports were searched, every clue followed intently, but never a trace was found of her, not even a spar of a drifting life preserver.

For some years, it was suggested that a German submarine had sent the collier to her doom, or that she had struck a submerged mine. Inquiries were conducted in Germany after war, but no German sub commander could be found who could throw any light on the mystery.

Yesterday her sister ship, the Orion, sailed out of the Roads with a cargo of coal. Her structure buckled in a heavy sea and she raced back to port with her forward tanks flooded and almost sinking.

The same defect, some officers believed today, may have buckled the Cyclops' structure and sent her to Davy Jones' locker.

Pepperell Weavers Refuse to Work Under Multiple Loom System

BIDDEFORD, Me. (FP)—Weavers of the Pepperell mills, organized in the American Federation of Textile Operatives, are striking again against the multiple loom system. The 2,500 workers fought the introduction of the system by which each worker's work is more than doubled. In the previous strike the workers finally went back to try out the system and now decidedly refuse to accept it.

Pullman Porters Conduct Organization Campaign

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—Pullman porters in St. Louis are organizing. "Men, you have nothing to lose, nothing to fear. Your movement is the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. You have the solid support of organized labor generally. White men organize, why not you?" reads a campaign circular. The Negroes are angered at the Akron local Negro newspaper which in return for a large advertisement from the Pullman company published an attack on the union.

Carpenters Get Raise.

DALLAS, Tex.—(FP)—Union carpenters in Dallas are about to sign a negotiated agreement with the contractors association which will increase their wages from 8s to 9s per day of 8 hours. This will affect 1,500 workers.

WARD BAKING SLAVES HELP PRESIDENT BUY AN OPERA BOX SEAT

NEW YORK —(FP)— Dec. 4.— Business is so booming for the new $400,000,000 baking merger, General Baking corporation, that its president Paul H. Helms can pay nearly $200,000 for a box in the "dismond horseshoe" of the Metropolitan Opera House. Helms, who has not announced a wage advance for his many baking employes, purchased the box from the August Belmont estate and becomes owner of $200,000 equity in the $7,000,000 opera house property. Costume sitstration hands are still striking against the Metropolitan for abrogation of the union agreement.

Operators and Union Heads Discuss Use of Machinery in Mines

Representative of Illinois miners will meet with mine owners at the Great Northern Hotel to open negotiations that may lead eventually to machine operation of Illinois coal fields.

The operators at a meeting presided over by President Rice Miller of Illinois, made a preliminary survey as to the use of electric machines in the Illinois coal mines.

"Call Off Spies, Let Business Take Care of Itself," Wails Senator

In a speech before the Western Canners' Association in the Hotel Sherman here former Senator James Hamilton Lewis called upon President Calvin Coolidge and congress to call off the 65,000 "spies" that the government maintains to probe into business and to call off all the commission the government has investigating business ventures and let business take care of itself.

"Aiding" Disabled Vets.

MONTREAL (FP)—While unemployed ex-soldier were forming parades and storming restaurants the Montreal newspapers discovered a plan to help the men whose wounds made them unfit for hard labor. They collected funds to build little street stands from which the disabled could sell newspapers and magazines. The street corners blossomed with red boxes. A lot of old newsvendors, unable to meet the competition, went to the poorhouse. Recently the city council, at demand of the bookstores, forbade the sale of magazines on the streets. The newspapers did not rally to the defense of the disabled.

Yellow Swallows Checker Taxi.

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—Of two remaining taxicab companies operating in San Francisco, the Yellow and the Checker, the antiquated Checker will be absorbed by the Yellow, which employes nonunion drivers. The taxi drivers union will probably have a hot fight on its hands to unionize the Yellow in San Francisco.

Want Wage Increases.

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—Union taxicab drivers of St. Louis are seeking a wage increase from $28.50 a week to $30 and one day a week off instead of two days a month. Funeral drivers, members of the same union, receiving $30 a week, are asking for $35. St. Louis taxi drivers are 100 per cent unionized, and even Yellow cabs operate union.

TEXAS TEXTBOOK CONTRACTS ARE NOW CONTESTED

Graft Charges Fly Thick and Fast

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 4.— Textbook contracts worth approximately $600,000 and made by a subcommittee of the state text-book commission without "the advice or consent of the attorney general," and with Governor "Ma" Ferguson as chairman, promises to reveal some more juicy plums being handed around in the state to sympathizers of the "clique."

Attempts are being made by the attorney general who is on the "outs" with the machine in power to force the American Book Company, publishers of textbooks, to hand back a deposit of $25,000 and cancel a six-year contract with the state. This company had bid the highest price on school textbooks, but was able to "land" the contract.

Prominent Politician Forces 15-Year Old Girl Into Marriage

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 4.—A 15-year old girl found beneath a porch in the southwest section of Miami attired only in her night clothes, told a story of a forced marriage at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., that may lead to the arrest of a prominent public official of that city, 23 years her senior.

Teachers Fight for Increase in Wages

NEW YORK.—(FP)— Dec. 4.— New York teachers will find the Teachers' Union leading the renewed fight for increased wages by state legislation. The New York City teachers were sorely disappointed when the board of estimate dropped the $5,700,000 put in the budget for teachers' wage increases. The Teachers' Union urges teachers to rally behind the joint salary committee which is working out revised schedules for the Rivera bill which passed the last legislature only to be vetoed by Governor Al Smith on the ground the city authorities should act.

To Make Actors Work Sunday.

NEW YORK (FP)—Dec. 4. The actors' managers are trying to restore New York's Sunday shows by pressure upon Actors' Equity Association whose agreement with the managements prevents Sunday performances by actors and actresses. Movies and vaudeville are not affected by the Actors' Union agreement. The Lord's Day Alliance enters its protest against Sunday breaking of Sunday closing laws in New York opens by Sunday shows.

Darrow Discusses Negro.

NEW YORK —(FP)— Dec. 4. Residential discrimination against Negroes will be discussed by Attorney Clarance Darrow in Harlem, New York's Negro city, on Dec. 13. Darrow will speak of the issues raised by the trial of 11 Negroes in Detroit whom he defended from charges of murder committed by an unknown while the Negroes defended the home of one of them from a white mob.

World Trade Union Unity.

MONTREAL. (FP)— Addressing the annual convention of the Quebec Labor party, Pres. A. R. Mosher of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad employes strongly upheld independent political action on the part of labor, and advocated affiliation of labor unions with the Canadian Labor party. The convention adopted a resolution favoring an all-embracing world international of labor along the lines laid down by A. A. Purcell of the British workers.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

Workers (Communist) Party

NEW YORK DAILY WORKER BUILDERS WILL HIKE TO JAMAICA WOODS SUNDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The New York DAILY WORKER Builders Club has arranged a HIKE to Jamaica Woods for this Sunday, Dec. 6. This was postponed twice on account of meetings of the Young Workers League and the Junior Pioneers, and it is expected that this time both organizations will turn out in force to co-operate with the DAILY WORKER Builders to make this the most successful event of the season.

There will be miles of hiking thru the woods. There will also a camp fire, and potatoes baked in a hole in the ground and roasted marshmallows and roasted apples and all kinds of good things to eat (altho it is advisable for everyone to bring a little lunch along in cases the commissary department again goes astray). By special arrangement with the weather department there will be no rain this time, so as to enable the hikers to play all the games that had been planned for three weeks ago.

The meeting hour is ten o'clock. Be on time at 108 E. 14th St., or be at the end of the B.M. T. line in Jamaica at 168th St. at 11 a. m. Then follow the crowd and enjoy the fact that you're alive.



To Save THE DAILY WORKER

PHILADELPHIA WORKERS PARTY OPENS CLASSES IN COMMUNISM

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 4.—Along with the general program of Bolshevizing the party, Philadelphia has made a definite beginning in the educational work. The slogan "Into the Classes," is being put into practice as more and more of the membership realize that the most essential need for a Communist party is a membership well grounded in the theory and practice of Leninism.

The method of education to be employed in the classes will not be the old, worn-out, lecture method. Neither shall the classes confine themselves to the use of one textbook as in the past.

Students will be assigned specific subjects in the form of questions which they must study up out of the books, pamphlets, and such other material as is given for reference, thus giving the students a stimulus for reading revolutionary literature and studying independently.

The following classes have already been launched:

Fundamentals of Leninism Class has been successfully launched and meets every Saturday afternoon, 3 p. m., at 521 York Ave. This class is led by Comrade Morris Yusem. The principal textbook used is "Stalin's Theory and Practice of Leninism."

Elements of Communism—beginning Dec. 9 at 505 Reed St., with Comrade Hall as class leader. Every Wednesday.

Elements of Communism beginning Thursday, Dec. 17 at 3006 Susquehanna Ave., with Comrade Ready as class leader. Every Thursday.

Elements of Communism —at 4025 Girard Ave. every Thursday evening, with Comrade Shkaroff as class leader.

Class in English to begin Monday, Dec. 6 at 521 York Ave., with Comrade Winner as teacher. Every Monday, 8 p. m.

Definite announcements will soon be made on the Trade Union History Class far which preparations are being made.

Comrades from all units in Philadelphia must immediately register with the agitprop organizers of the branch or nucleus.

All the above classes will begin promptly at 8 p. m. and comrades are urged to come in time.

NOTICE TO CHICAGO MEMBERSHIP

ALL general membership meetings on the unity question will be postponed for three weeks and will be listed beginning Dec. 21, according to instructions of the Central Executive Committee.

WORKERS' SCHOOL AT CHICAGO HOLDS MANY CLASSES DURING WEEK

The following classes are being held now every night at 19 South Lincoln St., unless otherwise noted. They are as follows:

Monday, 8 p. m. Capital, Volume 1, instructor, Earl Browder.

Tuesday, 8 p. m., Imperialism, instructor, Manuel Gomez.

Tuesday, 8 p. m., Elements of Communism, instructor, Oliver Carlson.

Tuesday, 8 p. m., English, 2644 Le Moyne St.

Wednesday, 8 p. m., American Social and Labor History, instructor, Wm. F. Dunne.

Wednesday, 8 p. m., Aims and Purpose of the Y. W. L., instructor, Max Shachtman (at 1902 W. Division St.)

Thursday, 8 p. m. Elements of Communism, instructor, Max Bedacht.

George E. Pashas

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TONIGHT

(SATURDAY, DEC. 5)

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THE ITALIAN

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Office Hours—9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.



Emergency Call!

To All Members and Friends of International Labor Defense:

Two big cases are scheduled to come to trial on November 30th. The Pittsburgh raid case of 10 workers and the Zeigler frame-up case of 15 union miners. The lawyers in each of these cases will not proceed with the defense unless we have the money.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS MUST BE RAISED BEFORE DECEMBER 15TH

We call upon all members of the I. L. D. to rise to the test and raise this sum. Contribute all you can and get your friends and neighbors to contribute.

Much depends on the outcome of these two trials. The entire working class is on trial. Not merely the 25 workers involved.

Rush Your Collection and Make It as Big as Possible.

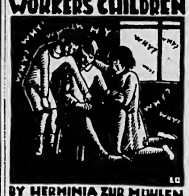
Fraternally yours,

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE,
J. P. CANNON, Executive Secretary.

National Office,
23 South Lincoln Street,
Chicago, Ill.

For the Workers' Little Boy or Girl—

FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS CHILDREN



BY HERMINIA ZUR MUHLEN
TRANSLATED BY IDA DAILES

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MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Pressure on Germany

After several days of conferences between German potash manufacturers and British bankers on one side and the American state department and Wall Street bankers on the other a request for a $25,000,000 loan for that industry to be floated in the United States was turned down.

The excuse of statesmen at Washington was that the German producers would not guarantee American consumers against a raise in prices. This is palpably camouflage. Finance capital invests in industries for the purpose of deriving monopolistic prices. As Marx well said, one cannot take the opinions of statesmen regarding their governments at their word any more than it is possible to believe what an individual says of himself.

Before Locarno the bankers of Wall Street were pouring money into German industries. Possibly they will pour more money into that country. But not until Germany is brought under pressure and forced to take a step away from the pact of Locarno, where Britain contrived to make that nation a vassal of its imperialistic aims. The United States bankers do not view with favor the German nation, into which it has poured billions of dollars, being used by Britain, because in the last analysis it means another ally of England *against* the imperialistic aims of Wall Street.

Hence pressure will be brought to bear upon Germany until the government of that nation realizes its obligations to the banker of the world.

England launched the Locarno conference in the hope of creating a "security pact" against the spread of Bolshevism—which means against the Soviet Union—but the intensity of the struggle for world supremacy between the imperialist powers and the contradictions arising therefrom prevented the desired consummation. While not abandoning its designs against Russia, Britain is learning that it must reckon with its imperialist rival and the potash conference proves that its rival is ruthless.

Germany is learning that it cannot become the ally of a power challenging the supremacy of the United States in every part of the world and still hope to have access to the gold hoards of Wall Street.

The refusal of the potash loan means that pressure is being brought on Germany to force her away from the influence of Britain.

Brookhart's "Fraudulent" Campaign

Senator Brookhart of Iowa, whose right to sit in the United States senate is being challenged, is accused of waging a campaign of fraud to secure votes in the last election. The fraud consists in the fact that he ran on the republican ticket, while the official republican machine urged support of a democrat, one Steck, against him. A Des Moines reporter testified before the senate committee hearing the contest that Brookhart and the late LaFollette had a joint campaign manager in Iowa.

Only republicans of the Cal Coolidge stripe could resort to such absurdities. We presume the democrat, Steck, is a republican because he was supported by republican newspapers, and that the republican, Brookhart, is not a republican because the newspapers did not support him. Foolish as this may seem there is method in the madness of the administration supporters in thus preferring a democrat to Brookhart. The Iowa senator is one of those irreconcilables who will line up with the Borah bloc against the administration proposal that this country enter the world court, while Steck, as a democrat, will support the proposal. If Brookhart can be eliminated on the charge that he is not a regular republican, it will remove one more obstacle to the administration scheme to enter the world court. Unquestionably Borah will fight to prevent the unseating of one of his supporters.

Brookhart, like the rest of the LaFollette crew, is endeavoring to serve the interests of the small bourgeoisie while remaining in the ranks of the republican party. His professed radicalism, like that of Borah, fools many workers and farmers, who know they have nothing to expect from either of the old parties.

The utter futility of the radical bloc in the republican party is becoming apparent to all. Its collapse will aid those forces driving toward a labor party in this country.

G. B. S. in His Dotage

George Bernard Shaw, fabian socialist and founder of the "smart aleck" school of literature, is being featured again by the Hearst papers as a renegade Communist. In fact the *Chicago Herald-Examiner* dubbs him "England's most famous Communist" and then proceeds to speak of his spectacular "about face," thus branding him a renegade and apostle. That is certainly not flattering to Shaw, who never professed to be a Communist.

The Shavian attack upon the Communist International and his infantile bibbling against the Soviet Union contains nothing more than the exploded legends woven by the lie factories of the white guard press. He cannot even rise to his customary literary level when he talks of Bolshevik gold to British Communists, the Zinoviev letter and other myths. Shaw, like Wells and other literary fabians, dislikes the Bolsheviks because they refuse to take fabianism seriously. They listen to the advice of the middle heads and then follow their own course.

As a novelist and playwright Shaw sometimes exposes the bourgeoisie very well, but when it comes to discussing political subjects his knowledge does not transcend the low level of the Hearst publications that syndicate his fiction as political argument.

It is appropriate that the strikebreaker president, Cal Coolidge, have a house built for him on the roof of a scab hotel in Chicago for his accommodation here during his visit next Monday.

In the fight between Borah and Coolidge over the world court goes much farther they will need a court to settle the fight here.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

PROGRESSIVE MINERS' COMMITTEE DEMANDS LEWIS LEAD NATIONAL MINE STRIKE AGAINST OPERATORS

By ALEX REID
Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee.

The refusal to accept the Pinchot peace proposals by the hard coal barons in Pennsylvania prove that they are determined to wreck the miners' union. The miners' officials had accepted the Pinchot offer notwithstanding the fact that it meant arbitration of the miners' meager demands and a reversal of the Lewis oft-repeated policy of "no arbitration of the miners' lives and happiness."

The reasons for refusal of the Pinchot offer are interesting and amusing to the initiated but the progressive miners have pointed out that unless the Lewis bureaucracy changed its tactics in the strike, the operators would not only deny them the check-off, but would make an effort to totally destroy the union.

Out to Crush Union.

The statement now made by the spokesman for the hard coal owners, that they will not accord any further recognition to the union, and a categoric denial of the other points offered by Pinchot as a basis for settlement, places the owners squarely before the miners as determined to wreck their union.

Let it be said now that the acceptance of the Pinchot offer by Lewis and his gang of treasury leeches in the anthracite was a brazen effort to cover up the results of a treacherous policy that has aided the operators against the miners themselves.

Nova Scotia Repeated.

The policy pursued in Nova Scotia—the keeping of maintenance men on the property during the strike, which action aided the "Beast of Borden" to defeat the miners, is again doing the work, this time in the hard coal, where the maintenance men are repairing and caring for the coal company property.

This has placed the operators in a position to be able to notify Pinchot and the Lewis gang that they repudiate any offer of settlement on any basis other than their own.

The progressive miners pointed out sometime ago that Lewis must pull out the maintainence men in the anthracite and call a national strike to save the union, and we venture to say now, that had the union officials done so, the Pinchot proposition would have been more favorable to the miners and would have been gladly accepted by the hard coal owners.

Lewis stands in a position today as the head of a labor organization with an opportunity seldom given to any labor leader. Lewis has the power at this moment to make the United Mine Workers' organization the greatest fighting unit in America, the power to concentrate the full power of the miners of America in one gigantic struggle for the miners' wages, working conditions and union to break the open shop drive and organize the unorganized miners in the United States.

Is Lewis a Leader?

Is he one enough to meet the emergency? Some honest but sadly deluded miners feel he is, and that he will bring out the entire industry to support the hard coal diggers and save the Jacksonville agreement.

Had the miners militant leadership at this time, which would call a national strike, one of the greatest victories known in the history of American labor would be the result.

Would Bring Out Non-Union Fields.

158,000 hard coal miners supported by 500,000 union soft coal miners would not be on strike 24 hours until the non-union fields were with them and victory assured. And what a victory would be, the organization of the non-union fields of West Virginia and Kentucky!

Lewis stands at the crossroads. Will he take the road to victory thru a national strike, with crowning glory for himself, or the road to defeat and contemptible, well-deserved oblivion thru a partial strike and arbitration.

The progressive miners' demand that Lewis call a national strike. We pledge our one hundred per cent support to make it a success.

We demand no arbitration!
We demand a national strike!
We demand a strike of the maintenance men!

By will like it! Give your union brother a sub to The DAILY WORKER.

NEEDLE WORKERS OF LOS ANGELES IN UNITY MEET

Must Unite Against Unemployment

(By Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 4.—The conditions of work in the tailoring shops of Los Angeles are miserable and unbearable. Wages are small, work is toil, sweat and slavery. The constant fear of getting "laid off" is eating up the courage and destroys the self-respect and independence. We have to work with all our fervor and energy to hold on to the job.

Each Jobless One a Threat.

The steady stream of jobless, hungry workers constantly knocking at the door is being used by the boss against those in work. Only by undermining conditions and wages one is getting his right to work. Whenever a jobless tailor knocks at the door we feel that our gains and achievements, that our places are in danger.

Brothers and sisters! How long are we going to stand for such miserable contemptible conditions of work? How long are we going to tolerate them, to suffer and to wait? Let us organize our union and improve our working conditions. Let us unite our scattered forces and use the power of our united efforts to protect each and every one of us.

The time is ripe, the iron has struck for such splendid work now! Let us not loose any time at this opportune moment! We must "hit the iron while it is hot." Our only power is unity!

Call Mass Meeting

The sentiment among the tailors of Los Angeles is for an organization. The Needle Trades Council, a voluntary organization composed of all the needle trades locals of Los Angeles, is calling all the workers in needle-tailoring industry, to a mass meeting which will be held on Wednesday Dec. 9, at 7:30 p. m. in the union headquarters at 234 S. Spring St., Room No. 218. Good speakers will address the meeting.

Steel Standard Oil Payroll.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4. A woman was shot in the leg and a $5,500 payroll stolen when four armed thugs held up an automobile in which two employees of the Standard Oil Company were taking the money from a bank to the company's plant in Harlem.

PAT TOOHEY SPEAKS IN WASHINGTON ON COAL MINE STRIKE MONDAY

Pat H. Toohey, leader of the progressive miners in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, will speak here Monday evening, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock at the Workmen's Circle Hall, 1337 Seventh St., N. W., on the problems confronting the striking coaldiggers in the Pennsylvania fields.

Toohey's tour is coming to an end. Philadelphia will be the last city in which he will speak in the present tour. He, will then return to the anthracite fields to carry on his fight there.

Reminders for New Yorkers

DAILY WORKER Builders Club official meeting will take place at the end of the hike around the camp fire in Jamaica Woods, Sunday afternoon, December 6. The presence of every member is requested.

One Hundred Candy Girls

wanted by The DAILY WORKER New York agency to help sell DAILY WORKER candy at the great Prehisk mask ball to be held in Madison Square Garden, Saturday evening, Dec. 12. If willing to help, please register at The DAILY WORKER office at once.

New York Office Is Growing.

The room occupied by The DAILY WORKER in the New York headquarters has become too small to accommodate all the volunteers that are helping with the work there, so The DAILY WORKER New York agency has moved upstairs in Room 32 at the same address, 108 East 14th St. Friends of The DAILY WORKER are invited to call at this office, and to make use of the additional space by volunteering still more work to build our Daily.

The next DAILY WORKER Rescue Party will be different from any of the others in New York. There will be no program, but a package party and the dance. Every reader of The DAILY WORKER in New York is invited to bring a package and present for The DAILY WORKER and then to spend the night keeping step with the splendid orchestra. Make note of place and date: Harlem Casino, 116th street and Lenox avenue, Saturday evening, December 19.

Lewis Deals With a Cheap Crowd



DETROIT WOKE UP BY STRIKE WON IN A DAY BY "EXPELLED" LOCALS OF CARPENTERS' UNION

By A Worker Correspondent.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 5.—Union recognition and a thirty cents hourly raise was won today for carpenters employed on a previously open shop job by an eight-hour successful strike engineered by two "expelled" unions of the Brotherhood of Carpenters of America.

As a result of this vindication of class struggle as the only method by which the workers can achieve better conditions, six members of the brotherhood transferred to the "expelled" locals and a dozen candidates were written up. Thus further discredit is put upon J. Sharrock, the kept-president of the district council, who forced the two militant locals out of the council by unscrupulous machine tactics.

Paid Officials Refuse to Act.

The union scale in Detroit is $1.15 an hour, the open shoppers are generally paying 85 cents. On one such job, employing about twenty men several of Sharrock's men were working who reported conditions to Sharrock and his agents and requested that something be done. This this job is centrally located and there are eight paid officials to look after the few jobs controlled by the Brotherhood (at least an official a job); nonetheless, they found themselves unable to visit this job.

"Expelled" Locals Lead Strike.

When the business agents of the two "expelled" locals in Detroit, Reynolds and Keller, came on the job and sounded out the men, they found a readiness to strike and a need of leadership. Yesterday morning a strike was called and a picket line thrown around the job. All except a few of the carpenters readily downed tools and these hesitating few were assisted in making up their minds by many willing hands.

By 9:30 a. m. every carpenter and carpenter's tool was off the job. By noon, the boss-builders could see a 30 cents per hour raise for the carpenters but couldn't see union recognition,—or what they termed "union domination." However, by 4:30 p. m., they agreed to all the union's demands and it was agreed that the men should be written up between 8 and 9 this morning. At 9 a. m. the job started 100 per cent union.

Disgust for Fakers Shown.

Following this, six members of the brotherhood transferred to the two "expelled" locals and a dozen candidates were written up. Many carpenters belonging to locals which Hutcheson has not yet expelled dropped around to view the novelty of a carpenters' strike in Detroit, and expressed their disgust at Sharrock and other parasites whom Hutcheson has wished on the Detroit organization.

One not "expelled" volunteered the information that after the strike was in progress, some in the "organizers" (so-called), were busy clipping out and piecing together one of the brainwaves which the capitalist press publishes to keep morons out of mischief.

"Defeat" Tradition Broken.

It is not expected that Hutcheson will learn anything from this event because hungry, underpaid carpenters aren't made of the stuff he's interested in. But when the yellow-faced, rat-souled Sharrock calls "red" at those whom Hutcheson's tyranny has driven from the organization, the rank and file may begin to believe, after having seen the "reds" in action, that some "red" blood is needed in any event, the tradition of defeat which has cursed the carpenters of Detroit has been broken. The first victory will bring many more to come.

Reminders for Cleveland

English Classes Organized.

Classes in English—one for beginners and one for advanced students are being formed. The first session will be held on Sunday morning, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock at the district office and are open to both members of the party and the Young Workers League and sympathizers. Registration is taking place at the district office, 5927 Euclid Ave.

Trade Union Class.

A class in trade unionism will begin on Sunday morning, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock at the district office. This course will deal with the history of the American labor movement and be succeeded by a course of discussions on the tactics of the Communists in the trade unions. This course is most important for all comrades, both those now in the unions and those who by party decision will be obliged to join without further delay. This course is open only to party and Young Workers League members.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 6, at 2:00 o'clock a conference will be held at the district office, to discuss work among women.

FIRST BALL
In
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
49th Street and Eighth Avenue.
DANCE OF 25,000
The Largest Workers Party Affair Ever Undertaken

FREIHEIT MASK BALL
Saturday Evening, December 12

$1,500 in Prizes for Most Interesting Masques

One of the Largest Bands Ever Heard. Admission 50c, Hat Check 50c

Advance Sale of Tickets at: Freiheit Office, 30 Union Square; Workers Party and Young Workers League Offices, 108 East 14th Street; Offices of Locals 2, 9, 22 and 35 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Furriers' Joint Board Office, 22 East 22nd St.

In the Flames of Revolt Twenty Years Ago

By M. A. SKROMNY

(Reminiscences of the Revolutionary Days of 1905, by an old Rebel).

EDITOR'S NOTE:—In connection with the 20th anniversary of the revolution of 1905 we publish this series of word pictures of the revolution as told by a comrade who participated in the events of that time. This is the third story.

* * *

III.

In the House of Worship.

AFTER the pogrom the revolutionary movement in the city slowed down. Before the pogrom there was no trouble between the christian and Jewish population, there were no bad feelings. After the pogrom the trouble began. The different nationalities looked upon each other as enemies it was quite a big job to bring some understanding and more unity between them for the sake of fighting the real enemy of both of them—the czaristic government. The revolutionists undertook that job

The government, on the other hand, continued its work of bringing more hatred between the different nationalities. It began a systematic campaign to organise its forces for permanent work along these lines. Thus, for instance, the first patriotic organizations among the masses, made their appearance. Their main purpose was to "defend the czar and country from the reds and the Jews."

The hooligans, (hoodlums) as they were properly called, began their activities in the streets by beating up Jews, students and all those who looked like revolutionists to them. The police conveniently did not notice these beatings. The revolutionists were forced to organise in self defense. Thus the Boyevoy Otriad (military squad) of the revolutionary organization came to life in our city. It was under the strict and direct control of the city central committee.

THE most dangerous and difficult jobs were usually assigned to the B. O., as it was called. Such jobs were plentiful. The everyday task of the B. O. was to organize meetings. Under the laws of the czars, this was quite a job. There was no possibility of any kind to meet under the disguise of some legal organization for the simple reason that there were no legal organizations among the masses.

Trade unions were not permitted, benefit societies or mutual aid societies, clubs or anything of the sort could not exist.

The only way workers could meet was literally, in defiance of the law taking thereby a chance of going to jail for three months or being exiled, if caught. If was the job of the B. O. to organize the meetings so as not to endanger the workers and the party leaders. Usually nobody, except the members of the B. O. knew where the meeting is to be held. They would find the room, usually by a comrade or sympathizer, and then would lead the workers from the shop or the "birja" to the place of the meeting. A member of the B. O. would take along with him one or two workers, two other workers would follow at a distance so as not to loose sight of them until they would come to the meeting place. Not more than two or three would enter a house at one and the same time. Other members of the B. O. would do the same. If it was necessary the trip would be repeated many times. Coming every time from a different direction so as not to become conspicious on the street. After the meeting was already under way it was the business of the B. O. to watch the police and warn against a raid, and sometimes to hold off the police in order to give the comrades time to disperse.

THE "birja" was mentioned and a little explanation is necessary for "foreigners," those who were not fortunate enough to participate in the movement at that time.

After work the workers would usually go home or to the "chaynaya" (tea room), and after supper every party member and sympathizer would go to the "birja" (exchange). But this was not a labor exchange in the usual sense of the word. Not having any meeting clubs or buildings the workers would select streets or parks where people usually promenade, in order to see each other, to meet friends and to attend to party business that could be attended in such a manner. The different parties usually had their different "birjas" that were well known to everybody including the police. But the police was helpless, because thousands of other people were promonading in the same places. From time to time raids would be conducted on the "birjas" but that would only create trouble for the police. Many strangers would be picked up against whom nothing could be proven, indignation would be created among the indifferent, and sometimes real fights with the police would result. If any known comrade was taken, the B. O. would rush to his home, make a general clean-up taking out every discriminating book, letter, or piece of illegal literature. By the time the police would arrive, everything had been cleaned out and the police could gain nothing.

The B. O. also had many other more difficult tasks, as for instance, the organising of street demonstrations, mass meetings, the distribution of literature. At the same time it was training, theoretically, of course, how to build barricades, how to use a gun, etc. Once in a while small groups of the B. O. would go out of town into the hills for target practice, and then they would discover that they don't know much about a gun, but they did the best under the circumstances.

AFTER the pogrom it was very difficult to obtain rooms for meetings. The Jews were afraid that the christian neighbors would betray them, and the christians were afraid that the Jews would betray them. Especially difficult became the situation after a meeting was attacked by a group of hooligans. The meeting was called for the purpose of organizing the seamstresses. The party was functioning organising workers into underground unions for the economic as well as political battles. On the way home the girls were attacked by a group of hooligans and some of them badly beaten up.

This forced the B. O. to be more careful and to find safer places for meetings.

One cold winter night a very important meeting was arranged and when the comrades were brought to the meeting place, they found themselves in a Jewish synagogue. The watchman was somewhat sympathetic and being poor agreed for a certain consideration to allow us to meet there. That synagogue was used a number of times and then it became dangerous.

At another time we also used a synagogue, but without the consent, or better say, in spite of the protests of the owners.

The Jews as well as the christians continued to pray daily for the health of the czar and his whole damned family. Finally we decided to do something about it. A proclamation was prepared and distributed over the city. The B. O. at the same time arranged a raid on a synagogue, one of the biggest in the neighborhood. About a dozen members of the B. O. were assigned to the job.

It was a Jewish holiday, the house of worship was crowded to capacity. We came up from different directions and took up positions at the different entrances. Everybody was permitted to enter, but nobody to leave. Then came forward the speakers with their bodyguards. They walked up to the central platform where honors are sold for kissing the torah (holy scripture). One speaker raised his hand and announced that he represented the revolutionary organization of the city and warned everybody to keep their seats and avoid trouble, as the Boyevoy Otriad is at the doors and it won't do anybody any good to start something.

THE crowd was dumbfounded and no one stirred.

"You are praying every day for the health of the bloody czar, the czar that made the pogrom on you in this city," the speaker began in the Jewish language. "You are kissing the boot that kicks you in the face. How long will you stand for this outrage? How long will you be slaves?" He continued with a short revolutionary talk winding up with, "Down with the bloody czar! Long live the revolution!"

He was followed by the other speaker in the Russian language with a similar talk calling upon the Jewish workers to unite with the christian workers for the overthrow of their common enemy the bloody czaristic government.

When they finished a rain of proclamations came fluttering down from the gallery where the women department was located. The people began to read the proclamations and we quietly left the place.

Somebody notified the police but when they came the birds of the night could be found.

In the Defense of Red Petrograd



The Red Guard that came after the Boyevoy Otriads (military organization) in the October days. The Red Army came after the Red Guard.

The Red Army a School for Citizens

THE red barracks, the red army of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, are not only a school for the military training and preparation of red army men, but are also a school for educating them to be citizens and cultured workers. The following figures will show us what tremendous work the red army is doing in this respect amongst the various regular and territorial units.

"Leninist Corners" in Army.

There is a tremendous network of what are termed "Leninist corners" in the red army. Here the red army men spend the hours of their leisure and carry on autodidactic work. There are 4,500 such corners in the red army. The club, study circle and library work among the rank and file of the red army is of a very extensive nature. The number of books read increases year by year. In 1923, 6,438,484 books were borrowed from the red army libraries and in 1924, 10,051,804.

Educating a Nation.

The workers' republic is conducting tremendous work in the field of liquidating illiteracy. Unfortunately, until now a fairly large percentage of illiterates have entered the red army. On the average they fluctuate around 20%, and we are liquidating this illiteracy during the time of service in the ranks of the red army. In 1924 we instructed 32,421 absolute illiterates, which represent 9%; also 33,717 semi-literate, that is 11.6% making a total of 71,128. In 1925 we will finish the liquidation of illiteracy: we are instructing 28,947 totally illiterates and 44,257 semi-literates, a total of 73,204.

Particular attention should be drawn to the cultural work conducted by our territorial units. Both during the preliminary training in the work of the territorial units themselves, not only the newcomers but the entire male population of our villages in general take part. The following example will give an idea of this work in the Vologda and Cheripovitz provinces 29% of the members of military study circles have already undergone military training while the rest are ordinary peasants. In the Tver County of the Yakov province, out of 4,220 persons attending the military study circles, 670 are ex-red army men while the rest have not yet undergone military training. We have a similar state of affairs in other territorial divisions.

A Different Kind of Commander.

The commanding and political staffs of our units are beginning to enjoy ever greater respect and recognition on the part of the peasants. Here is the opinion of a peasant from the Voronesh province concerning our commanders: "This is really your army, in the old days, we could not even go near the officers, but now the commanders are our best comrades and counsellors." When our commanders leave the villages after carrying on work there among the new recruits, there are scores and hundreds of applications from lower Soviet organizations, and from the peasant population, requesting that they be allowed to remain behind in the country-side to carry on ordinary civil Soviet work. This goes to show that the red army is the offspring of the working class and peasantry in the true sense of the word and that it is a tremendous cultural force in the country-side. The red army intends carrying on this work in the future, and we are firmly convinced that this work will give us the unity and the mutual understanding between the red army and the workers, between the rear and the red front, which is the foremost and truest guarantee for the future victories of the workers' republic.

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—Karl Marx.

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THE DAILY WORKER

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Trade Union Developments in the Asiatic and Pacific Countries

By A. LOZOVSKY.

THE fight for the unity of the international trade union movement and the creation of a united international embracing the workers of all Continents, has up to recently encountered a great obstacle in the arrogance of the European labor aristocracy (until the war Europe possessed the financial, industrial and political hegemony of the world—a fact which found expression in the leading bodies of the socialist and trade union movement, upon which the international were based and which were entirely limited to Europe.

Those remnants of pre war psychology dominate up to the present the minds of the leaders of the reformist labor movement who do not like going beyond the confines of Europe. They intentionally refuse to understand that enormous upheaval which has come about as a result of the war, of the October revolution and the rise of red world internationals, the Communist International and the Red International of Labor Unions. It is only recently that international reformism has designed to cast a glance at the East, because the labor movement of the East is assuming a revolutionary character and disturbing the plans of international reformism.

In the meantime the labor movement is growing in every corner of the earth, and a number of international tasks are arising, which can only be solved by common international action. In connection with this a whole number of projects have recently arisen which are highly characteristic of the attitude of the labor movement of the new countries on the stage of international politics. Of such projects there are at present three:

1. The prominent Japanese reformist Bundshi Susuki (a Japanese bourgeois paper describes him as "Our Japanese Gompers") spoke at the Conference of the International Labor Office of the unions of India regarding the conference, which is affiliated to the League of Nations, with representatives of unions of a Pan-Asiatic Labor Conference. According to the proposals of Susuki this Labor Conference would be participated in by representatives of the trade unions of Japan, China, Persia, Siam, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, the Philippines, India, Egypt, Palestine, and Turkey.

2. The Trade Union Council of New South Wales has taken up the initiative in calling a conference of the trade unions of the Pacific countries for the 1st of May 1926. As the Australian "Daily Standard" reports, the secretary of the trade union council, Garden, the took part in the II. Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions) has sent an invitation to the labor organizations of China, Japan, Canada, the Philippines, the Hawaii islands, Singapore, India, South Africa and the United States, in which invitation it is pointed out that this conference is called to "discuss the questions of the Pacific."

3. The same Australian newspaper, the "Daily Standard", reports that the Executive Committee of the Australian Labor Party has decided to arrange a conference to be held in Honolulu in November 1926, of the representatives of the countries of the Pacific. To this conference there are to be invited representatives of those trade union workers and kindred (!) organizations of all countries of the Pacific who stand for the maintenance of peace.



ANTHRACITE MINER: "SO THIS IS PEACE!"

All these three projects deserve serious attention, while it must be remarked that the character of the three undertakings, in spite of the seemingness of the news, is quite clear.

With regard to Susuki's proposal, this means nothing else than the creation of an Asiatic International, and in this respect the Japanese reformist is following the footsteps of Gompers, who for his own purposes created the Pan-American Federation of Labor, and of the leader of the English railway workers, Cramp, who a few months ago put forward the idea of the creation of a Continental International.

Bundshi Susuki at his interview with the representative of the "Japan Advertiser" said nothing regarding a colored international. He only intimated that he had decided to convene an Asiatic Labor Conference when the "labor unrest in China has subsided" and its aim is "to raise the level of the Asiatic workers, so that they will be better prepared to take part in the work of the International Labor Office." But as a matter of fact, Susuki is not arranging his projected Asiatic Conference for this purpose. The "Daily Standard" adds the following words of Susuki regarding this Conference:

"We representatives of the colored workers have decided to create a colored international as a counterpoise to the white internationals."

Susuki's projects therefore, go much further than the revival of the internationalism of the International Labor Office: he wants to have his own Asiatic international. What will be the political tendency of his international?

Judging from the fact that it was Bundshi Susuki who instigated the splitting of the trade unions of Japan and the expulsion of the revolutionary elements from the Japanese Labor Federation, we see that for him it is a question of setting up the new reformist international as speedily as possible in order to fight against the revolutionary labor movement of Asia. It is not for nothing that Susuki is making preparations to convene this conference immediately the "labor unrest in China has subsided." When it is further remembered that Susuki entirely forgets the existence of the trade unions of the Soviet Union which is also isolated by the Pacific Ocean, then the color of this Pan-Asiatic project will not differ from the child of Gompers the Pan-American Labor Federation.

The project of the Australian Labor Party for the convening of a congress at Honolulu of "all trade union workers and kindred organizations of the countries of the Pacific" has a somewhat different but likewise unique character. Here is to be seen an open attempt to convene a pacifist conference. There would be no sense in giving expression to such a vague term as "kindred organizations." The congress has as its object to bring together the supporters of peace in the countries of the Pacific, and as there are many supporters of peace among the bourgeoisie who have set up all sorts of pacifist societies for this purpose, then it is obvious that these "kindred organizations" will have a place at the congress. It is apparently, therefore, a question of a Pacific edition of the International Peace Conference at the Hague in December 1922, where there took place a fraternising of international reformism and of bourgeois pacifism. But we are still awaiting particulars regarding this project.

The third project—the convocation of a congress of trade unions of the countries of the Pacific in Sydney—seems to us to deserve the most attention. To this congress only trade union organizations will be invited, and these will discuss the common questions of the countries of the Pacific. Although we possess no detailed information regarding the agenda of this approaching congress or regarding the proposals to be submitted to it, we consider such a beginning as very useful. Such a congress could serve as a stage in the struggle for the united international and for the unity of the international trade union movement, if the conveners invite the trade unions of all countries of the Pacific and realize that the questions of the countries of the Pacific not only concern the workers of this or that country, but also the whole of the international labor movement.

No matter what attitude is adopted to these projects, one thing is clear: they all mean a new era in the development of the international labor movement. The fight of the Communist International and the Red International of Labor Unions against European narrowness, for the unity of the labor movement of the whole world corresponds with the requirements which have become historically ripe. There will be still much confusion, deviations and many attempts to create continental and colored internationals, but all this must not mislead the new countries, will compel the labor movement of Asia, and also of Australia and the countries of the Pacific, to overcome their own narrowness and to wald themselves into a united, fighting trade union international based on the class struggle.

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Drive Against Left Wing in Trade Unions

By WM. Z. FOSTER.

WITHIN the past two years a comparatively new phenomenon has made its appearance in the American labor movement. This is the expulsion of members from the trade unions because of their political opinions and for activities in accordance with these opinions. In the past there have been many struggles between the reactionaries and the revolutionary wing of the movement and the utmost bitterness has prevailed between the two factions. But almost never was the weapon of expulsion used in a general way in these struggles, save in the cases where there was open advocacy of secession, and even this was winked at in many cases. As a general rule the fight remained pretty much in the realm of verbal argument, however hitterly this may have been carried on.

But, as stated, in the past two years the expulsion of members from the unions, and consequently often from their jobs, has come to be looked upon and applied as a regular weapon against the left wing by the reactionaries. The difference is that where expulsion was once practiced more or less spasmodically and in isolated cases, it has now become a settled means of warfare by the controlling bureaucrats in the unions.

The union that has the shame of having first applied expulsion against the left wing is the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which began the policy two years ago under the leadership of Sigman. Unable to beat the revolutionary elements otherwise, Sigman, aided by his lickspittle, Perlstein, that to get the best of them by driving them out of the union altogether. Brutally he expelled many of the leading left wingers from the organization in Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland and elsewhere, merely for membership in the T. U. E. L., with disastrous effects upon the union.

These destructive tactics of Sigman received a blessing from Gompers himself at the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1923, where with the most elaborate stage setting and in the fullest glare of publicity, he expelled William F. Dunne from the convention. Dunne was a regular delegate from the Silver Bow, Montana, Trades Council, and the only charge against him was that he was an avowed Communist. Dunne's expulsion was the signal in the trade union movement generally for the use of the weapon of expulsion against the growing left wing, and the reactionaries have not been slow to take the hint. Since then, in union after union, this policy, which is contrary to the basic principles of labor solidarity, has been applied.

Lewis in the miners' union has made drastic application of this mean. He immediately outlawed the Trade Union Educational League as a "dual union," and expelled Tom Myerscough and other leaders of it. He expelled the militants in the Canadian districts. Farrington of Illinois has followed this up by the expulsion of Thompson, Watt, and others. Throughout the whole organization a reign of terror has been set up against the left wing and every manifestation of it has been driven underground upon pain of expulsion.

Hutcheson of the carpenters, not to be outdone by his crony Lewis, has expelled two-thirds of his organization in Detroit for sympathies with the Trade Union Educational League. In Los Angeles, with the cooperation of the police, he got rid of more militants. And his latest maneuver has been to bar Rosen as a delegate from the New York district council of the carpenters because Rosen ran against him on a left wing ticket in the recent national elections.

In the electrical workers a number of militants have been expelled, and in the painters the intention to do the same has been shown by the adoption at their recent convention of an amendment to their national constitution providing for the exclusion of "members of the Communist Party who oppose the principles of the A. F. of L."



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

In the machinists' union, under the yellow socialist Johnston, an early stand was taken in this game by expelling a number of militants in Toledo, Ohio, for membership in the T. U. E. L. At the ensuing convention Johnston managed to save his skin and to hang on to his job. Now, claiming the action of the convention was an endorsement of the expulsion policy, he has issued a ukase demanding the wholesale expulsion of members of the Workers Party and members of the T. U. E. L. throughout the entire union.

The fur workers was also the scene of an active expulsion campaign, with interesting results not desired on by the reactionary, Kaufmann.

And now we have the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which so long passed as a left inclined union, showing that here, too, the reactionary bureaucracy refuses to be outdone by the reactionaries in the miners, machinists, carpenters, et al, and is expelling militant left wingers on the usual pretexts. Other unions are following the same program in a more or less desultory fashion. And along with this campaign has come a further systematic terrorizing of the left wing in the unions by refusing to let the militants run for office, by placing heavy fines against them upon all sorts of flimsy pretexts, etc.

A number of central labor councils have also put into effect the expulsion policy, insofar as their limited authority extended them, by refusing to seat as delegates the Communists who have been elected by the affiliated local unions. The chief offenders in this respect are the councils in Minneapolis, Seattle, and Los Angeles. It is noteworthy that these are all left wing strongholds. The reason for the sharp application of the expulsion policy in these places is twofold. first, the necessity of the bureaucracy to fight the left wing with all the means at its power, and, second, the presence of all sorts of renegade socialists who are the most willing and unscrupulous tools to lead this fight for the reactionaries.

So far in the Chicago Federation of Labor the expulsion policy has not actually been applied. Duncan, Labors' Educational League, Fitzpatrick and Nockels, who long posed as radicals, work more insidiously. They conspire privately with the local unions to prevent left wingers coming as delegates. In addition they are carrying on publicity the most contemptible fight against the militants. It is noteworthy that Green, in one of his latest fulminations against the left wing, used verbatim the lying arguments contained in a circular recently sent out by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

At the recent American Federation of Labor convention the expulsion policy once again got the support of the united labor bureaucrats. And in his Detroit speech a short while before the convention, Green declared for an open war upo the Communists. He said:

"Organized labor will not and cannot tolerate Communism or Communists. Members of organized labor are either trade unionists or Communists. They cannot be both. In view of the fact that the Communists have challenged and are challenging the hosts of organized labor and by every means at their disposal are seeking to secure supreme control of the trade union movement of America, we, the loyal members and officers of the organized labor movement will strike back and strike hard. We will neither rest nor cease our efforts until Communism and the Communist philosophy and those who represent it are driven from the ranks of organized labor."

What is the basis for this expulsion policy which is now being used so violently against the left wing? The cause of it has two roots. The cause is to be found in the improved fighting policies of the left wing within the last few years, which makes it necessary for the reactionaries to proceed to more desperate measures of struggle. The second is to be found in the turn of the labor bureaucracy more sharply than ever towards class collaboration, which weakens their control over the organized masses, and which throws them into the imperative necessity at this time of destroying the influence of the left wing at all costs, regardless of the means used.

As to the first proposition: For many years the left wing, because of its insistence on the infantile ideas of anti-unionism, was a negligible factor in the trade unions. The reactionary bureaucracy had plain sailing to control the masses in their politics—the opposition of the yellow socialists being never very vital. Hence there was little or no need for an expulsion policy, except in special occasions where more or less spontaneous local revolts occurred. But now the situation is fundamentally altered. The left wing, despite all its failings, is the only force to fight in the unions. It has almost fully recovered from the dualism which hamstrung it for so long and it has learned the main principles of left wing organization in conservative trade unions. Moreover, it no longer wastes its time in these unions, as it once did, in an abstract sectarian criticism of the organizations and their officials in general. Now it has a practical program for the revolutionizing of the unions. It takes the lead, so far as its all too weak resources will permit, in the everyday struggles of the masses. It contests the union elections against the reactionaries. In other words, it is now engaged in a real struggle against the bureaucrats for the leadership of the unions. The effectiveness of this new tactics of the left wing was graphically demonstrated by the tremendous sweep of the amalgamation movement. The reactionary bureaucrats, confronted with the new menace of an organized left wing that has learned how to fight for control of the organized workers, had to strike back quickly and hard. The expulsion campaign was their answering tactics.

Now as to the other phase of the expulsion policy: The great defeat of the trade union movement in the historic struggle of 1926-23 demonstrated clearly the burning necessity for the trade unions to consolidate their ranks, to organize a labor party, and generally to adopt a more militant policy of struggle. But the bureaucracy controlling the unions absolutely refused to learn this lesson. Instead of developing the power of resistance of the unions as against the employers by the adoption of a policy of an offensive, they proceeded to hoist the white flag of surrender, and accordingly began to work out and apply the various new schemes of class collaboration, such as the B. and O. plan, workers' insurance, labor banking, etc., which are tending to degrade the trade unions into little better than company unions. But such a policy was not without its hazards for them. It had to be accompanied down the throats of the rank and file of the unions, who, for the most part, although not yet ideologically advanced enough to penetrate the real meaning of the new schemes of class collaboration and to develop a real opposition to them, nevertheless refuse to accept them in place of a policy of militant action and the substantial results which such a policy brings. They want amalgamation, the formation of a labor party, the organization of the unorganized, and at least some semblance of a fighting program. This creates a situation highly dangerous to the bureaucracy. The rank and file are susceptible to the propaganda of the left wing. Hence a basic condition for their control of the unions and for the continuance of the class collaboration program recently so highly developed is to crush the left wing at all costs. This cannot be done by argument and ideological struggle. Consequently the resort to force through the expulsion policy and the many other harsh disciplinary measures that are being used against the militants in the various unions.

What shall our policy be in this situation? How shall we successfully defeat the expulsion policy of the reactionaries and reach the rank and file with our message? The fate of our work in the trade union in the present period depends upon our correctly solving this problem.

The first and most important step to its solution is the mustering of the full available forces of our party for work in the trade unions. There still remains much to be done in this respect. A very large proportion of our membership do not yet belong to unions, and of those who are members only a small percentage are really active. These conditions must be remedied at once. A persistent and insistent campaign must be carried on to the end that every proletarian men, ser of our party is at the same time a member of a trade union. We must make our members understand once and for all the truth of the statement in the recent letter of the Comintern and Profintern to the effect that no worker in an industrial country like the United States can really be a Communist unless he is a member of a trade union. And we must see to it that our members not only join the trade unions but become active in them. The only Communist in the trade unions who is worth his salt to our party is the one who militantly and intelligently fights to put its program into effect and thus to extend its influence over the masses. This development of our full party strength is the first and foundation step, not only for combatting the expulsion policy, but also doing any successful work whatever in the trade unions.

A special feature of our fight against expulsion must be a flexible attitude towards the expulsion orders now in force in the unions, whether they be in the shape of constitutional amendments, as in the painters, or instructions from the executive boards, as in the machinists. In the trade unions there are organized proletarian masses, contact with whom is vital for the success of the revolutionary work of our party. This contact can best be maintained only if we are members of the unions. Hence we must put up a militant and intelligent struggle to remain within the unions if we can do this openly as members of the Workers Party and the Trade Union Educational League, all the better. But if the opposition is in such a desperate frame of mind as to use the expulsion policy and is in a position to apply it effectively, then we must be prepared to deny our membership in these organizations rather than be expelled from the unions.

Such a policy means the occasional swallowing of nasty pills in the way of signing the various statements that are put up to us by the reaction ary officials in the hope that our revolutionary gorge will rise against them to the extent that we will not sign them, and thus make our expulsion all the more easy. A type of such statement was that recently gotten out by the carpenters district council of Cleveland, which reads as follows

"I, the undersigned, do hereby promise and agree that I will observe and comply with all the rules, regulations, and laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and that I will in no way affiliate with, or give support, assistanee, or comfort to, the Trade Union Educational League.

(Continued on page 3)

Comrade Frunze

(An Appreciation of the Late Commissar of War of the Soviet Union written at the time of the overthrow of Baron Wrangel in the Crimea.)

By A. VORONSKY.

HE is well known to the workers, peasants, red army men and citizens of the Ivanovo-Voznessensk industrial region. He is not only well known from our days of peril, but he is also well remembered from those days which have already receded far into the realm of the past.

In January 1907 on the outskirts of the town of Shuia, a group of underground Bolshevik revolutionaries encountered by chance a police-sergeant by the name of Prolov a devoted blood hound of that section of the gendarmerie whose work it was to exterminate internal enemies.

One of the group observed that it would be a good thing to remove the police-sergeant or something similar. At that, another got down on one knee, drew out a Mauser and fired The bullet missed fire. The sergeant turned round quickly and also opened fire. The comrade who had fired at the gendarme was unable to return the charge as the cartridge jammed in his Mauser so there was nothing for it but to bolt. The one who fired went under the nickname of Arsenia. He was a young student. He had an artificial eye and limped with one leg because in 1905 he was lassoed during a pogrom and dragged for one verst by savage drunken Cossacks.

It could hardly be said that the shooting of this police sergeant had been seriously thought out. All the more so as the firer was far from being a terrorist and belonged to the Helshevik social-democrats and participated in mass political work.

On March 24th, 1907, one of those whom the gendarmes and police had so long sought for was arrested in a conspirative apartment in the town of Shui. He was arrested with two bombers in his hand. He had managed to fire, but decided not to as there were children and other people in the house. He was called Arsenia, but that was only a pseudonym; his real name was Mikhael Frunze.

How deep this young underground worker was to the Shui workers may be gathered from the following. The news of the arrest of Arsenia spread over the whole town in a flash. The factories came to a standstill. The workers left off work and their crowds went to the prison and demanded the liberation of Arsenia. The terrified police inspector was only able to appease the crowd by promising that the prisoners and afterwards dispatched Arsenia to Vladimir in great haste. This incident was an interesting picture of the cold steel of which the whole company of soldiers flashed. Pale after-like of the grey ranks swam by in measured steps. They were accompanying the one and only Mikhael Frunze. He was worth a guard of honor.

After a few months during a certain trial, the police sergeant, Prolov, who was there as a witness chanced to meet Arsenia, who was also a kind of witness in the court, and thereupon announced that it was the one who had fired at him. They recorded the deposition and Frunze was faced with the death penalty. Frunze meanwhile was imprisoned. In prison he continued assiduously to study the Italian language and the syndicalist movement . . .

The trial came off, and the death sentence was pronounced. The Italian lessons ended but he began studying English, I believe. Who knows, perhaps it may soon be necessary to go to England of Italy? Is it worth While for a young eager student to go to Italy or England? Of course it was, very much worth while. . . .

The sentence was commuted. The prosecution protested. Once more the article on the death sentence, again a trial. And the police sergeant tried hard. According to a witness, V. G. Korolenko ("Russian Wealth," No. 10, P. 134) he had a witness brought from Shui to Vladimir at his own personal expense and personally conducted him to the prosecutor of the Vladimir court. He was very zealous in destroying sedition-mongers.

The sentence was again commuted. Once again the plaintiff protested . . . And thus time went by. This affair dragged on for not less than two years. For two years his fellow prisoners saw the strong young form, for two years unwillingly they were engrossed in him, and for two years his vile stranglelattice noose hung over him. For two years he supposed that it would be necessary to go to England or to Italy But what kind of a journey abroad would it be without understanding the languages? What great foresight on the part of those who study languages prior to going abroad?

Among people condemned to death two types may be distinguished it is extremely difficult to look at the one, while with regard to the others feelings are more involved and the sentiment of pain is replaced by prond consciousness that they know how to die bravely To this latter type Frunze belonged.

His trial ended in exile. For six years he had to sit in the Vladimir Central Penitentiary. Under these deadening damp, gloomy and hermitlike conditions, Mikhael aroused the thoughts of his comrades. did not let them pine for human sympathy, and brought assistance into this perishing, nerve-racking atmosphere of these joyless prison days. . . .

Those days were the hey day of all kinds of quarrels and bitterness of political exiles. At one time the head of the Vladimir Central Penitentiary was a certain Gudims. To use Hugo's expression, this was a man with the face of a corpse and the soul of a devil. He was a disgusting fat butcher, with sleek flabby skin, a foul breath, and eyes like dead lamps. He was a mixture of an enraged mediocrity, a jesuit and a hangman. . . He had a particularly strong desire to subject Comrade Frunze to bodily punishment. . . . When some important state official or other visited the prison they always asked:

"Say, you have got M. Frunze here haven't you?"

And the important one was conducted into the cell where he could feast his eyes on the victim and look him up and down with curiosity. . .

When fights, quarrels or scandals arose among the political prisoners, they always turned to Comrade Mikhael.

But such a fellow as this never gives one a chance to whip him or to trust him up. But let us once get hold of him . . . and then we'll give him something to think about.

Nevertheless, even this butcher, this mixture of medieval tyrant and gendarme, never found an appropriate occasion for carrying out his intentions. He sought for such a chance persistently and stubbornly . . . but the opportunity never came.

Years of imprisonment, and exile, illegal work in Siberia, an attempt at a new arrest, flight, illegal life . . .

They were forever on his track . . .

ACROSS the far-off Volga Steppes during the Ufa division of the black admiral lay stretched out in fighting columns. They were sure of themselves. They were marching on Moscow. These were the best troops, the hope and support, the well-tried royal bodyguard. On the other side of the lines came wagon loads of young troops of a new army but still weak. Some of the new soldiers wore cap-helmets with his red stars similar to the helmets of the Normans and the ancient Greeks. These warriors, however, came from starved working class districts. And the workers of the Volga rallied to them. They came from a country crippled by a hunger crisis, a country which seemed to be suffocating in a death-like embrace of cold . . . Now they are entering the final death struggle . . . They swept on and the Ufa division was smashed Glory to the young army. But we do not forget its commander. Comrade Frunze who also had never having passed thru military staffs or academies showed his distinguished talents as a red military leader.

The helmets with red stars have already flashed by Ufa. The black admiral plays his trump card, he sends forward the Kappel regiment.

The Kappelites marched forward . . . The Kappel regiments know no defeat. . . The Kappel regiments are marching on Moscow: their wagons bear the inscription Kurean-Ufa-Moscow . . . They have with them the most experienced military specialists of the old army.

Again and again another Tsar-Kappelites are smashed.

THIS is an episode from the battle

A regiment with helmets with red stars was crossing a river. The enemy fired volleys of shells. . . The detachments were making ever stronger and more audacious steps to break across. The people in the helmets were becoming disconcerted. . . One disagreement became shaky, another melted away.

Gourades, this way . . . Not one pace backwards. Follow me. Forwards Your commander-in-chief is with you

A man runs forward limping with a rifle in his hands.

"Forward, forward."

The commander of the division, the unrestrained and fearless Chapaev, cries out:

"Comrade commander-in-chief, Go away from here. This is no place for you."

"Forward with me I am taking over command of the regiment."

"Comrade commander-in-chief, it is I who am commander of the division here, and you have no right to command these troops."

A shell bursts. . . Confusion. . .

TWO years of imprisonment under a death sentence, six years exile and other sufferings, are not capable, fortunately and to the pride of human-ity, of extinguishing the radiant energy from eyes, or building their fresh glitter, of depriving a man of his audacity. These things do not allow a man's wings, or make him soft, feeble and dull. Honour and praise to humanity and to the party in whose ranks such people fight. . .

On the Orenburg steppes, thanks to the skilful commanding on the part of this young red army leader, and thanks to his revolutionary tactics, sixty thousand cossacks surrender.

It seems that he was not only able to defeat the enemy in the open struggle, but also make them surrender without bloodshed; and this is a particular talent.

On the Ural steppes Comrade Frunze stormed the army of General Tolstoy, a talented and clever black hundredite.

In distant Turkestan the Caspian Sea is closed under the leadership of Comrade Frunze.

I hope the diplomats will excuse me, but I think that the brilliant activity of the Soviet diplomats would have ended with the Emir, being deposed, were not entirely unconnected with the activity of our red generals. . .

Comrade Frunze conducted the military operations on the southern front against Wrangel with remarkable persistance and audacity. The capture of Perikop and the storming of the Chongar lines are remarkable pages in the history of our revolution. The most experienced French generals had been at work on the fortifications of Perikop, the hope and support, the well-tried royal bodyguard. On the other side of the lines came wagon loads of young troops of a new army but still weak. Some of the new soldiers wore cap-helmets with his red stars similar to the helmets of the Normans and the ancient Greeks. These warriors, however, came from starved working class districts. And the workers of the Volga rallied to them. They came from a country crippled by a hunger crisis, a country which seemed to be suffocating in a death-like embrace of cold . . . Now they are entering the final death struggle . . . They swept on and the Ufa division was smashed Glory to the young army. But we do not forget its commander. Comrade Frunze who also had never having passed thru military staffs or academies showed his distinguished talents as a red military leader.

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Comrade Mikhael knows how to rally people around him and to choose the right men. All those who have ever worked with him know that. He victories are the victories of a great organizer. His comrades loved him and specialists respect him. He knows how to manage things. He makes people obey him by the force of his own personality his words are simple, but command obedience better than official orders.

He is obeyed because of his personal charm, but not only because of this.

A certain acquaintance remarked in a conversation:

Comrade Frunze is a very kind man."

But another one who had been together with him in the Vladimir Central Prison replied

"You do not know him He is gentle, it is true in his personal relations, but you do not yet understand that he is as hard as stone inwardly He has tremendous will power and a strong heart.

This is more in keeping with the truth He also commands obedience because his staunch heart and strong will make themselves felt.

A considerable role in making him a talented red military leader is played by the fact that in his spare moments he was always ready to amuse himself by playing about with fire arms, cleaning them, taking them to pieces, assembling them again. . . . During these moments, he is just like a child playing with his toys.

L. N. Tolstoy divided people up into two categories: those in whom masculine attributes dominate, and those in whom feminine attributes dominate. In his opinion with the first category, actions are a result of the activity of the mind and are determined by the mind; with the second category the activity of the mind is directed at attaining aims evoked by emotion or at justifying actions caused by emotion.

I do not believe that Comrade Frunze belongs to either of these categories; with him his thoughts do not justify emotions and acts, because he is inwardly versatious; nevertheless, his emotions are not suppressed or violently restrained, he does not make them obedient silent helots of reason. There are some people with whom the synthesis of mind and feelings has now already attained a relatively high degree of harmony in a so inharmonious century as ours.

In my opinion Frunze is one of these.

We Bolsheviki are astonishingly lavish. Just look at our rivals and opponents. How carefully they collect and preserve in their minds every thing worths of note With what love have they picturgd Kalaev, Ital manov, Gershuni, not to mention the Cadet leaders . . . We are frantically lavish. But after all is Comrade Frunze a less important figure than Kalaev, Gershuni and the others, just look at the wealth of color in this man. Agitator, Marxist, terrorist, a man condemned to the gallows, a commander in chief, fighting in the front line with rifle in hand. . . .

No, it is of real value to note these attributes if only because it will once more prove that the party of the revolutionary proletariat, despite all bloodshed by the allies and the most difficult of conditions, still has powder in the magazines

To the Ivanovo Voznessensk district Comrade Frunze is bound with ties of blood both in the past and in the present. In drawing attention to his distinguished qualities and services, we associate them above all with the red textile workers of our province, for it is with them that he fought on the Volga, at Ufa, Orenburg, in the Urals, by the shores of the Caspian Sea and in the Crimea.

Instruction in English

Foreigners and others wishing to improve. Georgiana Bonita, 1843 Lincoln Ave. Tel. Diversey 6069.

Reply of Filipinos to Gov. General Wood

By CIRILO MANAT,
Ph. B. Law School, University of Chicago.
Chairman, Filipino Independence Committee of Chicago.

GOV. GENERAL WOOD is truly a man of character. And in the words of Mr. Bell, "He has magnetism. He has brains. He is not only a military man, but also a thinker and a statesman."

Nevertheless, his counsel will not be pulped and swallowed en toto by the Filipino people, unless they forget their long struggle for justice, their investment of blood and sacrifice, of life on the sacred altar of liberty, enriched and hallowed by the memory of their heroic dead. Allow us then in behalf of truth and justice to throw the light of reason upon the seamy but honeyed masterpiece of General Wood.

Boiled to a nutshell, his recent utterances may be summed up thus, "In behalf of christianity, I am opposed to giving absolute independence to the Philippines, not only now but for all ages and for all times."

In his own words, America must stay in the Philippines "indefinitely." If the Philippines is near America (as is Cuba), he would be willing to have the Filipinos try liberty. In other words since the Philippines is eternally and permanently located in the Orient—far from America—he would not be willing to have us try liberty.

WHAT are the reason given by Gen. Wood to justify his conviction? "Because," he says, "strife, disorder, and bloodshed would be the immediate results of Philippine independence." What a rabid prophet of disaster! What an inconsistent critic is General Wood! In one breath, he says the future is replete with disaster, and then in the next, he says, "I have visited 50 centers of life and motored extensively in the rural regions. I carried no arms. Not a weapon of any kind was needed in my party."

Wherefore, we ask General Wood, where will this foretold disaster come from? We can not believe that we can be peaceful now if tomorrow we shall cut each other's throats. We believe, and it is reasonable to believe, that we shall remain peaceful hereafter as we have been in the past. All how us to remind our ardent benefactor that America has had strife, disorder, and much bloodshed during the civil war. If so, why expect too much of the Filipinos?

IN the next place, he argues that since the work America set out to do is only begun, because the Filipinos are still in their backward condition, America should stay in the Philippines indefinitely. Is General Wood honest? Terribly honest. It so, he must have forgotten the report, page 20, to the late President Harding in 1921 that the progress which has been made in the twenty-three years of American occupation is extraordinary. This report made President Harding say that the progress of the Philippines is without a parrallel in the history of the world.

On page 21 of the same report, General Wood declares that altho Oriental in blood and birth, they (the Filipinos) are essentially Western in religion, in form of government, and in ideals and aspirations. This was in 1921, a year after the Harrison administration. If then we are back in our today, the direct, immediate and irresistable cause must be General Wood himself. In other words, Filipinization before his regime was not a great folly as he would have you believe, for, if it was a great folly no good results would have followed it. If we are backward now under his regime, it is because he has assumed the role of a Louis the XIV and has usurped the constitutional perogatives of the Philippine legislature. If we are non-constructive now, it is because he writes every constructive measure our legislature proposes, the most notable of which is his veto of the appropriation bill for the extension of education throughout the land. It is because he wants to gamble the natural resources of the Philippines to Wall Street. It is because he wants our national bank, our railroads, our sugar centrals, our mines, our rubber, farmlands, all managed by the American capitalists. It is because he is Americanizing as he leaves us. This is made pernicious and criminal folly, when it is imposed upon and against the will of an alien, foreign people. Such Americanism as is preached by this grandstand exponent of imperialism is a carefully omitous cancer to democracy.

WHAT is the noble work, with all its investment of blood and treasure and twenty-five years of idealistic labor, set out by America that is to day only begun? To found a christian Filipino nation that will insure the deployment of christianity for the regeneration of the world."

This utterance is hardly commendable. It is the expression of the noblest and loftiest. But why should America, the mother of liberty as the term is understood in the world today, impose upon the twelve million Filipinos living Filipinos a foreign government, deriving its power not from the consent of the governed but from the United States congress, a legislative body in which the Filipinos have no voice—just to insure the deployment of christianity?—

We are surprised to see General Wood sounding the clarion call to such declaration of policy. No president of the United States ever thought that it is America's duty to humanity to christianize the world. The Filipinos may well ask the American people to scrutinize Gen. Wood's declaration of policy. It should not be forgotten that to declare this principle, he ought to be a president of the United States.

Moreover, the United States constitution itself insures religious liberty. The principle is well settled and long established in modern democracies that the church and the state are and ought to be distinct and separate. And yet, here comes, the apostle of christianity, Gen. Leonard Wood, in his military garb and imperial regalia, telling us that it is treason to give political liberty to the Philippines to the detriment of the touch of the christian faith. To him the result would be lamentable. What a serious predicament! The doctrine that church is paramount and supreme over the state belongs to the dark and middle ages. It is unworn and has no place in our modern world vision. Grant that it is present and a crime to civilization to disregard the right and claim of the Filipino people just because christianity needs to be subjected.

IF the consummation of the United states is right, the Orientals have every right and liberty to remain pagan if they wish to. The Filipinos are ninety per cent christian. We challenge General Wood to show a better nation of decent christians. We are, as he says, powerful. We practice the ten commandments. Rape, adultery, burglary, divorce, murder, etc. ad-infinitum are almost unknown in the Philippines. These are the antithesis of christian virtues and yet they abound in the Occidental world. The other orientals are not ninety per cent christian. But can the western world deny that the chinese have far superior virtues than those who talk of christianizing the world?

LABOR IN THE FAR EAST - By L. Heller

(Editor's Note.—The fifth instalment of Labor in the Far East tells us of the victory of the workers and the losses of the imperialists. What went before: 1. The Workers' Strike the Backbone of the Entire Nationalist Emancipation Movement. 2. The Revival of China's Labor Movement in 1914. 3. The Textile Workers and Their Struggle Against the Capitalist Offensive. 4. The National Anti-Imperialist Current and the Labor Current in the Shanghai Strike.)

* * *

PART V.

THE first results were extremely favorable to the fighting Shanghai workers. Such points of the settlement between the Chinese Seamen's Union and the Japanese shipping companies, as the reinstatement of all the strikers, the payment of wages for the entire period of the strike, the forthcoming negotiations for wage advances, signify an indisputable and important, tho not complete, victory for the Chinese seamen. The Textile Workers' Union apparently came to a similar agreement with the Japanese textile companies (full information is not available at this writing).

The negotiations on behalf of the Japanese company which were conducted by the Japanese general council, granted these concessions. The "paradise for employers" mentioned in the report of the British consul is apparently disappearing in China. The Chinese worker, whom the Japanese capitalists could only recently mercilessly exploit without meeting resistance, whom the Japanese foreman could beat and humiliate with impunity, had begun to rebel. Worse than tha' he even set up trade unions, formed councils and federations that must not only be recognized, but which even force one to retreat.

This victory of the Chinese workers is the more obnoxious to the Japanese bourgeoisie, that it will undoubtedly be reflected in Japan itself and strengthen the revolutionary wing of the Japanese labor movement.

WE do not know the exact losses sustained by Japan in the three months of the strike and in the boycott of her goods. As has already been mentioned the 1919 boycott reunited in the trade between Japan and China being reduced by 40%. The losses caused by the present strike and by the much more effective boycott are undoubtedly incomparably larger. This, apart from the general political motives, lie at the root of the present Japanese "bellicosity."

Japan's decision to seek a reconciliation with the Chinese workers thru serious concessions greatly weakens the position of the British capitalists in the strike. The losses sustained by Great Britain are tremendous. This is seen in the drastic falling off of the exports of the Lancashire textile industry, in the complete paralization of British shipping in the Pacific. Each day of the Hong kong strike alone, according to the Hongkong correspondent of the London Times causes a loss of 250,000 pounds; the Hongkong losses for the two months' strike are equal at least to 15 million pounds. Wholesale bankruptcies have become the order of the day in Hongkong, and even the most solidly established firms are experiencing serious difficulties and cutting down their forces. Panicky Hongkong has been bombarding London with telegrams demanding immediate military intervention in Hongkong the crushing of the Chinese Bolsheviks of the Moscow "bandits" who have seized power in Canton, who destroy civilization and culture, lead China to its doom, etc. But London is "reluctant." True, fresh troops have been brought up to Hongkong from India, a special warship loaded with hydroplanes arrived from Malta. Still, London is practically inactive. Moreover, London is actually preparing "treason" and seems to be inclined to compromise, to make concessions to the "rebellious slaves."

Off the Press on December 5

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By TOM BELL.

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"Red Imperialism" -

By a RUSSIAN AUTHORITY.

AS to the numbers of armed forces at the disposition of the various states we are in possession of statistics which are based on both our own and on foreign statistical publications. In comparing these figures with the numbers of armed forces of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, we obtain a clear and complete objective proof of where we may seek the real culprits of militarism.

Let us consider these facts and figures.

You know that in 1914, just before the commencement of the imperialistic war, the bourgeois press of the Entente countries, in inflaming the patriotic sentiments of the populations, asserted that it was only necessary to smash German imperialism and that the burden of militarism would then disappear.

What do we see in reality?

In 1913 when peace or militarism was in full bloom, there were 5,750,000 men under arms in the most important countries. In 1925 there are 2,272,000 men under arms. Although in a number of states which have newly sprung up (for example, Irish Syria, Arabia proper, Northern Morocco, and others) and not counted as one million soldiers, but at a minimum which are kept under arms at the disposition of the various cantons of the Chinese provinces which do not acknowledge the authority of the central Peking government.

If we reckon that this present figure 5,750,000 included firstly, the 1,129,000 soldiers which belonged to the states vanquished in the imperialist war—Austro-Hungary and Bulgaria—who now have 198,000, that is, 931,000 less than before the war; and secondly, the 1,350,000 soldiers of the former czarist Russia instead of the 562,000 army of the Soviet Union, we will see that the countries and neutral countries have increased their armies by 1,192,000 men in view of the new discord which is developing.

If we examine the military budgets of the most important states for the same period, we see exactly the same picture. In 1912 the military budgets of the most important countries (including czarist Russia) amounted to 4,744,400,000 rubles. The expenditure of the same countries in 1924-25 amounts to 5,300,000,000 rubles, that is, an increase of 556,000,000 rubles.

If here also we reckon the financial decrease in the war budgets of Germany and the Soviet Republic we see that the expenditure of the remaining states has increased by 1,142,000. These two pieces of information are sufficient to prove how false the speeches of bourgeois pacifists are when they talk about the increasing burden of militarism in bourgeois countries and the defeat of Germany.

Let us consider naval expenditure separately. In 1913 the naval budgets of the seven first naval powers amounted to [illegible] pounds sterling (1,600,000,000 rubles). In 1925 it equaled [illegible] pounds sterling (2,266,000,000 rubles). Take a fairly striking fact here. During the same period Japan's naval budget, on the Union of Soviet Republics was reduced by [illegible] pounds sterling (40,000,000 rubles) as against a 24,000,000 pound expenditure (240,000,000 rubles) in 1913.

The shipbuilding programs of the principal maritime states are in full concordance with this state of affairs. Despite the agreement for the limitation of naval armaments at Washington in 1922, in reality the very same, if not a greater shipbuilding fever is proceeding, the only difference being that the former being that instead of the large battleships, which are now prohibited, ships of smaller tonnage are being constructed (cruisers, destroyers, submarines, etc.) and also naval air fleets. One may judge as to the extent of such armaments from the following.

DURING the present year the five strongest sea powers (Great England, United States, France, Japan, Italy) are building 87 ships of different kinds and 181 further ships are projected, making a total 268. As far as the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is concerned, unfortunately we have not constructed and are not constructing one single ship, and up to the present have restricted ourselves to repairing those that already exist.

Air Forces.

The statistics on aerial forces give the same picture. At the present time the military air forces of the most important states are as follows: France 3,111 aeroplanes, Great Britain 3,150, Italy 1,700, United States 3,800, Poland 498, Roumania 257.

I will remain silent in respect to the numerical strength, our own red airfleet, but I will say one thing, and that is that unfortunately there is not much difference between the strength of our air fleet and that of our immediate western neighbours.

The numerical strength of the red armed forces, not counting the navy, amount to 529,000. This is 183,000 less than France, and 17,000 less than our immediate western neighbors (Poland, Roumania and the Baltic states) taken together.

There are still a few more figures which prove the "growth of red imperialism."

For every 10,000 inhabitants the U. S. S. R. has 41 soldiers, Roumania and Poland about 100, France without the colonies 200, and so forth. In other words the Western European states have from three to five times more men under arms than we. In relation to the territory, for every thousand square kilometers, there are 27 soldiers in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, while there are 560 soldiers per thousand square kilometers in Roumania, 700 in Poland, etc., that is to say, 25 times more than we have.

Finally, whereas the cost of maintaining the army works out at less than 3 rubles per inhabitant in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, it reaches 7 rubles in the Baltic states, 11 rubles in Poland, and up to 14 rubles in France.

The figures I have cited should prove with convincing clearness that there can be no question of "red imperialism." Both absolutely and relatively we are spending less on military needs than any of the large bourgeois states, and relatively we are spending much less than even the smallest bourgeois states. This is the truth of the matter as regards our "lited Soviet imperialism."

THE DRIVE AGAINST THE LEFT WING IN TRADE UNIONS

(Continued from page 2)

or any similar or kindred organization.

"I further agree that I waive the right, benefit, or privilege of ever representing a local union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in any way, shape or manner as an officer, delegate, or committeeman during my membership in such organization.

"In suscribing to the above I do so of my own free will and second and agree that if I should violate said agreement or pledge, it is understood that my membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be forfeited without compliance by me."

In such cases we must hear in mind the advice of Lenin and Zinoviev and sign a dozen such statements if necessary to our maintaining membership in the unions. This does not mean however that we must adopt a policy of indiscriminately denying membership and of signing such statements. On the contrary, each case must be separately considered. In those unions where we are strong the bureaucrats can never enforce such reactionary measures and in such cases we must function in the unions, and we must fight for the right to do this frankly and openly. Only where we are actually confronted with expulsion shall we adopt the expedient of denying membership as a weapon in defense of our right as workers to belong to the trade unions.

The program of expulsion is a policy of desperation. It cannot succeed. Brutal suppression of the left wing cannot serve as a substitute for the powerful organization and militant program imperatively demanded by the workers in their struggles against the employers. For a time however, in spite of the mustering of one force, and denials of membership, it will hinder us by resulting in the temporary isolation of many good comrades. But if these expelled members follow the Communist policy, by refusing to start rival unions and by staying in a militant fight for reinstatement, identifying this fight with the burning needs and struggles of the unions, and cooperating with the organized left elements in the unions they can eventually break this isolation and force their way back into their organizations.

To defeat the left wing by a policy of expulsion is impossible. The masses must build their unions and give them fighting policies. This can be done only under left wing leadership, and the organized masses are bound to accept such leadership despite all the efforts of the reactionaries to injure their arms in. Never was this more effectively demonstrated than in the needle trades. Sigman and Kaufmann tried the expulsion policy and the result of each method against the left wing, with results that are now a matter of history. And as the expulsion policy failed in the needle industry so it will fail, sooner or later, in all the industries. The left wing cannot be destroyed by expulsion, nor can its progress be stopped by it. The left wing has the program which corresponds to the needs of the trade union masses. That is the deciding factor in the situation.

Where Should We Seek the Real Militarists?



GERMAN WORKER IN PRISON: "SO 'WE' HAVE SIGNED THE TREATY OF LOCARNO!"

Who Gets the Increase of Wealth in United States?

AN analysis of the first 185 stock quotations on the New York stock exchange as of Nov. 28, 1925 as compared with the quotations of the same stocks a year ago brings out the astounding fact that their total value increased on the average more than 33 per cent. Being that the value of the shares of stock is not determined by the actual amount of money in bank reserves, the amount of dividend paid per share the increase in value of stocks signifies therefore either an increase of exploitation of the workers or a proportional increase in the number of people employed. As seen from the table submitted below the former proves to be the case.

	1924	1925
Value of stocks	100	133
Employment	100	101
Pay rolls	100	101

While employment and pay rolls increased only 1 per cent the returns on stocks increased 33 per cent. In other words prosperity in the U. S. signifies higher return on capital and keener exploitation of the workers. It is a well known fact that the exploiters on their own hook do not increase the wage-scale and that only the organized strength of the workers as expressed in their union organizations can compel the bosses to disgorge some of their plunder.

The question in-costs is what does the Gompers bureaucracy which now has a stranglehold on the trade unions do for the American working class whom they are supposed to be representing? An analysis of the organizational strength of the A. F. of L. shows that the leaders are failing down on the job. The total membership of the A. F. of L. for the year 1925 shows an increase of 11,500 but being that the membership in the building trades increased by 24,000 the actual membership in the other trades decreased by almost 13,000. The stock quotations figures as well as those for employment and pay rolls given above pertain to industries outside the building industry; in other words, while the exploitation increases the organizational strength of the A. F. of L. is falling down. The claim of the union bureaucrats that prosperity in the country brings with it increase in union membership and higher wages no longer holds true. With the continual concentration of wealth as shown by the income tax returns for 1921 on one hand and the class-collaboration policies of the union officialdom on the other hand, the share of the American wage slaves in the total wealth produced is clearly on the decrease.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do to-night. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

FLYING OSIP - - By Ivan Kasatkin

(Copyright, 1925, by International Publishers Co.)

ONE evening in May, having arranged for our wounded at the depot, we established ourselves on a meadow, waiting for kasha, when suddenly, from the direction of the forest, he appeared—Flying Osip!

"Brothers, it's Osip!" rolled over the meadow.

"Flying Osip!"

"Where? Where?" The newcomers among the guerilla-fighters turned their heads eagerly. "What Osip?"

"Open your eyes, not your mouths! There!"

"And really, it's him!" cried one of the old timers; he jumped up, struck his spoon in back of his boot-leg and yelled:

"It's him! Osip! The flying devil! . . ."

"I tell you, it's him."

"Still alive! True chip of the Urals!"

"Well, brothers, if Osip's turned up there'll be something doing!"

"You don't catch Osip coming for nothing!"

"I tell you, if he's turned up! . . ."

A tall man, clad in a mushik's coat, was approaching along the embankment, swerving aside from the piles of torn-up ties and rails of the demolished road. The skirts of his coat were stuck like sledges behind his belt, and his dingy, rust-colored cap with the visor was thrust forward on his head. One could see by his worn-out, bast shoes that the man had walked many a mile.

Coming up close to us, he slowly took off his cap, bowed to either side, and a weary smile flitted across his peck-marked face.

He asked hoarsely:

"Ours?"

"Whose then? You rum guy!"

"Osip, don't you know us?"

"We spotted you way, way off!"

The man again smiled wearily, with a simple-hearted smile. He passed his dark palm over his face as if brushing off cobwebs, and unexpectedly asked in a firm voice, in military fashion:

"What detachment? Whose?"

Eagerly, interrupting one another, we named our detachment, explained our position and the disposition of the enemy forces.

And the fellow with the spoon in his boot-leg, pressing forward until his nose almost touched the other's, yelled as if across a field:

"Osip, lad! Have you forgotten? Didn't you lead us in the flanking movement at Sahanov? And we struck the enemy in the rear so that . . . Gee! . . ."

"Smashed 'em to smithereens!"

Leaning wearily against a wagon, and twisting his matted beard around his finger, Osip shook his head, as if wishing to say: "I don't remember, somehow."

"At Sahanov. . . . Wait. . . ." He began to rub his nose on the outside, where the nostril was torn away. "Isn't Sokolov in your detachment? Kirsan's his given name?"

"There, you know us all right!" eagerly cried the one with the spoon in his boot-leg. "Where else should Kirsan be! Sure he's with us!"

"Sokolov's with us!" the men shouted from all sides, surrounding Osip. "Sokolov's here! Only, as it happens, he's wounded. Last night. Badly! He's at the depot, is Sokolov!"

Just then the wagons with the large cauldrons of kasha came up. Pans began to rattle. The boys rushed to the cauldrons, and the cooks, swinging their ladles, shouted:

"Get in line, get in line! Look sharp, or you'll get scalded!"

Osip twisted his beard around his finger and started toward the depot. He refused even the hot kasha.

"He's off to wake up old wounds," said one of the old-timers, carefully holding his palm under the spoon that was on its way to his mouth.

"Sokolov, boys, was an eye-witness when Osip's family was completely wiped out. The Whites did the job. That's why he remembers Sokolov. No wonder! They were neighbors. . ."

"Sokolov will die," said a callow youth, blowing on the steaming kasha, his eyes bulging out. He stuffed the kasha from the spoon into his mouth, burning his tongue, and added, "A bullet hit his lung. Khtear thru his back."

"Look out; you'll choke, you 'khlear thru'," mimicked a neighbor. "Swallow it first. . ."

Osip soon came out of the depot.

Sokolov was unconscious. The ride in the wagon had shaken him up. The nurse who was there on duty asked them not to disturb him.

Osip sat down on a tub and lowered his head as if meaning to doze off. They gave him a pan of kasha. A few of them tried to address questions to him. But pushing the kasha aside, he said dully and slowly, as if he had all at once recollected something:

"I have to go to headquarters. Where's head quarters?"

"Eat some kasha first! What a fellow! . . ."

"I can't! Matter of business." Osip grumbled in his beard.

And one could see that he was hungry. While we were putting the hand-car on the track to bring him to headquarters, he greedily swallowed a few handfuls of kasha, scooping it up with his fingers.

On the platform of the hand-car we had barely started Osip fell asleep, his head lowered between his knees.

II

Meanwhile it grew dark. Stars appeared. June-beetles buzzed like bullets over our camp. The men stretched themselves out on the meadow. Here and there little, golden gleams of cigarettes flared up.

In the forest a bittern was booming, as if into a barrel.

"Yes, there are all kinds of men. . . " sighed a Uralian, Babushkin, who came from Sokolov's district. "It's a year and a half now that Osip's been looking for death. . . . But she won't take him! He dashes from front to front, throws himself forward, straight into the fire . . . she won't take him! Did you notice the mark the torn nostril? That was when the Whites caught him once, right in their headquarters nearly. They buried him up to his neck in the ground for a whole day. . . And they stuck a rusty nail in his nostril, and just like that . . . ripped it out with the flesh."

"You say he's looking for death," interrupted one of the youngsters, "and what the devil does he want death for? You've got things twisted, uncle."

Babushkin kept silence for a while, gazing at the crescent that was entangled in the tree-tops.

"Sometimes even death is sweet," he said after the pause. "Only, it's hard for some men to find it. Just for spite, death won't take one who doesn't fear it." And he who tries to hide from it, —you turn round, and there he is, lying under a bush, his eyes staring upward, poor soul . . ."

"Say, uncle, just tell us straight. . . . About Osip! Why is he called 'Flying'?"

"Well, that's what I'm telling you: he flies from front to front, looking for death, and she runs from him. . . . Understand? That's the kind of a man he is; he goes plump in the midst of the enemy, finds out everything, smells out all their plans. And when it comes to battle, he's the first everywhere, in front of all, like a wild beast. . . . And when resting—you see how it is —we laugh and make merry, but he, Osip, is blue. . . . He sits somewhere in a corner alone, and you can see that he's sad. And when he's sad, then he likes most of all to play the guitar. Of course, he don't know how to play—he picks at the strings. He lowers his head all the way down and just keeps strumming quietly. Then you'd better not bother him. Once I sat next to him—I look—tears are rolling from his eyes . . . I say: 'Osip, . . . only . . . those who are tired. . . "

"You just keep on telling the story, Semakov, Mitka, give me a pinch of 'backie. Ah, he's asleep —the devil!"

"And it's really time to sheep," Babushkin yawned lazily. "And Osip, I tell you, is a man of gold. A smart one. He's a teacher; one of the village teachers. When the Whites showed up around here, he, you must know,—he raised the whole Ural district against them. And when ours retreated, the others went wild—uh! And they started to slash, you may say,—even the babes. . . . Workmen perished by thousands. They used to put out their eyes, drive nails into their brains. When they caught any of 'em in the woods they would hang 'em right there on the trees. That was when they found out what kind of,a bird Baev was . . . Osip's name is Baev . . . so right off they wiped out his whole family, that is, the wife and the little ones. When Sokolov starts to tell about it, your hair stands on end . . ."

Babushkin pressed down the tobacco in his pipe with his finger-nail, and struck a match. The feeble light flared up and for a moment it lumined the darkness around. The boys were sleeping in every possible position. Only Vasyaga Grach, the youngest, resting his face on his palms, looked with wide-open eyes straight at Babushkin's beard.

"Say, uncle," Vasyaga said in a low and pensive voice, "that Osip is sort of strange. . . He's terrible. . . . He twitches his ears, scowls and his eyebrow . . . and he seems to grin . . . I've noticed it. He's like a demon. He's ferocious!"

"What? he! ferocious! . . . He's like a babe, Osip is. He's got the soul of a saint, lad. You couldn't find a kindlier man. Of course, he's pining . . . that's about his family. He would like to die, but even death respects the brave. But you're right. He is like a demon. Or a wild cat that lives in the woods. And just watch he'll spill a lot of blood yet . . . of those . . ."

And Babushkin fell to snoring. Vasyaga stretched out at full length, put his hands under his head, and gazed and gazed at the crescent that had already risen high.

In the forest a bittern boomed intermittently. Over the meadow, over the sleeping men, mosquitoes droned piteously; June-beetles hummed . . .

III

The housewives of the village where we stopped had not slept, it seemed, all night; in the morning they beat us a mound of stuff cooked, fried, and what not . . .

For us this is a holiday after the wilderness of marches and fighting. We walk like heroes thru the village. Girls and women peep out of the windows and gates, and invite us with smiles and waving hands for a treat.

"Come in; try some of our oats."

"Ah, it's hunger and tired limbs you've had."

"The samovar is on the table. . . Step in."

And toward noon neighboring mushiks arrived with carloads of all kinds of supplies. Hundreds of people gathered—old and young, women and children. They surrounded us in crowds. "Some lads, those Uralians." We can see at once that their hearts are with us and not with the enemy.

We look at them, and then, smiling from ear to ear, husky lads come over to us and ask:

"Where can we step in here?"

"Volunteers, you understand, sons of— . I don't know how they come from, but each carries a new rifle on his shoulder; they're oiled, in fact, and just shine. Some, we notice, show a red ribbon on the bayonet. . .

Ah, blast their hides! Noise, commotion, laughter. . .

"Look, boys, look at the old fellow"

"Hey, pop, you going to the war?"

"Well . . . I've sharp eyes, mother."

"Hey, girls, stand aside, we'll tear your sara fans"

We look up and we see our brave lads rolling out a machine-gun. A long-nosed fellow wipes the sweat off his face with his hat and says:

"Show us where to stick in this speeder."

"Come on, right here."

"Oho how!"

"Some haste"

"Never mind, he'll sneeze it out on our hills."

"He'll cackle, all right!"

"He's had a long rest under the straw in a barn."

"He! he! . . . Now look out, koudra revolution!"

And in the evening Osip came from staff headquarters with the news: "Get ready for the offensive quietly; we start in a day or two."

Well, that's all right a scrimmage is nothing new to us.

And Osip, you know, mounted on a bay gelding, in a leather coat and boots, and at his side a long, long revolver. But the dingy, rust-colored cap remained unchanged, its crown completely flattened in.

The repair brigade, on hand cars loaded with implements, rushed off somewhere. Our Osip is a real hero, turns up here and there like an ace, gives orders and all that . . . Quite a different man from yesterday's Osip!

Night fell, but few of us cared to turn in to sleep. The young folks scattered among the nooks here and there. In the houses—lights, feasting, chatter, this and that. . .

The crescent moon was already high, and the bittern boomed again in the forest; the nightingales, too, were not letting their chance go by. And we—some behind the hedge, some at the gate, and some just in the corner—cooing with the girls, in pairs. Ah, what great girls they are!

And there, on the meadow, a three-decker accordion was going strong, and our boys stamping away, now the komarinski, now the barynya.

IV

And all that time, at the depot, leaning over the fatally wounded who were lying on the floor, Flying Osip implored, hissing like a goose:

"Sokolov, friend . . . I see you're about to die. . . . Tell me for the last time, about mine. . . "

The crescent moon was gazing into the bullet shrilled window with a greenish, smoky light, throwing on the floor the shadow of the window frame. The wounded moaned and raved in many voices.

Sokolov was silent under his coat. In his throat, or somewhere inside, something was rattling and gurgling. His face appeared dead and green by the light of the moon. . . "

"Sokolov . . . friend . . ."

"Don't torture yourself," gasped Sokolov.

"I need it . . . do you hear? . . . I need it."

Osip, bending down until he was on all fours, leaned still lower over Sokolov and began to tell him in a hot, penetrating whisper how he had just been in the enemy's rear, in the very capital of the Ural, had found out, sniffed out everything, so as to strike them squarely on the head . . .

"And from there, not sparing my head, I made my way to Isetsky, to the site of my ruined home. It was night. . . . I crawled over to my house. I looked thru the window. . . . Empty, quiet. . . . And it hurt so. I almost screamed with pain. I kissed the window, do you understand, kissed the porch . . . and the ground near the porch where the villains . . . Ah!"

Osip grabbed his head, swung it to and fro, became silent for a moment, moaning as if with the toothache, and again said, to Sokolov:

"Friend, for the last time . . . How did it happen? Don't spare me. Tell me everything, every thing! . . ."

And Sokolov, with rattling gasps and long pauses, began to tell how the Whites had burst into the village, how they found out thru various tale bearers that Osip was the head man in every thing in the district, and how they broke into his house.

"I did not see, I don't know what happened in the house. Only, they dragged your wife, that is, Natasha, out on the porch. I see she is all in tatters, breasts bare. . . The little one is in her arms and Vasyatka clings to her skirt, bawling all the way down the street. . . . The little officer happened to be a quick tempered fellow, he evidently hasn't the least patience with his questioning this bitch. . . . He turns to a soldier and shouts: 'Stick 'em both on a bayonet.' The soldier started back, wouldn't do it. I see him now before my eyes, a red haired fellow, and his eyes go blink, blink . . . The officer struck him one, landing square on his freckled face . . . He grabbed the little chap and banged him against the fence, like a fish . . . And the soldier, as if in fright, stuck Vasyatka with a bayonet, so to say. . . . Then your wife, Natasha, began to scream in a horrible voice, and like a vulture she jumped at the officer, grabbed him by the throat . . . and bit him with her hands and teeth . . . Death."

Sokolov choked. He tries to catch his breath and something boils and rattles in his chest . . . Osip still bends over him, his head lowered stiffly, and he trembles with a rapid shuddering, a sudden twitching, and his clenched hands rest on the floor.

And Sokolov continued:

"He, the son of a . . . grabs Natasha by the hair with one hand . . . and the other hand, I see, reaches for the revolver. Vasyatka is struggling at his feet; he keeps pulling his trouser leg and he's all blue from the strain . . . The officer shoots downward under his feet. Vasyatka fell in a lump and rolled down the steps, his little hand stretched out, his shirt turning up . . . Even the soldiers turned away. . ."

Sokolov held his breath for a long time, and grabbed the blanket with his fingers, as if listening to something within himself.

"In his rage, he wanted to shoot her; it would have been much better. But then . . . the devil brot two more. . . Blue uniforms with gold lining, braid on their breasts. One had glasses, or again, he didn't have 'em, so to say; he had a glass in one eye. . . They grabbed Natasha, put her with her face down. . . Then the two sat on her, tore her clothes off, and began to flog her with the nagaika. . . But she broke loose, I don't know how. . . And then she struck the one that had a glass in his eye straight in the mug. . . He got wild. . . . He tells to the soldiers in a shrill voice: 'Sharpen a stake, you sons of . . .' And himself he grabs a birch stake that was by the wood pile near the fence . . . 'Point it,' he yells, 'good and sharp.'"

Sokolov, obviously excited, began to swallow air greedily, like a fish thrown on the sand. His eyes filled with tears and glistened sharply in the moonlight that fell thru the window upon the floor.

"And then . . . the sons of . . . dug the stake into the ground with the point up. . . They tore off Natasha's clothes to the last rag . . . And stuck her naked, alive, on the stake. . . Do you understand? They put Vasyatka and the little one at her feet . . . And she stayed there for two days on the stake, horrible, blue. . . They wouldn't let her be taken down. People burst into tears at the sight of her. . . ."

Sokolov turned away. With hooked fingers he grabbed the edge of the pillow, and an ominous wheezing came from his chest due to the burning pain of the disturbed wound between the shoulder blades. . . .

Osip was sitting on the floor, with his head lifted up, like a huge, shaggy dog, ready to howl. . . . He looked wild and terrible in the moon light. He was trembling with a rapid shudder ing, like a dog, his beard shook, and his teeth showing thru his beard, chattered with swift tremors, clenched, and chattered again. . . His eyebrows twitched in strange bewilderment, in unbearable sorrow.

V

Overnight the line was put to rights. The first locomotive woke up with its merry hooting. We look and see that an armored-train, a "beetle," as we call it, was there too. Well, we started forward, Osip with our detachment, and at the very head.

The staff kept turning to him all the time.

Well, what is there to tell? Of course, we can not even understand how and what. . . But it seems there were no preliminary attacks. It seems that we cut into the very center of the Whites. It was night time. Again—that's more than we, just rank and file, can understand—but toward noon we had finished the job and were swooping in camp.

And our Flying Osip was attending to the captives. He was very strong on sparing captive soldiers. He would say a word or two to them and tell them to think it over. Well, and the lads straight off beg to shoulder rifles, they be come ours.

But with their officers he had his own way. Don't you dare kill an officer, but by all means bring him to Osip. And he takes his long, long revolver, and square on the bridge of the nose bang! And walks off without turning back. Only, his eyebrow trembles a bit and his torn nostril twitches. . . . And sometimes he would drag thru his teeth:

"Dvd dog'"

And he had another way with him: when we came to rest in a little town or a village, then, you could be mighty sure of it, he wants a guitar. We—you know, some go after the girls, and some hang around the eats—but for him give him a guitar. Once, fools that we were, we gave him a balalaika. He silently pushed it aside—no good.

He would sit down somewhere, on the porch or on the logs, and, pulling his dingy old cap low down over his eyes, would begin to pluch the strings: trin trek, tren-dren. . .

He would forget himself, let his hand drop, and his head would sink lower and lower on the guitar. . .

And at such times, tho it sounds strange—we were afraid of him. We were afraid, and we were sorry for him to death. Just think—what a terrible, inhuman load hangs over his head, if one rightly understands.

The Fascist "Amnesty" in Italy

By A. CHIARINI.

THE results of the amnesty which the Italian government timed for the 25th year of the king's reign are being felt more and more every day. The prisons which were cleared of the criminal elements and fascist bandits which even a bourgeois government should have at least given a light sentence, are now becoming more and more filled with revolutionary workers, and primarily Communists. The persecution of Communists and all revolutionary workers in general, mass arrests, exceptional measures and extraordinary decrees against any kind of workers' unions whatsoever which are not under fascist control, are becoming more frequent every day. It would appear that the fascist government is even annoyed by the fact that thanks to parliamentary immunity, a few prominent Communists are still at large, and therefore charges are now being brought up against them to provide a plea for their imprisonment.

The cynical fascist "amnesty" could be heralded as being "for public pacification" was widely advertised. On the one hand it was a kind of expression of devotion of the fascist government for the king, and on the other hand it was of a demagogic nature to show the wide masses that fascism also is not devoid of "generosity" towards political prisoners.

Whereas former amnesties served as a stimulus for individual fascists to commit their unpunished crimes and acts of violence against the workers and peasants, this last amnesty has opened the doors wide to all fascist cut-throats whose crimes even bourgeois justice had been unable to leave completely unpunished in face of public opinion.

With regard to the workers and peasants languishing in prisons, it would seem at a first glance that now the iron doors of the cells had been opened wide before them: 1,600 political prisoners were liberated as a result of the amnesty, but they had hardly time to look around when a section of them was once more seized and clapped into jail, while the others who succeeded in dodging this recent lot of theirs were compelled to go away from their "homes" and live as political refugees in centers, where they are not known and where the keen eye of the fascist "trouper" and police had not yet succeeded in honoring them with their attention. It is sufficient to say that during this last month of "public pacification" of the fascist government, another 2,000 revolutionary workers were again imprisoned. And whereas before the amnesty the average number of permanent political prisoners fluctuated from 8,000 to 9,000, it now reaches about 11,000.

In addition to these permanent prisoners of capital, many of whom are condemned to imprisonment for life, thousands and thousands of workers suspected of being "Soviet" revolutionaries have been compelled to pass thru the school of the fascist prisons, even if only for a short time. In reply to Comrade Gramsci's question in parliament as to why these arbitrary mass arrests were being undertaken, Mussolini cynically stated: "We are arresting you in order to become acquainted with you." And this "acquaintance" which not thousands, but already tens of thousands of comrades are being subjected to, will cost the working class of Italy very dear. This is all quite apart from the conditions inside the Italian prisons, the deprivation of papers, and the state of terror in which the families of the prisoners are kept. What is more, the the arrested workers who are liberated are put on the black books of the police, the bosses and the fascist "troupers." This means that on the slightest pretext and even without any pretext they can be once more seized and thrust into jail, that it is with great difficulty that they can find any work, while they will also meet with persecuting on the part of the local fascists. These workers are compelled sooner or later to emigrate from Italy or to be put in the position of political refugees within Italy itself, in places where they are not yet known and where the hand of reaction has not yet been able to reach them.

It is obvious that under such conditions, the problem as to thousands of political prisoners, of their unfortunate families, and of the thousands of political refugees resulting everywhere from the fascist regime, faces the Italian working and peasant masses in all its gravity.

Already at the present time the Italian section of International Red Aid has about 150,000 members. But the society has not yet been formed everywhere, and its membership would be much larger if the very fact of belonging to this society of aid to class war prisoners were not considered as a crime and punished by the legal and illegal fascist laws. Cases of persecution and ill-treatment of workers and peasants only because of their being known to conduct activities in favor of the International Red Aid, or simply than an I. R. A. membership card being found on them, is a frequent occurrence in any large or even small center in Italy.

In certain localities activities of the International Red Aid are openly forbidden by a police decree. Recently, for instance, Comrade Serrazi, one of the most important I. R. A. leaders in Italy, was handed a decree by the Milan police prefect which forbids in Milan and the province the existence or undertaking of any activities whatsoever on the assumption that "the I. R. A. is in connection with revolutionary organizations." In small centers the prohibition of I. R. A. activities amounts in simply terrorizing those who show any activities in this direction, or who even show their sympathy. In spite of this, the Italian section of the I. R. A. has already displayed a very considerable activity and has done a great deal in solidifying the workers' and peasants' united front of struggle with the white terror and in aiding its victims.

The black cloud of reaction is once more forcibly hanging over workers and peasants of Italy. The persecutions of Communists and of all revolutionary workers in general creates extremely difficult conditions of life and struggle for the workers and peasants in Italy.

Under these conditions, however much the fascist government may publish "amnesties," the number of political prisoners and of persecuted workers will continue growing, and the Italian section of the International Red Aid is now the mass organization which is actively and fearlessly rallying the workers' and peasants' front against the white terror and is stretching out its fraternal hand to the revolutionary captives.

CHICAGO TO CELEBRATE 1905 RUSS REVOLUTION ON DEC. 20, AT 2 P. M.

Preparations are under way for a big celebration of the 20th-anniversary of the 1905 revolution and the 100th anniversary of the Decembrists uprising. The celebration will be held Sunday, Dec. 20, at Schoenhofen Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.

Over 150 people will participate in the concert program, speakers will address the crowd in different languages.

Beginning at 2 p. m. sharp. Tell your friends about it.

The celebration is arranged by the veterans of the revolution of 1905. There will be an admission charged of 25 cents for the benefit of the International Labor Defense.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Have Your Union Join in Demand for His Release! Protest Against Imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow!

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GREEN SPEAKS AGAINST EXPULSIONS

FARMERS OF NORTHWEST GETTING WISE TO FAKE NOSTRUMS OF THE COOLIDGE-JARDINE POLITICIANS

By ALFRED KNUTSON.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 6.—The struggling farmers of the northwest, who are going broke farming under the capitalist system, see in President Coolidge an avowed enemy to their economic interests.

With the exception of a very small group of rich, reactionary farmers he is decidedly unpopular with the vast masses of farmers in this region, and whenever he makes a gesture to "better" their lot and extend "aid" to agriculture in general they merely shake their heads and shrug their shoulders in disgust.

This almost contemptuous attitude towards Coolidge is clearly noticable in practically every farming community thru out the Dakotas and the other northwestern states.

In the year 1923-24 Coolidge became "convinced" that the bankrupt farmers of the northwest needed economic assistance and he therefore urged that the government come to the rescue by loaning them money. With apparent generosity some ten million dollars of government money was sent in various banks in this territory ostensibly for the purpose of "aiding" the farmer who had gone broke.

(Continued on page 6)

AS WE SEE IT
By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THIS is a terrible world! Nothing succeeds like success. Only a few days ago, dispatches from Paris, colloquially speaking, killed several Russian grand dukes, barons and serfs dukes who were plotting to overthrow the Russian Soviet government in a cafe with Tchitcherin, Soviet foreign

(Continued on page 6)

Coolidge Comes Today!

An Enemy of the Farmers

CAL Coolidge comes to town today to talk to "representatives of the farmers." The fact that these were self-appointed, or selected from a narrow circle of bankers, business men, promoters of fraudulent co-operatives, small town lawyers, in the service of railroad lines operating in their territory, state legislators—who sell out the farmers to the transportation trust—and a few absentee farm owners, does not prevent the thing being hailed as "a meeting of farmers."

From every part of the country for weeks information has poured into The DAILY WORKER proving this so-called farm meeting to be a vile swindle upon the farmers of the middle-west. The Iowa farmers who are obtaining only 50 cents a bushel for their corn crop (a drop of more than 100 per cent in 13 months) are not represented here. The poison gas thrown out by Coolidge will be reprinted in the cheap subsidized farm papers in an effort to make the farmers believe the government will do something for them.

EVERY newspaper in the agricultural region, most of them subsidized by the railroad and banking interests whose one motive in life is to gouge the farmers, will publish eulogiums to the beneficent government. Secretary of Agriculture Jardine and the federal reserve banking system will pretend to aid the farmer, by placing more funds at the disposal of the country banker so that more farmers may be induced to place their land into the hands of the banking combine. Plans may be devised to raise live stock in greater quantities on the farms of the middle west, thereby forcing the farmers to become but hired men, living below the condition of the wage-slaves, in order that a steady flow of stock may reach Armour & Co., Cudahy, Morris and the other meat packers.

THE one impelling motive of the government is to aid big business to so beat down the farmers that they become mere land serfs, producing raw material for the capitalist house trust the milling trust, the transportation trust, all being brought more and more under the control of Wall Street.

AGAINST this conspiracy, the full exposure of which spells ruin for them, the farmers stand helpless. Alone against the organized power of the capitalist class and their servile government the farmers cannot hope to escape the fate that is hovering over them. From "free" farmers they are being reduced to a condition below that of the wage-workers.

The farmers are being victimized by the system the same as the workers. Both groups in the United States are two indespensable factors in production. The farmers furnish the raw material and the industrial workers in the packing houses, factories and mills and on the railroads prepare it for the consumer. In the whole process the agricultural workers and the industrial workers contribute their labor power, the result of which is to pile up more wealth for the capitalist class.

AS against Coolidge, the capitalist president, who is merely a megaphone for the deapoilers of the farmers, we sound the call to the farmers to refuse to support the old parties of the capitalist class, and rally to the industrial workers in their struggle for a labor party to fight against the government of the United States, which exists in its present form only for the purpose of enslaving the useful members of society in order that a gang of worthless parasites may live in opulence.

Life Of Mine Union In Balance in Anthracite

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 6.—Miners of the Pennsylvania Coal company at Pittston voted Friday night to favor the calling out the maintenance men now keeping the anthracite mines in nice shape while the operators are destroying the union. The proposal will be placed before John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers. This is the first of the local unions to demand such action, and if Lewis ignores it, the miners' locals are expected to act on their own initiative.

Fakers Get Panicky.

That the Lewis machine officials even are thoroly alarmed at the situation, is seen in the speech of Thomas Kennedy, International Secretary-Treasurer at Hazelton, in which he said that the operators are "out in the open and are out to smash the union and force wage reductions." So it seems that the machine's policy of class collaboration and "discussing things around a table instead of striking" has proven a flat failure, even for the fakers themselves.

Major W. W. Inglis, chairman of the operator's association, has issued a statement for the operators, in which he makes a comparison of the proposals put forward by Governor Pinchot and accepted by Lawis, and those of the operators. These he gives as follows:

Pinchot-Lewis Plan.

"1. Five-year contract.
"2. Men to go to work after contract is signed.
"3. Wages fixed for five years—nagotiations on all other demands.
"4. Check-off.
"5. Arbitration limited to raising wages.
"6. No means for avoiding deadlock."

The Operator's Plan.

"1. Five-year contract.
"2. Mining to begin at once.
"3. Present wages and other conditions until changed by negotiation or arbitration.
"4. No check-off.

(Continued on page 2)

'UNITY IN DEEDS, NOT IN WORDS' DEMANDS LEFT WING AT I. L. G. W. CONVENTION AFTER GREEN'S SPEECH

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 6.—Sins of the Morris Sigman machine brought it to a new crisis just as President William Green concluded his unity speech. C. H. Zimmerman rose, just as Sigman was about to adjourn the convention, and said:

"The committee appointments made this morning are not in accord with the unity advocated by the president of the American Federation of Labor. They are an insult to the progressive delegates. Unity must be shown by acts as well as words. We are tired of hearing your lip service to unity when your acts speak otherwise. We will not serve on these committees as they are now constituted."

The left wing chose the best possible moment to deliver its ultimatum and while Sigman allowed no further remarks and adjourned the convention, there is little doubt that the committees will be rearranged.

CONGRESS CONVENES TODAY



WORKER AND FARMER: "Hey, are you going to do anything about us?"
CONGRESS: "Sure! Increase the army and conceal the income tax report."

GREEN OF A. F. OF L. RENOUNCES EXPULSIONS AGAINST LEFT WING

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 6.—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, met on his arrival at Philadelphia by a leaflet signed by "Progressive Clothmakers of Philadelphia" asking him to deal with questions of organization of the unorganized, the ku klux klan, the fascist movement, class collaboration, and other trade union questions, made a unity speech.

If the policy laid down by Green before the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is to be followed, it means a complete reversal of the line of the American Federation of Labor convention and an abandonment of the expulsion policy recommended to the affiliated unions.

Radicals Necessary.

Green stated radicals are necessary to our movement. "They inspire us to renewed activity and service. I prefer the living, fighting radicalism to dry rot. We must learn to get along with them."

Green followed the suggestions of the leaflet quite closely, but in dealing with the question of organization followed the reactionary policy of blaming the workers themselves for their lack of organization.

Did Not Attack Communists.

Probably for the first time in his

(Continued on page 2)

SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS TO OPEN TODAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—With the opening of the sixty-ninth congress the principal battles will be launched within a few days. The question of the world court and the question of the revision of taxes are the first im-

(Continued on page 2)

COOLIDGE'S "EXPERTS" CANNOT OVERCOME THE FARM CRISIS WITH FRAUDULENT LOAN SHARK SCHEMES

By J. E. SNYDER.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 6. John Troumble, president of the Kansas Farmers' Union, lets the cat out of the bag when he declares "that western farmers have nothing to brag about when they are in debt on their land about sixty dollars per acre."

With corn at fifty cents a bushel, which is below the cost of production and transportation to market, the farmer is wondering where his part of the

(Continued on page 6)

INTERNATIONAL MOTORS COMPANY TO BUY PLANT OF NILES-BEMENT-POND

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 6.—Rumors that the International Motors company is negotiating for the $14,000,000 plant of the Niles-Bement-Pond company, manufacturers of heavy tools, now closed, were confirmed by officers of both companies.

CHICAGO POLICE TRY TO TERRORIZE GITLOW-WHITNEY DEFENSE MEETING

(By I. L. D. Press Service)

In a meeting to protest against the imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow and Anita Whitney, the big West Side Auditorium at Racine and Taylor streets, Chicago, was well filled with thousands workers and liberal sympathizers who crowded the hall in spite of one of the most remarkable exhibitions of police terror that has been seen in the city in many months.

Every man who entered the hall was searched by a squad of six or eight strong-arm men who seemed to the auditorium without explanation roughly handled each man and then ordered him to "get on up." Every manner of humiliation thru personal handling was employed as this in an effort to provoke resistance and if possible a physical encounter. Even women, thru the police did not in any known case actually part their skirts over the audience were seized by the arms and made to stand while eight husky looking policemen looked them over with hands from head to foot. Protests against the handling indignity were met with the usual statement, "We are officers."

In many cases, pocketbooks upon being forcibly seized and a feeling

(Continued on page 6)

The Struggle for Unity in Philadelphia

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., (By Mail)—It is very interesting to study the maneuvering of the reactionary officialdom in the Philadelphia convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The Sigman machine is quite desperate, in spite of its majority in the convention; that is because it is a paper majority, and a very shaky one; it is not sure that it will be able to survive the crucial tests.

The left wing, with a minority of the delegates (approximately 112 out of 255 totals, actually represents 70 per cent of the total membership. It is a minority with a great deal of power back of it. With a proper understanding of its functions and of the left wing program, it can wreck any majority, especially if it retains solidarity in its own ranks and develops some able leadership.

So far in the convention the left wing has stood solid; on the other hand, the Sigman machine broke its ranks on the question of seating Delegate Rea of Local 38, New York City. This was a public demonstration of the fact, known before, that the machine has no solidarity within itself. The credentials committee report, which was against seating Delegate Rea was defeated by a vote of 111 to 71. This is not decisive for the convention, of course, nor is it of great importance in itself, but it shows the instability of the Sigman machine forces.

The left wing asks no aid or favors. But the Sigman forces are depending a great deal upon the expected reinforcements, when William Green, president of the A. F. of L., will, at the "psychological moment," address the convention. This will probably occur when the convention is considering the report of the general executive board. (Green addressed the convention Saturday.)

It is nothing strange for the president of the A. F. of L. to attend the convention. It is quite the thing to do. But if Green is coming to crush the left wing in this convention he is taking on quite a job. Gompers attended the Boston convention, but he had nothing to do except to congratulate the Sigman machine on its "noble work" of expelling the left wing delegates. And the very men and women who were expelled from the Boston convention are the ones who are leading the fight of the left wing in this Philadelphia convention.

Today the slogan of the machine, on the floor of the convention, is harmony, peace, unity. At Boston, seventeen months ago, they proclaimed that at last peace had been attained. That was the cry of the victor of the moment who, thru ruthless methods, had won a very temporary victory, but the "peace," "harmony" and "unity" of Boston turned into struggle and chaos. That was because it was based upon a defeat of the membership, of the left wing program, and the temporary victory of the class collaboration policies and leadership.

The same issues that the reactionary machine defeated in Boston are before this convention. Peace within the union? Yes, but only on the basis of a fighting program in the interests of the workers, with a militant leadership to put it into effect.

Thirty pages of the report of the General Executive Board deal with the struggle between the C. E. B. and Locals 2, 9 and 22 of New York City. It is an elaborate attempt to confound the real issues of the struggle, as in Boston, but this time the left wing will not let them get away with it.

The report gives lengthy quotations from Foster and Browder. It prints the united front policy of the T. U. E. L., and excerpts from the theses and resolutions of the Communist International, and from Lozovsky's report to the third congress of the R. I. L. U. It then says, very naively "Partly thru tactical oversight on our part, and partly thru adroit maneuvering of the opposition, which benefitted our opponents and befogged the real issues of the fight, there was brought in such issues as the change of the representation system at the joint board, the question of further dues, fraudulent elections, extravagance of the joint board and local offices, the election of officers by referendum."

These questions, according to the report of the T. U. E. L., are not the real issues. It thus indicates how they will settle the questions with their paper majority, then it is certain that there will be no peace, harmony, or unity.

The left wing wants unity based up on a progressive program of action. As for peace and harmony, the left wing does not expect to achieve that now; it would be only the peace and harmony of the grave. A live fighting organization cannot be peaceful and harmonious in these days; there are differences of opinion which must be fought out.

Unity is a different matter that can be attained. But it must be a unity of the workers, a unity within the ranks of labor, on the basis of struggle against the employers for the interests of the workers. That is the unity that is being fought for by the left wing in Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKER CORRESPONDENCE IN THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

Starting today there will be a special department appearing every day in Page 5 devoted to worker correspondence. Not only the amount but the quality of the material coming into The DAILY WORKER office is rapidly improving. This improvement will surely continue thru the worker correspondents' classes that are being started over the country as part of the educational activities of the Workers (Communist) Party. These classes are open to non party as well as party members. Watch for announcements of these classes in your city.

Attention! Workers of Philadelphia

Are You Against War? VICTORY Then See and other one-act plays about the NEXT WAR,
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 9, 8:15 Sharp
GIVEN BY THE WORKERS' THEATER ALLIANCE

All Proceeds Go to the Defense of Class War Prisoners.
The Most Entertaining Evening of the Year.
Eagle's Hall, Broad and Spring Garden Sts.
(Right Across from Lulu Temple)
Admission 50 Cents. Violin Recital and Singing.

COMMUNIST DELEGATE SEATED AT I. L. G. W. U. CONVENTION BY 115 TO 4 AFTER MACHINE SCHEME FAILS

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 6.—The Sigman machine got such a trimming in the Marks case that it dropped the case against Sheck, also a member of the Workers (Communist) Party, in which the charges were intended to give opportunity for another drive on Communists. Long before the debate on the Marks case was over the administration was wishing that it had never made it an issue.

In one way the Marks case is an historic one. It is the first time that a trade union officialdom has made the loyalty of a Communist to his party an issue and it is now a matter of record that the delegate involved won a triumphant vindication simply by proving that he was a good Communist, loyal to his party and a fighter for the workers.

Communist Supported by Left Wing

Marks faced a most difficult situation in the manner in which the charges had been brought and the interpretation placed upon them by the machine. He must be given credit for a brilliant speech in his own defense, in exposing the real motive of the charges and it must be said moreover that he got splendid support from the whole left wing. Seldom have a group of progressives built up such a strong case against the opposition and made their own principles and motives so clear.

Antonini was probably the chief sufferer in the debate and with his friend Ninfo in the chair, neutral to the extent that he did not care who licked Antonini the usually debonair Luigi had a very bad morning. As John Fitzpatrick is so fond of saying, "It was a most unhappy situation"—for all except the left wing.

Expelled—So He "Resigned"

During the course of the debate Antonini had boasted that he had resigned from the Communist Party. It happened that Zimmerman had been a member of the District Executive Committee of the party which had expelled Antonini, and after he had informed the convention of the fact of Antonini's expulsion the latter so far forgot his previous denunciation of the party as to spend considerable time claiming that he had not been expelled. It appears that even Antonini recognizes that expulsion from a Communist Party is no light matter.

It is hardly necessary to state that during this interesting incident the face of Ninfo was adorned with what passes for a smile among the Sicilians.

Zimmerman pointed out that the left wing did not consider the seating of Marks as a favor or a gesture for unity. He said:

"We want unity only on the basis of principles and struggle, not on the basis of seating a few delegates. We want unity in the fight for the interests of the workers and the union and on no other basis."

He pointed out that the sponsors of Marks had betrayed the interests of the workers. "Where do we get the audacity to accuse Marks," he said, "when the membership have already tried and convicted you?"

Rubin said "Marks died in a capitalist judge and that was an honorable act," quoting a well-known anarchist writer to the exasperation of those who were among the most bitter of the opponents. Greatly to the amusement of the convention, Rubin's speech in Yiddish was translated by Ninfo.

Borokovich said: "I call your attention to the fact that those who accuse Marks are not interested in Marks but in slandering the party to which he belongs. But they are too weak and discredited to harm his party—now or ever."

The opening sentences of Marks' speech gave plenty of proof that he would not back up an inch. He explained that he had been fired from a shop where he had worked for 5 years thru the influence of one of his prominent accusers. He had also been charged with not working at the trade, he said, but "I never paid insurance to the bosses, or testified against the workers as an 'impartial' chairman while I was out of a job. I could not get a job at my trade; rather could not other members of my union as the unemployment records show."

When came the remark which brot the greatest ovation of the convention:

"I worked for the Freiheit—the only Jewish labor paper in America."

The chairman tried in vain to still the shouting an applause but it continued, rising and falling, for almost ten minutes.

Marks read the story of his trial from a New York newspaper of 1921, and read the decision of the Communist Party clearing him of all charges in connection with the case. The story, by the way, contained a statement by the presiding judge to the effect that the socialist party was no menace to American capitalist government. He showed that he had been elected repeatedly by the membership of the union to responsible positions, while his accusers had been repudiated. He asked only for the support of those delegates who wanted to fight in the interest of the membership instead of officials. He said in conclusion:

"If Feinberg had spoken for me I would not be satisfied. If my accuser of the joint board, now a delegate from St. Louis, had spoken for me I would not be satisfied. If something was not wrong with me. I want to be seated by those who are for unity for the best interests of the membership because I am a worker and a Communist."

He was seated by a vote of 115 to 4, machine delegates abstained on the novel theory that they would take no responsibility in the matter.

Discovers an Armistice in Class War.

At the opening of the afternoon session Roberto Haberman, the well known Greenwich Village Mexican spoke for the Mexican labor movement, the P. R. O. M., which Morones has succeeded, with the aid of the A. F. of L. officialdom, in making a fall to the like of Mexico's Wall Street exploiters. Haberman declared that there was an armistice in the class struggle in Mexico and quoted from DAILY WORKER all of lying about Mexico because it tells the truth and says that the labor and socialist officialdom preach peace to the Mexican workers while the bosses continue to make war.

Zimmerman tried to get the floor to ask a question of Haberman but for once Sigman was firm and allowed no one to further embarrass Haberman who, during all of his rambling speech, was an advocate of peace and a good cop every time he pointed to the left.

Matthew Woll, the heir apparent to the Gompers' throne who failed to help, was the next speaker. He delivered his usual "revolutionary versus revolutionary" speech and got some applause from the machine delegates until he announced that the purpose in coming to the convention was to sell some "labor" life insurance.

If there is anyone in the world that has been equipped by nature for a life insurance agent it is Matthew Woll. He looks enough like a pop to get in unwary office boys but one could feel the chill setting over the convention as he unfolded the latest lines in the graft insurance scheme of the labor bureaucrats. Sigman is one of the original incorporators of this new capitalistic venture, he said, for if I am any judge this is about the poorest selling policy he could have picked for the membership of the I. L. G. W.

Woll did not attack the fake sales except in a roundabout way. He was there as a salesman and this is not a good convention to sell things to if the sort of fakers Woll is demonstrating "trade."

There are too many left wing delegates here to make it profitable.

On Monday the convention will take up the adjourned report questions which will precipitate the biggest fight of the convention as it involves the New York situation.

COOLIDGE'S REPLY TO LEWIS IS CONCEALED FROM PUBLICATION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—President Coolidge has replied to the recent letter of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, in which the miners' head hinted at a bituminous coal strike unless the government intervened to compel the operators to live up to the Jacksonville agreement.

The White House declined to make the president's reply public on the excuse that President Coolidge felt that it might interfere or embarrass the efforts now being made by Gov. Pinchot of Pennsylvania, to settle the anthracite strike. Lewis says he has not yet received the Coolidge letter. He is now at his home in Springfield, Ill.

SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS TO OPEN TODAY

Lobbyists and Bootleggers Are Busy

(Continued from page 1).

portant questions to come up. On the world court the administration will be supported by the democrats and on the taxation proposals of Mellon they will be opposed. The opposition within the republican party will stand alone against the combination of democrats and the administration; on the taxation question most of the democrats will unite with the insurgent republicans against the administration, unless committees modify the taxation proposals to overcome the republican opposition, in which case the democrats will be a minority opposition in both houses.

Coolidge Message Tuesday.

Coolidge is on his way to Chicago where he will deliver a public harangue to grafters supposed to represent farmers, but who in reality only represent the beasts of prey who live off the farmers, and will not be back until Tuesday morning. However, his presence is not required as the message alleged to have been written by him has been completed for more than a week and will be read to a joint session of the two houses of congress. Previous utterances indicate the character of the message, which is expected to deal with the world court, taxation and to contain nothing for the working class but sophistry and threats, as is usually the case with such documents.

Organize House Monday.

This is the first session of the lower house of the sixty-ninth congress and the ruling will be organized with Nicholas Longworth, scion of a Cincinnati family that made a fortune on property in the redlight district, and husband of Alice Roosevelt as the speaker. The senate was organized during a short session last spring.

Nothing of importance will be taken up until after reading of Coolidge's message on Tuesday.

The plan of the president house is laid off to date in the cards will come out before that body, but will get a code pull as the members of that body have to be deputized of their right to talk as if they can only on one subject in case of a need arising for a filibuster.

Many is considered a bogie joke here, and the senators even of his own party hold him in contempt because of his jackass proclivities. His waning popularity is evidenced by the attitude of the local press which used to give him fair headlines and now relegates him to small space near the want ad section.

Soviet Facts at Least Manage to Silence the Kept Press in Chicago

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the International Live Stock Exposition, held in the vast Dexter Pavilion in the stockyards, closes its doors, and the capitalist press votes it a record breaker. The blue-blooded aristocracy turned out on the last night, at an exclusive horse show, and got its choicest list of names into the public prints. There was also a polo game, the sport of the idle rich. That was the way it ended in the midst of the great slaughter pens of Armour, Morris, Swift, Cudahy and the rest, who take the products of the farm and turn them into great profits for the "food trust."

The attendance was announced as the biggest ever. In order to pad it, thousands of Chicago school children were herded out to "the yards" and rushed thru the exposition. Probably the first time that most of them had ever seen a cow, a sheep or a hog. They were not good substitutes for the children of the farms, whose parents were unable to pay the price of a short holiday in Chicago, "The Hog Butcher of the World", as Carl Sandburg, the poet, calls it.

* * *

It is well to point out the difference in the Union of Soviet Republics. There the real dirt farmers, the peasant masses who stand with the city workers in improving the fruits of the triumphant Bolshevik revolution, come in great throngs to the agricultural and live stock expositions in which they are interested, most of their expenses met by their own Soviet government. These Russian gatherings are centers of real education and not show-off places for the parasites; an impossible thing in Russia today, of course, because there the parasitic landlord, banker, food profiteer class has been downed forever. In Chicago, however, these leaches upon the masses still dominate.

* * *

One of the incidents that proved to the full the nature of the gathering was the absolute silence maintained by the whole capitalist press concerning the visit to the exposition of three representatives of the Union of Soviet Republics, J. G. Ohsol, of the Amtorg Trading Co:, D. N. Borodin, of the Russian Agricultural Agency in America, and Boris Skvirsky, of the Russian Information Bureau in Washington.

The Russians came to Chicago as the guests of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association that cooperated with the Soviet Mission that visited the United States late in the summer and purchased 3,500 head of this breed to help improve the growing Russian flocks. Practically every Chicago profit sheet had representatives at the dinner that was given for the Soviet spokesmen at St. Hubert's Inn. These writers took down copious notes of all that was said, especially the speeches made by Ohsol, Borodin and Skvirsky, relating exact conditions. But not a word thruout the whole broad expanse of the kept press. Here was the truth about Soviet rule put down under the noses of these subsidized organs of capitalism, that pride themselves on their "nose for news." But, like The Tribune, that has withdrawn its correspondent from Soviet soil, they would rather get their news from the propaganda liars stationed at Riga, Latvia, Helsingfors, Finland, Stockholm, Sweden, or other centers for the dissemination of anti-Soviet falsehoods.

* * *

But in this instance, at least, the hireling press was silenced. It dared not lie about the reception given the Soviet representatives in Chicago, for so would arouse the wrath of American interests that not only have, but even now are doing considerable "business" with the Soviet government. It was, therefore, caught between two pincers.

* * *

The day approaches when the American farmers, in place of the food profiteers, will have their own International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago. But that day will not arrive until the profit press, one of the last citadels of the capitalist enemy, has been completley silenced, thru the abolition of capitalism; the capitalist press that will today hail Cal Coolidge's quack nostrums for the solution of the many ills that beset America's farming population.

MINERS DIE IN COLORADO MINE BLAST

T. B. and Explosion Raced for One Man

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEDERLAND, Colo., Dec. 6.—A terrifying fourteen-hour ordeal was ended early Saturday when the words, "all safe" came out of the emergency shaft to the Cardinal gold and silver mine, where twenty miners had been trapped in the flame-swept, smoke-filled tunnel, where fire blocked the entrance and bottled them in inky blackness, at eight o'clock Friday morning.

Charles Hjurquist, 50 years old, a veteran miner, one of the rescuers, lost his life when he went one time too many into the vapor-filled tunnel. Charles Stevens a miner, one of the entombed men, was found dead. His death however, is alleged to be not the result of gas or smoke, but miners' consumption, and his companions are claimed to have said that death from this disease was but a few days off at the most the morning he entered the mine.

Twelve men comprising the rescue squad entered an improvised shaft at nine o'clock, braving the poisonous gases which swept up thru the opening in their first attempt to bring to the surface those that still lived or their dead bodies. Seven of these were overcome and were missing for a time, but were brought out early yesterday morning. Pulmotors were applied to the rescuers and miners who had been overcome, as fast as they reached the surface. Many of the men collapsed on reaching the open air.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., A. C. W. MEMBERS WHIP MACHINE

Hillman's Terrorism Fails to Work

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Rochester have shown that the tailors are not afraid of the union officials who tried to intimidate the rank and file of the union.

At a meeting of the members the first hall proved too small to hold the crowd and a larger hall was used.

Hillman Came With Gangsters.

President Hillman of the A. C. W. came to Rochester with orders that the meeting be broken up, and well known thugs were imported from Chicago to do the job. Also Thun organized the wrecking crew but it did them little good.

Manager Thatman introduced the president of the A. C. W. Howard, MacMahon, an Elk and a known republican. Streibel, a national organizer asked the tailors to elect MacMahon as chairman. But he got only 3 votes while Peter Tonin, progressive, got all the rest.

Machine Whipped.

A demonstration for Tonin resulted, and the progressives Nelson and Lipzin spoke, telling the tailors in detail about the conditions in the industry and the measures the A. C. W. men need to adopt to meet those conditions.

The A. C. W. members hooted down the machine officials who tried to interrupt and demonstrated enthusiastically for the action committee of the union rank and file. They warned the machine officials that an action committee in Rochester will be their answer to the attempt to terrorize the membership.

The hall was filled and the member only gave a wonderful demonstration of militant left wing spirit and action and in addition gave liberally towards defraying the expenses of the meeting.

Green in New Expulsion Stand

(Continued from page 1)

ife Green used the term "right" and "left" in the case of the factions in the union and there was little if any thing said by him that could even be interpreted as an attack on the Communists.

When he entered the convention hall, Sigmanites tried to get the delegates on their feet but large numbers of right wingers failed to respond to instructions of their delegation chairman.

Telegrams of thanks from C. E. Barthenberg for the support of Ben Gitlow and from James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor defense, for the support given the Scarler miners whose cause the I. L. D. is defending, aroused tremendous applause in the convention this morning.

Machine Rules Committee Appointments.

The appointment of committees by Sigman showed that the only speeches of the machine delegates made with such profuseness since the opening of the convention, have been of a hypocritical nature. The machine has followed the plan of appointing to the most important committees only inexperienced rank and file delegates from the left wing and eliminating the leaders and of placing active and experienced workers like Hyman on the minor label committee.

The progressive delegates laughed loud and long while the list of appointments were being read.

* * *

Chicago I. L. G. Greets Convention.

Three hundred members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers of Chicago have dispatched the following telegram to the special convention meeting at Philadelphia.

"Chicago members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers greet the special convention with outlines sent in as expression of long standing progressive demands of the rank and file.

"We are certain that this convention will adopt all the demands put forward by the New York Joint Action Committee. We support those demands and in any case will run time to fight until they are made a reality.

"We confidently believe this convention will take a great step forward in building the power of our union."

Signed—by Three Hundred Members of Chicago Loenla.

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL GREETS CZECHO-SLOVAK PARTY ON ITS SUCCESS IN RECENT ELECTIONS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 6.—The Executive Committee of the Communist International sends its congratulations to the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia on its success in the recent parliamentary elections, in the elections the Communist Party was able to poll over 1,000,000 votes, according to the latest advices.

The Comintern hails this as a victory for the entire Communist International and in the following telegram of greeting urges the Czecho-Slovak party to do all that it can to remove newer sections of the working class from the politically bankrupt social-democracy:

"The Executive Committee of the Communist International has learned with the greatest pleasure of your first election success. The parliamentary elections are certainly not the most favorable circumstances for the Communists on account of the persecutions and calumnies against the Communists, but if you have succeeded in obtaining a million votes and have proved yourselves to be the strongest numerically working class party, then you have achieved a great victory. The lessons of the crisis thru which your party has recently passed and which is now certainly completely liquidated are of the greatest importance for the working class parties of the whole world.

Bubnik Repudiated.

"The 'independent' group with Bubnik at the head which has betrayed our flag and sought to bring confusion into our ranks, has earned a well merited defeat, the contempt of the workers has literally exterminated it. The lackeys of the bourgeoisie in Czecho-Slovakia have received their answer from the masses. That will be the fate of all those who may attempt to strike the Communist Party a blow in the back.

"The main task of the epoch thru which we are living is to remain a revolutionary proletarian mass party despite certain losses, despite the partial stabilization of capitalism, to make no concessions neither to sectarianism nor to opportunism.

"The Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia is without any doubt upon the correct path to the achievement of this aim.

Enemies Hopes Blasted.

"The hopes of our enemies for splits and quarrels in our ranks have been brought to nothing. The Comintern has recently achieved excellent election successes in Germany, Belgium and now Czecho-Slovakia. Our parties are learning with ever growing success to lead the masses despite the present period of comparative slump. Even in this period, if we pursue the correct tactic, if we ear nestly seek to carry thru Bolshevization, we can remove ever newer sections of the working class from the influence of the social democracy and win finally the majority of the working class over to our side. In the near future the enlarged executive of the Executive Committee of the Communist International will turn its attention to the concrete problems of the present period.

Hails Victory.

"The Executive Committee of the Communist International sends the working class of Czecho-Slovakia, and in particular its advance guard the Communist Party, its warmest proletarian greetings."

"The chairman of the Executive Committee of the Communist International,

Einorlev."

Life of Mine Union in Balance

(Continued from page 1)

"5. Arbitration of all disputed points without reservation.

"6. Means provided to avoid a deadlock."

The above list represents, of course, Major Ingles' idea of what the miners want and what the operators intend to give them, but the Progressive Miners' Committee, which has an increasingly strong influence on the rank and file of the miners have worked out their demands which they feel correspond to the needs of the mine workers. These may be summarized as follows:

Progressive Miners' Plan.

1. No compromise by arbitration or otherwise on the demands of the Tri-District convention. One agreement to cover the whole coal mining industry. No government aid to operators.

2. Full recognition of the union, the wage increase demanded and better working conditions. A minimum wage not less than full union scale.

3. The six-hour day and the five-day week, with unemployment relief furnished by the state or federal government, disbursement to be made through the union machinery.

4. Abolition of the Conciliation Board.

5. Nationalization of the mines with workers' control.

6. A 100 per cent strike by withdrawal of the maintenance men, a national general strike of all coal miners and an alliance with the railroad workers to block scab coal,

RETAIL CLERKS WANT TO FIGHT ON INJUNCTION

At the Sunday meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor Retail Clerks' Union No. 485 introduced a resolution against the recent ruling of the labor hating judge, Dennis Sullivan, who held the recently passed anti-injunction law of Illinois unconstitutional.

The committee on resolutions reported favorably on the resolution and it would have unquestionably passed and not Oscar Nelson made a motion that it be referred to the executive board with power to act.

Others advocated that the Chicago Federation also call on the Illinois State Federation of Labor to act on the resolution.

Wants Joint Fight.

Delegate Swatsock advocated a joint fight of the Chicago Federation and State Federation on the decision of Sullivan and also discussed some of the history of injunctions. He said that any legislative bill passed as the result of lobbying means nothing, as the legislators pass such laws knowing full well that the courts will declare them unconstitutional. He also advocated a drive in the unions to work up mass sentiment against judicial tyranny.

The decision of Sullivan directly affected the retail clerks who were on strike against Busey Brothers department store, corner Maxwell and Halsted street. To prevent picketing the attorneys for the store took the case before Sullivan, and due to his odious record, he declared the law unconstitutional and issued an injunction against the picketing of the premises.

Philadelphia Workers Staging a Series of Plays Against War

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. The Workers' Theater Alliance of Philadelphia, composed of working class artists, is putting on a series of one-act plays written by John Lassens and Simon Felshin. The first of the series, Victory, deals with the next war and is said to be a graphic portrayal of the new horrors a parasitically controlled science has in store for the workers in the next imperialist struggle.

A special appeal is being made to the delegates to the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union which is meeting in La Salle temple directly across from the Eagles temple at Broad and Spring Garden streets where the plays will be staged Wednesday evening Dec. 9, at 8.15 sharp.

All the proceeds of the enterprise go to the class war prisoners who are being taken care of by the International Labor Defense. The Workers' Theater Alliance is cooperating for the occasion with the Philadelphia branch of the I. L. D. The admission to the performances is 50 cents.

Workers interested in proletarian drama are asked to communicate with Clara A. Thomas, 503 W. Girard Ave., Philadelphia.

EGGS FAST BECOMING LUXURY FOR WORKERS AS PRICE INCREASES

Eggs are fast becoming a luxury in Chicago. With an increase of 4 cents per dozen in the past three days bringing the price of firsts to 73 cents per dozen, they will be out of the reach of many workers whose weekly earnings average $26 to $28.

In Cleveland eggs were selling at 65 cents per dozen and Ohio wholesalers were quoting eggs at 56 cents per dozen.

HUNGARIAN FEDERATION CONVENTION VOTES IN FAVOR OF C. E. C. UNITY RESOLUTION WITH TWO OPPOSING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The convention of the Hungarian Federation of the Workers (Communist) Party adopted the unity resolution of the Central Executive Committee today with only two out of the twenty-six delegates voting against it.

All the editors and bureau members were present with a consultative vote only, voted unanimously in favor of the unity resolution.

CHANG'S ARMY LOSES BATTLE TO MUTINEERS

Feng Moves Troops Against Tientsin

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKIO, Dec. 6—Things are going from bad to worse for Chang Tso-lin, imperialist tool recently the greatest force in northern China and but a short while ago the invader and conqueror of the coastal region as far south as Shanghai.

General Kuo Sung-ling, one of Chang's former aids in command of hundred thousand troops who have been won over to the standard of the national liberation movement, have whipped Chang's chief remaining forces acting as a barrier against capture of Mukden in a major battle near Chinchow, Manchuria, and the rebel army is marching on toward Mukden in pursuit of Chang's retreating troops.

The governor of the province of Chihli, General Li Ching-lin, who was cut off from Chang's armies by the mutiny, but who has been trying to aid him, is now threatened by General Feng Yu-hsiang, whose troops are moving upon Tientsin with the intention of driving it to rid Li out.

American cruisers, together with British war vessels, have arrived at Chefoo, indicating that all is not easy in the minds of western imperialists over the civil war in China.

Chilean Bank Closes Down.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 6.—The Banco Espanol de Chile, one of the most important financial institutions in the country, closed its doors.

For the Workers' Little Boy or Girl—

FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS CHILDREN



BY HERMINIA ZUR MUHLEN
TRANSLATED BY IDA DAILES

With cover twenty black and white drawings and four beautiful color plates and cover designs by Lydia Gibson.

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ROUMANIAN BOYAR MILITARY COURT SENTENCES TATARBOUNAR PEASANTS TO LONG TERMS AT HARD LABOR

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Dec. 6.—The secret military tribunal at Klshenev has pronounced sentences of from two to twenty years at hard labor against 85 of the Bessarabian peasants and has "acquitted" 200 of the defendants. These peasants were tried for their participation in an uprising against the iron rule of the Roumanian boyars.

It is not known as yet what the fate of the other 200 peasants who participated in the Tatarbounar uprising will be. The decisions of the court are guarded with the utmost secrecy and it is with utmost difficulty that any news of the sentence can be learned.

I. W. W. SEAMEN AND COMMUNISTS PICKETING SHIP

Both Give Aid to the Seamen of Greece

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 6. The owners of the Greek steamer Ellsson, which the I. W. W. Marine Transport Workers and Greek members of the Workers (Communist) Party are picketing, may not be able to get the ship away from the dock at 29th St., Brooklyn, when she is scheduled to sail today.

The crew, it seems as port naval men and port civilian, and it is the civilian section which is striking as the whole line is called on strike by the Greek unions.

International Solidarity.

The Marine Transport Workers of the I. W. W. have, therefore, nothing to do with making the demands, but are showing a fine sense of international solidarity by furnishing pickets from the I. W. W. to strip the ship of crew and prevent another crew ship-ping on as far as they are able.

This international solidarity to consist of a boycott and picketing, was voted on favorably at the Manhattan branch of the M. T. W. No. Ale on Nov. 25, after report of the whole line being struck by the seamen's union of Greece was given to the body.

Communists Join Picket Line.

Picketing squads of thirty or forty, made up of I. W. W. seamen and Greek and Italian members of the Workers (Communist) Party, have been on the picket line, although some have been beaten and searched by the police. The incident as a whole illustrates the spirit of international solidarity now ruling in the Marine Transport Workers. Whether their power is great enough to win or not it is the spirit of united struggle which will attract and gain such a power.

Convert Farms Into Resorts and Game Preserves for Rich

There has been a great increase in the sense of farm lands for recreation purposes, winter and summer resorts and game preserves, the Natl Assn of Real Estate boards reports. Questionnaires sent to dealers in farm land in 31 states and 2 provinces of Canada indicate a growing demand for such land.

POLICE USED BY CEMETERY BOSSES TO BREAK STRIKE

Gravediggers Demand Union Conditions

County gravedigger police are guarding the Mount Olivet and the Holy Sepulchre cemeteries, where the grave diggers and the caretakers have walked out on strike along with those of three other catholic cemeteries in an effort to force the demands of the union.

Both the Holy Sepulchre and the Mount Olivet cemeteries are using strikebreakers to bury those that are sent there to be buried.

Police details furnished the cemetery bosses will "guard" the strike breakers to and from and at work against any of the striking graveyard men who dare try to touch the strikebreakers to tell them of the existing strike.

Very few graves have been dug by strike breakers. The strike is being led by a federal union of the American Federation of Labor.

Geneva Gets Chilean Case While at Arica Everybody Is Polite

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ARICA, Chile, Dec. 6.—The United States cruiser Rochester left here for New York today. The Denver having arrived yesterday. The Illinois made quite a demonstration at the departure of the Rochester, Admiral Latimer and the officers receiving salutes from all public bodies and a boys' band. Forty Africans darkened the morning sky saying the admiral to the dock with flower.

From Santiago today the news comes that the Chilean delegate to the league of Nations has placed a complete report of the Tacna-Arica happenings before the league at last.

General Pershing refuses to answer the press the speech of the chilean delegate to the plebiscitary commission, Augustin Edwards, made in the commission last Saturday. He says he feels that the commission is "a private body."

Paris Authorities Find Small Fascist Arsenal

PARIS, Dec. 6—Thirty one revolvers and three blackjacks belonging to the "King's Peddlers" (Camelots du Roi) were seized by the Paris police following the annual meeting of the royalist fascist association in a gymnasium here.

Lefebvre, the manager of the gymnasium was caught as he was bringing out this small arsenal. He admitted upon being questioned that the bundle contained revolvers and that he was carrying them to the office of the new paper Action Francaise.

The Action Francaise is a royalist, declared that it was a private gathering and that the members of the association were entitled to carry arms to protect themselves against "assault."

Hard Winter for Jobless.

ST. LOUIS (FP)—With potatoes selling at $1 a peck, butter 65 cents a pound and coal advanced $1.50 a ton within two months hundreds of St. Louis families are facing this winter with the breadwinner out of work. The Community Fund, a federation of the various charity organizations, has issued an emergency appeal, due to extraordinary demands for relief.

LETTISH WORKERS OF CHICAGO GIVE DIPLOMAT JOLT

Mass Meeting Brands Him Coward

The Lettish workers of Chicago had a good laugh on the diplomatic representative of the Latvian government Mr. A. Sehja who came all the way from Washington, D. C. to address the local branch of the United States Chamber of Commerce and a Lettish "mass" meeting arranged for him by his representative Mr. Ulman, a renegade socialist and now Latvian consul. There were 32 people present at the "mass" meeting and Sehja treated them as tho he had a school boy audience.

Several weeks ago, agents of the Latvian government, including a notorius Mr. Schmidt, renegade socialist, have been "feeling out" the sentiment of the Lettish workers in Chicago, as to whether they would agree to come to Sehja's meeting. It was explained that everybody would be allowed to ask questions in writing.

Agreement Reached.

An agreement was reached in writing that a meeting, arranged by the Lettish branch of the International Labor Defence, would be addressed by Sehja or Ulman in a circular letter sent to Lettish workers in Chicago, it was made clear that there are no illusions about the character of the Latvian government, as far as the working class is concerned. The circular read, in part, as follows:

"Lettish workers: We expect the official representative of the Latvian government, Sehja, to tell us all about the imprisonment of Lettish workers. The Latvian government, for no other crime than their political beliefs and opinions and what is being done to take care of the victims' families. We expect also that Sehja will tell us that the militant trade union movement is suppressed in Latvia and its individual members deprived of all political rights, including the right of free speech and assemblage, and that the trade union representatives are all bribed."

Too Hot For Coward

This circular letter proved too hot for Mr Sehja. He felt that the Lettish workers are wise as to his true mission in this country, that they are well informed about conditions in Latvia, where jails are overcrowded with political prisoners, and that the same inquisitors employed by the old Czarist regime in Latvia are in power with a number of additions. He decided to stay away from the meeting called by the International Labor Defense, Lettish Branch.

Adopt Resolution

There were 400 workers present at Harmony Hall at the meeting arranged by the Lettish Branch, International Labor Defense. Several of the speakers pointed out the reasons for the absence of Mr Sehja and Mr. Ulman and of the conditions in Latvian prisons and in the country. Two letters received from Latvia during the past week were read depicting the conditions in the country. The practice of the workers for bread and the utter impossibility to find employment; of the repressive measures used by the government against workers and their organizations and the open support given fascists, expressed confidence that the time is not far away when the Lettish working class will overthrow the present government and establish, in its place a workers and peasants Soviet.

After a discussion, the following resolution was adopted, which reads in part as follows:

"Be it resolved that we consider Mr. Sehja and Mr. Ulman, cowards for failing to attend the Lettish mass meeting as promised, and that the meeting is aware of the true character of the Latvian government, and its American representatives and that copies of the resolution be given the press and sent to Mr. Sehja and Mr. Ulman, minister and consul, respectively, of the Latvian government in this country."

BOMBAY, INDIA, TEXTILE STRIKE ENDS IN VICTORY FOR WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOMBAY, India, Dec. 6.—The strike of the textile workers here has ended in a victory for the strikers. The factory owners who attempted to cut wages have been forced to accept the strikers' demand to retain the former scale of wages. About 180,000 textile workers were involved in this strike.

Lansdowne Lost Life in Naval Experiment, Survivor Testifies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 Admission by Lieut. Com. Charles E. Rosendahl, surviving officer of the Shenandoah disaster, that the fatal trip of the giant dirigible and the reduction of its gas valves from eighteen to eight were both of an experimental nature, was made in the turbulent session of the trial of Col. Mitchell.

BELLAIRE HOLDS LARGE MEETING DESPITE BARS

Workers Defy Chamber of Comerce Edict

(I. L. D. News Service)

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Dec. 6. The large hall at the Miners' Temple in Bellaire, O., was crowded to capacity with standing room only when men and women gathered to hear Bishop Brown and Fred C. Biedenkapp in the interest of labor defense and class solidarity.

The audience loudly approved the statement of Bishop Brown that we must organize the gods from the skies and the capitalists from the earth.

When Biedenkapp stated that no amount of persecution would prevent the eventual supremacy of labor over capital, the hall rang with approval. A large collection for defense was taken up by Chalman Hogue, who reminded the workers of their duty to fight class persecution.

Defy Chamber of Commerce.

The large attendance at the meeting was undoubtedly the answer of the workers of Bellaire to the recent autocratic action of the city administration suppressed by reactionary forces in an attempt to prevent any suppression speech and workers meetings, as was the case when the Workers Communists Party meeting to celebrate the Russian anniversary was forbidden.

The workers of Bellaire are not inclined to have their meetings interfered with by the police or the Chamber of Commerce.

Yorkville Holds Meeting.

In the evening a meeting was held in the Miner's hall of Yorkville, at which Comrade Biedenkapp drew a large attendance which showed their approval of all he said by the many applications for membership in the International Labor Defense, received.

"What Price Glory" Continues to Attract Crowds to Studebaker

"What Price Glory" continues to draw crowds to the Studebaker Theater, crowds that are amused by the attacks in the capitalist war machine.

The play is produced by Arthur Hopkins known to theater managers as a "revolutionist" in the realm of theater productions. Louis Wolheim, one of the best dramatic actors in America, better known in theater lovers in his role of "The Hairy Ape" takes the star part. Louis Wolheim's chief purpose in life as an actor seems to be to shock the fat bourgeoisie out of their sluggishness.

There are many gripping scenes American and German workers' mainings and bombardment, number, men reduced to beasts and boys crazed by the terrific strain. They crowd in the dirt riddled with bullets. Death comes to rescue them from their torturous existence. The question comes and persists, "What was it all for?"

"What Price Glory" is worth while seeing, and Louis Wolheim helps to put it over.

Spain Will Now Have "Civilian" Government

MADRID, Dec. 6. "Civilian" government has been restored in Spain with Primo de Rivera, who was Spain's military dictator, as premier of the new cabinet.

It was General Primo de Rivera who in September 1923 organized the coup that established the military dictatorship. Now he is changing it to a "civilian" government.

The cabinet will not be composed entirely of soldiers. There will be a number of academicians, who are faithful to the former military dictator.

Union Membership Campaigns.

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—The auto mechanics and the retail clerks' unions of St. Louis are conducting campaigns for membership. The auto men are meeting with success and contracts have been signed with a number of large repair shops. Butter delivery men are organizing.

REPUBLICANS TRY TO PROVE FRAUD AGAINST SENATOR

Novel Charge Against Brookhart

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Evidence to support his charge that Senator Brookhart, of Iowa, was "fraudulently elected" because he repudiated the Republican party in favor of the independent presidential candidacy of the late Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, was laid before the senate elections committee by H. E. Spangler, counsel for the Iowa republican state committee.

T. W. Turner, chief tabulator of the votes in the contest brought against Brookhart by Daniel E. Steck, democrat, said $8,331 Iowans failed to vote in the election which Brookhart won by less than 1,000.

Juggling Figures.

There was 126,720 straight republican and 75,902 straight democratic votes out of a total of more than 1,000,000 votes, said Turner. All the other ballots were split.

Spangler charged that thousands of Iowans were disfranchised because Brookhart did not support the republican ticket.

H. H. Hutton, a Des Moines newspaper reporter, testified that Brookhart and LaFollette had a joint campaign manager in Iowa. He said also that a state republican newspaper published sample ballots urging the people to vote for Steck instead of Brookhart.

COMMUNISTS F... A N INDEPENDE... ALSACE-LORRA...

Delegates Pledged Fight for Freedom

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BRUSSELS, Belgium, (By mail) In the closing sessions of the ... parliamentary Communist Congress here, the question of Alsace-Lorraine occupied the major part of the ... The French and German delegates pledged each other to fight in the respective parliaments for freedom ... Alsace-Lorraine from imperialist oppression.

In the name of the workers of Alsace and Lorraine Comrade Hen... welcomed the decision of the Congress to bring before the congress...

Comrade Treini then read a decla... tion in the name of the French dele... tion in favor of the autonomy of Alsace and Lorraine, if necessary of ... plete independence, the right of ... determination for the people of Alsace and Lorraine and if necessary a ... plete separation from France.

In the name of the German dele... tion Comrade Stoecker then read ... declaration to the effect that the Ger... man Communists would work together with the French Communists in ... port of the workers and peasants ... Alsace and Lorraine against all forms of imperialist oppression. Altho the German Communists support the ... tempts of the toilers in Alsace and Lorraine for autonomy, they nevertheless expect that the workers and peasants of Alsace and Lorraine will arrive ever more and more to the conclusion that their real freedom can only be brought about by the proletarian revolution and by an alliance with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics of Europe.

A resolution against the pact of Locarno was then adopted. The resolution will be read in all parliaments as the Communist declaration. Further resolutions adopted were for the eight hour day and for the autonomy and self-determination of Alsace-Lorraine.

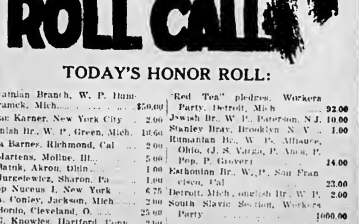
SOUTH SLAV WORKERS FULFILL PLEDGE TO AID DAILY WORKER; $1,000 DONATED ALL AT ONCE!

One thousand dollars was received today by The DAILY WORKER from the South Slavic section of the Workers Party of America as the climax of these comrades' efforts to put the Communist newspaper on a safe financial basis.

Systematically and persistently, thru the South Slavic paper Radnik, the federation bureau has been collecting this amount, pledged to The DAILY WORKER at the beginning of the drive. Most of the donations were sent directly to Radnik, tho a total of $413.00 came to the English paper, $13.75 from McKees Rocks, Pa., $14.75 from Nashwauk, Minn., and $18.00 from West Brownsville, Pa.

This complete fulfillment of the South Slavic comrades' pledge should inspire other Workers Party branches and workers' clubs to take an accounting and to determine if their present duty to the Communist press as 100 per cent performed. This 100 per cent record must be duplicated in the entire campaign, so that the complete $40,000 is raised to bring The DAILY WORKER safely thru the crisis.

Has your name been on the list of those who have put all other interests aside and devoted the entire energy to the task of rescuing and preserving The DAILY WORKER? If not, rally to this final call for help!



TODAY'S HONOR ROLL:

Ukrainian Branch, W. P. Hamtramck, Mich.	$50.00	"Red Tea" pledges, Workers Party, Detroit, Mich.	92.00
Rinar Karner, New York City	2.00	Jewish Br. W. P., Paterson, N.J.	10.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Green, Mich.	10.00	Stanley Bray, Brooklyn, N.Y.	1.00
Lola Barnes, Richmond, Cal.	2.00	Rumanian Br., W. P., Alliance, Ohio, (J. S. Varga, P. Alex, P.	
J. Martens, Moline, Ill.	5.00	Pop, P. Grover)	14.00
J. Batnik, Akron, Ohio	1.00	Esthonian Br., W. P., San Francisco, Cal.	23.00
H. Jurgelewicz, Sharon, Pa.	1.00	Detroit, Mich., unclish Br., W. P.	2.00
Shop Nucleus 1, New York	6.75	South Slavic Section, Workers Party	1000.00
J. A. Conley, Jackson, Mich.	2.00		
S. Bordo, Cleveland, O.	25.00	Total today	1,283.36
S. G. Knowles, Hartford, Conn.	2.00	Previously reported	27,643.52
Wm. O'Brien, Phoenix, Ariz.	17.50		
Engl. Br., W. P., Los Angeles	2.26	Total to date	$28,926.88
Napa, Cal., Workers Party	5.00		
English Br., W. P., Los Angeles	9.25		

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Emergency Call!

To All Members and Friends of International Labor Defense:

Two big cases are scheduled to come to trial on November 30th. The Pittsburgh raid case of 10 workers and the Zeigler frame-up case of 15 union miners. The lawyers in each of these cases will not proceed with the defense unless we have the money.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS MUST BE RAISED BEFORE DECEMBER 15TH

We call upon all members of the I. L. D. to rise to the test and raise this sum. Contribute all you can and get your friends and neighbors to contribute.

Much depends on the outcome of these two trials. The entire working class is on trial. Not merely the 25 workers involved.

Rush Your Collection and Make It as Big as Possible.

Fraternally yours,
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE,
J. P. CANNON, Executive Secretary.

National Office,
23 South Lincoln Street,
Chicago, Ill.

anization tings

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

The Way Not to Fight in the Party

ment of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party.

* * *

E following letter was received by the organizer of the Jewish of Cleveland, Ohio, and he it in part at the branch meet- stating that he had received it Comrade H. J. Costrell, a mem- of the Jewish bureau of the party. r the secretary of the branch re- d the nature of the communica- he was reading, he stopped and ed to read further, but on the and of the branch it was read in The secretary then irled to dis- the document but it was secured, torn in pieces, by a represent- e of the district office. Accompany- this document there was a resolu- introduced in the political com- ee of the party by Comrades stone and Browder. This resolu- was before the political committee and could only be in the hands of ur comrades thru a violation of discipline of the party. The let- read by the secretary of the Jew- branch follows:

* * *

EAR Comrade: No doubt you are already acquainted with the se- dedsunly resolution which was pub- ed by the political committee of C. P. C. in the party press, and ich they recommend for discussion adoption in all sections of the ty.

This resolution is an open declara- of war against those comrades of majority and what is worse, it en- gers our entire movement. In le struggle against the Foster up the comrades of the minority p at nothing. They know that in der to successfully war against Com- ade Foster and the group they sup- port, comrade Fosters principal rk, and that is, our work in the ade unions. They have undertaken liquidate the Trade Union Educa- al League. So they declare in eir resolution for the time being th half words, that it is necessary fundamentally revise the trade ion policy. They do not propose, o, any other policy and want, no, emand, that the membership shall vote for revision, give them a blank eck, so that they may do with this whatever they wish. This is entirely non-Communist conduct of a central committee of a Communist Party. Such conduct has condemned in the sharpest words the Ruth Fischer lead- ership of the German Communist Party for a certh that now we have the "What the present majority of the C. E. C. intends is to entirely elimin- ate the T. U. E. L. Lovestone has declared that if we conclude that the C. P. U. E. has outlived its usefulness we will liquidate it altogether." Cannon has declared at a meeting of the Chicago district committee, that he begins a struggle against the Foster policies in the trade union work from start to finish.

"The struggle against Foster's pol- icies in the trade union work means liquidation of the decisions of the party conventions and the convention, means to struggle against the Comin- tern and the Profintern which indara- ed the T. U. E. L. as three world con- gresses, means, ruining the work in the union movement and we must not permit it.

Our present majority has in the three months since the convention, al- ready displayed its inability and its non-Communist tendencies. The mig- taking errors already made are ab- olutely intolerable that they have lost the confidence of the membership. An atmosphere of terror has been intro- duced in the party. The leading com- mittees of the party have been elimin- ated, the work has been turned over to single comrade who are not compe- tent to lead the work, last example: Wm. Abrams has been appointed re- presentative of the C. E. C. to the na- tional committee of the needle trades section. Comments are unnecessary. Discrimination is practiced against every comrade who dares to criticise and point out the mistakes that are made. The unity resolution states openly that no discrimination will be made against others than those who will vote against the resolution.

"In the union work they have made criminal mistakes. The work that they have carried thru in the coal strike, read Gitlow's article in the May issue of the Workers Monthly) and at the Furriers' convention indi- cate what can be expected of them.

"We have decided to combat their non-Communist policies from start to finish. We send you herewith a reso- lution which we propose for the mem- bership. You must learn to organize and see that you accomplish the adop- tion of this resolution in every party section."

* * *

THE Central Executive Committee of the party is of the opinion that the best way to threat secret, factional documents of this character, directed against the party, is by publishing them before the whole party and giving the party membership the op- portunity to express judgement about them.

The Central Executive Committee has no secrets from the membership so far as its policy and work are con- cerned, and of the firm opinion that in a Communist Party the established method of open and free discussion on all party questions before the party convention, is the one permissible means of settling differences of opin- ion in regard to party tactics and policy and that the method of secret documents circulated in the dark can- not be tolerated in the party.

1st International and the Red Inter- national of Labor Unions for approval before being put into effect as the party policy.

THE attempt to create a factional basis on the question before the Central Executive Committee has ac- tually formulated its proposals, parti- cularly in the light of the fact that the C. E. C. will secure the approval of the Comintern before putting its policy into effect, indicates that the motives dominating those responsible for this circular are not those of the best interests of the party but a des- perate effort to manufacture a factional issue.

The attack upon Com. Gitlow thru misrepresentation of his article at a time when he is unable to defend him- self is something even of a worse character. The question of the policy of the party and the work of the party in the anthracite strike has been co- vered by a special statement of the C. E. C. published in the press, which all party members should study and contrast with the reckless statements in the above circular. The party can be proud of the work it has done in the anthracite. It stands in contrast to the fact that the party has never before participated so energetically in a great struggle of the workers. In the Furriers' Union the party made con- crete gains in consolidating a strong left wing, free from dualistic elements.

Others Rumors on the Party.

Rumors in regard to outrageous dealing with the party situation, which are supposed to have been re- ceived by the party are also being circulated among the membership. These rumors are made of the same cloth as this factional letter. The Central Executive Committee will keep the party full informed in regard to all questions affecting the party inter- ests and the membership should deal with such rumors in the way that they deserve, that is to treat them as efforts of a small clique in the party which is opposed to the unification of the party forces for mass work to keep up a fight in the party.

United Mass Work Needed.

THE need of the hour for our party is to throw the energies of the party into work among the masses. We have too long concentrated upon inner struggles of the party in the neglect of building the influence and prestige of the party among the mas- ses. The aim of the Central Executive Committee is to mobilize the whole membership for the work of the party in the trade unions, for a new interest- ing campaign for the labor party, for the workers' movement for defense and recognition of the Soviet Union for the struggle against imperialism. This work has been begun. It will grow in volume and with it will grow the influence of our party and the membership of the party.

The party membership should rapi- dly put forth efforts to develop this work to strengthen the work of our party among the masses thru circulation of secret documents making unfounded charges, which will not bear the light of day. The rules and practices of the party give the full opportunity for the party to pass judgment upon the leadership of the Central Executive Committee in the discussion which precedes the party convention. There is no need to resort to secret, faction- al misrepresentation by any group in the party which has just criticism to make of the work of the Central Exe- cutive Committee.

While the comrades responsible for this circular letter have laid them- selves open to disciplinary action, the Central Executive Committee will not resort to such action but leaves it to the membership to repudiate these tactics.

COMRADES of the party! Our party is going forward again. The work of unification in the leadership and in support of it the membership will be completed. The party will again throw its energies into the mass struggles, rebuild its influence and leadership of the workers. The Central Executive Committee asks the united support of the membership in this work which it has undertaken for the party.

Fraternally submitted.

Central Executive Committee Workers (Communist) Party of America — C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary.

DETROIT MEMBERSHIP AND DETROIT EXECUTIVE ENDORSE PARTY UNITY

The first of a series of member- ship meetings arranged by the Cen- tral Executive Committee of the Party for discussion of the Unity Resolution of the Political Commit- tee and mobilization of the member- ship for mass work, particularly the work in the trade unions, was held in Detroit, Mich., Friday night. The meeting by a vote of 98 to 12 adopt- ed the Unity Resolution of the Po- litical Committee.

Prior to the membership meeting a meeting of the District Executive Committee was held, at which the same questions were discussed. The District Executive Committee in Detroit, by a vote of 9 against 2, approved of the Unity Resolution.

The representatives of the Cen- tral Executive Committee, Comrades James P. Cannon and Jay Love- stone, in their speeches analyzed the party leadership and member- ship and the throwing of all the forces of the party into mass work. Particular attention was called to the need of mobilization of the membership for work in the trade unions and a plan for systematic work to draw every member eligible for trade union membership into some labor organization.

Attendance at the membership meeting was cut down thru heavy rain before the meeting.

Israel Blankenstein, who attended the meeting, coming from Chicago for that purpose, carried on a fight against the Unity Resolution, re- ceived very little support. His fac- tional speech was disapproved by the overwhelming majority of the mem- bership present at the meeting.

Membership meetings will be held in all party centers during the next ten days, and the results of the meet- ing in Detroit indicate that the membership of the party will over- whelmingly support the work of unification of the party and its lead- ership and the throwing of our or- ganization into the mass struggle of the workers and thus building up the prestige and leadership of the party among the masses.

The experience of the Detroit meetings are the best indication that the party membership refuses to be drawn into new factional struggles which a small group in the party are endeavoring to con- tinue, but will endorse the policy of the Central Executive Committee for unification and the united work for the upbuilding of the party.

Party Unity Grows.

THE letter published above is all the more dangerous because it consists of a few truths mixed with lies which would not bear the light of open discussion in the party. It is circulated at a time when substantial progress has been made in carrying out the indications of the leadership of the party, but in unifying the membership of the party behind the leader- ship. The fact that three months after the national convention the political committee of the party could come to a unanimous agreement to unify the leadership of the party is an important achievement for our party. The unanimous acceptance of the unity re- solution of the C. E. C. by the convention of the Finnish section, representing a third of our party membership, is another great step forward. The mem- bership meetings now being held will show that the party membership gen- erally supports the policy of putting an end to factionalism, and uniting the party in work among the masses. The Detroit membership has already voted ten to one for this policy.

The statement in the above letter that the unity resolution of the politi- cal committee is directed against any person or group has no basis in fact. The resolution particularly emphasiz- es the need, thru argument and dis- cussion, to convince those comrades who still did not accept the resolu- tion, of the correctness of the line laid down and will thru toward uni- fied work of the party. This is and will be the policy pursued by the C. E. C. for which it asks the support of the party.

Trade Union Policy.

THE statements about the trade union policies and work of the party are the most dangerous misin- formation in this letter. One of the cen- tral points laid down in the unity re- solution is the intensification of our work in the trade unions. The resolu- tion calls for an energetic campaign to induce those members who are not in the trade unions to join the unions. It urges the necessity of at last build- ing up a systematic organization of party fractions in the trade unions. In calling for the revision of our tac- tics on the trade union field in certain respects, the political committee re- ferred to the necessity of actually carrying out the instructions of the Comintern Profintern letter to our party that "the party must strive to convert the Trade Union Educational League into an extensive left bloc or- ganization, giving main attention to and progressive elements in the labor unions against the reactionary bureau- cracy." The political committee is now studying the question and work- ing upon a resolution which will give the party a program for carrying out these instructions. This resolution will be submitted to a full plenum meeting of the Central Executive Committee and will be submitted to the Commun

FIRST PIONEER CONVENTION IS HUGE SUCCESS

School Nuclei Formation Began

By R. M. SNIDER.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Work- ers, young and old, packed the Labor Temple Sunday night to celebrate the first convention of the Young Pioneers of America, one of the vital sections of the American revolutionary move- ment. In line with the new Commun- ist policy, the pioneers are reorgan- izing on the basis of school nuclei, showing that they are, as their slogan indicates,—"Always ready."

How important the pioneer move- ment is considered was expressed by the strong, enthusiastic response from the audience to the pioneer songs and the workers flag pledge.

Comintern Boy Scouts.

Martha Stone, speaking on the struggles of the past two years, em- phasized work done in the New York schools, where the boy scouts are in the opposition camp. Appealing to pioneers and adults to put all their energy into making the movement a huge organization, she showed how, if the diseases of church, school and militarism were not combatted, the workers children would grow up to be unconscious tools of the employing class, pitched into the class war against their own class.

Comrade Girshenowitz from the Passaic pioneers spoke on their ac- tivities during the recent silk strike, and of how they sang revolutionary songs while walking with the strikers on the picket line.

That the pioneers are no something apart from the adult movement, but are the very stuff which is to com- prise the future Bolshevik party, was pointed out by Comrade Don.

Telegrams of greetings from the Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia sec- tions of the pioneers and from the Young Workers Party and the Y. W. L. of district two were read by the chair- man, S. Mahman, following which everyone rose for International, in a union of appreciation.

Greetings from the Workers Party, district 2, were then given by Com- rade Stachel, who pointed out how incomplete the American section of the Communist International would be without the pioneers. Referring to the recent Passaic strikes, he declared that the it becomes more and more important that working class youth form a mass organization and be "always ready" to fight for the working class.

Senators Demand Probe of Financial Backing of World Court Drive

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A number of senators here are planning to force an investigation into the source of funds that are being used to pay for the propaganda for the world court in this country.

The Fellowship Forum, organ of the ku klux klan, published an article in which it points out that according to information which they have at hand, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon will resign his post unless Coolidge re- verses his stand on the world court. The klan paper states that Dwight L. Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co. is slat- ed for the job.

Both Coolidge and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon declined to com- ment on the klan paper's statement.

Workers (Communist) Party, District 8, Expels Katsiolis

In the following declaration by Dist- rict No. 8, Workers (Communist) Party, George Katsiolis, who claims to be a Communist and a progressive in the Barbers' Union and who served on the Master Barbers' Committee, is denounced and is expelled from mem- bership in the Workers (Communist) Party for his attempts to get the union to line up with the bosses in passing upon applications for the opening of new shops, a proposal aiming to effect a closer cooperation between the bosses and the union.

"At a meeting of Local No. 548 Journeymen Barbers, George Katsiolis served on the bosses' committee and spoke for the proposal of the Master Barbers' Association that a committee of master barbers and journeymen shall have power to pass upon all ap- plications for the opening of new shops and which proposal, presumabl- y, is to effect closer cooperation be- tween the journeymen and the bosses.

"The party requested him to declare whether he repudiated and acknowl- edged his action to be wrong, and the criticism of the progressive barbers group correct. He has failed to do so.

Against Collaboration.

"The position of Katsiolis, both as a professing Communist and progres- sive in the labor movement is indef- ensible. It was wrong for him to speak for any phase of the bosses' program. As a matter of elementary principles in the class struggle, the demands of the union against the bosses must be supported. It is our duty to urge the union officials who do not fight for and who betray the interests of the membership. We must struggle to overthrow such an officialdom and to place the union on a militant basis and program."

Progressives Correct.

"The position of the progressive barbers' group in opposing the plan of the bosses for the prevention of the opening of new shops except under certain conditions, was correct. This more enlightened group in an effort to put an end to the union monopoly of the trade in thus the journeymen barbers have nothing to gain. Progressive and class conscious unionists recog- nize that the direct and militant strug- gle for more wages, a shorter work day, better working conditions, etc., are the ways to gain their immediate demands and associate themselves with the demands and program of the progressive barbers' group for im- mediate betterment of the situation of the journeymen barber and for an hon- est, militant and class conscious union officialdom.

Expelled from Party.

"Katsiolis has failed as a Communi- st, to take a proper stand among the barbers on various issues. He does not recognize his errors and concep- tions. Nothing is left but to remove him from the Communist ranks, and he is hereby expelled from the Work- ers (Communist) Party.

"(Signed) Workers (Communist) Party, Dist. No. 8.

"Martin Abern, organization secre- tary."

The DAILY WORKER sub- scription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

WARREN—YOUNGSTOWN

Reorganization Sunday.

WARREN, O., Dec. 6 Reorganiza- tion of the party here will take place Sunday, Dec. 13, at 7 p. m. sharp at the Hippodrome Hall.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 6.—The reorganization of the party meeting in Youngstown will take place on Sunday afternoon at one o'clock at the Duncanian Hall, 2233½ West Fe- deral st.

DISTRICT EIGHT CIRCUIT SCHOOLS START WITH BANG

Double Registration in Some Cities

One of the most interesting features that indicate how the party member- ship in district No. 8 are turning their attention to the problem of Bolshevi- zing themselves and the Workers (Communist) Party is to be found in the rapid increase shown in the cir- cuit classes in the elements of Com- munism, conducted by Comrade Oliver Carlson.

Gary, South Bend and Milwaukee were the three cities selected for the circuit.

The class registration in Gary has grown from 18 to 25 while the attend- ance has increased from 10 to 18. In South Bend the class had an initial registration of 7 with an attendance of 6. This has been more than dou- bled, there being now 18 registered members of which 12 were present at the last class session.

In Milwaukee the increase in regis- tration has been from 25 to 44, with the attendance figures growing from 22 to 40. These figures speak for them selves and indicate the growing con- sciousness of the party and league membership to a more intensive study of the principles and tactics upon which the Communist movement is based and develops.

Plan Building More Big Guns for Hawaii

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. The addi- tion of two sixteen inch guns, improve- ment of Pearl Harbor channel to facilitate passage of battleships, con- struction of a dock wall and dry dock facilities and increased storage for ammunition are some of the pro- posals of the house naval committee which recently visited the Hawaiian islands.

WORKERS' SCHOOL AT CHICAGO HOLDS MANY CLASSES DURING WEEK

The following classes are being held now every night at 19 South Lincoln St., unless otherwise noted. They are as follows:

Monday, 8 p. m., Capital, Volume 1, instructor, Earl Browder.

Tuesday, 8 p. m., Imperialism, in- structor, Manuel Gomez.

Tuesday, 8 p. m., Elements of Communism, instructor, Oliver Carl- son.

Tuesday, 8 p. m., English, 2644 Le Moyne St.

Wednesday, 8 p. m., American So- cial and Labor History, instructor, Wm. F. Dunne.

Wednesday, 8 p. m., Aims and Purpose of the Y. W. L., instructor, Max Shachtman (at 1902 W. Divi- sion St.)

Thursday, 8 p. m., Elements of Communism, instructor, Max Be dacht.

Thursday, 8 p. m., Worker Corre- spondence, Editorial Room, Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

Instructors: J. Louis Engdahl, Wil liam F. Dunne and Oliver Carlson.

Friday, 6 p. m., Elements of Com munism, instructor, H. M. Wicks.

Friday, 8:30 p. m., Public Speak ing, instructor, H. M. Wicks.

Friday, 8 p. m., English, 2644 La Moyne St. Ida Deiles.

Sunday, 10:30 a. m. History of, International Youth Movement, in- structor, John Williamson.

Party Reorganization in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—In Cleveland the reorganization of the party is pro- gressing very favorably. As we pre- dicted in the actual work incident to reorganization the comrades begin to understand as they could not under- stand thru lectures and reading the elementary to our party of the reor- ganized form. The result is, that where the comrades previously gave little support, they now give enthusi- astic support to the reorganization measures.

The city has been divided into five sections. The divisions were made with a consideration to industrial areas and transportation facilities. Incidentally too, altho more or less accidentally, these divisions cor- respond very closely to the political districts into which the city is divided.

Rather than waiting till section meetings could be called before the membership was registered, we in- structed the branches to elect shop nuclei organizers who were entrusted with the task of registering the mem- bership and returning the cards to the office. To date about two-thirds of the membership has been registered. The analysis of this registration has proved very interesting and illuminating. This analysis shows that we have already 19 shop nuclei with a membership ranging from 3 to 8 and a total mem- bership of 68. No doubt when the registration is fully completed many members will be added to these nuclei and others will be formed. In addi- tion to these nuclei organized within large plants, producing steel, auto- mobiles and machinery, a number of concentration nuclei—five can and will be formed in industrial areas where many of our comrades work, but where there are not at least three comrades working in the same shop. In all the present analysis indicates that we are ready to organize at least 31 party units in this city.

Workers' Clubs.

The problem of workers' clubs has also aroused considerable interest. Many language branches have already a basis for the organization of such clubs, in existing singing, literary and other cultural organization. For those units the problem is one of amal- gamating the several such organiza- tions into one that will have varied sections singing, orchestral, dramatic, literary and educational. The district executive committee called a confer- ence of leading comrades in the various language groupings of the dis- trict. This conference was well at- tended. Eleven federations were rep- resented by 39 members. The discus- sion was both interesting and in- structive for all who participated in it. This conference succeeded in dis- pelling considerable confusion and misunderstanding and laid the basis for effective activity by the language propaganda committees, thruout the district.

Section Meetings.

Comrades living in Section 5 will meet at Carpentina's (Finnish) Hall, 1303 West 58th street, near Detroit Ave. on Monday, Dec. 7 at 8 p. m.

Section meetings of all the party members will be held again during the week of Dec. 9 to 14. All comrades who have registered, all who have failed to register, all who did or did not attend the first meetings, must at- tend the meeting of the section to which they belong. Failure to attend these meetings will mean that the comrades are outside the party.

The section meetings are as follows:

Section 1—Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 8 p. m. at the district office, 5927 Euclid avenue.

Section 2—Thursday, Dec. 10, at 8 p. m. at Gedinia Hall, 6021 St Clair Ave. (just at the South Slavic Hall).

Section 3—Friday, Dec. 11, at 8 p. m. at Horna Hall, 3211 Woodland Ave.

Section 4—Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 p. m. at the Hungarian Hall, 4309 Lorain Ave.

Section 5—Monday, Dec. 14, at 8 p. m. at Carpentina's (Finnish) Hall, 1303 W. 58th St., near Detroit Ave.

Comrades, if you intend to remain in the party, do not fail to attend your section meeting.

The Case of Fred H. Merrick

Statement by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Com- munist) Party of America.

FRED H. MERRICK entered the Pittsburgh court in which he was to be tried for criminal sedition last Monday and his attorney entered for him a plea of nolle contendre, which means that he pleaded neither guilty nor not guilty to the charges against him. On Friday, Merrick was bro- ught into court for sentence and in answer to questions stated that he had left the party in July and pledged himself not to engage in its activities in the future. On the basis of these state- ments, he was paroled by the judge for a period of ten years.

The charges against Merrick were based upon his activities as district organizer of the Workers Party. They involved the right of the party to carry on its activities openly in the state of Pennsylvania. In addition to Merrick, there were indicted eight other comrades. The district attorney made the proposal that all of the nine defendants plead nolle contendre and they would be paroled as Merrick was. The question was submitted to the Central Executive Committee of the party, which decided that no member of the party could stand mute under such charges and that instructed all of the defendants to plead not guilty and to fight the cases against them.

Altho a special representative of the party was sent to Merrick in an effort to induce him to take his stand with the other eight defendants loyal- ly supporting the principles of the party and fighting for the right of the party to carry on its work in Pennsyl- vania, Merrick refused to carry out the instructions of the C. E. C.

It is a tragedy for the revolution- ary movement when a fighter such as Fred H. Merrick has been felled un- der the blows of the capitalist class. Merrick's past history has been that of a militant fighter for the working class cause. Because of his active support of the miners' strike some seven or eight years ago, he served a three and half year prison sentence. The brutal treatment he received undoubtedly affected his health and broke down his nervous system. Even that, however, cannot be an excuse for the betrayal of his comrades and the revolutionary movement, which Merrick committed when he refused to take his stand with the other de- fendants and fight with them.

Merrick declared in court that he had not been a member of the party since July, altho he took no action to sever his connection with the party. The Central Executive Committee of the party does not accept Merrick's statement of having severed his con- nection, but publicly expels him from the party.

The betrayal by Merrick is all the more discreditable in contrast to the spirit shown by the other defendants Comrade Horarek, who was called to trial following Merrick's betrayal, boldly took his stand and pleaded not guilty and on the witness stand avowed the Communist principles and his support of those principles. The other defendants, Comrades Voytuk, Urban, Pasternus, Jenkins, Rustrom, John Kovalsky and Tom Mercerson were ready to take the same position.

This is the revolutionary courage which is a credit to our party.

Central Executive Committee Workers (Communist) Party of America — C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary.

HOLD MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS IN THE DISTRICTS FOR UNIFICATION AND PARTY TRADE UNION WORK

Meetings of the District Executive Committees of the various dis- tricts as well as membership meetings in the main party centers on the two vital questions of unfication of the party behind the Central Execu- tive Committee, and the intensification of the party's trade union work, are being arranged.

The following are the arrangements for the meetings to be held:

BOSTON—D. E. C. meeting, Dec. 7; membership meeting, Dec. 8, 8 p. m., at 113 Dudley.

NEW YORK—D. E. C. meeting and membership meetings, Dec. 9 to 13 inel.

PHILADELPHIA—D. E. C. meeting, Dec. 14, at 521 York Ave.; mem- bership meeting, Dec. 15, at 1626 Arch St.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—D. E. C. meeting, Dec. 16; membership meet- ing, Dec. 17.

CLEVELAND—D. E. C. meeting, afternoon of Dec. 19; membership meeting, evening of Dec. 18, at Gardinia Hall, 6021 St. Clair St.

These meetings are of the utmost importanec and the comrades in the various centers must see to it that the maximum attendance is ob- tained

Workers Write About Workers' Life

OCTORS KEEP WORKERS FROM COMPENSATION

eel Co. Able to Dodge State Law

By A Worker Correspondent

WARREN, O., Dec. 6.—How the ployment of "company" doctors pe to evade and break down the te laws for compensation for in- y is shown plainly in the Carnegie el Co., works.

"If, in the opinion of the surgeon, ur injuries result in loss of time eeding one week, you are entitled compensation." This is the way the e is explained to the worker. The ker" in this is that the company es its own doctors to care for the n and injured workers are hurried k to work, whether cured or not, fore the week is up.

Foremen Force Workers Back.

With canes, crutches and bandages, y are forced to limp back to the ep and if unable to work, to sit ound all day in order to save the mpany the expense of paying com- nsation. If foremen report the need the company's paying compensa- n, they are "jacked up" and if they port too often are fired or black- ted. Thus, in order to hold their s, they must force their injured en to come back to work before week is up, in order to escape the mpensation laws.

Claim Agent is Company Tool.

"For full particulars, call on the im agent." This is printed on the rd that the company uses in send- g the workers to the company doc- rs. Thus, for information about the mpensation laws, the workers are rced to go to a company employee, ually the claim agent is a young udent of law and a willing tool of e corporation.

With company doctors and com- ny claim agents, the Carnegie Steel . is making every effort to substi- te its own, for the state's compensa- on law. And its compensation is "o Compensation" as a rule.

When that argument begins at nch time in your shop tomor- w—show them what the DAILY ORKER says about it.

PROGRESSIVES CALL ON MEMBERS OF CARPENTERS' LOCAL No. 2717 TO FIGHT AGAINST GOLDBERG AND CO.

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—In the fight of the Brownsville carpenters against e reactionaries in Local Union No. 2717, the progressive carpenters call pon the rank and file of the union to repudiate Goldberg & Co., who are selling out the union men and are not protecting the union carpenters on he job. The following appeal is being circulated among the Brownsville arpenters:

Brother Carpenters:

"You are now in a struggle to clean our local union of some old rubbish. Your struggle is worthy of support. Every honest and progressive think- g worker will throw himself into his fight and see to it that this strug- le once begun shall be carried to a successful conclusion.

Goldberg and Co. Must Go.

"Just as the name of Brindell in he Carpenters' Union of New York tands for reaction, corruption, graft nd betrayal—so does the name of Goldberg come to pass in Browns- ille. The carpenters of Brownsville ave no use for Samuel Goldberg and hey will get rid of him, but with him must go every man of his clique.

"Goldberg is accused of betraying he carpenters of Brownsville to the reactionary gang downtown—Halkett, nder, Kelso, Wilson and company. Goldberg is accused of selling the car- enters of Brownsville to the bosses.

"Golberg is accused of graft by the Parquet Floor Layers' Union, this case s still pending in a criminal court.

"Goldberg is accused of tampering ith the treasury of Carpenters' Local No. 2717.

"Goldberg is accused of doing the work of a stool pigeon, trying to break up the Carpenters' Union in Browns- ville.

Goldberg's self appointment of hairman is contemptible use of gangsters to keep out active members rom union meetings, his foul trick ery with the representative of the eneral office, Gerin, the forging of minutes of the local union proves Goldberg guilty. Goldberg and Co. are traitors to the carpenters out with them.

Lose Talk, More Action.

"Local 2717 is living thru a crisis, in a crisis you must act; there is no time to waste on empty talk. There is absolutely too much talk. Mem- bers of 2717, the brotherhood is your brotherhood, Hutcheson, Gorin, Hal- kett and Goldberg are elected offici- als. If you do not vote for them they are no more officials. If you don't want them, you get rid of them. If an official is a traitor to the members who elected him there is no more room for such an official in the union —even as a plain member. The fun- damental principle of a local union is self government—the constitution of the brotherhood guarantees this right. "Carpenters of Brownsville: Talk Less—Act. Use your constitutional rights. You work you pay dues— you are the union. Permit no one to mislead or fool you. Brownsville is sick of Goldberg and his gang. Car- penters' Local No. 2717 as well as the other Brownsville Carpenter Locals are in danger if this bunch of traitors are allowed to operate with the Dis- trict Council, with the bosses and with the membership of the brotherhood. You are the union—they are a bunch of fakers—kick them out. It is the will of the membership—you can com- pel every official of the brotherhood from Hutcheson down to Halkett to respect and accept the action of the local union as legal and constitutional and for the good and welfare of Local No. 2717 and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Amer- ica as a whole.

Bust Up Conspiracy!

"Your fight against Goldberg and Co. is not a local fight. It touches the very heart of the New York carpenters. There is a conspiracy on again sell out the rank and file of the Carpenters' Union. The reactionary bureaucracy is doing everything pos- sible to defeat the $12 per day wage and the 5-day week; there is no that of eliminating lumping which is ran- pant in our trade; nothing is being done to protect the carpenter on the job; the system of job control, an es- tablished fact in other unions, is not even successful.

"A conspiracy to sell out the rank and file to the master builders is on foot. Goldberg is Halkett's good man Friday, he is his messenger boy in Brownsville.

"The time is here to clean your union, make a thoro cleaning. Gold- berg Bros., Sokolowsky, Martin and Co. all must get out—no compromise with any one of them. There is no room for traitors, grafters and stool pigeons in Local No. 2717. The car- penters of New York are going to bust up the conspiracy against the rank and file. Brownsville carpenters join in, determine your own destiny, control your local union, be on your guard."

The Power of the Proletarian Pen



SHOW HEALTH OFFICIAL IS STOOL PIGEON FOR BERRY PACKAGE AND BOX COMPANY AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

By SAWDUST SAM, Worker Correspondent.

"The Law in its supreme impartiality forbids the rich as well as the poor to sleep on the bridges or beg their bread on the streets."—Anatole France.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 6.—In Massachusetts as in most other states, there is a department of labor and industry, which according to our democratic standards is supposed to carry out the state labor laws. The following facts will show how impartial are the heads of these departments and to what extent the labor laws of Massachusetts are enforced.

Workers' Health in Danger.

In the Berry Box and Package Co., formerly the Page Hat Co., 1 Hampshire St., Cambridge, Mass., every la- bor law on the statute books is fla- grantly violated. According to these laws, in woodworking factories it is compulsory to provide blowers on machines to remove the constant stream of fine powdery sawdust, in the cabinet department of the above mentioned factory, due to the failure on the part of the company to comply with the law, the workers inhale this fine power like sawdust into their lungs for nine hours a day, as regular working day and overtime to boot. Continuous overtime is the rule in this shop where organization is com- pletely absent.

So thick is the dust in this depart- ment that the company was obliged to move the finishing room, where the radio cabinets are stained and varnish- ed, to another plant in a different sec- tion of the city of Cambridge. But the workers' health is endangered not alone by the company but also by the department of labor and industry at the head of which is a certain Mr. John J. Meade.

Mr. Meade Has a Record.

Mr. John J. Meade, head of the de- partment of labor and industry of Massachusetts was informed of the conditions at the Cambridge radio factory and was requested to send out a factory inspector to compel the company to comply with the law which demands the installation of blowers on woodworking machinery to carry away the dust. Factory In- spector O'Brien came and reported that the laws were being violated in the Berry Box and Package Co. Un- doubtedly the workers who expected Mr. Meade to take further action in the case were somewhat uninformed as to that gentleman's labor record. Mr. Meade, in his capacity as head of the department of labor and industry, is actively opposed the 48-hour law for women.

Mr. Meade was asked for a report after the factory was inspected. "We issued an order to the company to in- stall the blowers and the company agreed to comply," was the pleasant answer.

Nevertheless, time passed and no blowers were installed though new machinery is being constantly instal- led, even on Sundays.

Repeated telephone calls to Mr. Meade by a representative of the workers accrued no results. In reply to the question, "When are the blow- ers to be installed in the radio fac- tory in Cambridge," Mr. Meade always insisted that the person who was tele- phoning should come into his office to look over the correspondence between himself and the company, because Mr. Meade was playing the part of stool pigeon for the company and wanted to trace the identity of the workers who were responsible for re- porting the factory in the first place.

An Indefinite Promise.

"No time limit was set for the com- pany in which to comply with orders issued by the department of labor" said Mr. Meade. In excuse Mr. Meade vaguely hinted that the company might move from its present location. This is an obvious stall as new ma- chines would not be set up in the present location were the company going to move. Mr. Meade's attitude to the workers is hostile in keeping with his opposition to the women's 48- hour law.

In this case, Mr. Meade's refusal to enforce the labor laws of the state shows undoubtedly that the Berry Box and Package company was able to "fix" the gentleman, the so-called pub- lic servant whom the workers' taxes help to keep in office.

So had in Mr. Meade's labor record in Massachusetts that even Mr. Ed- ward F. McGrady, legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, demanded him on the floor of the Boston Central Labor Union at one of its recent meetings for his failure to enforce the labor laws of the state.

Judge Waite's Injunction.

The workers who read in the press of the capitalist press of Boston of the injunction handed out by Judge Waite against the striking taxi drivers of Boston, wonder what their chances are under our democratic form of gov- ernment, to get an injunction against the Berry Box and Package company to compel them to comply with the state labor laws or what their chances would be in a capitalist court to get an impeachment against officials who are responsible for maintaining a Mr. Meade as head of the department of labor and industry of the state of Massachusetts.

The impartiality of capitalist justice has been meted out with a vengeance in the Massachusetts courts recently in the injunction against the striking taxi drivers of Boston, an injunction which was published in The DAILY WORKER in November.

The class conscious workers Judge Waite is nothing new. Courts are con- trolled and run by and for the capitali- ist class.

The Correspondents' Class in Chicago

By NANCY MARKOFF.

THE Worker Correspondents' course of the Chicago Workers' School which meets in the editorial room of The DAILY WORKER every Thurs- day at 8 p. m. has made a very promis- ing start.

At its last session talks by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORK- ER, and Arne Swabeck, General Se- cretary of District No. 8, brot out the following helpful points, on which the work of the class will be based:

The Job Defined.

A worker correspondent differs ob- tiously form any other kind of news paper correspondent both in the story he writes and the purpose it serves. His story must aim to tell about or describe a specific condition that exists in his factory, shop or industry, analyse its origin and cause, then lead towards an immediate organized demand for elimination of that con- dition.

Questions to be exploited are wage cuts, piece work and speeding up stems and what they mean to workers; the- strike; how foremans's tyranny, the boss, the work agreements, sanitary conditions of the shop, health condi- tions, accidents, their cause and com- pensations, new machinery, what it means to workers organized and un- organized, under capitalism and under a workers' government, spies in the shop, welfare clubs, company unions. Writing up union meetings, political meetings, public school conditions, the mother's viewpoint, the teacher's view- point; important events in a locality. A promising feature of this class is that each of the students enrolled is a worker of some specific industry. Articles were assigned to them for the next class which will be held Dec. 13. These articles will be criticized in class by students themselves with the assistance of the inverurers. The reading assignment is the little Red Library Pamphlet No. 4, Worker Cor- respondents by William F. Dunne, which can be read thru in less than an hour. The class will take up each point made in this pamphlet and dis- cuss it.

The Living Newspaper.

The students were particularly pleased with the prospect of organiz- ing a "living newspaper" in Chicago. The class will train its most talented students to perform at regular periodic gatherings at which a "living news- paper" will be "published" right before the eyes of the audience with the cor- respondents getting up, each in his turn and doing "his stuff."

The only requirements for joining the worker correspondents' class is a desire to tell about conditions that exist in your shop and a desire to point out these conditions to other workers.

The article need not be signed other than by a Worker Correspondent. But it should be written so that it will carry a message to other workers.

If you do nothing more than listen to the contributions read in class and criticized by the instructors and stu- dents you are gradually learning how to write for the workers' newspaper, one or two sessions and you too will be moved to write. You will then quickly call to mind something that has taken place that very day at work which would surely make a good story and you will suddenly feel that you must tell it. You will reach for your pencil and you will begin to write and there, before your eyes, you will see the birth of a "worker correspondent."

Pravda Makes Correspondents.

How did the Pravda, official organ of the Russian Communist Party, de- velop its worker correspondents? This is an interesting story. It will be told at the next class (Dec. 10th session).

We aim to make the Chicago work- er correspondents' class the leading center of all worker correspondents as it rightfully should be with The DAILY WORKER being published here. We want to develop this class into such large proportions that it will be necessary to conduct more than than one or even two classes and eventually to spread them to all parts of the city until The DAILY WORKER will become the voice of articulate masses.

Enroll for the next class on Thurs- day, Dec. 10, editorial room, DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd Make it the subject for discussion at your street or shop nucleus and ap- point a worker correspondent for your nucleus

NOTHING THE MATTER WITH BUSINESS, BUT ANDY KNOWS A CURE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Secretary of the Treasury Andy Mellon yesterday gave out his usual optimistic interview with denial that any "boom" or "inflation" existed in credit. However, he added that the increase from four to five per cent in the London rediscount rate would cause an outward movement of gold from the U. S., and would, he as- pects "wait and see" step toward too much credit or inflation, that stands in the way of American business."

So, after both saying that there was nothing wrong with American economics, and stating that the cure of existing ailments was ex- pected to be the increase in Lon- don rediscounts, Andy ratired again into the grotto like the Delphian oracle of old.

PA. BUSINESS MEN WANT OPEN SHOP IN ANTHRACITE

Reduction of Prices Based on Wage Cut

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 6. The chambers of commerce of Scranton, Wilkesbarre and Hazleton are work- ing on a new plan to "settle the strike" of anthracite miners, which plan will be submitted to both the owners and the miners in a few days.

They claim that they were against Pinchot's clause in the plan he pro- posed, providing for a maintenance of the present prices. Along with the operators, these chambers of com- merce think, apparently, that if they can break the United Mine Workers' Union completely, and as an attempt to win support of the "consuming public" for this open shop measure, they are talking the possibility of re- ducing the price of anthracite.

None are talking, however, of re- ducing profits of the owners, but only by reducing the wage paid. A meeting between Pinchot and the commercial bodies is to take place at Harrisburg next Tuesday.

De Valera to Make War on Settlement of Ulster Boundary

DUBLIN, Dec. 6.—Eamon De Valera is out to make war on the settlement of the Irish boundary dispute. De Valera in a speech in Duhlin today will exhort his followers to re- sist the settlement. The government party is holding a conference today to discuss means of combatting the growing opposition to the settlement.

Instruction in English

Foreigners and others wish- ing to improve. Georgiana Bonita, 1843 Lincoln Ave. Tel. Diversey 6089.

FASCISTI COURT LETS MATTEOTTI MURDERERS FREE

Mussolini Tools Found Not Guilty

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME—(By Mail.)—During the re- cent splurge about plots to assassinate the fascist dictator, Benito Mussolini, the trial of the two fascist murderers, Rossi Filipelli and Marinelli, for the murder of the socialist deputy Mat- teotti was held.

These two murderers who had acted under the instructions of Mussolini, were found not guilty and were set free.

Many of Italian papers expressed the opinion that the "complot" which was "discovered" was merely a blind so that the workers of Italy would not have their attention on the trial and also to be used as a means to pass more restrictive legislation so that the fascist dictator could have more power than Caesar ever dreamed of ever having.

Illinois Railroad Wants to Extend Its Holdings

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Application was made to the interstate commerce commission by the Chicago, Spring- field and St. Louis railroad for author- ity to engage in extensive refinancing and reorganization of certain Illinois properties.

Permission was asked for the road to issue bonds and stock to the extent of $1,022,000, the proceeds to be used to acquire that part of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis road that lies be- tween Springfield and Lockhaven. At the same time authority to issue $625,000 worth of stocks and bonds was asked, the proceeds to be used in acquiring what is known as the Jacksonville branch, between Jackson- ville and Havanna, Ill., of the same road

League Committee Blames Greece for Invasion of Bulgaria

GENEVA, Dec. 6.—A league of na tions subcommittee found Greece at fault for invading Bulgaria without submitting the dispute to the league.

Fierce Fire Rages in Council Bluffs; Hotel Destroyed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Dec. 6.—Three persons are missing and dam- age amounting to a half-million dollars has already been done by a fire which has destroyed the Grand Hotel and four nearby buildings which is raging in the business district here.

Railroad Merger Awaits Stockholder Approval

Consolidation of the Chicago, Au- rora and Elgin Railroad company and the Chicago, Westchester and Western Railroad company will be effected if stockholders approve ac- cording to announcemant made by the corporation heads.

The latter road, organized by of- fcers of the former road, will have track completed next spring between Railwood and Roosevelt road. The consolidated company will have an authorized capital of $19, 500,000.

Stamford Barbers Demand $5 Raise

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thirty dollars a week guaranty and 50% commission on all business over $45 a week are demanded by the mem- bers of Journeymen Barbers local un- ion of Stamford. The present wage is $25 a week guaranty and 50% on everything over $24 a week.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do to- night. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstutzungs Verein Fortschritt

Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday, Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Avenue.

Secretary.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK

DENTIST

645 Smithfield Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Off the Press on December 5

The Movement for World Trade Union

UNITY

By TOM BELL.

In this brief, concise booklet the worker will find a most complete, interesting picture of the factors involved in the move for world trade union unity. The steps already taken, the basis for the movement, the differences of principle, the bodies involved—all this valuable and essential information for every worker is here presented for the first time in one com- plete booklet.

Add this pamphlet to your library—take a number to your trade union.

15 CENTS.

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in

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Advance Sale of Tickets at: Freiheit Office, 30 Union Square; Workers Party and Young Workers League Offices, 106 East 14th Street; Offices of Locals 2, 9, 22 and 35 of the In- ternational Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Furriers' Joint Board Office, 22 East 22nd St.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

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Reorganization and the Right Dangers

Commenting on the cablegram from the Young Communist International urging the Young Workers League to support the unity resolution of the Central Executive Committee, The DAILY WORKER stated editorially, "With the right danger completely overcome and the last remnants of the disease being eradicated . . ." Some members of the party have interpreted this statement to mean that the right wing danger in our party has been completely eliminated. This is, of course, not the case. There are still strong right wing tendencies in the party against which the party must continue to carry on a struggle. The point made in our editorial was that the unification of the party already achieved had made clear that the right wing in the party will not be able to gain control of the party or to exert influence over a large part of the membership.

The reorganization of the party naturally has created opposition from the right, which manifests itself in an effort to hinder the reorganization program now being put into effect by the Central Executive Committee. The nature of the opposition to the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei and street nuclei has been greatly clarified in the history of Ludwig Lore.

Lore was an opponent to the reorganization of the party. He has openly stated this since his expulsion from the party. Today Lore is openly in opposition to the party and the Communist International and carries on a campaign of slander and misrepresentation against the party and of criticism and belittling of the Communist International. Lore, while he was still in the party, made his objections to the decisions of the Comintern in the form of complaints that the Comintern was not correctly informed as to the conditions in the United States and in relation to the Workers (Communist) Party and for a time stated his determination to appeal to the Comintern in person. His attitude toward the Comintern, altho masked under the claim of misinformation and determination to make an appeal, was opposition to the role of the Comintern as a leader of a world party. Since his expulsion from the party he has come out in the open under his true colors. He is fighting the Comintern and its American section. The history of Lore's evolution is of importance in judging the question of right tendencies in the party.

The cablegram from the Young Communist International emphasized the need of a continued determined struggle against every manifestation of right tendencies in our party. The present united leadership in our party is assurance that new manifestations of right tendencies, whether they be in the form of opposition to reorganization or hidden opposition to the Communist International, will be met by determined struggle to eradicate them from the party. The best weapon in such a struggle is the education of the membership of the party in Marxist-Leninist principles, the systematic campaign for the bolshevization of the party. This is the program of the Central Executive Committee, which is set forth in the unity resolution endorsed by the Young Communist International.

The Saturday Magazine

Section of The DAILY WORKER

HEREAFTER—

(Beginning with the NEXT issue, Dec. 12)

Will Be a New and Unique Section

Under the Editorship of

ROBERT MINOR

IT will contain more carefully selected material. It will be more instructive, more readable. It will also be more entertaining,—for it will print some of the best short stories ever written, by the greatest artists in the world.

It will be enlivened by the best cartoonists—geniuses of America and Europe—some of whom you know and some you never heard of.

And by poets whom the bourgeois editors want to hang for understanding too much of life, and

THEORY??? Do you sometimes feel depressed and discouraged with the thought that you don't know enough of the meaning of life—that you don't understand enough of the great Bolshevik THEORY which is marching thru the world, placing in the hands of "uneducated" workers the power that tears down empires, to blast the "Rock of Ages"—?

Do you want the joy of knowing and feeling that you possess something of the great wisdom of the Bolsheviks—?

THE SATURDAY MAGAZINE OF THE DAILY WORKER will try to give it to you—in short, simple explanations, (but not too simple—but vulgarized), from the pens of the men who are inaugurating an old world of tyranny and making a new world for workers.

And this, too, will be entertaining and readable.

Subscribe to The DAILY WORKER NOW and get the new Magazine Section next Saturday, Dec. 12

Cal's Experts Can't Help Farmers

(Continued from page 1)

Coolidge prosperity comes in.

Those farmers who are in the business of buying up cattle to feed during the winter on the cheap corn, are not doing it this fall as the corn is wet, and when shelled starts to rot. That also explains why corn is not being rushed to market.

The bankers of course are coming to the rescue—with seven to twenty per cent loans to "save the crop." Of course the U. S. government gives them the money at one-third of what they loan it to the dear farmers.

Secretary's Scheme.

The farmers look upon this "bank rescue" as the hunk. The banker is after the surplus that he sees in sight, later on, in the form of interest the farmer cannot pay unless corn goes up. It is the banker that really owns the farm and the farmer just runs it these days for him. Why should the banker not be concerned when he holds a mortgage on each acre of land on the average of sixty dollars per acre and does not want to take the land over, for land suckers are now all going to Florida?

"Turn your corn into hogs," shouts the "expert" of the government to the farmer. The farmer retorts: "When we turn it into hogs the market dey comes, we find the prices demoralized and that means we will just sink deeper into debt."

"More credit is about all the experts think of. More credit, more debts, with another corn crop next fall, and the old cycle beginning again. Yesterday it was the wheat growers who were in desperate straits. Then it was the cattle men who were going bankrupt. Today the corn growers' plight calls for 'experts.' Tomorrow it will again be these or some other branches of agriculture. The farmer hasn't the chance of a was on which to get on a permanently sound basis with the cost of the things he must buy so high, with the markets in the hands of speculators, the government in the hands of Morgan's bank agents."

Co-ops. Declining.

The co-operative societies save the farmers to come in out of the rain but with the potato coop, the raisin growers' association, and many other examples of failure, the government in the wreck-strewn path of the co-operative movement, of Farmers' Alliance Days, rising before the farmer it becomes hard to get him to go again.

Coolidge and his "experts" may call this mere calumny hawling, but it is a mighty ominous that is doing the howling. Some of that howling is already turning to direct action, we note in and around Chicago. Direct action against the "T. B." experts. Milo Reno, president of the Iowa Farmers' Union, is aroused the farmers' union delegates in a recent convention in South Dakota against this "T. B." expert hope that the farmers threatened to use shotguns to keep bureaucracy out of that state.

Wa had our hopes of a united front of farmers somewhat encouraged when the press reported, a couple of weeks ago, that "The National Farmers' Union," and a number of other farmers' organizations, had agreed to form a national farmers' federation of co-operatives, etc., but it was all a false alarm. It was only discussed in a hotel room, and never got into the convention for discussion at Mitchell, South Dakota, at all.

Farmers Restless.

About the only cheerful note that I can sound at this writing, is that the farmer is kicking against conditions now, which if kept up long enough, may be turned into positive directions so that he may join the wage slaves in dumping the whole capitalist system overboard. At present they run away crying: "Bolshevik" when a Communist approaches them, with a message that calls for a united front with all labor throughout the world. But when terms and names are left out many farmers are ready to applaud the fundamental things we advocate. The propaganda of the capitalists against all revolutionary movements must be overcome with logical scientific literature written in the language of the farmer.

The farmer needs a "left wing" leadership just as much as the trade unions need it. It is our opinion that such a leadership is appearing just over the hill.

Steamers Collide During Heavy Fog in Chesapeake Bay

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 6.—During a dense fog which enveloped Chesapeake Bay, the british steamer Mombassa and the Italian freighter Campania collided, a few miles below Baltimore. The Mombassa was towed into port after having shipped considerable water.

Owing to the fog the steamer, Gov. John Lind, inbound from Tampa, Fla., with a cargo of phosphate rock, went aground in the bay.

Fireman Is Killed When Wall Collapses

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 6.—One fireman was killed and four others hurt when a wall in the burning building of the Buffalo Body corporation collapsed. The fire loss is about $150,000.

Try to Terrorize Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

hands thrust under their overcoats, thought that they were being handled by pickpockets and therefore very nearly precipitated the trouble which apparently the police were trying to provoke. At any rate the police thugs succeeded in keeping up a constant appearance of confusion and disorder on the stairway, evidently calculated to discourage anyone from entering the hall.

A member of the committee of the International Labor Defense, under whose auspices the meeting was held, compelled the leader of the gang to show a police badge and to give the explanation that he "was acting under orders to search everybody for weapons." The spokesman gave his name as "Captain Lynch of the police department."

The some timid ones turned away, the hall was filled by a crowd of about 500.

Audience Laughs at Cop Comedy

The meeting was called to order promptly by Robert Minor, as chairman, who then brought the audience to a laughing mood by saying: "There was once an imperial government in the old Russian empire.

"It used to send its agents to all public meetings that were permitted; and these agents stood at the door and searched the pockets of all who attended. That's how they prevented the overthrow of the czar's government."

Liberal Publicist Speaks

William H. Holly, a prominent lawyer and president of the Chicago Liberal Club was the first speaker. Mr. Holly declared that no man or woman who valued the right of freedom of speech and of public assemblage would or could remain quiet when such outrageous acts as the imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow and Anita Whitney for their political opinions take place. He expressed his opinion that "in prison Gitlow will be more dangerous to the government than he would be outside, because the glaring example of repression of political freedom will crystallize opposition. I for one will not be quiet while Gitlow and Anita Whitney are imprisoned."

Ida Goodman Wins Crowd with Speech

Ida Goodman was introduced as a young woman who has done tireless and heroic work for the release of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings.

Thunderous applause greeted the young woman's stirring appeal to all working people to "remember that Tom Mooney and Billings are still rotting in the penitentiaries of California and remember that they are your fighters, your champions, your own brothers, and that your most sacred duty is to move the masses of working people into such action as will get them out."

Machinist Leader Speaks.

Pete Jensen, widely known leader in the International Association of Machinists, made a graphic presentation of the danger to the entire labor movement if the acts of tyranny such as shown in the Gitlow and Whitney cases are to continue. Jensen brot forth crowds with applause with the declaration that "when activity in the labor movement is punished with prison, then we must all be ready at all times to do our part and take the results. The famous Daugherty injunction in the shopmen's strike of 1922 shows what the enemies of the labor movement intend to do to exterminate it. The cases of Ben Gitlow and Anita Whitney are the cause of the labor movement, and the labor movement must get them out."

While awaiting the arrival of C. E. Ruthenberg from another meeting, the chairman, Robert Minor, described the political background of the prosecutions that are now going on for the suppression of the Workers (Communist) Party, of which Ruthenberg is general secretary and in which his activities have caused him repeatedly to be faced with imprisonment. "America as much as any country in the world," said Minor, "is a land whose history is bound up with the events of revolution. Its history has been made by revolutions. The war of independence against Great Britain was a revolution. The second supreme crisis, the civil war of 1861, was to a certain degree a revolutionary struggle in which the capitalist class undertook to overthrow the semi-feudal oligarchy of the southern states and to secure undisputed rule for its own class. The capitalist class played its own revolutionary role in history. Now, however, it has become reactionary, it retards the further development of productive forces, and consequently another class takes over the role of the revolutionary class, the working class.

"As the capitalist class, in order to obtain state power, had to form its own party under the name of republican party, and in order to obtain state power had to do this whatever actions history bent forth, which incited under himself not only ballot-box stuffing, but also civil war just so the future ruling class, the industrial workers, have to form their class party in order to obtain state power. This class party also faces the need to go thru whatever forms of action may be placed before it by history, and be ready to arouse the leaders of this party frankly tell the masses that in the struggle for power no ruling class has ever surrendered its position without resistance by every means including civil war, this reconciliation of historical fact is seized upon as an excuse for the imprisonment of leaders such as Gitlow and Ruthenberg and the effort thus to destroy the new revolutionary party."

Ruthenberg Tells of Tyranny.

Ruthenberg whose entrance to the auditorium brought an ovation, plunged immediately into a recital of the supreme court's decisions which in the past few years, since the fright raised by the Russian workers' revolution, have broken down one by one all of the supposed rights guaranteed by the U. S. constitution.

"First it was the right of publishing one's political views," said Ruthenberg. "That was taken away when Gitlow was condemned to prison for the publication of the left Wing Manifesto. Another stage is reached when Anita Whitney is condemned by the supreme court's action in upholding her conviction for belonging to an organization that holds certain views. There are other stages which are shown by the brutal repressions of the I. W. W. with the sanction of the supreme court. Now we are approaching a further extreme stage where the supreme court is asked, in my own case, to uphold a conviction for the crime of 'associating with' an organization that holds certain views. It is hard to imagine any more extreme decree in the process of destroying the boasted 'guarantees of freedom' in the American constitution.

"But in spite of all repressions, in spite of all Daugherty injunctions and imprisonments for political opinions, the working class revolutionary movement will go ahead, and it is the view of the party which I represent, that the struggle will end only when and because the leaders of this party frankly tell the masses that in the struggle for power no ruling class has ever surrendered its position without resistance by every means including civil war, this reconciliation of historical fact is seized upon as an excuse for the imprisonment of leaders such as Gitlow and Ruthenberg and the effort thus to destroy the new revolutionary party."

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THE CROWN PRINCE OF WISCONSIN POLITICS ON THRONE IN WASHINGTON



ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Jr.

Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., senator from Wisconsin, who succeeded his late father, has temporarily snubbed the republican senators by refusing to attend their caucus called before the convening of the sixty-ninth congress which opens today. Instead he attended a meeting of congressmen from Wisconsin and other states known to support the progressibles, where plans were made for a united front against the administration policies. A statement will be issued before the opening of congress setting forth the position of this group. It is not thought that young LaFollette will ever wield the influence of his father, but will become an adjunct of the Borah group.

Illinois Power Trust Out to Extend Control

Permission to purchase the properties of the Chicago Suburban Power & Light Company, furnishing electric light and power to West Chicago, Winfield, Villa Park, Westmore, Wayne, Bluff Lake, Batavia, Geneva, St. Charles and Lombard, is requested in a petition filed before the Illinois commerce commission by the Public Service company of Northern Illinois. The company requests permission to extend its super-power system to the communities named. It already serves 221 cities and towns in northeastern Illinois.

JARDINE CALLS CONFERENCE TO AID STOCK JOBBERS AND BANKERS GOUGE FARMERS TO THE LIM

By W. H. GREEN.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 6.—Secretary Jardine has raised an alarm for financial despots, the transportation exploiters, the stock jobbing interests and the manufacturers of shoddy. The old hen that had been laying golden eggs for the financial and manufacturing section of the country has not been producing the capitalistic amount of hen fruit lately. A packed jury of professional agriculturists, hackneyed lawyers, railroad cappers and clever politicians will assemble in Chicago to hold an autopsy on the lately deceased farmer.

The pioneers who builded this inland western agricultural empire will concern themselves very little with this much heralded gathering. Those pioneer farmers who are not carried away with the jazz momentum of the moment or the insidious propaganda in circulation know that the oppression of interest bearing debt is what is crushing them into slavery. Knowing that our entire financial system is based on interest bearing debts those students of agricultural economics are not submitting their case to a jury such as will be assembled in Chicago.

Revise Co-operatives.

From the advance press notices it is evident that the overworked co-operative panacea is in for another sprinting. An ounce of prevention fifteen years ago would be better than a ton of cure now.

The writer gave the first ten years of this century to a fight for competition. It was not altogether an amateur fight either. Courts, attorney generals, legislatures and congressional committees were personally petitioned. The next ten years was enthusiasm for co-operative idea and we furnished the meeting hall, advertising and everything for the first meeting of the Farmers' Union north of the Mason and Dixon line. And as from the co-operative organizati operating under the sufferance of trusts the share of the business tra acted by the co-operatives is but e fractional.

Soviet Co-operatives.

When acting as a delegate to t peasants' congress in Moscow in 1 we were selected to act as spokesm for the nineteen nations attending reply to the address of welcome fr the Soviet association of cooperati

After listening to the report of Soviet co-operators, which disclo that over eighty per cent of the gra total of all business was transac by the mutual societies we were co pelled to admit that the Russians the lustiest done in America by t co-operative societies was negligib We qualified this, however, by sayi that co-operation needed only prosp where the form of government friendly, which was not the case the United States. The farmers of t midwest are coming thru a drast readjustment and they are not look for any instant relief. They kn that there are remedies for cance tuberculosis and other dread plagu but that no one has ever devised remedy for interest bearing debt.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

minister was sitting unnoticed nearby with as very amused grin on his face. The correspondents seemed to enjoy the situation as much as Comrade Tchitcherin. The poor baronis are no longer even good copy, except when a reporter is short of material and wants to fill in with a light yarn.

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IN New York a fight has raged for years between two sets of religious officials for the possession of the mitre and crook of St. Nicholas Cathedral. A gentleman styling himself Archbishop Platon, claimed title in view of the fact that the czar was dead and that the Soviet government had not cared any more for St. Nicholas than they cared for the pertinence of a pole cat. A lower court decided in favor of Platon. But there was a big fly in the ointment in the person of John Kedrovsky, of Hartford, Conn., who arrived in New York in 1923 with credentials from Russia. Finally Kedrovsky got the church and Platon, the Bolshevik, who was supported by Dr. Manning and the Bomb Squad is twiddling his thumbs. Now, according to Platon the church is gone to the devil.

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THE Russian peasants are growing more and more favorable to the Soviet government according to Walter Duranty, Moscow correspondent for the New York Times. This is bad news for those who hope against hope that the Soviet government is liable to fall at any moment. It appears that the peasants are getting thoroughly sick of the policy of the private traders to charge excessive prices and are now insisting on government stores. They are now doing just what the Soviet government wants them to do. They are taking an active interest in the government. According to Duranty the peasants are poor prospects just now for a counter revolution.

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A JURY sitting on the famous Kip-Ruthenleader divorce case decided that the young mental defective Kip had no legal reason to seek annulment of his marriage with Alice Jones, slightly colored, the daughter of a workingman. This case has been the front page of the capitalist press for more than a week, the time of the per cent Americans deeply disappointed when a ruthless judge closed the court for fear the delicate ears of society ladies ought be contaminated by the passionate messages of the letters written by the young mental Rhinelander to the quadroon girl who spurned him.

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OPINION was divided as to whether the millionaire moron was more ashamed against than shaming. One could hear a tired and hungry worker of K K K vintage express the opinion that the young man's mental inferiority was simply what should be sought by a girl not of Nordic breed. The fact that the aristocratic scion married a day's work in actress but because he was too crazy to be at large. While Harry was in jail his fortune increased by millions. You see, this is a land of opportunity. Thousands of mental and moral workers are rotting away in factories and mines, to enable the moron Thaws and Rinnelanders to live like royal profligacy. The reckless parasites are at the top of the heap in America and for the most part in every other country where capitalism exists.

Northwest Farmers Getting Wise

(Continued from page 1)

Helped Banks; Not Farmers

Did the farmer who actually needed help get any of this money? Not a bit of it. It was used to bolster the depleted reserves of northwestern banks and loaned to an exceptionally small number of farmers who could were able to give security for their loans to the banks. The stipulation was made by Coolidge that only those farmers whose credit was good could avail themselves of the money, and this provision, of course, excluded all bankrupt farmers since, obviously they were unable to furnish the required security to the banks and consequently were prevented from taking advantage of this "Coolidge prosperity." The Coolidge money helped the banks that were on the verge of collapse, but it did not reach the bankrupt farmer for which it was supposedly intended.

Farmers Awakening

The farmers out here in the west are more and more getting their eyes open as to what they may expect from "their" government in the way of economic assistance when they are in distress. They learn by experience and facts will convince them that now they are battling closely, the last growing membership of the International Labor Defense.

The farmer to the corn belt and following after in their mouth the plan put forward by A. C. the secretary of agriculture, for co-operative marketing of farm products. The farmers are not at all hopeful of the result.

Suppose that they had the big help. The broker will be the one who will get the most and "best" contracts for the farmer and besides they are not so sure but that there is a good deal of politics mixed up with it. Just like it was in the year 1924.

Will Call Impeachment Session Despite Texas Attorney General's Rule

(Special to The Daily Worker)

AMARILLO, Texas, Dec. 6.—In spite of the decision of the Texas attorney general that a special session of the legislature would be required to impeach the governor of Texas for the misuse of state funds, pressure will be brought to bear upon the house of representatives to impeach the governor, it was declared by Representative Thomas Blanton, who will be a member of the impeachment court if such a session is called. Blanton declared that the state should not be compelled to pay the expenses of a special session, and that the impeachment proceedings will be conducted without any expense to the state. Blanton declared that private sources will not be accepted."

the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Demand for His Release! Protest Against Imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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CAL PROPOSES FAKE FARM PROBLEM CURES

GERMAN NEEDLE TRADES HEAD IS SILENT ON WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY AT I. L. G. W. U. CONVENTION

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 7.—Martin Plettl, representing the German Needle Trades Union and the Needle Section of the International Federation of Trade Unions, addressed the convention this morning.

He told of the determination of the German needle workers to resist wage reductions and the lengthening of hours, but said nothing about the Dawes plan or world trade union unity. His remarks were all of a general nature except when he urged the delegates to adjust internal differences and unite for struggle against their enemies.

The progressive cloakmakers of New York sent a delegation with a basket of flowers to the convention containing the following note read by Secretary Baroff:

"We greet the convention and hope that it will result in granting to all members full freedom of political expression and that every member will be able to contribute to the union to the limit of his abilities."

The presentation of the flowers was accompanied by a demonstration ending with the singing of the chorus of "The International" while all but the right wing delegates stood.

Green Awaits S. O. S. Call.

President Green remained here until this morning, it is said. Then he left for New York where he will remain awaiting an "S.O.S." call from the Sigmanites.

No changes had been made as yet in the committee appointments against which the progressives protested Saturday, but over the week-end at least one prominent labor news-paper correspondent was approached by machine elements on the question of arranging a conference with representatives of the progressives.

The progressives appear disinclined to enter into any conferences at present, feeling that while the convention is in progress the left wing is adding to its strength in many important centers. Philadelphia is an example of this development. Altho the left wing was practically forced into locality here so far as the union was concerned, at the present affair arranged Saturday evening by the local progressives, the attendance was double that expected and the meeting was characterized by a spirit of struggle, hopefulness and determination indicating a militant and organized revival of the left wing and union activity.

As they proceed the lease of Sigman support is narrowing while that of the left wing is broadening.

Hold Back G. E. B. Report.

The convention adjourned until Tuesday morning. No committee is ready to report except that on the General Executive Board report, but the machine is now trying to delay action on this controversial document until the end of the convention. This is a reversal of its original policy which was to smash the left wing in the debate on the New York situation with a long array of documents purporting to show the activities of the Communists in the union. These documents, once the trump card in the hand of the right wing, are now a source of embarrassment as a war on the Communists in the union can be waged only by fighting about 75 per cent of the membership.

AS WE SEE IT
By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

IF you have not yet read "Whither England?" by Leon Trotsky, hurry up and partake of a mental feast. It is as easy on the eyes as anything that ever came from the pen of one of the best writers in the revolutionary movement. It is a polemic against imperialist England's politicians, against the labor lieutenants of British capitalism and at the same time an exposition of Communist tactics in the war for the overthrow of capitalist rule.

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PRACTICALLY every important capitalist paper in the world gave liberal space to a review of this book. Trotsky asks the question "Whither England?" and answers it in several brilliant chapters. The answer however can be stated in two words: "to hell." The organs of American capitalism, even those that represent economic forces at war with the industrial powers of Britain, indulged in sneers at Trotsky's analysis of Britain's decline as a world power and the antagonism between the interests of the ruling classes of the "motherland" and those of the United States.

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TROTSKY applies the lash mercilessly to the renegade hides of England's leading right wing socialists MacDonald, the president of gifts from a tory biscuit manufacturer, is no reversion, sharing honors with the lady known as Ethel Snowden. Here is a gem that might well tempt any reader to spend $1.75 on "Whither England?" Just to become our guests, reversion and read then the section in which Ramsay MacDonald expounded his views a short time before assuming office. We warn the reader in advance that we shall have

(Continued on page 2)

NEW YORK LABOR PLANS TRIP TO SOVIET RUSSIA

Purcell Committee to Get Delegation

By ELIAS MARKS.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 7. The trade union committee for organizing the Purcell meeting, in the course of its three successful conferences has enlisted the enthusiastic support of 50 local unions representing 150,000 workers of New York City in the campaign for world trade union unity.

Two large mass meetings were held at widely 2,000 trade unionists listened to Mr. A. A. Purcell's inspiring messages and unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the sending of a trade union delegation to Soviet Russia.

This resolution marks the first step toward the establishment of a closer bond of friendship and solidarity, between the organized workers of the United States and those of Russia. It is an important step toward the establishment of world trade union unity.

There is no reason why the American workers should accept their information from unreliable sources from the capitalist press or from the agencies of labor. We should know what the workers of Russia are doing and we should get our information from reliable labor sources.

At the next conference to be held on Sunday, December 20 at 3 p. m. at Carmine Hall, 210 East 5th St. a full report will be made of activity thus far. Plans will be discussed for the immediate campaign with a view to raising a fund large enough to send a trade union labor delegation to Soviet Russia.

PROGRESSIVE MACHINISTS WIN CHICAGO DISTRICT ELECTIONS

In one of the most spirited elections held by the Machinists' Union since war time, the combined Anderson progressives and the left wing candidates won a decided victory over the Johnston administration slate in the Chicago district council. Almost every candidate on the progressive slate was returned to office.

More interest was shown by the rank and file in this election than in previous ones, which was shown by the heavy vote cast.

The progressive machinists in this district are determined to start a real campaign during this coming months to organize the unorganized, which was one of the main planks in the election campaign.

With the interest shown in this year's election and with a successful organization campaign increasing the membership there is no doubt that the union machinists in Chicago will demand an increase in wages next year especially in face of the great profits that has been made by the metal trades employers during 1925.

The officers elected for the district were as follows
President District Council, Louis Look.
Vice-President District Council, Emil Holt.
Recording Secretary, J. Read.
Financial Secretary, William Wandl.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Carl Schlimbach.
Business Agents, J. Daly and J. J. Uhlman.

THE TIGHTWAD



DAWES PLAN FAILING TO AID GERMANY

"Stabilization" Like Communists Foresaw

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The Dawes plan is "saving Germany." Thousands of jobless men and women tramp the streets of Berlin and other German cities looking for work. Soup kitchens for the long lines of pauperized workers are set up in the working class districts. Prostitution flaunts insistant invitation everywhere. A tidal wave of bankruptcies is beginning. This is the "stabilization of capitalism" resulting from the Dawes plan.

During November a new high record of bankruptcies was made the figure being 2,153. An estimate of twice that number is made of those settled out of court. More than 5,400 drafts were protested during November. No less than 60 per cent of all companies announce no dividends at the close of the year's business and many are shutting down, even the great firms like Krupp, Thyssen and Mannesmann are shutting down part of their works.

The official or registered unemployed figure is going away up. It stands now at 500,000. The estimated unemployed is twice the registration figure, at 1,000,000, with at least 2,000,000 working only part time.

The merchant class faces disaster in the Christmas trade, only the cheapest lines being saleable and only the small genuine upper class in the market for costly purchases. The poor cannot buy. The middle class buy little and cheap; the middle class being slowly reduced to the same economic level as the proletariat.

Plans for Settling Anthracite Strike

PINCHOT-LEWIS PLAN.

1. Five-year contract.
2. Man to go to work after contract is signed.
3. Wages to remain as they are for five years—negotiantions on all other demands.
4. Check-off.
5. Arbitration of demand for raising wages 10 per cent.
6. No means for winning this or other strikes.

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THE OPERATOR'S PLAN.

1. Five-year contract.
2. Mining to begin at once regardless of union demands being granted or not granted.
3. Present wages to be reduced by negotiation or arbitration.
4. No check-off. The open shop.
5. Arbitration of all disputed points without reservation.
6. Means to prevent strikes to be provided in the agreement.

PROGRESSIVE MINERS' PLAN.

1. No compromise by arbitration or otherwise on the demands of the Tri-District convention. One agreement to cover the whole coal mining industry. No government aid to operators.
2. Full recognition of the union, the wage increase demanded and better working conditions. A minimum wage not less than full union scale.
3. The six-hour day and the five-day week, with unemployment relief furnished by the state or federal government, disbursement to be made through the union machinery.
4. Abolition of the Conciliation Board.
5. Nationalization of the mines with workers' control.
6. A 100 per cent strike by withdrawal of the maintenance men, a national general strike of all coal miners and an alliance with the railroad workers to block scab coal.

C. P. P. A. DOESN'T KNOW WHETHER IT IS DEAD OR ALIVE

Dismal Conference at Cleveland Hotel

By HERBERT BENJAMIN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 7.—In a small room of the Hollenden Hotel in this city, some thirty delegates and national committee members of the Conference for Progressive Political Action (C. P. P. A.) met in a vain attempt to resuscitate the ill-smelling corpse whose identity they were even unable to establish. With William B. Johnson absent because of "illness," ignored by Wheeler, young LaFollette, La Guardia and other "leaders" of the LaFollette campaign, the conference found itself in the position of a ship without a rudder.

Those in the conference who have still managed to maintain some political prestige in their localities, refused to take the conference seriously. They simply sat back and watched the others flounder about in a vain attempt to anchor.

Organization Bankrupt.

The morning session was devoted to hallelujas on the results of the last presidential election. The reports of delegates from the various states as well as that from the national committee, vice-chairman, Mercer G. Johnson gave the number as fifteen. When the list of those elected was read the it was found that there were

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FOUNDRY LABORER IN COMMAND OF RED ARMY AND NAVY OF SOVIETS



CLEMENT VOROSHILOV

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The red army of Soviet Russia is now commanded by a former foundry worker. Since the death of Michael Frunze, and the transference of the red army's first commander, Leon Trotsky to economic work, the Soviet government has given the commissariat of war into the hands of Clemeny Voroshiloff, who was formerly an ordinary laborer in a foundry, but who has won his right to command by ability shown in the revolutionry civil war.

COOLIDGE PAYS POLITICAL VISIT TO CHICAGO UNDER GUISE OF AIDING IMPOVERISHED FARMERS

By H. M. WICKS.

Arriving in Chicago from Washington this morning Cal Coolidge was rushed from the depot to the roof of the Sherman hotel where an elegant georgian cottage had been constructed for his accomodation during his six-hour stay in the city. The usual mobs of police thugs, detectives, federal secret service spies met him at the station and accompanied him to the hotel.

His speech on the farm question was delivered at eleven o'clock before a gang of impostors calling themselves representatives of the farmers of the middle west. The gathering is called the seventh annual convention of the American farm federation bureau.

Customary Stupidity.

The speech was the customary Coolidge dirge, a monotonous intonation of stupid platitudes to conceal the vicious hand of dollarocracy that is throttling the workers and farmers of this country.

If there has been any doubt as to what is in store for the farmers this speech of Coolidge, particularly its main part dealing with banking schemes to "aid" them, will, with only superficial analysis, reveal to them their future under capitalism.

Under the guise of "extending financial aid" Coolidge continues the governmental policy of supporting the bank combine that is rapidly throttling the farmers, burdening their land with mortgages that they cannot pay and thereby making them serfs of the great financial and industrial combines.

"For financing the farmer," said Coolidge, "we are developing the farm loan and intermediate credit bank. Those have put out about $1,200,000,000 of loans at moderate rates to

(Continued on page 4)

CONGRESS OPENS WITH DAWES NOW MEEK AND MILD

Longworth Is Speaker of House

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. Both houses of the sixty-ninth congress opened today with Nicholas Longworth, vice president, Charles G. Dawes was here, as usual, but not so notoriously late as on the day he forgot to get up in time to cast his vote for the confirmation of Charles B. Warren, as attorney general.

Opening the senate after his tardiness, Dawes' demeanor was very different from his slapstick performance when he first "blew in" to the senate chamber last spring. Where as, in his initial appearance, he was criticised remarkable senatorial customs, belabored the desk with gavel and fist and in general made a boisterous farce of the whole affair, today he was as meek as a lamb and at all times consulted the rules that he had pasted on a card to hold before him for his guidance.

At today's brief session three senators, Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin, George H. William of Mississippi, and Arthur R. Robinson of Indiana, were sworn in. All of them are republicans, the LaFollette has definitely aligned himself with the insurgents.

According to custom Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin led young LaFollette to the rostrum where he took the oath of office. The gallery full of females filtered at this spectacle as

(Continued on page 6)

SMALL STATES BORDERING RUSSIA FORM MILITARY BLOC AGAINST SOVIETS

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Dec. 7—Jugo-Slavia, Czecho Slovakia, Roumania and Poland have entered into a military alliance and have signed an agreement in which they declare they will aid each other in case of war.

This pact which has been entered into by the small states that bordar the Union of Socialist Soviet is an attempt on the part of the great powers of Europe to create an alliance against Russia which can be used in their new offensive.

This pact follows the Locarno peace pact which was also aimed against the Soviet Union by the capitalist powers of Europe.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY MEMBER BOOSTS EMPIRE

Backs Imperialist Aims in India and Mosul

BY JAMES H. DOLSON.

EVANSTON, Ill.—"The Right Honorable" etc. etc. Brigadier General Lord Christopher Thomson, secretary of state for the air ministry in the British labor government, and a prominent member of the labor party of England, treated the cadres of that party most clearly in his speech here recently before the Evanston Women's Club. The meeting was under the auspices of the International Relations Council, which had given the "Honorable Lord etc." a feed at the aristocratic North Shore Hotel. In fact, the supper was so good that the ladies so attracted that the orgy of eating general was half an hour late for his address.

The speakers' stand was appropriately draped with the Union Jack, and decorated with the flags of three stately camels, representatives of the Dutchmen of the British Empire. They had condescended to attend for the purpose of hearing what the distinguished laborite had to say. The rector of the local episcopalian church introduced the speaker, having learned his honorable position of the lord, he stated, from some golf stories.

Thomson announced his subject as "International Relations in Europe." The peace of Locarno, he stated, marked a probable turning point in European history. Its importance according to his analysis, lay in its recognition of the necessity of breaking the economic barriers which separated the countries of the old world. He believed it was a step towards a United States of Europe.

The "Right Honorable, etc.", declared that the Macdonald government had not sympathized in the slightest with the Russian Bolsheviks and was more interested by the real radicals than even the most reactionary out-and-out capitalist government. Lenin himself, according to Thomson, had told the latter on the occasion of his visit to Russia before the Communist leader's death, that the British labor party chiefs were a "lot of pink lunchers" and enemies of the international working class revolution. Thomson and his fellow politicians, regardless of their political complexion, are realists—the classifies himself as a pink-spotter. There were 1,500,000 unemployed workers in England, Wardenless were full of coal to the limiting point. Something must be done. So putting aside his prejudices against the reds, MacDonald negotiated a treaty with Russia in order to get the wheels of British industry again turning to exchange the manufactured products of Britain for the raw materials and food stuffs of the Soviet Union.

"Hot" Air For Dawes Plan.

The former head of the labor ministry told the audience that the air as the

(Continued on page 2)

FASCISTI ARREST MANY SOLDIERS FOR ATTEMPT TO MUTINY IN ITALY

PARIS, Dec. 7. — Travellers arriving here from Italy reported that several officers and soldiers have been arrested at Ravenna, Italy, following an attempt at mutiny during which the headquarters of the twenty-eighth Italian infantry were invaded.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY MEMBER BOOSTS EMPIRE

Backs Imperialist Aims in India and Mosul

(Continued from page 1)

English workers were concerned) gave a unique explanation why the labor government had supported the Dawes plan. He admitted it had met with bitter opposition of members within the party and that the various ministers in the cabinet had received hundreds of letters protesting this action. The vote was approved because it would put Germany on its feet. This would injure England at first by the increased competition, British workers would be thrown out of a job, but as the philosophical general stated: "Things would have to get much worse before they could get better." Finally Germany's improved conditions would redound to Great Britain's benefit because it would thus be able to become a more prosperous customer. The brigadier almost rivals Evanston's rabid open shopper Dawes as an international financier ignorant of the most elementary economics.

The speech wound up with a warning that an "Asiatic spirit" is manifesting itself in Far East. The rumblings from that part of the world are "vague, menacing, and perplexing." However, the "passionate love of liberty" of the two great Anglo-Saxon powers, the United States and Great Britain, "may be trusted to handle the matter (of Asia) justly and properly."

Side-Steps Mosul.

At the conclusion of the talk questions were called for. Like a typical American audience the crowd sat dumb as stone. Seeing no one had the courage to respond, your reporter arose and asked whether it was true that Germany had promised at Locarno to stand by England in the controversy with Turkey over Mosul. The speaker neatly sidestepped the query by alleging that Germany could be of little use in such a struggle and therefore he did not believe such an agreement had been made. He remarked that while Great Britain had but 800 infantrymen in that territory her air force absolutely controlled it. England had shown its good faith thruout the quarrel, he asserted, by referring every step to the league of nations. He self-deluded the fact that England and France combined control the league and omitted altogether the fact that an investigating commission of the league has decided that Great Britain has absolutely no legal claim to Mosul!

Protect British Exploiters.

More questions were called for. Again the same dumb silence. At once more your reporter took the floor to draw out the "Right Honorable," "Why did the labor government ignore Sun Yat Sen's demand thoughout intervention and intrigues stop in China?" The speaker at this point offered another illuminating "explanation" of Macdonald's policies. There were half a dozen other governments claiming to be the real rulers of China and how could the "labor" cabinet know which was in power? It was Macdonald's policy to "refrain from interference" but to "protect the local British settlers who were descendants of previous settlers." It was new evidence that Thompson was as thoroughly a British imperialist as anyone else in Ramsay's cabinet.

By this time a few other members of the audience accepted courage enough to ask a question. Not the Americans, however, who comprised nearly the entire audience. Oh, no! That would be illmannered, non'tcherknow. To our distinguished guest!

"Empty-Minded Philosopher."

An Indian student at Northwestern University wanted to know the British labor party attitude towards India. Thomson responded that this had been laid down in two extensive declarations during the party's administration, the laborites had been "forced into hard measures" in a certain case because a "number of people" in India had "lethal weapons" and were ready to use them against our possession." The newly appointed viceroy, Mr. Wood, is a "gentleman of the highest character", he knows absolutely nothing of India" and will consequently go there with an "empty mind." Presumably Sir Wood, having an "empty mind" is also something of a "philosopher," like the bricklayer. Incidentally, as if it were but a casual matter, the general stated that the present "commander in chief of his majesty's forces in India is none other than his own first cousin. So "the right honorable" uncle family reason for his imperialism!

To a question about the status of India, Thomson replied by a long disquisition advising the benefits to the natives of British rule and admitting that the necessity for protecting the Suez Canal was the real reason for England's control of that land.

GREECE SENDS MISSION TO GET LOAN FROM WALL STREET AND WAR CREDITS

ATHENS, Dec. 7.— The military dictator Pangalos is sending former finance minister, Cofinas, to the United States to negotiate a loan on Wall Street. He will also visit Washington where he will try to gain an extension of war credits.

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Greece Must Pay Bulgaria.

GENEVA, Dec. 7. — Greece must pay Bulgaria 20,000,000 leva ($150,000) for property damages and 10,000,000 leva (£75,000) for "moral" damages are the recommendations of the league of nations' commission that was appointed to investigate the recent Graco-Bulgar flare-up. The commission places the blame for the invasion on Greece.

The league of nations council will decide as to whether to accept, modify or reject the committee's report at its meeting tomorrow.

VON HINDENBURG STRIVES TO GET A NEW CABINET

Nation Opposed to the Locarno Treaties

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—According to its agreement to commit suicide in order to get a majority for ratification of the pacts of Locarno, the Luther-Stresemann cabinet resigned yesterday. After tendering the resignation of the cabinet, Luther was asked by President von Hindenburg to continue the governmental business until a new cabinet is formed.

The Luther-Stresemann agents of British imperialism could never have obtained a majority for Locarno had they not agreed to resign immediately after the ratification and signing of the pacts. In fact it is known that many votes, sufficient to make a majority, were obtained for Locarno on the swindle of a new reorganization of the government. It is questionable if those who voted to ratify the pacts did so with any motive other than the hope that they would be called into the next government.

Socialists Against Stresemann.

The socialists, the largest single party in Germany, will be called into conference with Von Hindenberg today. It is known that they oppose Stresemann, but they are expected to present terms that will be satisfactory to any new cabinet. Their opposition to the people's party is based upon different views of taxation and interest rates, and not any fundamental policy.

Luther has been insisting that the new cabinet support the provisions of the Locarno treaties, otherwise his party will not support it. Unquestionably the majority of the German workers and for that matter the German population opposes Locarno.

Communist denunciation of the conspiracy of Locarno is taking firm hold of the working class, and on every hand thruout all industrial centers the German government is openly denounced as guilty of betraying the workers into the hands of allied imperialism.

Alpine Village Calls Upon Austria to Aid Fight on Fascisti

VIENNA, Dec. 7.— The local government of Innesbruck on the Alpine frontier appealed to the Austrian government for protection against fascist raids from Italian Tyrol.

The demand follows the fascist attack on the little village named Hall, where twenty fascists tried to forcibly release a man who had been arrested as a fascist spy. Arrayed in black shirts, the fascists rode into Hall in a motor truck, and tried to break into the jail, but were forced to retreat in a severely battered condition after a battle with the inhabitants of Hall.

Admiral Denies Flight Was 'Advertising' Stunt

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Admiral Edward W. Eberle, chief of operations and the one who arranged the fatal flight of the Shenandoah, admitted in the court martial of Colonel William Mitchell, tool of the airplane interests, that the trip was arranged at the request of the chamber of commerce, civic organizations, the American legion, and "millions of people," but declared it was not an "advertising" stunt.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop mate.

HEAR CHINA INVADED BY JAP ARMIES

War May Follow the Seizure of Mukden

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, China, Dec. 7.—A movement which threatens immediate war between major powers has taken form according to news which reached Peking Saturday and set the diplomatic corps astir with the business of notifying the various governments.

Japanese Troops in Chinese Uniforms.

A reliable Chinese has arrived at Peking from Mukden, leaving there a week ago, to report the news to the Chinese government. This news is that Japan is sending Japanese troops into Manchuria, clothing them in Chinese uniforms of the troops of General Chang Tso-lin, and is actively in the field to help Chang maintain his power in Manchuria.

It is said that the chief of staff of Chang's armies, General Yang Yu Tang, went to Darien when the pressure of mutinous troops became menacing to Chang's final stand, and in Darien he contracted secretly with the Japanese governor of the "leased" zone for military aid from Japan.

The Japanese were to furnish 40,000 troops and all needed munitions and money to crush the mutiny and re-establish Chang's fading position in Manchuria.

To Bolster Chang.

The Chinese who bring the news state that 10,000 Japanese troops are already in Mukden, are quartered in the barracks of the Chinese and are wearing Chinese uniforms. It is also claimed that the Japanese "railway guards" at Mukden have begun to police the whole city and are wearing the insignia of Chang Tso-lin.

Only last week the Japanese government announced its "neutrality," but it is known that Japan regards the Manchurian region means life or death for Japanese interests, and the possibility is faced that Japan has chosen to risk the consequences of war with other imperialist nations for violation of the Washington treaty and other "peace pacts" rather than lose its footing in northern China.

Inventor Sues Radio Trust Subsidiaries

BOSTON, Dec. 7 - Suit for $50,000,000 against eight prominent corporations was filed in federal district court by Professor Reginald A. Fessenden, inventor of international reputation.

Infringement of his patents of sending and receiving devices for radio and wireless and monopoly were charged by Professor Fessenden.

The suits were against the following: General Electric company; Radio corporation of America; American Telephone and Telegraph company; Westinghouse Electric company; United Fruit company; Wireless Specialty company; Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company; and the International Radio Telegraph company.

Charlie Chaplin in the 160th Infantry as "Honorary Member"

By A Worker Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 7.— Memories of the U. S. regulars' jokes at the wartime conscripts as the "Keystone army" were revived here when it was told this local capitalist papers that Charlie Chaplin has been made "honorary member" of the company D, 160th infantry, at the request of Capt. Charles Hoffman and by the orders of General Mittelstaedt.

Mount Lassen Volcano Erupts in California

REDDING, Calif., Dec. 7.—Mount Lassen, the only live volcano in the United States, was in eruption for the first time in several months.

The steam and smoke pouring forth was wafted far northward and the snow clad summit and slopes were quickly blackened by ash.

Svehla Will Form Coalition Cabinet in Czecho-Slovakia

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, Dec. 7.— It is announced that M. Czerny is to form a temporary government, composed of officials, and that former Premier Svehla later will form a coalition parliamentary cabinet.

KU KLUX SENATOR BRANDS DAWES AS "MUSSOLINI OF REPUBLICAN PARTY"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.— Senator Pat Harrison, the wind-jamming oracle of the democratic national convention, who defended the ku klux klan of the south against the Tammany machine of the north, has come out with a broadside against the Dawes and the republican party generally, thumbed in public opinion by its internal discord and the recent reading of the radicals out of the party and the frantic attempts of certain republicans to get the LaFollette group back into the fold indicates to Harrison the wreck of the party.

Dawes is labelled a "Mussolini of American politics." When believes that out it is said honest men get their due. Likewise when liars begin calling each other by their right names we get a glimmering of the truth.

STUDENTS WILL PROTEST EDICT ON PUBLICATION

New York College Head Curbs Discussion

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 7.—A drastic censorship has been established at the College of the City of New York, prohibiting any further discussion of the question of compulsory military training in the columns of The Campus, the students' publication, which has been leading the fight for the abolishment of the course in military science at the institution which is attended by the recent student referendum of 2,902 to 445 against its continuance.

As a result of this edict, the latest issue of The Campus appeared with two blank columns, one in the news section and the other on the editorial page, where the student writers had intended to further discuss the matter before prohibited by the college authorities under the direction of President Samuel E. Mezes.

Heywood Broun, the noted columnist of the New York World, who contributes his column the way he desires, irrespective of whether it agrees with the policies of the paper, has offered to publish the forbidden articles in his column. It is believed that this offer might be accepted.

Arrange Protest Demonstration.

The DAILY WORKER correspondent has been informed by reliable source that the students, who are indignant at the latest move on the part of the college authorities, are contemplating the arranging of a large protest demonstration.

From the attitude taken of President Mezes, it appears that he personally is not a free agent, his actions being governed by the fear of politicians, who are in turn governed by moneyed interests. He is afraid that further financial support for the college may be curtailed, if student unrest and revolt continues, hence his suppressive measures.

Many Colleges Have No Training.

All the leading colleges in the country, Yale, Harvard, Columbia and others, do not have compulsory military training, and there is no imputations of treason, which many super patriots are now charging the city college of New York students of being guilty of. Compulsory training is not on the prescribed courses at these colleges because students have some choice. They pay for their tuition and would not attend colleges where the course is required. It remains at City College of New York and is crammed down the throats of unwilling students who cannot afford to go elsewhere.

Protest Develops.

It is believed that this student protest will develop, and result in the abolishing of compulsory military training, and at the same time, make the students, who are mostly of working class and petty bourgeois families, realize that the capitalist class, which controls City College of New York is not their friend, but an enemy that must be fought.

Twenty Federal Agents Accused of Violating Prohibition Amendment

NEW YORK, Dec. 7. — William Dwyer, prominent politician and well known race track owner and gambler, was arrested along with 20 federal prohibition enforcement officers for conspiracy to violate the Volstead act. Forty three indictments were issued in all.

It is charged that Dwyer bribed the prohibition officers with "wine, woman and song" and occasional "tips" to allow ship loads of booze safe passage into the harbor and to reach thirsty throats in Manhatian isle

Soviet Recognition Will Come Before Congress that Is Now in Session

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, Congress convenes. One of the problems that will come before it will be the recognition of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Ever since the Bolshevik revolution, in November, 1917, more than eight years ago, militant workers have held this demand steadily to the front. They have fought against the bitter and organized hostility of the official regime of the American Federation of Labor, that receives its policies on international questions ready made from the United States department of state. Secretary of State Kellogg could not have penned a more vindictive and malicious slander against the Soviet Union than that adopted by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor.

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The sentiment of America's workers on this question, however, surged to the surface at the recent convention of the International Furriers' Union, at Boston, when resolutions were adopted unanimously declaring for recognition.

Coolidge's message may or may not deal with this question. That will not matter. While Coolidge's state department repeatedly declares its hostility, and Cal himself announces he has not altered his stand, Senator William E. Borah, the republican head of the senate committee of foreign affairs, reiterates his demand for recognition of the Soviet Union. He says the United States must get an increased share of Soviet trade, and points out that full recognition and the opening of commercial relations, thru the necessary treaties, is the best way to get it.

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Last Sunday saw the opening of the Shaturshy electrical power station near Moscow, one of the biggest stations in the Soviet Union. All the foreign diplomats representing capitalist governments in Moscow were there. But there was no ambassador from the United States, because this country has not yet recognized the workers' and peasants' government.

But American industry was present in the form of the 614 huge girders upon which the great building rested. America sends a greater volume of exports to the Soviet Union than any other country.

This is only the beginning, however. Americans are demanding unhindered trade with Russia. This was amply shown at the recent reception given by the Ramouillet Sheep Breeders' Association to the Soviet representatives in this country, at which closer and more sympathetic relations with the Soviet Union were demanded. It is clearly evident that the United States does not want to lose any Russian trade. Not only American gold exports, but trade as well, is proceeding to the Soviet Union thru Germany. It is also declared that part of the Italo-American debt accord provides for the collaboration of American commercial investors with Italian industry for the development of trade with Russia and the Near East. The Near East includes the three Soviet Republics of Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan, as well as Turkey, hostile to Great Britain; Syria, in revolt against France; Irak, restless under British rule, and other subject nations, discontented and rebellious.

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It is plain that the United States, refusing to recognize Soviet Rule, is merely hiding behind and taking advantage of the recognition given the Soviet Union by both Germany and Italy. In this way the United States has practically recognized the Soviet government already. All this would indicate that Soviet recognition is a rather bitter pill for the Coolidge administration to swallow. But recognition will be forced by an awakening American working class that is continually developing its solidarity with the workers and peasants who have established their Soviet rule. The lefty swing in the labor movement now has a major issue in the demand for the recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics. It should make the most of it.

AS WE SEE IT -:- *By T. J. O'Flaherty*

TILLS is not a review of the book or anything like. Many reviews do more harm than good. If the reviewer is windy and tedious the reader says in effect: "Well, so is the book." If he speaks the $1.25 on a musical comedy I advise everybody who wants to be informed on the subject discussed by Trotsky to secure a copy of "Whither England?" and if you feel this way about it, wend your way to 19 South Lincoln street, and it is more than likely that the impresario of that book store, Sam Hammersmark, will "have only one left" and will abstract the only remaining one from the lower right hand drawer of his desk—just as he did to me—even tho he may do the same thing to the next customer, five minutes later, should customers come that fast.

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TALKING of book-sellers, they are an interesting tribe, excepting the variation of the species that rings your door bell and attempts to pass off on you a book of rubbish endorsed by such mental question marks as "Hill" Taft or Calvin Coolidge. But to the bookworm there is no greater thrill than patronizing a book store whose manager has the canny ability to refresh your mind in case that piece of mechanism fails to remember the title, author or subject of a book you desire to purchase.

SUCH a book-seller is Hammersmark. Here is a story that may bring some business to South Lincoln street, provided my veracity is in good standing. A few days after Sam opened his first book store—he was then in business for himself, he is now manning a store for the Workers Party—a customer walked in, and announced that he would like to purchase a book. Sain was so pleased—it was his first customer—that he presented the potential buyer with a cigar. After lighting the weed for his prospective client, he asked for the name of the book. The customer did not remember. The author? Little the color of the cover? Nothing doing. Where it was published? There was an improvement here. The seeker for knowledge that it was published either in England or the United States.

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HAMMERSMARK was just beginning to fear that his cigar might be a total loss when he took one more chance and asked the mental defective if he remembered anything at all about the book. "Oh yes" came the reply, between puffs of Sam's cigar. "It looked lavish out of the second last chapter." "Oh, hell!" exploded Hammersmark, "why the devil didn't you tell me that before? You have wasted a lot of valuable time. What you want is " and he mentioned the name of a rare book published in Seattle With such a wizard in charge of the bookstore at 19 South Lincoln street, you should have no trouble in getting a copy of: "Whither England?" for $1.75

ONE-FOURTH OF CHICAGO'S MILK IS TUBERCULAR

City Fails to Maintain Rigid Inspection

Over one-fourth of the milk that enters Chicago comes from herds that are tubercular declare twenty-four leading doctors of Chicago in a letter to the governor of Illinois, Len Small, damanding that all cows within the confines of the state be tested for tuberculosis and that all milk and dairy products he watched carefully so that products coming from tubercular cattle do not enter the state.

80% of Herd Tubercular.

In the letter it points out that Chicago which gets one-fourth of its milk from McHenry county comes from herds of which 80% of the cows are suffering from tuberculosis.

Health authorities point out that milk or diary products coming from tubercular cattle is a grave danger to the babies and those who drink the milk as pasteurization does not kill the tubercular germs.

Sanitarians Overcrowded.

A controversy has arisen in the Chicago district over the tuberculin test for cattle, in which the city health authorities, who have failed to perform their duties for many years in this respect, are now attempting to carry on tuberculin tests of cattle after many leading health authorities in the city have pointed out the reason for, Chicago's increasing tubercular disease rate. At present all tubercular sanitariums in the city are filled to overflowing and only desperate cases are taken into the county or municipal hospitals.

Shurtleff Act.

The fight centers around the legality of the Shurtleff act, which was sponsored by Andrs Edward J. Shurtleff of McHenry county, where 80 per cent of the herds are tubercular, which states that it is declared unlawful for any city to demand or require the tuberculin test applied to dairy animals as a means or measure of regulating, and purifying milk, skimmed milk, cream and dairy products of said animals in any manner whatever."

A number of milk producers who are consulting the right of Chicago's health authorities claim they are willing to have their herds tested provided the act which declares that where such federal and state inspection is maintained, that the federal government will pay one-third, the state pay one-third and the owner lose one-third of the value of the condemned herds, is lived up to.

Half of Herds Diseased.

It is estimated by health authorities that if the herds in Illinois were to be tested over half of them would have to be destroyed at once.

Many Illinois cities, despite the Shurtleff law, maintain rigid milk and dairy inspection laws, and as Chicago has not maintained them, the milk from diseased cattle has been shipped in regularly.

It is also pointed out that not only is this milk used for human consumption, but that the skimmed milk from diseased cattle has been used as food for hogs and chickens.

Diseased Food Sold Workers

Thousands of hogs, cattle and chickens having the disease have been sold over the counters to workers because of the laxity in enforcing the health laws by the officials.

Ford Buys a Pile of Junk; Not for Tin Lizzies—for Museum

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 7.— Henry Ford, Detroit flivver magnate, journeyed out to Fort Dretown near here today and pillaged the attics of some of the old houses of hoopskirts and other grotesque habiliments of bygone days, looted the hay lofts of ancient grain flails and gathered up a few wagon loads of junk, for which he paid the owners $3,000. Henry says he is going to transport them to Dearborn, Mich., where he has some sort of museum.

He didn't announce whether he would have the log of the Good Ii on exhibition for the edification of future historians.

Going to Soviet Russia.

A farewell party will be given to-night at 8 p.m. at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., to members of the commune Red Ray who are leaving for Soviet Russia. Admission free. All comrades are welcome.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

Attention! Workers of Philadelphia

Are You Against War? VICTORY
Then See
and other one-act plays about the NEXT WAR.
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 9, 8:15 Sharp
GIVEN BY THE WORKERS' THEATER ALLIANCE.

All Proceeds Go to the Defense of Class War Prisoners.
The Most Entertaining Evening of the Year.
Eagle's Hall, Broad and Spring Garden Sts.
(Right Across from Lulu Temple.)
Admission 50 Cents. Violin Recital and Singing.

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

CONFERENCE OF MARINE UNIONS OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE CALLED FOR MONTEVIDEO, MARCH 15, 1926

It will be remembered that the First Conference of the Marine Unions of the Western Hemisphere, held at New Orleans last March, was but the beginning, small but certain, of a closer unity among the class conscious transport workers of the western hemisphere. A second conference was called and the following is the official announcement in the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 510 of the I. W. W. for its convocation at Montevideo, Uruguay. It promises to do much to unify the revolutionary marines of the western world, whose present disorganized conditions makes them the victims of powerful combinations of capital.

TO ALL MARITIME UNIONS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

Fellow Workers: We, the officials of the Marine Transport Workers' Union No. 510 again appeal to you in the name of international solidarity for the seamen of the world and hope that you will give this statement the careful consideration that it deserves and will co-operate with us to insure success for the Second International Conference of Marine Transport Workers of the Western Hemisphere.

Due to the failure of the several marine unions, each acting on its own initiative in matters of strikes, lockouts, boycotts, etc., with little or no harmony or co-operation amongst each other in the past and in order to solidify the ranks of the marine workers on the economic battle ground, giving them an international aspect and increased strength in their battles against the employing class, the Second Annual Convention of the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 510 of the I. W. W. went on record to hold an international conference of marine transport workers during the year of 1925.

The First Conference.

One of the first acts of the incoming general organization committee of 1925 was to issue a call to the maritime unions of the Western Hemisphere, as in all to sit in conference at New Orleans on March 1st, 1925, for the purpose of coming to an understanding and accomplishing co-operation and solidarity on an international scale. At the time the call was sent out by the marine officials it was hoped that a successful strike could be pulled by the marine workers of the Western Hemisphere acting in harmony and conjunction with one and other. Mention of this phase was made in the appeal sent to the various marine unions.

Due to the limited time to perfect plans for a successful strike, many of the unions appealed to were unable to send any delegates to the conference and most of the representation at the conference was from the United States, Mexico and the West Indies with a few delegates from So. America.

Altho the conference was not 100 per cent perfect, and was not the voice of the entire organized marine workers of the Western Hemisphere, many practical and progressive suggestions were brought forth and many of them, such as co-operation in strikes and boycotts are being practiced by those unions who were represented at New Orleans.

M. T. W. has Proved Itself.

Proof of this recognition by the membership of the I. W. W. is proved by the boycott of Norwegian ships at the request of the Norwegian seamen, who were on strike during the past summer, and also the many boycotts originated by the workers of the West Indies and Mexico. We also wish to call your attention to the co-operation of the I. W. W. during the "strike" strike" of British seamen against a reduction in wages. In this instance the I. W. W. took a strike vote which was overwhelmingly tied up many ships flying the British flag as well as many ships of other nations.

We realize the overpowering power of the master class, and the utter impossibility of individual unions to cope with this power of the employing class on the economic battle ground. If the marine workers are to make any advancement they must act together and not as individuals.

The battle by the seamen for emancipation is a struggle for control of the job by the seamen and other marine workers and as stated in the first appeal for the New Orleans conference:

"We plan the death of our former policy of isolation in this conference and in its place we plan action in our struggles against our oppressors, the capitalist class. We are carrying out this program based on the class struggle in society."

The marine workers are unbeatable if acting in harmony and the ship owners will remain supreme only so long as the marine workers are divided using individual action instead of co-operation and solidarity.

Planned for Nine Months.

The delegates at the first conference of Marine Transport Workers of the Western Hemisphere decided unanimously to call a second conference to be held at Havana, Cuba, on January 15, 1926. Shortly after this decision was reached by the delegates the main office of I. U. No. 510 sent out an appeal to the 7 unions in the Western Hemisphere, to send delegates to the Havana conference. Many replies were received that showed a favorable attitude and a willingness of the membership of the various unions to discuss a plan for international solidarity by sending official delegates to the conference.

The seamen of the world will make great strides forward if this conference is successful and therefore it is up to all who have the interest of the seamen at heart to see that nothing that will mar or prevent a successful termination of this conference is allowed to happen, if it is in the power of those concerned to prevent it.

Changed to Montevideo.

Bearing this in mind, we find that it is absolutely necessary to postpone the conference until March 15, 1926, and that the place of holding such conference be changed from Havana, Cuba to Montevideo, Uruguay. The reason for this action on our part is due to the inability to communicate with the various labor groups in Cuba, due to the recent persecutions and also to the immigration restrictions at present existing there.

Montevideo is an open port and delegates to the conference will have no trouble landing there. The postponement of the conference for a sixty-day period will enable the unions concerned more time to prepare for the conference and allow for their arrival at Montevideo.

(Signed)

Frank Petino, Acting Sec'y.
M. T. W. No. 510 of the I. W. W.

Fix Printing Wages

MELBOURNE, Australia—(FP)—Printing trade employes—compositors, pressmen, lithographers, bookbinders, stereotypers and electrotypers, paperrulers and paper cutters—employed throughout Australia are placed on a minimum rate of $27.50 per week by a new award. Proof-readers get $28.75 and machine compositors, $30.50 per week. Night shifts are to get $3 a week extra, 16 holidays a year are to be provided; overtime at time and half for the first three hours, then double time. Saturday afternoon and Sunday work must be paid at double time rates. Hours are 44 per week.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

RED INTERNATIONAL GREETS THE FRENCH STRIKERS WHO OPPOSED THE WAR IN MOROCCO AND SYRIA

When the French workers at the call of the Unitary Confederation of Labor (C. G. T. U.) and the Communist Party of France, on October 12, struck for 24 hours in a protest strike against the waging of imperialist wars in Morocco and Syria, the American capitalist press did all it could to belittle and conceal the scope and significance of the strike.

Well the ruling class of America might fear the effect of the truth about that strike, for it, too, plans imperialist wars. For that reason, precisely, the Trade Union Educational League, is glad to the American workers the story of that strike told by the following greeting to the French workers by the executive bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions.

* * *

The executive bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions sends warm and fraternal greetings to all the workers of France who have taken part in the strike called in protest against the war in Morocco and Syria. This protest strike is a serious warning to the ruling classes not only of France, but also of other countries. It signifies that 1914 has gone, never to return.

The broad masses of the French proletariat, thanks to the Communist Party and the C. G. T. U. unions, have understood the character and significance of the military undertakings of the third republic. The 12th of October demonstrated this amply and in the eyes of all.

"Democracy" Collapsed.

This strike of protest bitterly opposed by all strata of the bourgeoisie marks an unprecedented step in the development of the French labor movement. During the strike bourgeois democracy showed its natural fascist aspect and this will serve as an object lesson to those workers who still believed in the left bloc and in bourgeois democracy.

All this time the socialist party and the reformist Confederation of Labor have played a particularly loathsome role. Their conduct was that of open and shameless sabotage.

It is difficult to say which have acted most abominably in their recent attack on the revolutionary workers—the fascists of the reformists. One thing is clear. That the Communist Party and the Unitary Confederation of Labor had a united front, from the monarchist Leon Daudet to the reformist Leon Jouhaux, against them.

Scabbing Now a "Socialist" Principle.

Blackleging has always been counted the most disgraceful and abominable act of treachery. This is realized by strikebreakers who, while accepting the pieces of silver given them, do their dirty work in secret, afraid to act openly and never endeavoring to support their strikebreaking actions on any fundament of principle.

All this has been changed. The French reformists with Leon Jouhaux, first vice-president of the Amsterdam International, at their head. They came forward openly as strikebreakers and smashed the strike "in protest jointly with the police and fascist hands." Thus, step by step, the reformists have sunk to open black leggism.

Hundreds of Thousands Struck.

Despite the wild campaign of lies conducted by the radical, fascist and reformist press, in spite of the organized terror of the police and the assaults of workers' spoils and darkly demonstrated their indignation, scorn and protest in the face of the bourgeois-socialist-reformist bloc.

Let the French proletariat realize fact. French reformism, discredited at last, lie about you. Nothing, no one, will be able to suppress the historic fact that only the Communist Party and the Unitary Confederation of labor raised a protest against the predatory colonial wars and that hundred workers, members of the reformist organizations, took part in the strike against the instructions of their own leaders.

The Red International Versus—Scabs.

Acting in conformity with the decisions of its international, the French section of the R. I. L. U. did its duty.

Can it really be that in breaking the strike the French reformist Confederation of Labor was acting in conformity with the principles of its International? It would be interesting to learn how the Amsterdam International views the conduct of its French section in regard to the war in Morocco and Syria.

All honor to the strikers!
Black shame on the scabs!

Executive Bureau.
Red International of Labor Unions.

BLACKJACKING UNION MEN THE BUSINESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL ASSOC.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Dec. 7.—Two hirelings employed by the industrial association, alias the "open shop" plan," alias the "open shop" to beat up and terrorize union construction workers in the city of San Francisco, have confessed and made affidavits where are in the hands of the Building Trades Council and the San Francisco Labor Council.

The two hirelings, named Alexander Stirling and Ernest K. Howard, have signed complete affidavits involving William da Jung, "head inspector" of the association in the Santa Fe building, and others of the criminal outfit, including one R. B. Floethe and one Mr. Patch. The gang waylaid and slugged a union carpenter with blackjacks.

As Usual, Farrington Counts the Votes and Announces His Victory

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 7.—The Farrington machine has announced some many votes they would admit were for compelling Frank to hold the regular district convention of district 12 as per the constitution of the United Mine Workers of Illinois. Farrington says that only 72 locals with a membership of 8,193 voted against his proposal to postpone the convention until 1927, while he says 78 locals voted to postpone it, and these have 20,655 members.

That Farrington is stealing votes as usual may be expected in view of the fact that he is really afraid of a rejection at this time. Also, indications are that a great many more miners' locals are against the postponement than are reported.

Local 795 and local 912 both have turned down the proposal to postpone, and it would be strange if Farrington could count straight at any time in his life, particularly when he stands to win by crooked counting.

Class Collaboration Stated as a Religion by Head of A. F. of L.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 7.—Scarcely ever has the corruption of class collaboration with the employing class been played than in the speech of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor in an address here last Thursday night. He said:

"The marvelous expansion and growth of American industry are due to the stimulating influence of private enterprise and individual initiative.

"The success of management means the success of labor. For that reason labor is willing to make its contribution to assist management and to bring about the right solution of problems dealt with by management.

PLUTE PRESS GIVES A NEW ANANIAS TALE

"Russian Anthracite" Furnishes a Lie

By A Worker Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 7.—Philadelphia papers, and many of those in the anthracite region, have been running all sorts of yarns to frighten the striking anthracite miners back to work.

They have recently hit upon a new one, designed to kill two birds with one stone. That is, to arouse hatred toward the workers of Soviet Russia in the Soviet government, and to scare the hard coal diggers at once and the same time.

Another "Bolshevik Atrocity."

A recent issue of a Philadelphia capitalist sheet, for example, features a story saying that 100,000 tons of "Russian anthracite" is already loaded at Riga on the battle for transportation to Philadelphia and will land sometime in December.

"The paper carefully leaves all exact data on this alleged shipment completely out. All it says is that "This shipment is being brought here by a syndicate of independent coal operators" since mines have been closed by the strike."

No Facts Given.

This does not tell anybody anything, either how it has been purchased, direct from the Soviet government—if at all; or thru re-purchase from some third party, what boats are bringing it, who is the responsible persons connected with this alleged "syndicate of operators" or any other supposed facts.

The reason these data are not told is clear. There is no such coal being shipped from Soviet Russia. Coal dealers might import coal, but hardly ever are operators, mythically "independent," going in for such things. Neither is the Soviet government going to part with "millions tons of anthracite" to any unknown destination where there is a coal strike on to freeze people.

Moreover, the Russian miners have something to say about this sort of thing. Finally, any coal from Soviet Russia means, of course, that the coal miners of the south by way of Black Sea ports, not north thru Riga.

If anyone still believed the lie they would soon find out, as at Philadelphia and starve to death waiting for that imaginary fleet of coal ships loaded with "Russian anthracite."

N. Y. CARPENTERS FORM A LEFT BLOC TO DEFEAT THE HUTCHESON DISTRICT COUNCIL MACHINE MEN

By MIKE ROSS, Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 7.—All the progressive elements among the carpenters have united and formed a progressive bloc in order to fight the reactionary and corrupt Halkett administration of the New York district council of carpenters. The first conference of this bloc has been held and resulted in uniting on a certain minimum program for the election of officers for the New York district council of carpenters, with candidates representing the different groups.

Progressive Program.

1. Election of district council officials every year by a referendum of the membership.
2. Election of business agents every year.
3. A five-day week of forty hours and a twelve dollar per day wage.
4. Each local union shall be sole judge as to its representation in the district council.
5. Freedom of expression within the union.
6. All amendments indorsed by five locals to be sent out for a referendum of the membership.
7. Job control so that the workers can put an end to the "hire-and-fire" system.

The Candidates.

James McAdam, Local Union 585, for president.
Mcgilmer McGrath, Local Union 787, for first vice-president.
Waldemar Libris, Local Union 2090, for second vice-president.
Michal Kavanagh, Local Union 2726, for secretary-treasurer.

The Officials' Method.

The officers are elected by local union delegates to the D. C. and in a leaflet that is signed by the United Progressive Carpenters the locals are urged to instruct their delegates to vote for these candidates before Dec. 23 when elections will be held.

The formation of this left bloc is a result and reaction against the actions of the present corrupt administration headed by John Halkett successor to Brindell. The method used to defeat the will of the membership was to fight one group at a time, stamping each as a group of reds, T. U. E. L. members or disrupters thereby dividing the opposition and giving them the chance to defeat one local group at a time.

Two Allies in the Left Bloc.

The two main groups are:

1. The group that supported Rosen as general president of the carpenters union in the last general election and is composed of real left wing fighters for the interest of the membership upon a concrete program.

2. The other is the group that supported Brown for president. It has no program and is composed of liberals, conservatives, honest trade unionists, and those that are mainly interested in fighting corruption or ousting the present officials.

Nature of the Alliance.

The left bloc for the first time this latter group was forced to unite with the former upon a written program based on the interests of the rank and file is a step forward. It is a tactic learned in the last campaign for president of the carpenters' union and is of great significance for the labor movement and a forerunner of great fights played than in the speech of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor in an address here last Thursday night. He said:

"The left bloc is not for the present time. The latter group was forced to unite with the former upon a written program based on the interests of the rank and file is a step forward. It is a tactic learned in the last campaign for president of the carpenters' union and is of great significance for the labor movement and a forerunner of great fights played than in the speech of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor in an address here last Thursday night. He said:

"The marvelous expansion and growth of American industry are due to the stimulating influence of private enterprise and individual initiative.

"The success of management means the success of labor. For that reason labor is willing to make its contribution to assist management and to bring about the right solution of problems dealt with by management.

elected another liberal Raskin. He was also not seated.

He Sent "Somebody."

Finally the local asked Hutcheson to send somebody to straighten the matter out. He sent general executive board member Ungerin. This worthy decided that neither Raskin nor Klivowitz nor Goldberg shall be delegate but that Ileren who has a record as a scab shall be a delegate and for punishment he threw out the chairman of the local who was duly elected and put Goldberg in his place.

This is his reward for stuffing the ballot box with nearly 500 votes for Hutcheson in the last general election. Many members of Local 2717 openly state this Hutcheson and Halkett thus have their best friends a grafter, or would be grafter, and a scab to run the local.

The membership of Local 2717 repudiate these and refuse to recognize the non-elected officers. They hold meetings of their own without having in their possession the charter or books and they have taken their case into the capitalist courts expecting to get more justice than from the misleaders of the union. All these events are hammering the opposition groups into unity of action which will eventually force the corrupt officialdom from power.

BRITISH UNIONS BEGIN FORMING DEFENSE CORPS

Fight Left Split in Labor Party

How things are going in England may be seen from the following culled from the Sunday Worker:

"There are still some curious people in the labor movement who pretend that the government and the law courts are above all classes, and refuse to admit that the state is simply the machinery by which the bosses safeguard their hold on the factories, railways, mines, and other means of exploitation, and use that are mainly interested in fighting corruption or ousting the present officials.

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The left bloc for the first time this latter group was forced to unite with the former upon a written program based on the interests of the rank and file is a step forward. It is a tactic learned in the last campaign for president of the carpenters' union and is of great significance for the labor movement and a forerunner of great fights played than in the speech of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor in an address here last Thursday night. He said:

"The marvelous expansion and growth of American industry are due to the stimulating influence of private enterprise and individual initiative.

"The success of management means the success of labor. For that reason labor is willing to make its contribution to assist management and to bring about the right solution of problems dealt with by management.

"The bosses are many sided, but they have a single purpose—that is to smash the working class, by fair means or foul."

Workers' Defense Corps Forming.

"When the workers realize this, we shall have moved a long step forward. That is why the Sunday Worker's active action taken this week by the Islington Trades Council, which has circularized the affiliated bodies asking for the formation of defensive corps to defend their own organizations."

"The response has been excellent. It could be the same all over the country. The only way to protect the trade unions against the fascisti and the governmentaided strikebreakers in the coming industrial fights is to organize a Workers' Defense Corps."

Another significant item in the same issue is the editorial advising against the tendency to split the labor party because of the reactionary actions of the Liverpool conference. In part the editorial says:

For Real Work in Unions.

"This is not time for splits, nor is there need for them. No Left Wing Labor Party' will be real unless it is based on the trade unions. But real militant work in the trade unions will win the labor party for the left wing."

"Consultation and organized cooperation of all left wingers in the I. L. P. the trade unions, Plebs, Independent Communists, hard dogged work in labor party, uniting to recognize that a fight against capitalism; no dealing or fainthearted compromises splits."

Utica Textile Workers to Go on Strike Again

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 7.—A second strike of the 1200 employees of the Utica Steam & Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills impends, following the 4 to 5 strike vote of the members of the weavers, spinners, carders and loom fixers unions affiliated with the United Textile Workers Union. Joseph E. White, organizer says the date will be set by the officers of the four crafts.

The United Textile Workers demands the old wage scale cut 10% earlier in the year. After a long strike the workers returned on a compromise but with the promise of arbitrators appointed by the mayor that the company's profits would be investigated to find whether the cost of living wage cut was justified. This has passed and no definite cost data has been given out and the union is resorting again to economic pressure.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

LABOR IN THE FAR EAST

Editor's note: The sixth instalment of Labor in the Far East treats of Britain's unfortunate efforts at compromise with the Chinese workers and her agreement to offer concessions. Yesterday's instalment, article 5, told of the victory of the workers and the losses of the imperialists.

ARTICLE VI.
By HELLER.

FROM the very first and to the very last England has been pursuing a policy of threats and violence. However, there are "two sides" to every effort that England, preparing with one hand for intervention, is ready to attach out the other hand with an olive branch in it. This is indicated in the replacement of the Hongkong governor, Sir Reginald Stubb, notorious for having introduced corporal punishment for "agitators," whose name dies with pride the heart of every imperialist jingo, but has become hateful to the Chinese masses, as a symbol of British arrogance and of the most ruthless colonial oppression. This arch imperialist with whom the representatives of labor would not think of dealing, has been removed from Hongkong and transferred to Jamaica. Even the very tone of the British press, after three months of threats and provocation, has changed. It will suffice to compare several extracts from the leading British organs.

The North China Daily News of Shanghai, a semi-official press organ of British imperialism, wrote as follows in regards to the efforts of the Chinese chamber of commerce in Shanghai to find a compromise in the conflict: "As for the merchants of Shanghai, we appreciate their efforts to restore peace but . . . we tell them frankly that they are wasting their time. There is only one way in which peace can be brought back, and that is by the unconditional surrender of the students and other agitators." Such was the attitude of the British organ in June. In July the paper deciphered the meaning of the "surrender of the agitators" by openly and persistently demanding capital punishment for them. Hongkong where Sir R. Stubbs, referred to above, did not hesitate at shooting the active workers, was offered as an example to Shanghai.

HOWEVER, at the end of August, when the front of the Shanghai and Hongkong workers remained firm and unshaken, while Lancashire firm and Hongkong on the Pacific were feeling more and more acutely the crushing blows coming from the Chinese strikers and the unhated boycott of British goods, the British press found a new language. "While the diplomats are disputing and flittering away valuable time," bitterly complains the London China Express & Telegraph, a journal closely associated with the colonial department, "the boycott has reduced the normal movement of British goods by 80%." (issue of August 6, 1925.)

The diplomatic parleys really materialized nothing of practical value, at least from the standpoint of the interests of British imperialism. All the efforts to line up America and France failed completely. Japan, who at one time followed in the wake of England, finally compromised and parted ways with that country taking up the path of agreement, at a costly price to herself.

Organization Meetings | # Workers (Communist) Party | Resolutions Social Affairs

WORKERS' SCHOOL OFFERS COURSE IN LITERATURE

New York Will Study Social Tendencies

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The course in the Social Interpretation of Modern Literature with Eli Jacobson as instructor, has been changed from Thursday to Friday night and will begin next Friday night at 8 o'clock.

The course in "The Living Revolution," with M. J. Olgin as instructor, has been temporarily postponed because the instructor is sick and unable to give the course at the present time. Those who have registered for Olgin's course may either change to the course in Modern Literature or the course in the Materialistic Philosophy, given the same evening, or may wait until the postponed course by Olgin begins. Those wishing to be notified of the date of the opening of Olgin's course, if they have not already registered, should leave their name and address at the headquarters of the Workers School, Room 51, 108 East 14 St.

Registration Classes Will Close Next Week

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Due to overcrowding of to the nature of the courses, the New York Workers' School has decided that the following courses are closed to registration or will close to registration within the coming week:

Monday Night:—Elementary English; Russian language (one week more to register).

Tuesday Night:—Party Training Course; Intermediate English (open one more week).

Wednesday Night:—Advanced English; Intermediate English; Party Training Course Group 1; Party Training Course Group II (open for one more week).

Thursday Night:—Elementary English.

Sat. Afternoon:—Research. Class (open for one more week).

The following courses are still open for registration:

Monday Night:—History of the American Working Class; History of Revolutions; Workers' Correspondence; Composition.

Wednesday Night:—Trade Union (open to a few selected, leading trade unionists providing their fraction has not already too many people registered for this course.

Thursday Night:—Marxian Economics; Fundamentals of Communism; Shop Nucleus Training Course; Social Interpretation of Modern Literature.

Friday Night:—Public Speaking; Shop Nucleus Training Course; Materialistic Philosophy of Life; Living Revolution. This last course is delayed in starting on account of the illness of the instructor, M. J. Olgin.

All those desiring to take any course at the school should hasten to register as the registration is soon being rapidly closed. Registration can be accomplished any afternoon or evening in Room 251 of the Workers' School on East 14th Street.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

Questions for Fourth Lesson in Capital

(Pages 81 to 96; The Fetishism of Commodities to the End of Chapter I.)

1. Do commodities, in their character as different objects of a useful character, enter into relations with one another?

2. Is the commodity a mysterious object because of its relation to other commodities?

3. Is the value of a commodity a characteristic which resides within the commodity itself?

4. What is the actual nature of the relationship which is expressed in the exchange relation between commodities?

5. Give a definition of the fetishism of commodities.

6. Does the discovery that values are but the material expressions of the human labor spent in their production, place the actual process of exchange upon a different basis?

7. What are the conditions which are necessary for the development of the idea that the different kinds of labor which are carried on independently, are constantly being reduced to the quantitative proportions which society requires?

8. How does the money form conceal the social character of private labor, and the social relations between the individual producers?

9. Make a comparison between the social relations in the performance of labor, in feudal society and under capitalism.

10. What does Marx mean when he says that the formulae of the bourgeois economists are the products of a society in which the process of production controls the men, rather than the men controlling the process of production?

* * *

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS, OF THIRD LESSON IN CAPITAL

(Pages 64 to 81, Volume 1, Capital)

1. When a commodity is in the equivalent form, this expresses the fact that it is directly exchangable with other commodities.

2. Inasmuch as a commodity cannot express its own value ie. g., it would be meaningless to say that 20 yards of linen equals 20 yards of linen it must find another commodity which will stand as the expression of its value.

3. The body of the commodity that serves as the equivalent, figures as the materialization of human labor in the abstract and is at the same time the product of some specifically useful concrete labor. This concrete labor becomes, therefore, the medium of expressing abstract human labor. In the equivalent form of value, use-value thus becomes the form of manifestation of its opposite, value, and concrete labor becomes the form under which its opposite, abstract human labor, manifests itself.

4. The labor of private individuals takes on a directly social form when it produces the commodity which is established as the equivalent form of value.

5. The fact that prevented Aristotle from completing his analysis of value was that Greek society, founded upon slave labor, had for its natural basis the inequality of men and of their labor powers; this prevented the concept of value (a mode of expressing all labor as equal human labor) from arising in the Greek society.

6. The value of a commodity arises from its nature as a product of human labor power. Its exchange value is the independent and definite expression which value receives when the commodity is brought into the exchange relation with a commodity of another kind.

7. The elementary form of value (so much of commodity A being equal to so much of commodity B) brings forth the commodity A only as a use-value, the value of which it is sought to express for purpose of exchange, while commodity B is brought forth, not as a use-value, but merely as the bodily form which expresses the value of A.

8. The expanded relative form of value, is that in which a single commodity expresses its value in terms of a series of other commodities.

9. The expanded relative form of value is defective because it is incomplete and can only be fully expressed by naming every other existing commodity; because it consists of disparate and independent expressions of value; and because each commodity must in turn, under this form, have its own series, different in every case, and consisting of an interminable series.

10. The general form of value is arrived at by reversing the series of the expanded relative form, so that the commodity in the expanded relative form becomes the equivalent form of value for the series of commodities. Under the general form of value all commodities now express their value in an elementary form, because in a single commodity, with unity, because in one and the same commodity.

11. The elementary form of value occurs practically only in the first beginning, when the products of labor are converted into commodities by accidental and occasional exchanges. The expanded form distinguishes more adequately the use-value from the value; it comes into actual existence as soon as a particular product of labor is habitually exchanged for other commodities. The general form of value expresses the whole world of commodities in terms of a single commodity set aside for that purpose, and is for the first time effectively brought into relation with one another as values.

12. A commodity can become a general expression of value inasmuch as all other commodities make it the material in which they uniformly express their value.

12. The universal equivalent is a form of value in general, a form which can be assumed by any commodity, because and insofar as it has been excluded from the rest of all other commodities, and has been set over against them as their equivalent, only from the time this exclusion becomes finally restricted to one commodity does the general form of value obtain general social validity.

14. The commodity which becomes a universal equivalent is excluded from the relative value form, because its value cannot be expressed in terms of itself. The universal equivalent has become the measure of values and therefore its value cannot be measured.

15. The money form of value is that in which the universal equivalent has, by social custom, become finally identified with the substance, gold.

16. The difference between the general and the money form of value lies only in the specific form which the universal equivalent takes; In the general form, any certain commodity may be the equivalent in the money form it is in the particular commodity gold.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (The DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

Worker Correspondence will make The DAILY WORKER a better paper—send in a story about your shop.

WILL CELEBRATE RUSS REVOLTS OF 1905 AND 1825

Rebels of 1905 Struggle Arrange Affair

A revolutionary celebration of the 20th anniversary of the revolution of 1905 and the 100th anniversary of the Decembrists uprising will be held in Chicago Sunday, December 20, at Schoenhofen Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.

The following will participate in the concert program: Russian String Orchestra of the Workers' House; Lithuanian, Lettish and Jewish Singing Societies, soloists, etc., over 150 people in all. Speakers in English, Russian and other languages will address the crowd that is expected to fill the hall, beginning at 2 p. m. sharp. The celebration is arranged by the Veterans of the Revolution of 1905. An admission fee of 25c will be charged for the benefit of the International Labor Defense.

CLEVELAND NOTES

Membership Meeting Dec. 18.

Dec. 18, 8 p. m. at Gelinia Hall, 6021 St. Clair Ave. there will be a membership meeting at which the most important issues before the party will be presented by two representatives of the Central Executive Committee, Comrades Lovestone and Cannon. Every member of the party and the Young Workers League must attend this meeting. Admittance will be only on presentation of party or Young Workers League card.

* * *

Ruthenberg in Cleveland.

Cleveland will have an opportunity to hear the general secretary of our party the first time since the party convention Saturday, Dec 19. Comrade Ruthenberg will speak at the meeting commemorating the fourth anniversary of the foundation of the Jewish branch of the party in the city.

This meeting is not only for the Jewish comrades and the Jewish sympathizers of our movement, but every party Young Workers League members and sympathizers. There will be a fine concert in which the Prolet Buehnevereen will participate. The meeting will be held at Carpenters' Hall, 2226 E. 55th St.

What do you earn? What are conditions in your shop? How do you live? Write a story for The DAILY WORKER.

"Living Newspaper" to Be Out Saturday, Dec. 19

The third issue of Proletkult-Tribune, living newspaper issued by the Chicago worker correspondents of The DAILY MIR, will be out Saturday, Dec. 19, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

This living newspaper is very popular among the Russian workers in Chicago.

Admission will be 25 cents. Refreshments at 8 p. m.

NOVY MIR GIVES BALL AND CONCERT CHRISTMAS EVE AT PARKVIEW PALACE

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—The Novy Mir is giving a ball and concert on Christmas eve, Dec. 24, at the Parkview Palace, 110th St. and Fifth Ave., in which D. Dobkin, tenor; Lidia Savitskaya, soloist of the Boston Symphony; Pierre Matheo, soloist of the New York Symphony Damrosha (on oboe and English horn) will participate.

Coolidge Proposes Fake Cures for U. S. Agricultural Problems

(Continued from page 1:

about 35,000 farmers. In addition there is the general banking system national and state. All of these agencies need to give more informed attention to farm needs. They need more energy in administration. They should be equipped to supply not only credit but sound business advice, one, the farmers to a much greater extent should learn to use all these facilities."

Means Slavery.

The veiled in the garb of beneficence and consideration for the farmers, the farm loan and intermediate credit banks, the country banks (national and state) and the whole banking combine are in one gigantic movement to reduce the farmers of the middle west to the condition of land slaves, taking orders from the agents of the big bankers, packers, millers, and other trusts exploiting them.

The sentence in Coolidge's speech saying "They (the banks) should be equipped to supply not only credit but sound business advice," portends what is in store for the impoverished farmers. The larger numbers are forced to appeal to the loan sharks for aid to enable them to hold crops for better prices—prices that many times do not materialize. Finally, in desperation, the farmers are forced to dispose of their crop below the anticipated price. Then the loan becomes a permanent mortgage plastered on the land.

Advice from country bankers, working as agents of the big combines is simply a form of swindling the farmer. They advise him not to sell his crop, but hold it for better prices, while they "carry him over" with a loan, time in the clutches of the money octopus the farmers then pay dearly for the first "solvice" so graciously extended by the banker. From that time onward they are forced to take orders from the bankers.

The methodical, systematic exploitation of the farmer is proceeding thru this banking system that Coolidge promises to extend. It is only a question of time when each farmer graciously permitted by the great combines to shake the land he owns owned will, by service instructions regarding the sort of crop he shall plant. If Armour & Co. want more beef, the farmer must raise crops that feed cattle, and turn much of his land into pastures, regardless of his desires. If the millers control the bank and insist upon wheat the farmer will be forced to dispose of his wheat and devote most of his soil to grain growing.

Agent of the Banks.

President Coolidge is the agent of the bank combine. The main wing of the party of which he is the head represents finance capital while the led wing in the middle west represents the harvester trust, the packing house trust, the milling trust and the other big combines, that need the farmers to the limit. The more than one billion dollars put out "at moderate rates" to 35,000 farmers means that most of that number is now hopelessly entangled in the tentacles of the bank octopus, from which they will never extricate themselves under the capitalist system.

Another fraudulent statement of Coolidge was to the effect that thru co-operative marketing much could be gained by the farmers. The sort of co-operative marketing now in vogue, under the control of agents of the railroads, benefits only the elevator terminals and the railroads by making much easier for them to handle the volume of grain products than when marketing is carried on individually. Under a system devised to aid the farmer such marketing is disadvantageous, but under the system of gouging the farmer for all he will bear such co-operation only benefits the railroads and in no way aids the farmer.

Banal Patriotic Plea.

The addressing exploiters of the farmers Coolidge spoke primarily for the purpose of befuddling the real farmers who were not at the Sherman hotel and who had no voice in choosing those who were there. He indulged in a stupid, banal laudation of the farmer in history. Calling them the builders of the nation he traced their history from the founding of America, thru the revolution, the civil war and the world war, and claimed they had won all the victories. Of course, in this eulogy he includes himself, as he tried to steal the thunder of roaring Magnus Johnson, the original Minnesota dirt farmer statesman, by proclaiming himself a Vermont "dirt" farmer.

Visit Purely Political.

The republican party is in dire straits as the result of the widespread depression in agriculture and those who gave Coolidge such a landslide majority in the election of last year are eagerly awaiting an opportunity to as decisively repudiate his candidates in the approaching congressional election of 1926. The visit of Coolidge to Chicago, like the visit of Jardine, secretary of agriculture, is for the purpose of laying a foundation for a campaign of rosy promises to the farmers as a substitute for the prosperity they were promised but did not get.

Coolidge and his wife left the city at 1:30 p. m. to return to Washington where congress will inform him that they are in session the would not know it otherwise, of course) and ready to receive his message.

GO TO YOUR UNION—with

"The Movement for World Trade Union Unity"

By TOM BELL.

Today the problem of the unity of world labor is the burning issue. Steps toward it have been taken in all important countries of Europe. Labor delegations are visiting Soviet Russia. Eleven million workers are united in the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Committee.

The American trade unions are having to face this problem now. Get this pamphlet—read it—take a few to your local union!

The Daily Worker Pub. Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Among the Pioneers

By A Worker Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7.—The Los Angeles Juniors observed American Education Week by holding a counter-demonstration. This took the form of a concert, on Nov. 21 and 22 at the Co-operative Hall.

In a city like Los Angeles, which is completely under the control of the chamber of commerce there is very little need for an education week, as the doping process (called education) goes on constantly with the utmost intensity. It is a common occurrence to have bankers, judges, etc., address the children at school. However, the masters could not let such an opportunity as education week slip by unused. And use it they did.

The Juniors of Los Angeles "always ready" gave a remarkable concert to counteract this blatant spreading of bunk. On Saturday, at 2 p. m., a matinee performance was held with 500 children attending. Our programme, which consisted of a play entitled "Our School," a ballet, "The Gleflings," a dramatic march "The Goose-Step," and many others, was centered around the school, and exposed the true meaning of patriotism, loyalty, and all the other 57 varieties of capitalist propaganda in the schools. On Sunday, at 8 p. m. the programme was repeated, for adults, and admission was charged.

The hall was packed with rights, lefts, centrists, everything. There were present about 500 adults and 200 children. It proved to be an inspiration to many of our worn-out and discouraged revolutionists, and also help ed to increase the membership of the Junior Section. This concert will never be forgotten by the Los Angeles reds.

Anna Porter Tells Los Angeles Workers About Visit in Soviet Russia

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 7. Anna Porter of San Jose, Calif., just back from Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, spoke here at the Intl. Brotherhood Welfare Association hall, 420 Stanford Ave., on her impressions of Russia.

She gave a short outline of the conditions in Russia before, during and after the revolution, and characterized the first workers' government as the only hope for the working class of the world.

The audience displayed great interest in the subject, and many questions were asked. James Eads How, the "hobo millionaire," was in the audience and took lively part in everything going on. He himself spent some time in Russia last summer, and when he came back he gave a fine lecture in the I. R. W. A. hall. The great progress made in Russia since the overthrow of czarism made a deep impression on him, he said.

One Man Killed When Train Jumps Track

D. W. Jared, of Preston, Iowa, died at a hospital here and Ed Gibson, also of Preston, is in a critical condition as a result of steam burns received last night when a wrecker was derailed south of here.

Store Employe Is Crushed to Death

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 7. Caught Between the elevator and a steel girder in a local store, W. L. Foster an employe was instantly killed.



Today's Honor Roll:

Gary Ind. (Russian Anniversary celebration)	$ 27.82
E. M. T., Chicago	1.00
Mary Kratemik, Kansas City, Kansas	35.50
English Br., Seattle, Wash., sale of stamps	8.50
A. Grove, Seattle, Wash.	2.00
H. Daniels, Manchester, Wash.	5.00
Chero-Beware, 49th Women's Branch, W. P.	5.00
Farrell, Pa., Workers Party, collected by sympathizer	5.50
Yonkers, N. Y., English branch, W. P.	15.00
Slovak Workers' Society, Br. 16, Chicago, Ill.	25.00
Lithuanian Br., Workers Party, E. St. Louis, Ill.	7.00
Berkeley, Calif., Lithuanian W. P. and Literary Society	31.15
Herman P. Bracken, Detroit, Mich.	20.00
Street Nucleus 27, W. P., Chicago, Ill.	4.27
Washington, D. C. English Br., W. P. (J. Whitehoff $11; and Ignatieff and Timoff, $5)	16.00
C. Booth, San Francisco, Calif. (collected)	1.00
Finnish section, Dist. 13, Berkeley, Calif.	150.00
City Central Committee, W. P., Endicott, N. Y.	5.00
Workers Party banquet, Boston, Chelsea, Lynn and Newton Upper Falls, Mass.	101.52
Total today	$468.26
Previously reported	28,826.88
TOTAL	$29,287.23

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Sign my name to the list of those who have contributed to save The DAILY WORKER. I enclose $ ....

Name: .....

Address: .....

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THE ITALIAN

Dr. V. A. CAMERA

announces the opening of his own office at

835 East 75th Street, corner of Maryland Ave.

General practice of medicine and surgery with special care for social-venereal diseases and obstetrical gynecological cases.

Office Hours—9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.



Emergency Call!

To All Members and Friends of International Labor Defense:

Two big cases are scheduled to come to trial on November 30th. The Pittsburgh said case of 10 workers and the Zeigler frame-up case of 15 union miners. The lawyers in each of these cases will not proceed with the defense unless we have the money.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS MUST BE RAISED BEFORE DECEMBER 15TH

We call upon all members of the I. L. D. to rise to the test and raise this sum. Contribute all you can and get your friends and neighbors to contribute.

Much depends on the outcome of these two trials. The entire working class is on trial. Not merely the 25 workers involved.

Rush Your Collection and Make It as Big as Possible.

Fraternally yours,
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE,
J. P. CANNON, Executive Secretary.

National Office,
23 South Lincoln Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Workers Write About the Workers' Life

STEEL WORKERS HEAR STORY OF MINERS' STRIKE

Toohey Brings Message to Youngstown

By WALLACE T. METCALFE
(Worker Correspondent)

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 7.—A good-sized audience of steel workers and friends turned out to hear Pat Toohey, progressive member of the United Mine Workers of America, when he spoke here tonight. Years of youthful labor spent in the coal mines of Pennsylvania have given Toohey a clear insight into the problems of the coal miners.

Inferior Coal on Market.

Pointing out that the coal operators in normal times stored millions of tons of inferior coal which is now being dumped into the eastern markets and sold at exhorbitant prices, Toohey showed that the "public" is being panhandled by the "public" loving operators. The weak front presented by the officials of the United Mine Workers to the operators and their lack of presentation of the problems confronting the miners was dwelt upon showing that the officialdom of the United Mine Workers are mainly interested in having the coal operators agree to install the check-off system whereby the operators collect union dues from the pay envelopes of the miners."

Hours of labor, wages and the contract system were treated at length by Toohey and the exceedingly toll of life and limb resulting from accidents in the work day life of the miner was explained showing that in their mad rush for more profits human life is the operators' last consideration.

The refusal of the John L. Lewis officialdom to consider ways and means to protect the miners in safeguarding their union, by adopting progressive measures places the union in a life and death struggle with the operators, with the reactionary union officials acting in unison with the police and municipal authorities in suppressing any outward manifestation of discontent against the conduct of the strike.

Union Men Made Scabs.

The fact that thousands of union maintenance men are allowed to enter the mines to keep them in shape for the operators was pointed out as one of the weak spots in the union agreement. In some cases it has become known that these workers are performing other than the labor stipulated in the union agreement.

The progressive demands for the formation of a labor party, the amalgamation of the miners, transport and railroad workers, were explained in full by Toohey and the confidence expressed by the miners in the progressives' accounts mostly for the ruthless suppression of rank and file meetings addressed by the progressive leader; describing with much humor the jailing of Alex Reid and himself for their activities in behalf of the miners Toohey made plain that the jails of Pennsylvania are odorous and that the coal barons and authorities are common kin when it comes to jailing workers.

William J. White, veteran member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union presided and urged for the united front of labor in defense of the striking coal miners. White spoke upon the conditions existing in the unorganized steel and Toohey and made plain that the John L. Lewis officialdom of reactionary labor leaders would betray the miners unless the rank and file in the entire organized labor movement supported the miners, and backed up the progressive demands.

Los Angeles Standby of Reaction Worried Over Workers' School

By A Worker Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 7.—That [illegible] Angeles, [illegible] considerable space in [illegible] of Nov. 15 to advertising [illegible] Angeles classes of the Workers' Communist Party, it [illegible] Associated Press [illegible] articles giving an interview with A. Hollaway, district attorney of this county, in which [illegible] the workers' school [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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Socialist Wants War Memorial

Harriet Stanton Blatch is one of the bright and shining lights of the decrepit socialist party. She has been its standard bearer for many important political offices during the past few years. Therefore her published opinions can be interpreted as expressing the attitude of a large section of that party. Recently, in a letter to the *New York Times*, this elegant bourgeois lady airs her views on memorials "to the fallen in the great war."

She advocates a memorial to be placed in Central Park, New York, to cover thirty acres of land and to be planted with "our noblest American trees." Is not this socialist tension to assume that it is possible for anything in America to be anything other than noble?

After these beeches, oaks and sequoias wax strong "they will lift ever higher in the minds of our children the ideas they were planted to exalt." Surely everyone but yellow socialists knows that the motives of the world war were those of imperialist war and plunder. The bones of the dead are strewn over the battle fields of Europe because Morgan's billions that he invested on the side of the allies were in danger. That is the only reason the war was fought; every drop of blood that was spilled by American soldiers was for the purpose of making Morgan richer. The fact that the soldiers thought they were fighting for laudatory aims does not change the fact. Furthermore, Harriet Stanton Blatch is playing the contemptible game of the war gougers when she tries to paint the blood letting in glowing colors. She prepares the way for the slaughter of the workers in the next imperialist war.

But what can one expect of a party that has such leaders as Algy Lee, who, with others, voted in the New York board of aldermen for the infamous memorial arch, containing inscriptions of the names of the "great" battles in which American soldiers participated? Among these "battles" was Archangel in North Russia, where American gunmen in the uniform of the army, without a declaration of war, tried to crush the workers' republic.

The Retreat of Green

If his utterances before the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are to be considered other than the bid of a politician for the favor of the moment, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has retreated from his red-baiting proclivities. If he really means that radicals are necessary to the labor movement and that they inspire us to renewed activity and service," and if he does "prefer the living, fighting radicalism to dry rot," he should suit the action to the word.

We have been flattered before, we might say by "experts," and we never mistake words for action. Before we take the statements of Green seriously we want to see some action on his part. While his influence over the various internationals affiliated with the A. F. of L. is confined to that impondorable fetish dubbed "moral force," his maledictions against every vestige of radicalism has been used to advantage by the reactionaries directly in control of the internationals.

We will believe that Green's utterances were prompted by something other than political expediency when he appears before a solid body of hide-bound reactionaries and repeats the same sentiments regarding his high regard for radicals. Until then we must be pardoned for suspecting that the action of the president of the American Federation of Labor was caused because he was duly impressed by the left wing strength, rather than by voluntary revision of policy, during his visit to the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at Philadelphia.

The Farm Journal Menace

One of the greatest menaces to the political maturity of the farmers of the United States is the cheap farm journal that floods the homes of agricultural districts. Innumerable magazines and other publications are sold to the farmer as low as 25 and 50 cents a year far below the cost of production.

All these papers contain the most vicious propaganda, designed to keep the farmer in ignorance regarding his real condition. Under the guise of benefitting the farmer and enabling him to solve his problems they inveigle him into all sorts of traps set by the meat packers and the manufacturers of farm machinery. In fact all these papers are subsidized by the farm machinery trust and mail order houses. A systematic propaganda of hatred against the industrial worker creates distrust against trade unions and working class political parties.

The bankers and industrialists know that so long as they can keep the two great producing groups divided, so long as they can make the farmer believe that the high prices he pays for his products are due to the high wages of the industrial workers, and make the industrial worker believe that high prices of produce is due to the high prices received by the "independent" farmer, their own game of plunder of both groups can continue uninterrupted.

The natural ally of the farmer is not the banker and the industrialist but the wage worker in the city.

Calm the Rising Storm

The agricultural crisis and the coming congressional elections that will be held next fall constitute a menace to the republican administration at Washington. It is not fear of the recalcitrants in the republican party that causes overtures to be made to young LaFollette or that causes the Coolidge machine to speak less contemptuously of Norris, but that they fear the storm that is brewing in the middle west.

With the price of corn at 50 cents the farmers of Iowa are not going into ecstacies over the fiction of Coolidge prosperity. People forced to use corn in place of fuel because it is cheaper to use it that way than to sell it and buy the commodities ordinarily used as fuel cannot be hypnotized into believing the lying reports of the cabinet officials, all of whom have entered into a conspiracy to falsify the real conditions in the country.

Coolidge's trip to Chicago is part of the desperate efforts of the administration to calm the tempest that is rising and that will surely sweep their majority from power unless the fictitious prosperity becomes a reality.

Reviews the Farm Needs of Soviet Union

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The agricultural situation in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and its needs were presented to a Chicago audience of cattle, horse, hog and sheep breeders, and representatives of various commercial concerns by D. N. Borodin, head of the Russian Agricultural Agency in America, in an address in part as follows:

* * *

By D. N. BORODIN, Director, Russian Agricultural Agency in America.

THE Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics covers the area of the former Russian empire except for the territory of new states established after the world war such as Poland, Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Litbonia and Bessarabia, annexed by Roumania and a small section of the Karak province Caucasus returned to Turkey but with the addition to the former territory of the Russian empire of Khiva and Bookhara.

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics covers 21,210,500 square kilometers or about one-ninth of the world area and is inhabited by 139,750,000 people of different nationalities.

THE Russia in Europe is the part usually called "Russia" in English and American maps and is always reproduced separately with Moscow in center, the Black Sea on the south, White Sea on north; Baltic sea on the west and Urls on the east. It is correct that such a map shows Russia proper but that is only a small part of the vast territory of the union and to this map must be added Siberia, Russian Far East, Kerghiz, Steppes, Central Asia and Turkestan. As the present map the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics covers 21,210,500 square kilometers with the following subdivisions in separate republics:

1.	Russia	19,653,900 sq. klm.
2.	White Russia	109,800 " "
3.	Ukrainia	129,700 " "
4.	Caucasus (Georgia, Armenia, Azerbeijan)	193,000 " "
5.	Turkomania	473,000 " "
6.	Uzbekistan (Turkestan)	322,000 " "
		21,210,500 sq. klm

The population of the Union of Socialist's Soviets Republics in 1925 was estimated according to the data of the Central Statistical Bureau of the U. S. S. R. at 139,765,900 divided between the republics of the union as follows:

1.	Russia	90,746,300
2.	White Russia	4,306,500
3.	Ukrainia	27,683,900
4.	Caucasus	5,310,000
5.	Turkomania	914,600
6.	Uzbekistan (Turkestan)	4,813,600
		139,765,900

THE most important fact is that the vast majority of the population of U. S. S. R. is concentrated on the farms and only a small proportion in the cities. From 139,765,900 men, women and children 116,774,100 are living on the farms and only 22,979,800 in the cities. In different republics of the U. S. S. R. this division of the population can be indicated as follows:

	County	City
1. Russia	81,508,400	15,237,900
2. White Russ.	35,255,000	679,000
3. Ukrainia	22,401,000	5,662,000
4. Caucasus	4,270,100	1,150,900
5. Turkomania	805,600	109,000
6. Uzbekistan (Turkestan)	4,062,600	741,000
U. S. S. R.	116,774,100	22,979,800

It is clear that U. S. S. R. is primarily an agricultural country as the figures show and the country of peasants and farmers which comprise a vast majority of the population and it is clear that their needs are the most vital needs of the nation.

THE racial character of the population varies in the republics comprising the union. In Russia proper, the vast majority belong to the "Great Russian" element with a small proportion of the Ukrainians but the last nationality has the majority in Ukrainia. A few figures can illustrate the racial character of the two republics, Russia proper and Ukrainia.

Russia (1921)

1.	Russians	66,524,663
2.	Ukrainians	4,405,326
3.	Tartars	2,854,502
4.	White Russians	1,592,484
5.	Kirghizes	1,897,371
6.	Bashkirs	1,417,683
7.	Mordva	1,167,468
8.	Tchuvashes	1,061,968
9.	Germans	853,682
10.	Jews	652,355
11.	Voltaks	466,181
12.	Maries	399,753
13.	Poles	252,000
14.	Tchechiens	239,954
15.	Letts	166,760
16.	Armenians	155,759
17.	Osetins	131,543
18.	Kebardins	117,218
19.	Greeks	99,486
20.	Bulgars	18,202
21.	Gypsies	16,839
22.	Caraims	5,804
		86,140,876

Ukrainia (1921)

1.	Ukrainians	12,294,146
2.	Russians	2,610,267
3.	Jews	1,189,029
4.	Germans	210,689
5.	Rumanians	165,828
6.	Poles	117,070
7.	Greeks	103,963
		16,963,312

THE main crops of U. S. S. R. are: Rye wheat oats, barley, buckwheat, millet, potatoes, sunflower, flax and kusala exported before the world war 42.6 per cent of the world supply of the grains, 75 per cent of fibre flax, about 20 per cent of butter and a quantity of eggs and lumber.

The acreage fell during the world war, civil war and revolution very sharply. In 1913 the acreage of grain and other crops covered 97,600,000 dessatins (1 dessatin equals 2.7 acres). In 1918 only 80,700 dessatins have been sowed. This fall of the acreage can be shown by years as follows.

Dessatins

1913	97,600,000
1916	90,700,000
1922	59,900,000
1923	76,500,000
1924	78,500,000
1925	80,700,000

The crops sown in 1924 can be divided according to the varieties as follows:

	Dessatins
Winter rye	23,887,200
Spring rye	449,400
Winter wheat	5,171,800
Spring wheat	11,888,800
Barley	6,286,200
Oats	10,725,700
Buckwheat	2,416,800
Millet	4,449,300
Corn	1,870,200
Sunflowers and other oily plants	2,924,200
Potatoes	3,864,400
	81,049,600

The other crops consist of the fibre, technical and forage plants in the same year in U. S. S. R. sowed: Flax, 1,075,700 dessatins; hemp, 656 dessatins.

COTTON is a crop of the extreme south of the U. S. S. R. and is cultivated only in Central Asia or Turkestan and Caucasus with the tendency of increase of the acreage. All cotton is cultivated under the irrigation and outside of the irrigated area it is impossible to grow the cotton crop. The area of the cotton crop also fell sharply during the war and revolution and the cotton industry suffered. In 1916, the acreage under the cotton in Turkestan have been estimated as 1,500,000 acres and in 1922 have been reduced to 140,000 acres. In 1923 the central cotton committee reported the increase of the acreage to the average of 445,000 acres and the approximate yield of cotton fibre have been estimated as 90,000,000 pounds. The central cotton committee supplied the seeds to increase the acreage in 1924 to 800,000 acres and succeeded by supplying not only the best seeds of the American origin but also organized the delivery of the wheat and flour to the population to eliminate the necessity of the use of the cotton field for wheat growing. In some sections during the world war, civil war and revolution the cotton crops have been entirely replaced by wheat. In spite of the increase of the acreage of the cotton crop, the U. S. S. R. will depend upon the outside world and will import the cotton fibre from the United States to meet the requirements of home textile industry. Russia is buying vast quantities of cotton in this country annually with no tendency to decrease the amount of the import.

The textile industry of the U. S. S. R. is being developed. The old cotton mills are rebuilded and the new are pect to be constructed in different parts of the country. In connection with the restoration of the textile industry, the U. S. S. R. already buy the machinery in this country.

(To be continued)

JAPANESE COMPANIES GET OIL CONCESSIONS IN SAKHALIN ISLANDS

MOSCOW, Dec. 7.—A complete agreement has been reached between the Soviet government and four Japanese mining companies for exploitation of the oil field on Sakhelin Island, formerly held by the Sinclair interests. The contract will formelly be signed on Dec. 10.

Besides the oil wells acquired by Japan under the fishing agreement, the Japanese get the right to exploit an additional area of 10,000 square miles on the eastern coast of Sakhalin for 40 years; also extensive coal fields for development for fifty years.

"The Japanese will pay the Russians royalties on oil production ranging from five to 15 per cent and on coal from five to eight per cent.

C. P. P. A. Holds Meeting in Cleveland

(Continued from page 1).

actually only thirteen. Of these only six were present. Similarly, when a question was asked as to the number of state organizations in existence at the present time, one member of the national committee stated that there were none actually in existence while another declared that there were some in existence altho he could not name the chairmen.

The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of a motion by Parley P. Christensen, to instruct the national committee to call a national convention for Feb. 22. Arguing for the motion Christensen, who was the presidential candidate of the farmer-labor party in the 1920 elections, declared "We must face the fact that altho we made a splendid showing in the past elections, the people who supported us now are beginning to believe that we are dead." A convention even with only three states represented will serve to give the impression that we are alive." Other delegates from Illinois, also argued along the same line. "We must baptize the child and explain the purpose for its existence" was the plea of a delegate from Pennsylvania who also favored an early national convention.

Delegates from New York, Massachusetts and Baltimore arguing against an early convention, pointed out that there are at present no state organizations that would be entitled to send delegates, that a campaign must first be started in the states for the organization of such bodies. "Whom shall we invite to attend this convention" the vice chairman of the national committee asked. "The unions have withdrawn from the Chicago conference and what would be gained by inviting organizations who have withdrawn?"

Can Do Nothing.

In the course of the debate on this motion the confusion of the participants was fully exposed. Each delegate on taking the floor made an amendment or substitute or supplementary motion until the chairman realizing that nothing could be gained by permitting further discussion, began to put to a vote those motions that he favored. Seeing that the sentiment was overwhelmingly against an early convention and that the supplementary motions and amendments and substitutes were merely the effort of the delegates to come from each other their realization of the inadequacy of the conference. Christensen then made a motion to withdraw the motions and amendments. When this failed, he declared that the conference has no power to decide anything. That the motions and discussions had already enlightened the national committee and that therefore all the proposals should be referred to the national committee. The delegates all seized upon this motion as a means of evading responsibility. The unanimous adoption of this motion was typical of the conference as a whole. The party is now an admitted fact.

GEN. CHANG SURRENDERS HIS CAPITAL

Mukden Falls Before Mutinous Armies

SHANGHAI, China, Dec. 7.—Chang Tso-lin, the so-called "war lord of Manchuria," ruthless commander of the armies of northern China which have repeatedly suppressed all efforts of Chinese workers, students and peasantry to free themselves from foreign imperialist domination, is overthrown by his own armies and his capital city, Mukden, is within a few hours of capture by the mutineers.

Chang Tso-lin's vast power has collapsed, just as many another "war lord's" power has collapsed like a house of cards,

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

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Have Your Union Join in Demand for His Release! Protest Against Imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow!

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COOLIDGE MESSAGE IS THREAT TO LABOR

BRITISH SPIES CAUGHT IN PARIS PRYING FOR VALUABLE MILITARY SECRETS TO USE AGAINST FRANCE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Dec. 8.—While the French and British statesmen have been singing peans to world peace, spies have been prying out the military secrets of France preparatory to the next world slaughter. Three men and a woman known to be in the pay of British interests are under arrest here today charged with espionage.

The woman has already confessed that the men sent her to make love to French army officers, from corporals to generals, in order to obtain military secrets that would be useful to England in case of war. The principal activity was directed toward obtaining aviation secrets. The girl is a product of the Paris underworld, being known as a "model" in the Latin quarter, sometimes under the name of Mercelle Monseil, and who now claims her real name is Martha Morenil.

Admitted British Spy

Jean Leather is the leader of the gang of spies and held the rank of lieutenant in the British intelligence service (the spy service of the army) in the world war. He is known to be still employed in that capacity, but instead of spying against Germany and the rebel soldiers in the ranks of the British army he is now known to have been spying for many months against the former ally, France.

His associates in espionage are William Fisher, a Pole who has been naturalized in England and Ernest Oliver Phillips, a native of Birmingham, England.

Leather was operating in a fashionable business section of Paris under the name of "Hector Barnicle, wireless manufacturer." His confederates acted as partners. It was Leather who engaged the girl of the underworld, whom he dressed in gorgeous clothes and furnished with money so that she could visit the important air basis and establish intimacies with officers in order to obtain military secrets from them.

• • •

London Knows Nothing

LONDON, England, Dec. 8.—As was to be expected the foreign office under the direction of the cabinet of Lorrino, Austen Chamberlain, denies any knowledge of the four people arrested in Paris for espionage. Scotland Yard also denies knowledge of the activity of the quartet. It is expected that the foreign office and the Scotland Yard gang will try to concoct stories of French spies operating in England in order to force France to hush the affair, as it is a serious jolt to the part he waddle about the "spirit of Locarno."

The Evening News, a subsidized sheet of the government, declares in its morning edition today that those arrested in Paris parsed with espionage are employees of a subsidiary company of Burndept Wireless, Limited.

Laborites are going to interpolate the house of parliament on the sensational revelations from Paris. Communists in both countries are preparing to launch fierce attacks on both governments for their hypocritical chanting of peace anthems, while using every possible means of preparing for war.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

CALVIN Coolidge came to Chicago, told a bunch of fake farmers that they were the cream of the country, that farming is now a line art and is not practised for the sordid purpose of making profit, but because it develops character. The local capitalist papers gave several columns to this intellectual nurture and most of the same kind, and undoubtedly editorials will follow eulogizing the president for his profoundity. The fake farmers beamed like notarians at a stag party whenever Cawvin Coolidge handed them a mouthful of hallot hail and their wives threw eat fits every time Mrs. Coolidge smiled at them.

• • •

WHILE Coolidge and the specialized farmers were gorging themselves on political bunk the poor farmers who really produce the eats out in the great open spaces were nourishing a healthy desire to show Coolidge that his political psalm singing does not put any gasolene in their flivvers or Oxford ties on their sons' shanks.

According to reports they are murmuring exceedingly. Every time they hear a bull bellow they think it presages a donkeyman with a new message of salvation for them. They prefer Machine' roar to Calvin's whispes that both are as dumb to the needs of the farmers as the famed Oracle of Delphi.

• • •

WHEN I was in Pentwood, Montana, last fall or July, the farmers I met were not thinking about the declaration of independence but about the most effective way to get out from under the load of mortgages that was crushing them. When I talked to them of organization, they immediately asked their sons. When I mentioned bankers, they hissed for their shoulne irons. Those farmers would collectively inhale a carload of mush if Coolidge attempted to tell them what he told the gentlemen in the Sherman hotel and after they

(Continued on page 5)

INDICTED ZEIGLER COAL MINERS GET PLEDGE OF AID FROM THE I. L. G. W.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 8.—The following telegram has been sent to the Zeigler defendants by the International Ladies' Garment Workers convention here:

"United Mine Workers, Zeigler, Ill.

"The eighteenth convention of the I. L. G. congratulates you on the valiant struggle you are making to maintain decent living conditions despite efforts of operators flanked by the Ku Klux Klan.

"We protest against the arrest of your members for crimes of which they are innocent and the Ku Klux Klan guilty. We pledge our support to do all in our power to win justice for the indicted miners."

This wire was sent to Zeigler defendants in compliance with motion by Zimmerman and was passed unanimously.

NEW YORK MEMBERSHIP MEETING

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—All Workers (Communist) Party members must be present at the membership meeting that will be held in Webster Hall, 11th St. and 3rd Ave., Sunday afternoon Dec. 13 at one o'clock to hear the reports of the party's Central Executive Committee on the question of party unity and trade union work.

This meeting is very important and every party member must attend. Admission to the meeting will ba by membership cards only. Bring your membership cards with you.

Fokker Sees Quantity Production of Planes Reduce Price to $1,000

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Anthony H. G. Fokker, aircraft designer, after an airplane trip investigating aviation progress in ten different states, declared that in the near future airplanes would be produced in great numbers and that due to quantity production the price of airplanes would fall to $1,000.

Breaks Into Movie House.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Dec. 8.—Jimmy James, arraigned in court here on charges of breaking into a motion picture house, asked that his case be given an early hearing on grounds that he had swallowed 100 needles. He was sentenced to seven months' hard labor.

Sigman Machine Blocking Business at Convention

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 8.—Only today, the eighth day of its sessions, did the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union adopt rules for its procedure. One puzzled delegate rose and asked with some reason, "Are these rules for this or the next convention?"

An amendment by Hyman that specified time be allowed both sides on important questions and each given the privilege of selecting its speakers, was voted down 146 to 136 and the committee recommendation for ten-minute speeches adopted.

Delegate Portnoy's motion, made following the report of the rules committee, instructing the committee on the work of the G. E. B. to bring in its report Wednesday morning precipitated bitter debate. Antonini, almost hysterical in his denunciation of the left wing, was answered by Zimmerman who charged him with using the language of the capitalist press in terming delegates "stupid and incompetent."

Zimmarman and other left wing delegates renewed their attack on the Sigman machine in the debate on Portnoy's motion and charged sabotage and obstruction by Sigman of the work of the convention.

The effort of the Sigman machine to hold up the officers' report is now obvious, but under the pressure of the left wing, he la making some pretense of speeding up the work of this important committee.

Following the defeat of Portnoy's motion, Sigman entered into one of his long explanations as to why the convention was not getting more work done. These explanations by Sigman are one of the principal reasons for the delay in getting down to work.

THE HAND OF THE LAW



CUBAN WORKERS INDIGNANT AT MELLA ARREST

Communist Is Jailed on American Request

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 8. — For the second time within a few weeks Julio Antonio Mella, yothful leader of the Communist Party of Cuba and instrumental in organizing the Cuban section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, has been put behind prison bars by the reactionary machine government acting as the servile tool of Wall Street and Washington. Comrade Mella has begun a hunger strike in his prison cell.

Workers Indignation Roused.

Indignation at this new arrest, carrying with it the threat of renewed governmental terroristic methods, is running high on the island, but only among the workers but among all sections of the population that resent the continued subservience of the present Cuban government to American imperialism. The students of Havana, whose monthly organ, Juventud, was founded by Mella, are loud in their protest. A strong rank and file movement is rising against the official administration of the Students' Federation, which betrayed Mella and abandoned him to his fate.

Jailed at U. S. Request.

Mella's first arrest some weeks ago was in connection with the spectacular campaign of jailings and deportations carried out by the Cuban government at the instigation of Ambassador Crowder. This was the climax of similar campaigns in Costa Rica and Panama, where many workers were imprisoned or deported for the expression of "anti-American" opinions.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL CALLS JAILING OF BRITISH COMMUNISTS BLOW AIMED AT WORKING CLASS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 8.—The presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International sends the following telegram to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain calling upon it to do its duty towards the working class despite the persecutions and declares the decision of tha courts la a decision aimed at the English working class and especially the vanguard of the British proletariat:

"The Executive Committee of the Communist International has received the news of the sentence passed upon our English comrades, with the greatest indignation.

"It regards the sentence as a continuation of the campaign of persecution directed against the English proletariat. The persecution of our comrades is a persecution of the whole working class and the advance guard.

"We are convinced that all class-conscious workers in England will support you against the persecutions of the bourgeoisie. We do not doubt that the English Communists will do their duty towards the working class now as before, despite all persecutions."

PEACEFUL PLATITUDES THE ONLY FEATURE OF AMSTERDAM NEEDLE WORKERS' AGENT AT CONVENTION

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—The speech to the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union by Martin Plettl, president of the Deutsche Bekleidungs-Arbeiterverband, fraternal delegate from his union and representative of the Amsterdam Needle Workers' Federation, as did the speech of Breen, was testimony to the strength of the left wing in the International Ladies' Garment Workers.

Undoubtedly it was also testimony to the fact that masses of the German workers are showing new interest in the and sympathy for Soviet Russia and are supporting more energetically than ever before the efforts of the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Committee.

Lots of Opportunity.

Here was Plettl, one of the leaders in the war on the left wing of the International Federation of Trade Unions, an opponent of world trade union unity, a part of the social-democratic bureaucracy which has led the German workers in chains to the throne of the House of Morgan, a foe of the Russian workers' and peasants' government, speaking to an A. F. of L. Union in convention—the one place in the world where under ordinary circumstances no vituperation is too venemous and no slander too vile, when hurled at the Communist and Soviet Russia, to secure rounds of applause.

But the Sigman machine is not hailing the "reds" just now. It is not a profitable pastime when 75 per cent of the membership is supporting the left wing in which the Communists are playing an active part. So even prominent social-democrats from Wall Street's German colony are told to temper the wind to the shorn lamb.

(Continued on page 2)

Worker Correspondence will make The DAILY WORKER a better paper —send in a story about your shop.

CAL OFFERS THE PROGRAM OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS AGAINST THE WORKING CLASS OF U. S. AND WORLD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—Impudent threats against the working class of the United States, embodying veiled insinuations of industrial conscription; advocacy of destruction of the Philippine legislature to make the swish-buckling Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood supreme dictator of those islands; determination to defend the imperialist designs on China; greater centralization of governmental powers, the placing of natural resources in the hands of private capitalists, the boast of a formidable army and navy, the taxation nostrums, chiming credit for first suggesting the disarmo treaties in Europe, and a plea to enter the world court which is the back door to the league of nations, constitute the high lights of Coolidge's message to the sixty-ninth congress.

It is the program of the capitalist government against the working class of this country and the world. A more brazen proclamation of designed murder never was penned or uttered.

May Outlaw Strikes.

In the opening statement of the message Coolidge says, "Here and there are comparatively small and apparently temporary difficulties needing adjustment."

We learn what these comparatively small difficulties are when the message informs us that "The perennial conflict in the coal industry is still going on" and that the government "has permitted itself to remain so powerless that its only attitude must be humble supplication."

He proposes that, "Authority should be lodged with the president and the department of commerce and labor, giving them power to deal with an emergency."

Threaten to Outlaw Labor.

This is nothing more nor less than a brazen declaration of outlawing strikes in basic industries and industrial conscription.

As a means of enforcing a crushing policy against the working class Coolidge informs the country that, "Never before in time of peace has our country maintained so large and effective a military force as it now has. The army, navy, marine corps, national guard, and organized reserves represent a strength of about 558,400 men. These forces are well trained, well equipped and in high morale."

Plan to Militarize Population.

To perfect the military might of the nation Coolidge advocates further militarization of the population, thru a "sound selective service act giving broad authority for the mobilization in time of peril of all the resources of the country, both persons and materials."

Any emergency that might deprive the capitalists of their profits can be construed as a "time of peril," and if the Coolidge plan is carried into effect he will have the authority to conscript men for industries as well as for the army.

Perfect Air Services.

Coolidge took a slap at those clamoring for a separate air service, but pleased the aircraft manufacturers by advocating a more efficient service. Since he contemplates no foreign war for a time, the increased power of the air service means that the government will have more planes at the disposal of the industrial magnates to drop bombs on workers or spray them with poison gas in case they go on strike in numbers that menace the profits of their masters.

The armed forces exist and must be perfected, "not in the interests of aggression but in behalf of peace. They

(Continued on page 2)

NO FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE BILL TO PASS

Islanders' Desires Simply Don't Count

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. — Another showdown regarding the purposes of American imperialism in the Philippine Islands will come in the present session of congress. Senator King of Utah has introduced a bill under which it is said the Filipino people would be given the independence which they have been clamoring for vainly for the last 27 years.

The measure is said to provide for the calling of a constitutional convention in the Philippines for the establishment of an independent Philippine republic.

A separate resolution by Senator King would direct the president to negotiate with all powers in the Pacific for immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops and for non-interference with the political independence of the Philippines.

The immediate withdrawal of all American naval forces in Haiti was also proposed in a resolution introduced by King.

No Danger of Adoption.

Interviewed in Chicago regarding

(Continued on page 2)

PHIL MURRAY, HEAD OF U. M. W. OF A., WORRIED FOR CONSUMING PUBLIC

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—Usually it is the employers who conjure up in the capitalist press the image of an indigent but long suffering "public" who is the "chief sufferer," so called of all strikes and the "innocent bystander" victimized by the strikers.

Now, However, the fakera at the head of the United Mine Workers of America are worrying about "the public," the poor and long-suffering "consumer." Phil Murray, international vice-president of the U. M. W. of A. last night said in a speech here that "the strike is a war on the public" which the operators are continuing because "they want to increase the price of coal to the consumer."

Philip did acknowledge that the section of the "public" the operators are particularly after is the miners, whom the bosses wish to drive back with reduced wages and a smashed union.

BOSTON, MASS., DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SUPPORTS THE UNITY RESOLUTION OF THE PARTY'S C. E. C.

BOSTON—(By Mail.)—The district executive committee of District One (Boston) of the party, after hearing the presentation of the party situation by Comrades Jay Lovestone and James P. Cannon, voted thirteen in favor of the unity resolution of the Central Executive Committee with none against. Comrade Karras abstained from voting.

The vote was taken after an extended discussion in which all of the members of the committee participated. Comrades Lesser and Bloomfield declared that their first reaction had been against the unity resolution, but after hearing the report of the C. E. C. representatives they were wholeheartedly in favor of the resolution.

The endorsement of the unity resolution by the Boston district executive committee follows an endorsement in Detroit by a vote of 9 to 2, tha unanimous endorsement by the Buffalo district executive committee. On Tuesday night the Boston membership held its meeting to discuss and vote on the resolution.

(Editor's Note:—Full report of Buffalo membership meeting on page four.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL NEAR WRECK AS ANTAGONISMS FORCE ANGLO-FRENCH IMPASSE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Switzerland, Dec. 8.—The council of the league of nations meeting here is the scene of a struggle between England and France that may have serious consequences. The exposure of the activities of British spies operating from Paris in the air bases of French military forces has thrown confusion into the deliberations of the council and a deadlock looms with the members of the council about equally divided on the side of the two conflicting powers.

The first signs of the impasse arose yesterday over the question of whether the league members shall undertake to give naval and military assistance as well as participate in economic and financial measures against nations violating the rules of the league.

Lord Robert Cecil, the British delegate wants to keep indefinite and ask for the status of the assistance to be rendered aggrieved members, while Paul Boncour of France, insists upon clear definitions. Article 16 of the covenant provides that all members shall aid anyone wantonly attacked. Instead of sending out casual battalions Honour insists that the full strength of the armed forces of the nations be mobilized and thrown into action in case of a violation of the league covenant. Britain refuses to assume concrete obligations, hence the cause of the first deadlock.

Greece Defiant.

Former foreign minister, Hentis, of Greece, disapproved the pledges of the Greek minister in Paris who agreed to accept whatever findings the league members reached in the investigation of the recent flare-up on the Bulgarian border. He repeated the statement to pay a heavy indemnity and presents a counter claim against Bulgaria.

Britain's antagonism is probably stimulated by the decision of the investigators against Greece, as it is known that the Athens government is the pawn of Britain in its designs against Turkey, whose threatening attitude on the question of the Irak boundary menaces the peace of Europe.

Threat of Break.

War clouds hovering over Turkey, the distasteful decision of the investigators against Greece, the recent expose of a brazen spy campaign against France, have caused Britain to be wary about definitely committing itself to a policy of uniting its forces behind the decisions of the league. Geneva may within the next few days become the scene of a definite break between England and France.

This session, called under the pretense of arranging for a disarmament conference in Europe, already ceases future in that regard. Such a conference is not likely to be held for two years or more and many observers substantially declare that it will never be held because the growing antagonism between the two principal European powers will herd out into open hostility and wreck the league of nations as well as its creature, the disarmament conference.

NOW COMES BORAH, THE GREAT LIBERAL, WITH A BILL TO STOP STRIKES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator William A. Borah, republican, of Idaho, will introduce a bill in the senate tomorrow to prohibit the operators of coal mines from future strikes in the coal mining industry, he announced today. Borah declined to reveal in advance the terms of his proposed measure.

split of the opposition which has already exposed it as a fraud.

On the question of foreign debts he enumerated those countries that had settled and those that were in process of settling. He expressed a desire to see Europe stabilize all currency, which means returning to the gold standard so that the debts to the United States may be reckoned in terms of gold.

Locarno—His Idea.

Speaking of the results of Locarno, Coolidge professed to see a great advance toward peace and informed the drowsy congressmen and senators, "The Locarno agreements were made by the European countries without any formal intervention of America," said the message, "although July 3 I publicly advocated such agreements in an address made in Massachusetts. Some of the senators who heard the message droned off by the reading clerk remarked that soon the president would be taking credit for every thing that had ever happened.

World Court Proposal.

They were still more astonished when at a new moments the message dealt with the world court and while advocating adherence to this tribunal, as outlined by Borah as the back door to the league of nations, proclaimed it an American idea.

A well established precedent marks Coolidge's effort to establish a court of this nature. He took a leading part in laying the foundation on which it rests in the establishment of the Hague court of arbitration. It is that tribunal which nominates the judges who are elected by the council and the assembly of the league of nations.

The question of the world court is slated to come up on December 14, and at that time will begin the heroic battle of the sixty ninth congress, according to political observations.

Slams Awakening Negro.

Before concluding his message with a reiteration of his threat to enforce industrial conscription by denouncing assisted quarreling over the right to join industry" and insipid drivel about "willing to work in harmony with the abiding purpose of a divine providence," he took a jab at the Negro workers by declaring that the said a right to live their own lives under the protection of the public laws but that this "does not include the right to injure others materially, physically, morally, to incite rebellion, or to violate the established customs which have long held the sanction of law and society."

Some of these enlightened customs are known to millions of Negro workers who have seen their fellows mobbed and burned to death by the "best people." The enticing of large numbers of Negro workers into industry is sanctioned by the president of the United States officially sanctioning the revolutionary implications of migration and warning against uniting revolution among them.

As for the Agricultural Workers.

Coolidge merely repeated in brief remarks the banalities of Monday's speech before the fake farm congress in Chicago.

Challenge to Workers.

Coolidge's message is a challenge to the working class of the United States and to all the suppressed classes over a period of years and for months at a time. It ought to be developed for the production of nitrates primarily and incidentally for power purposes. It would serve defensive, agricultural and industrial purposes. I am in favor of disposing of this property to meet these purposes."

Thus Henry Ford's desire to gain control of this rich melon with but slight expenditure will be realized, if Coolidge has his way, and there is no doubt that he has the full implications of the vicious message will be carried out.

Tax Nostrums.

Dealing with the proposed Mellon revenue act, Coolidge was very cautious, but it was evident that he is determined to jam the thing thru, in spite of the opposition which has already exposed it as a fraud.

RULERS WEAR OVERALLS IN SOVIET MEET

Metal Workers' Union Meets in Palace

By Clement Lsmar.

(Special Moscow Correspondence to The DAILY WORKER.

MOSCOW, Nov. 18.—[By Mail]—Last night, in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Nobles, there opened the seventh congress of the All-Russian Union of Metal Workers, with 478 delegates representing 685,000 members present and about a hundred more expected today. The huge balcony was filled with guests, and on the stage around a table decked with red were seated the Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish delegations from the metal workers' unions.

Rulers in Overalls.

Thousands of fancy bulbs encased in sockets which were built into cut by crystal chandeliers cast their light upon the hundreds of delegates and guests, almost all of whom came dressed in their working clothes. Many of the delegates were bearded men and there were not a few women. Two women were among the 39 elected to the presidium of the congress.

After a military band had played the International, A. Lepse greeted the congress in the name of the executive committee of the All-Russian Union of Metal Workers briefly reviewed the period of almost two and a half years which intervened since the last congress, calling attention particularly to the great progress made in the matter of production which already in the fiscal year 1923-24 had passed the production planned for the year 1926-27.

Production Increased 78 per Cent.

The year 1923-24 showed an increase in production of 78% over the previous year and all signs pointed to a healthy increase during the coming year.

Lepse remarked that since the last congress the Red Cost workers' interests had been greatly safeguarded. Soon the long sixty-hour week was and the hours played the annual march. Such a reckoning of the internal union's no American union could look in Russia ever heard.

Review Errors and Accomplishments.

After paying honor also to the memory of Frunze and the metal workers who died since the last congress, delegates heard the greetings of Muskik, the president of the All-Russian Federation of Trade Unions. Dzerinsky, the president of the Supreme Council of National Economy, and Lozovsky, the general secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions.

All of the speakers dealt not only with the great accomplishments of the last two years but also with the errors discovered in their course and with the new problems confronting the workers of the U. S. S. R.

Dzerinsky ended his speech with the remark that in the struggle for communism the metal worker stands in the front lines. "Long live the metal workers!" Both of the other speakers dealt at length with the international situation.

Shows Who Rules Russia.

The remarks of Lozovsky that the workers of the capitalist countries despite the capitalistic press assisted by the social-democratic press looked with sympathy and love upon the efforts and achievements of their Russian brothers brought forth tremendous applause which rose to thunder when the Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish delegations were presented to the congress.

The great number of workers in their working clothes seated or walking about in the great and beautiful lobbies and in the smoking room of the former House of the Nobles was rather a strange sight to an American; but it furnished vivid and incontrovertible proof that the ruler of Russia is indeed the worker of Russia.

Only Platitudes From Official of German Needle Trades

(Continued from page 1).

It must be said that the Sigman wolves are very invisible indeed.

Russia Barely Mentioned.

Only once did Plett mention Russia. It was in referring to the internal struggle in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and while he urged them to unite their forces he said that he could not advise "any more than England or Russia could advise the German trade unionists."

His speech was ordered printed in the minutes but why I am unable to say unless as a courteous gesture from the Sigmanites to one of their kin in Germany. The speech itself contains little but platitudes. It is additional confirmation of the suspicion long entertained by workers that when those gentlemen cannot, for very good reasons, launch an attack on the left *wing* and its program, they have nothing to say that could not be said by a not too bright ten year old child providing the child was a supporter of capitalist democracy.

Big Business Congress in Role of Santa Claus to America's Profiteers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the "big business" congress is down to work and promises to get out the new "economy" taxation bill before Christmas. This bill is to be in the form of a holiday gift to the great profiteers. In the role of Santa Claus, congress will rush thru this measure cutting the taxes now supposed to be levied against huge incomes and swollen profits, by hundreds of millions of dollars, transferring them more effectively to the shoulders of the workers and farmers, the producing class. While this congress, therefore, comes to the parasite rich as a gift bearer, it knocks at the doors of the toiling many as a pillaging tax gatherer.

* * *

All this is the basis for great satisfaction on the part of the profit takers. The opening of congress is hailed by them with joy. One need only turn to the financial pages of their kept press. O. A. Mather, the "financial expert" of the Chicago Tribune, declares.

"For the first time in five years the convening of congress yesterday was a welcome event in the financial world. The general hope and belief that it will be a 'business' congress, marked by much 'constructive' legislation, was heightened by the tenor of President Coolidge's address in Chicago."

* * *

Even before congress had assembled in Washington, the "expert" of the New York Times wrote:

"On the eve of the reassembling of congress there is a marked absence of the perturbation among business men that has been so custom ary on such occasions in a number of instances."

* * *

These two quotations, that could be amplified by extracts from every capitalist sheet in the land, should convince all workers and farmers that the demo-republican congress isn't going to turn out any legislation that will be in the least helpful to them. The democrats conducted a fake scrimmage on the opening day in the selection of a speaker. But when Nicholas Longworth, Coolidge's spokesman, had been selected, the democratic floor leader conducted the manager of the republican steam roller to his place of power, to show that there was no ill feeling between them.

* * *

"Constructive legislation" consists of all such laws as will aid the business interests in more effectively plundering the masses. Any legislation against "business" is denounced as Bolshevism.

* * *

If the bankers, the landlords and the food speculators are satisfied with Coolidge and his congress, as they are, city and state, which means that the profit press gloats over the fact Chicago Tribune says:

"Financiers and business men welcomed as sound policy President Coolidge's unqualified opposition to any government price fixing schemes for agricultural products."

And in the same breath:

"Radical agitation is not expected to make much progress in this congress."

* * *

Which means that the profit press gloats over the fact that the workers and farmers have not been conscious enough of their own interests to send their own representatives into congress to make the fight for them.

* * *

No help for the farmers. But new aid for the railroads, shown by the fact that the stock quotations mounted higher on the money exchanges as congress met. There are many railroad senators and representatives, in Washington, speaking for multi-millionaire railroad owners, not underpaid railroad workers. While bankrupt and landless farmers are flocking to the cities, the railroads in October showed the LARGEST NET REVENUE FOR ANY MONTH IN AMERICAN RAILROAD HISTORY.

* * *

Need more be said to show that Wall Street's government in Washington is a class government, defending the private property interests of the exploiters?

Must additional arguments be presented to show that the workers and farmers need their own class power to advance their interests as a class? If so, then this "big business" congress will present them to the plundered American masses in a myriad, brutal forms.

DEMAND HEADS OF A. C. W. OF A. STOP SLUGGINGS

Workmen's Circle Protests to Officials

Upon hearing the report of the Hospitaler in the Sholom Aleichem Branch No. 478 of the Workman's Circle on the brutal beating of Bereon, Craft and Berlin, who were slugged by responsible members and officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union in Chicago, the branch adopted the following resolution condemning the use of such tactics against active militants in the Amalgamated and demands the Chicago Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union take steps to punish the guilty ones and to prevent such occurrences in the future.

"Chicago Joint Board

"Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

"106 South Halsted St.,

"Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Brothers: At our last regular meeting, Nov. 28, the Hospitaler in making his report stated that Three of our best and devoted and most loyal members of the Amalgamated, Berson, Craft and Berlin, were slugged by some responsible members and officials of the Amalgamated in Chicago. And, as our branch recognizes the good work done by the Amalgamated for its members on the economic field, and as the members above mentioned helped along the Amalgamated in its struggles;

Emphatically Protests.

"Therefore, our branch emphatically protests against such actions as taken by those responsible members of the union, and demands that the Chicago Joint Board take the necessary measures to punish the guilty ones in order to prevent such actions in the future.

"Fraternally yours,

"Sholom Aleichem Branch No. 478,

"Workmen's Circle."

(SEAL)

Send Protest to Amalgamated.

Copies of this protest resolution were ordered sent by the branch to the Chicago Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and to "Advance," organ of the Amalgamated and to The DAILY WORKER.

AMSTERDAM INTERNATIONAL AGAIN DENIES RUSS UNIONS CONFERENCE

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 8.—The general council of the Amsterdam International (International Federation of Trade Unions) at its meeting today decided against calling an unconditional conference with the All-Russian Council of Labor Unions to exchange opinions regarding the admission of the Russian unions to the Amsterdam International.

Upon the question the council divided sharply into a right and left wing, with the solid seven votes of the British representatives voting in favor of the unconditional conference and the other 14 representatives voting against it.

Coolidge Message Threatens Labor

(Continued from page 1)

are the instruments by which we undertake to do our part to promote good will and support stability among all peoples."

Just as the chaos and cannibalism of imperialism threaten the world bomb cities and villages to establish peace, so Coolidge proposes the same thing for the workers of the United States and any other territories unfortunate enough to fall into the clutches of Wall Street.

Filipino Freedom.

The down east Yankee who inhabits the White House at present, is, of course, in favor of freedom for the Philippines with reservations. They will be granted independence when the benevolent government of the United States has properly educated them to understand what self-government means. Their ultimate independence will be achieved only when they prove that they are sufficiently servile to always do the bidding of the imperialist marauders and not before. Meanwhile Coolidge says that upon "such reports as reach me there are indications that more authority should be given to the governor general, so that he will not be so dependent upon the local legislative body to render effective our efforts to set an example of sound administration and good government." This is an echo of the inability of Major General Leonard Wood completely to crush the Filipinos who have insisted upon maintaining their own legislative bodies. The plea of Coolidge is for unrestrained military dictatorship in the island possessions.

China Also Included.

Speaking of the Chinese customs conference on extra-territoriality the message declared that the powers agree were participating and that at the conference it "will be our policy so far as possible to meet the aspirations of China in all ways consistent with the interests of the countries involved."

Since most of the great powers have extensive interests in China and the House of Morgan, thru the United States government, has insisted upon the full application of the "open door" policy that is the right of Morgan to challenge in China every other power, the Chinese workers can readily anticipate to what degree their aspirations for national liberation from the yoke of imperialism will be consistent with the interests of the United States imperialist robbers and assassins.

Centralized Government.

Further centralization of the powers of government are advocated upon the basis of the report of Henry G. Dalton appointed to investigate the whole problem of the United States shipping board and the emergency fleet corporation. In the shipping board report, separate from the message, the policy of forcing private concerns purchasing parts of the fleets reveals further strengthening of the military power of the country, into which the regulations require these private capitalists purchasing ships from the government to equip them with diesel oil burning engines so they will be useful for impressment into naval service in case of emergency.

Muscle Shoals to Ford.

That it is the aim of Coolidge to enable the private capitalists to plunder the natural resources of the country to their heart's content is plainly set forth in the message where he deals with Muscle Shoals.

"The problem of Muscle Shoals," says Coolidge, "seems to me to have assumed a place all out of proportion with its real importance. It probably does not represent in market value much more than a first class battleship, yet it has been discussed in congress over a period of years and for months at a time. It ought to be developed for the production of nitrates primarily and incidentally for power purposes. It would serve defensive, agricultural and industrial purposes. I am in favor of disposing of this property to meet these purposes."

Thus Henry Ford's desire to gain control of this rich melon with but slight expenditure will be realized, if Coolidge has his way, and there is no doubt that he has the full implications of the vicious message will be carried out.

Tax Nostrums.

Dealing with the proposed Mellon revenue act, Coolidge was very cautious, but it was evident that he is determined to jam the thing thru, in

COOLIDGE HAS SPOKEN!

How About Workers and Farmers?

CAL COOLIDGE, Wall Street's president, has spoken. In his speech at Chicago, Monday, and in his message to congress, delivered on Tuesday, he stated clearly the program of America's plunderbund in its hunt for greater profits.

He has directly and boldly attacked both the workers in the city and on the land. He is their enemy. He speaks for their enemies. Let workers and farmers everywhere write in their views of this program. What have you workers and farmers got to say about it? The DAILY WORKER has been publishing articles, editorials and news stories on these questions for the past several days. Large numbers of copies of these issues have been distributed. The DAILY WORKER would like to publish a whole page of letters from workers and farmers telling what they think of Coolidge's speech and his message. Sit down now and write your letter and send it in to The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Predict No Bill for Independence of Filipinos Will Pass

(Continued from page 1)

the Filipino Independence bills introduced by Senator King, the secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League pointed out that the huge republican majority in congress makes it possible for a democrat like King to introduce such measures without the slightest fear that they will be adopted.

President Coolidge, he remarked, has repeatedly evinced himself as opposed to liberating the Filipinos from imperialist rule, on the grounds that they "are not ready" for it. Moreover, he has given full support to ex-Secretary of War Weeks and Governor General Wood in their frankly anti-Independence policy.

Desires Don't Count.

Wood recently vetoed a bill passed by both houses of the Philippine national legislature calling for a referendum of Filipinos on the question of complete and immediate independence, thus showing that as far as American imperialism is concerned the desires of the Filipino people have as much to do with the case as the flowers that bloom in the spring. Senator King's platonic gesture will be given no greater consideration.

It is not in congress that the hope of Filipino liberation lies but in the strength of the Filipino people themselves, and in the support they receive from other oppressed peoples of the "American empire," and particularly in the support of the revolutionary working class of the United States.

Order a bundle of The DAILY WORKER for every meeting of your union.

AMERICAN LEGIONNAIRES SCAB ON POLICEMAN ON STRIKE IN LA GRANGE

LA GRANGE, Ill., Dec. 8. When the police department went on strike, in the person of Chief L. C. Mathews, twenty members of the American legion volunteered for patrol duty.

Poorly Constructed Floors Menace Lives of New York Dancers

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Poorly constructed dance floors menace the lives of thousands who dance nightly in New York's one hundred night clubs and speakeasies, according to officials of the city building department.

Loses Life in Fall.

PATERSON, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Thomas Wilson, 19-year old youth, died of injuries received when he fell 200 feet to the bottom of an abandoned mine shaft.

THE ITALIAN

Dr. V. A. CAMERA

announces the opening of his own office at

835 East 75th Street, corner of Maryland Ave.

General practice of medicine and surgery with special ... for social-venereal diseases and obstetrical gynecological cases.

Office Hours—9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY REFUSES TO PAY BACK TAXES OF $40,000,000

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The majority of the stockholders in the original Ford Motor Car Company, of which Senator Jamss Couzens of Michigan is the foremost, have retained two ex-candidates for the presidency to fight the treasury's efforts to collect $40,000,000 in back taxes, it was disclosed here. Their array of counsel will incude Charles Evans Hughes and John W. Davis.

Fundamentalists Plan Anti-Evolution Law; to Open "Univerasity"

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8. Every state in the union will be organized within 12 months in a national campaign for a law similar to the Tennessee anti-evolution law, W. B. Riley of Minneapolis, executive secretary of the world's christian fundamentalist association declared on arrival here.

A central fundamentalists university to cost $10,000,000 is planned for establishment in or near Chicago, he said.

Crush Insect Pests with Steam-Roller

WYE, Kent, England, Dec. 8.—Insect pests became so great in the local grasslands that a steam-roller was brot out and used over the infested area crushing the pests.

Minister Sends Out S. O. S.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Seventh most of the French debt to the United States will be practically realized in thirty days, Finance Minister Loucheur, informed directors of banks of credit establishments of France in appealing to them for aid in improving the stability of the franc.

He will like it! Give your union brother a sub to The DAILY WORKER.

CREATE CLASS COLLABORATION BY LAW; RAILWAYS AND UNIONS PLAN 'BOARDS OF ADJUSTMENT'

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—Class collaboration proceeding upon the basis of a "harmony of interests" between the working class and the employing class, has become almost the law of life for the high-paid bureaucracy of the American labor unions.

Faced with an economic depression and an attack upon the unions, the bureaucracy, instead of uniting all unions for utilitant struggle, seek to avoid a fight and come to terms for a remnant of concessions. But now the bureaucrats of the railway unions have entered into a pact to be sanctified by law, which surrenders without even this remnant.

Union Officials Surrender.

The executive officials of fifteen standard railroad labor unions have entered an agreement made with a committee of the Association of Railway Executives, to present a bill in congress as a substitute for the Howard-Barkley rail labor bill, to provide for "boards of adjustment" upon which representatives of the unions and of the railroad companies are to sit in sweet "harmony."

This is the result of months of secret negotiations and a recent three-day conference in Washington. The scheme is so pleasing to the railroad companies that even the hard-boiled open shop Pennsylvania railroad is willing to come in on it, and the only question that seems to be agitating the hearts of all concerned is whether the chief train dispatchers should be brought into the "boards of adjustment" as labor representatives or as company officials.

Don't Exclude Company Unions.

So far as can be ascertained, the scheme does not even exclude company unions, thus giving the labor unions entering the pact not even the doubtful benefit of exclusive recognition. Nor is it clear what the attitude will be in the "boards of adjustments" to the Federated Shop Crafts whose 1922 strike is still being continued officially. The scheme practically forbids strikes.

The bill to legalize this unprecedented surrender by the union bureaucrats will be, so it is said, backed by both republican and democrat leaders in congress and given early hearings and prompt report. What the judgment of the rank and file of the unions will be, once the scheme is put into operation, remains to be seen. But it is safe to say that as predicted, a wide revolt of the membership is sure to ensue.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

PATRIOTS WOULD CONTROL FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS

Demand Constitution Be Printed in Each Issue

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 8.—A move to force all foreign language newspapers in this country to print in each issue in English half a column on the constitution or the history of the United States, was launched by the allied patriotic societies at their meeting at the army and navy club, 50 West 11th St., New York City.

"There are 2,000 papers published in this country in foreign languages," declared Dwight G. Braman, president. "They attack our government under cover. Their influence is insidious. They are restricted by present laws only from publishing their blasphemous statements on envelopes or mailing wrappers."

Frank H. Kluinicutt of the American defense society read a bill that had been drafted to be submitted to congress. It provided that the commissioner of education furnish the foreign language papers with suitable material, that the paper publish both English and foreign language versions and that the publications failing so to do be barred from the mails.

Want It Made "Stronger."

Following the objection of Hugh Adams, also of the American defense society, that the bill was "not strong enough, because a publication might print the fact that the material was contributed by the government," the report of the bill was recommitted to the committee with the recommendation that Adams collaborate on it and that the committee then "confer with the commissioner of education and with such members of the house of representatives and the senate as show their interest."

A committee of three was appointed to investigate such societies as the Civil Liberties Union, and American Association for the Advancement of Atheism". H. L. Boothy general secretary of the national hod's day alliance, said that "many intelligent men have fallen swallitist in the vague name of 'Civil Liberties Union.' The committee was ordered to "report so that those societies may be exposed to the authorities."

At a recent meeting of the allied patriotic societies, which was then reported in The DAILY WORKER, a drive to prohibit the Workers (Communist) Party from appearing on the ballot at next year's election in New York City, was started, by electing a committee which with the assistance of President Andrews, of the board of election, who is also a member of the allied patriotic societies, will plan the necessary action to achieve its fulfillment.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism study it.

Brookhart Files Brief Against "Fraud" Charge

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. Counsel for Senator Smith W. Brookhart (R.), of Iowa, today filed a brief with the senate elections committee attacking the charges of the republican state central committee of Iowa that he was elected thru "fraud." The brief supported a demurrer lodged with the committee last week by J. G. Mitchell, counsel for the senator.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow, show him what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

LABOR IN THE FAR EAST

Editor's Note:—The seventh instalment of this valuable series of articles describes how the working population of British-ruled Hongkong draws inspiration and encouragement from the revolutionary government in Canton. Article six, yesterday's instalment, told us of Britain's maneuver to grant concessions to the rebellious Chinese masses.

* * *

ARTICLE VII
By L. HELLER.

THE Shanghai Trades Council was formed at the very outbreak of the strike, and soon gained general recognition as the center of the labor movement. Its popularity thruout the country is enormous. To it flock with their various businesses not only the labor organizations and various groups of workers, but all the various institutions: the civil and military authorities, in opposition with it, the entire stored up hatred of the imperialists has been focussed upon it and they are consultly working to break it with all the means at their disposal.

The Shanghai Trades Council is the leading light in the joint committee, in addition to the council, of the Student Council and the Committee of the Street Unions which comprises petty businessmen. The Trades Council has not only developed propaganda and organizational activities among the strikers, but, with the aid of its daily, devoted to political and trade union affairs, and of the specially created propaganda which centralizes all the Chinese newspapers with daily information bulletins, it has exercised a decisive influence in the moulding of public opinion and in the growth of the national consciousness of the Chinese masses. Its prestige among the Shanghai workers is unchallenged. The latest events have proved this beyond any doubt, only because it enjoys the complete confidence of the great masses of the Shanghai workers was the Trades Council able to put thru such a compliated maneuver as was that of shifting from the fundamental national demands to economic issues, and retaining at the same time the hegemony and solidarity of the proletariat front. For it must not be forgotten that apart from the enormous outside difficulties, the very makeup of the body of the strikers—agitated within itself tremendous hands-ups for the more direction of the strike, and even more so for the execution of the strike—called for unheard of tact. The main body of the strikers consists of textile workers, seamen and dockers. The textile workers are in their great majority unorganized. Among the dockers there are plenty of migratory, semi-peasant elements. Meanwhile the strike movement had rallied the entirely unarmed sections of the proletariat that have only recently got into touch with any movement. The art of maneuvering such masses, of making sharp turns, requires, in addition to a certain political maturity, cleverness and tact on the part of the leaders, and also, and particularly, a complete confidence in them on the part of the masses.

THE main body of the strikers was made up, as is known of the workers employed in British and Japanese establishments. The latest dispatches indicate that the strike in the Japanese factories has been settled in a manner denoting a serious, even if incomplete victory for the workers. The workers of the British establishments still continue in strike. This again bears witness to the strong contact existing between the council and the laboring masses. Only this contact permits of such organized step by step liquidation of this grand strike, when one section of the front is being liquidated, while at the others the struggle continues unabated. This manoeuvre, which in the form of the strike will now be concentrated against Britain, and this is the best guarantee that on this front as well the Shanghai workers will be victorious.

The Hongkong strike, the a direct continuation of that of Shanghai, has, however, one distinct aspect. Its character is purely political. It being a clear expression of the national emancipation struggle conducted by the revolutionary means and methods of the open mass strike and boycott.

In central-distinction to Shanghai, which is a Chinese city with special settlements and concessions for foreigners, the Hongkong island is a purely British colony and a "crown" colony at that, that is, a colony subject to the "crown" which appoints its governor and vests him with the greatest powers. However, the working population of this island, running up to 600,000 people (as against 8,000 Britishers) is entirely Chinese.

It is hardly possible to name another place on the Pacific where British imperialism has been revealing itself more nakedly, more insolently, than in Hongkong. A handful of big capitalists, backed by an adequate military force under the command of the governor, is having full and unlimited sway on the island. There is one trouble, however, within six hours travel by steamer on the opposite shore is Canton (the capital of the Kwantung province, with a population of close to 2,000,000, the foremost revolutionary city in China, with its Kmomintang government friendly to Soviet Russia; a city where the Labor government is developing freely, and where a revolutionary army of workers and peasants has been created. In short, a city that is the very opposite of Hongkong, which hates it with the deepest hatred as a hotbed of the "Bolshevist germ" that is spreading thruout China portending nothing good to Britishers. The working population of Hongkong, in turn, have nothing but the heartiest hatred for their haughty oppressors and look with hope to Canton, with whom they maintain the liveliest connections. No wonder that it was precisely in Hongkong that the Shanghai events aroused not only a sympathetic, but a much more effective response. The community of Canton played a decisive part.

The Hongkong strike was led by the executive committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The latter is a very young organization, formed at the All-China Trade Union Congress early last May. Backed by the active support of the Canton masses and of the government, the federation executive has been successfully handling this extremely difficult problem.

The Hongkong strike—and this must not be forgotten—is limited to a small island, dominated by a true despotism with the entire power, both civil and military, concentrated in the hands of an autocratic British government. Nor should it be forgotten that the Hongkong strike hits the pockets of the British capitalists more painfully than that of Shanghai, where the Japanese interests are more directly affected. And finally, it should also be remembered that the Britishers wanted to make of Hongkong an example of the superiority of their methods of quelling disturbances. There is much "interference" in Shanghai on the part of other countries and this leads to a lot of red tape and wavering; in Hongkong, however, there is a "purely" British rule, which knows what it wants and how to get it. Yet despite the fact that the authorities really did not stop at anything, including shooting, virtual punishment and mass deportations; despite the fact that they recruited scabs everywhere. In the Philippines, in the adjacent Portugal colony Makao, etc., in spite of the fact that even the Russian white guards were rallied to this glorious business of strike-breaking, despite all this the Hongkong strike, led by the Canton federation, turned into a general strike affecting every branch of employment.

AS a result, after two months of struggle, Hongkong is ruined. Unable to end the strike unaided, Hongkong has been appealing to London, demanding intervention, military interference, an occupation, or at least a complete blockade of Canton. This has already been stated there is every ground to believe that these militant outcries will hardly be heard in London. The anti-Canton government is, of course, at hand" with the Hongkong reactionaries, but conditions at home, and abroad, particularly in China, are such that England will hardly dare to decide upon an intervention in Canton. A war with Canton would be a challenge to all of China. For the Chinese masses have become a nation.

HUNDREDS OF POLISH WORKERS ARRESTED IN CRACOW AND WARSAW

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—Recently, new mass arrests and searches have been made in the Warsaw district of Poland. Approximately 150 people were arrested. Eight among the arrested are suspected of being members of the Communist Party.

Apart from these arrests, numerous other arrests of suspected Communists have taken place in connection with the celebrations on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the October revolution and the second anniversary of the Cracow insurrection. Many arrests took place in Cracow and in other towns.

It is reported from west White Russia that the process against the committee of the Communist Youth has taken place at Baranovitzehi. Sevan youtha have received sentences of imprisonment of ten months each. Three others were sentenced to three years' imprisonment each. The remaining accused were released.

In the village of Glubokaya in the Dvinsar district, a process has begun against 20 peasants. The accused have been under arrest since 1923.

Lithuanian Clergy Must Resign Church or Leave Politics

KOVNO, Lithuania, Dec. 8.—Much consternation has been caused to the Roman clerical forces here by the letter sent by Pope Pius XI to the Bishop of Lithuania telling him that all catholic priests active in politics must resign as clergymen, on the grounds that their behavior in the government is "tending to compromise the church" and "alienate confidence of the people."

This letter has caused a great stir in clerical circles as it is the Romeo catholic clerical party that dominates the political life of Lithuania.

Clericals Arrest Workers

Mass arrests and persecutions of workers by the clericals themselves has been practiced to such an extent that many workers have stopped attending church. The confessionals were used by the priests as means of obtaining information on which arrests would be made.

Outlaw Trades Union

The trades unions of Lithuania were crushed and in their place, clericals trades unions were formed.

The clerical government, with the able assistance of the Lithuanian social democracy, has arrested hundreds of workers on suspicion, kept them in jail for years and then when the time came for their hearings they would be released and told that there were no charges against them.

PRAVDA GREETS CZECH WORKERS ON ELECTION

Communist Party Polls Million Votes

By IMPRECOR

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 8.—The Pravda welcomes the election success of the Communist Party in Czecho-Slovakia which has received a million votes and has become the second strongest party in parliament.

Svery seventh elector in Czechoslovakia has declared himself a conscious enemy of capitalism and a supporter of Communism. The success is all the greater because the Czech party recently experienced an internal crisis from which the social-democrats had hoped much.

The so-called independent Communist party with Bubnik at its head, embracing the renegade elements, did not receive a single seat. The victory in the elections was the victory of the Leninist policy over the opportunists.

The elections have proved beyond doubt that the Communist Party is the strongest political factor in Czecho-Slovakian working class movement. The success will naturally result in an increase of the work carried on by the party amongst the masses. The recruiting strength of the party must be increased and the existing foothold among the peasantry and the national minorities must be enlarged.

In the future it must be prevented that German workers give their vote to the social democracy. The Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia has accomplished excellent electoral work. The revolutionary proletariat of the whole world sends the brother party in Czecho-Slovakia its warmest greetings.

Senator Berenger Will Negotiate French Debt Settlement with U.

PARIS, Dec. 8. The French government has asked the United States for its approval of the appointment of Senator Henry Berenger as an ambassador to the United States, on a temporary mission. The mission, it is understood, is concerned almost entirely with the negotiation of a settlement of the French debt to the United States. The mission of the ambassador is expected for a duration of three months and if the debt is not settled within that time, the powers of the mission will be renewed.

What do you earn? What are conditions in your shop? How do they compare? Write a story for The DAILY WORKER

MOSCOW METAL TRADES UNIONS INVITE GERMANS TO SEND DELEGATION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—(By Mail)—The following telegram sent by the preaidium of the fifth congress of the Metal Workers' Union of the Moscow district calls upon the German Metal Workers' Union to send a delegation to Moscow where they will be able to study the conditions under which workers in the metal trades in the Soviet Union work and to establish closer relations between the two unions:

"The fifth congress of the metal workers of the Moscow district which has just taken place sends proletarian greetings in the name of hundreds of thousands of organized metal workers in the Moscow district to the metal workers in Berlin. It instructed the chairman of the district committee, Striyeffsky, to send an invitation to the Berlin metal workers in the name of our congress, to visit Moscow, and to study the development of the metal industry and the life of the workers and the nature of their trade union organizations.

"Long live the unity of the metal workers of all countries!

"Long live the international unity of the revolutionary working class movement!"

YOAKUM OF FRISCO RAILROAD IS TRYING TO FOOL THE FARMERS INTO FRAUDULENT CO-OPERATIVE SCHEME

By J. E. SNYDER.

OMAHA, Neb. Dec. 8. The American farmer has tried many times to emancipate himself during the past sixty years from the grip of the various capitalist groups that have come up during that time.

The Alliance movement back in the eighties followed up by the populist movement in the early nineties were bold attempts, to step out some, politically and organizationally, but both movements were burdened by a horde of bankrupt "young hopefuls politicos and speculators" who made them finally appendages of the old political parties.

For instance when the politicians "fused" the populists in 1896 with the Bryan Democrats and later on with the Roosevelt republicans.

In our conception that the farmers' movement, as well as the wage workers movement, needs a scientific analysis, such as the Communist Party organization furnishes, we do not wish it to appear as a mere egotistical asset point. We need only point over these well out headers in order to understand the fate of the American farmers political efforts. It was Frederick Engels, co-worker with Karl Marx, who says, in part, to the effect that "the American farmer as a class have not the strength for the formation of an independent political party. They can only fight the bourgeoisie and its big parties under the leadership of a mass party of the American workers, which in turn is led by a Marxist party."

False Co-operatives.

The invasion of men like Yoakum of the Frisco railroad into the ranks of the leaders of the American farmers Cooperative movement shows the same "decoy duck" tendencies as took place in the political movements of twenty-five years ago. The American farmer must soon learn that he cannot cooperate himself out of bondage without joining forces with the wage workers organizations, and then going much farther, in establishing an economic and political unity, that can withstand the combined financial and industrial plunderers. The farmers not how much you farmer editors talk of "peaceful means", in bringing about a chance, all of, you acknowledge to me in private that "The capitalists will not surrender without a struggle." We simply ask you and your fellow farmers if you are going to wait until the day of the struggle to prepare yourselves even theoretically for the struggle? If so, you have not seen the mounted gatling guns on the top of skyscrapers, nor witnessed the capitalist doing target practice along the shores of Lake Michigan in Chicago, nor seen the dope clerks and other flunkies doing active "hop, hop, hop!" in the capitalist arsenals in the cities of the entire nation

So far, brother farmer, you may go along with your cooperative societies and no further, than the big boys want you to go, until they first stop you with injunctions, as they did the raisin growers, and if they cannot stop you that way they will shunt you into submission as they do workers who fight their battles alone in isolated spikes.

Yoakum is but the agent of Hoover and Hoover is the agent of big business and banking. Yoakum would furnish you a leadership from the top and the top is Wall Street. In matters not, understand me, if every agent of Wall is sincere and every dollar he spends is because of principle, the results will be the same. As Bryan led you into the old democratic party so Yoakum will lead you into the Wall Street shearing pen

Mr. Yoakum carries in his paper "The Farm Magazine", the very same kind of cartoons that were carried in populist papers, thirty-five years ago. These papers were usually edited and controled by men of about the same state of mind as Yoakum. I warn you again, as they led you then so he will lead you now, unless you give up your "independence" and come to the full realization that all labor is interdependent and must form a united front in a labor party.

STATE BANK OF UNION OF SOVIET REPUBLICS ASSETS $200,000,000

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 8.—The most recent financial statement of the issue department of the State Bank of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics shows assets of almost $200,000,000, of which $54,000,000 are covered by gold and platinum and $11,500,000 by foreign currency. The assets are sufficient to cover $8,000,000 more than the total issue of bank notes in circulation.

The total issue of "chervonetz" to date amounts to $75,685,676. The chervonetz contains 119.4826 grains of fine gold and is equal to $5.14. The chervonetz notes mostly in circulation are in denominations of one, three, five and ten. In addition there are one, three and five rouble notes, silver coins of 10, 15, 20 and 50 kopeks and one rouble, and copper coins for one, two, three and five kopeks. The coins are all beautifully designed and well minted.

Fail to Expel Communists.

LONDON (FP)—Exclusion of the Communists, voted by the Liverpool Labor party conference, in the recent elections 22 Communists ran in London alone as duly nominated Labor candidates, and the same held true of a number of other localities.

Collecting for Virginia Miners.

ST. LOUIS (FP)—The St. Louis waitresses' union is utilizing its office collection headquarters for donations of clothing for the striking West Virginia coal miners, in whose behalf a nationwide appeal has been issued by the A. F. of L. The woman's auxiliary of the machinists is cooperating and a citywide canvass of the labor movement is being made. The response has been generous.

Raise Pay of Mayor's Aid But Down Firemen

ST. LOUIS (FP)—The St. Louis board of estimates and apportionment under the new anti-labor mayor, composed of the mayor as chairman, the comptroller and the president of the board of aldermen, discarded all traces of consistency by approving a salary boost of $1,800 a year for the mayor's secretary, fixing his pay at $5,000. The board, which passes upon salary ordinances enacted by the aldermen, vetoed a $25 monthly pay boost which was granted the city firemen by a 3 to 1 referendum that the city was broke. The firemen have asked the supreme court to decide if three politicians can override a mandate of the people.

Keep Red Flag Flying

LONDON (FP)—All efforts to dislodge the Red Flag as the anthem of British organized labor have failed, according to the admission of The Daily Herald, which has been running a competition to discover whether a better labor song than the Red Flag could be written or composed. The judges have decided that not one of the songs sent in is worthy of the purpose and so no prize is to be awarded.

The competition was started after a speech of Ramsay MacDonald in which he criticized the Red Flag and said, "We still want one great labor song." MacDonald's criticism brought a deluge of protests from labor circles all over the country. This song has so long been associated with every labor struggle in Great Britain, that a remarkable emotional loyalty to it has been developed among all sections.

He will like it! Give your union brother a sub to The DAILY WORKER.

FRENCH MUNICIPAL WORKERS WILL STUDY CITIES IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., (By Mail)—The delegation of French municipal workers, who are to take part in the congress of Russian municipal workers, spent a considerable part of their spare time studying the conditions here. They were greatly impressed by the cleanliness and orderliness of the city.

Following the attendance of the congress of municipal workers they will tour a number of the cities in the Soviet Union.

Sawmill Explosion Kills Four in Fl

PENSACOLA, Fla. Dec. 8.—Four men were killed when a boiler in a sawmill at Ponce de Leon exploded. The victims were E. F. Creel, owner; Alex Workmen named Redman, Jenkins, and an unidentified negro.

Tornado Kills Two.

VAZOO CITY, Miss. Dec. 8.—Two Negro women were killed and a white person slightly hurt in a tornado that struck the residence section here.

About 50 houses were demolished and it is estimated that the loss will be $250,000.

Sails for Dope Headquarters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Cardinal Hayes will sail for Naples next week, leading to attend the closing ceremonies of the holy year celebrations at Rome.

Why not? Tell your neighbor to subscribe!

QUALITY vs. QUANTITY

A New York bookseller advertises "over one million books in stock."

The Workers' Bookstore

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may not have as many books but what we have is all worth buying.

Open every day, including Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

HELP US GROW!

The Workers Monthly

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A Communist Magazine

1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD.
CHICAGO, ILL.

British Rubber Trust Raises Bar on Export

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Dec. 8—It was announced by the colonial office tonight that all restrictions upon the export of rubber from Ceylon and Malaya have been lifted.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

NEW YORK SHOP NUCLEUS NO. 2 PLANS CAMPAIGN

Start Membership Drive in Shoe Shop

By SIDNY JONAS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Shop nucleus No. 2 was organized in a shoe factory where 70 workers were employed. At the first meeting of the members when four members were present they elected an organizer, secretary and a literature agent. The nucleus decided to get control of the shop committee. They also decided that every member of the nucleus should concentrate his Communist propaganda on the workers in the shop and try to make them Communists so that they should be able to join the nucleus.

The following are a few examples which illustrate how successfully the nucleus carried on Communist propaganda in that shop.

Raise Slogan in Shops.

The first work of the nucleus was to utilize the sentiment of the workers not to pay for the shoes that they polished. The nucleus introduced the slogan not to pay for the shoes and made it a shop issue against the bosses and the reactionary shop chairman who believes in class collaboration. The result was that the workers of the shop elected our comrade as shop chairman. Thus the nucleus is actually in control of the shop and all the questions that arise the shop meetings are first considered at the meetings of the shop nucleus.

Active in Elections.

The nucleus was active in the election campaign of Comrade Ben Gitlow for mayor. They brought the campaign literature right into the shop and held four successful open-air meetings near their shop at which Robert Wolfe, candidate for assembly in the district, spoke on campaign problems. The comrades of the nucleus made a collection for the party campaign and urged the workers of the shop to wear Gitlow buttons. The shop nucleus is active in getting subscribers for THE DAILY WORKER and the language press. Every member of the nucleus must be a subscriber. Besides this, the nucleus itself gets five copies of THE DAILY WORKER and five "Workers Monthly" which they distribute among the workers. This will be continued until these workers become subscribers, and then the literature will be distributed to other workers.

Helps DAILY WORKER.

The nucleus was successful in collecting $13 in the campaign to save the DAILY WORKER. This was one in addition to the tax that the party members pay and does not include collections made for the "Fred."

The nucleus just organized a social at which we will try to attract the majority of the workers of the shop.

Urges Workers into Union.

The nucleus is also active in the Amalgamated Clothing and Shoe Workers' Protective Union. It distributes leaflets in the unorganized shops and tries to get the workers into the union.

The nucleus connected with the club arranging an affair, the profit of which will go to the organization fund of the union.

The result of this activity is that the nucleus increased its membership from 1 to 7 and having 2 candidates.

Youngtown, O., Notice!

YOUNGSTOWN, O. Dec. 8.—Reorganization of the party in Youngstown, Ohio, will take place on Sunday, Dec. 14 p. m. sharp, at the Hungarian Hall, 3783 West Federal st. Every comrade must be present.

HOLD MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS IN THE DISTRICTS FOR UNIFICATION AND PARTY TRADE UNION WORK

Meetings of the District Executive Committees of the various districts as well as membership meetings in the main party centers on the two vital questions of unification of the party behind the Central Executive Committee, and the intensification of the party's trade union work, are being arranged.

The following are the arrangements for the meetings to be held:

NEW YORK—D. E. C. meeting and membership meetings, Dec. 9 to 13 Incl.

PHILADELPHIA—D. E. C. meeting, Dec. 14, at 521 York Ave.; membership meeting, Dec. 15, at 1026 Arch St.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—D. E. C. meeting, Dec. 16; membership meeting, Dec. 17, Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

CLEVELAND—D. E. C. meeting, afternoon of Dec. 19; membership meeting, evening of Dec. 18, at Gardinia Hall, 6021 St. Clair St.

CHICAGO—Membership meeting, Tuesday, December 22, 8 p. m., at Schoenhoffen Hall, 1224 Milwaukee Ave. (Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.).

These meetings are of the utmost importance and the comrades in the various centers must see to it that the maximum attendance is obtained.

BUFFALO DISTRICT MEMBERSHIP IS UNANIMOUS FOR PARTY'S CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND UNITY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, N. Y. (By Mail.)—The district committee of Buffalo after a thoro discussion of the Central Executive Committee's unity resolution voted unanimously to indorse it. Eleven members of the committee were present. There was considerable discussion and many questions were asked.

Comrades Lovestone and Cannon represented the Central Executive Committee.

In the afternoon a general membership meeting was rallied to discuss the unity resolution and the party's trade union policies and activities. Comrade Sullivan, the D. O., presided.

Opening the meeting Comrade Lovestone gave a picture of the difficulties in which the party found itself at the close of the last convention. He outlined the major tasks of the party.

"This unity resolution is not another scrap of paper in a factional war," he said. "It is a political document of major significance and finds its origin in the sincere conviction of the best Communist elements in our ranks that the time has come to unite on the basis of the Comintern line for the party above all groups. This resolution is not a victory for one or the other group but is a victory for the party and the Comintern in the sense that greater numbers of our members are now solidly lined up for the Communist international and will be ready to repel the efforts of the enemies of our party to discredit and destroy our Communist movement," was the keynote of Comrade Lovestone's address.

The main features of the party's proposal to make the unifying over of the proletarian masses and not the capture of trade union offices per se as the main objective of our activities in the labor unions were discussed by Comrade Lovestone. "We must build a system of powerful party trade union fractions and have these fractions function as the dynamo as the steel rod in a broad progressive, a broad left bloc. We must carry out the Profintern program and the party commission resolutions on trade union work by deed as well as by word," was the conclusion reached by Comrade Lovestone.

Comrade Cannon aroused enthusiasm among his interested listeners when he said: "The last time Comrade Lovestone and I spoke on the same platform we spoke against each other. We are now here together speaking on the same platform, for the same cause, for the line of the Comintern. We have united for the Communist international."

The main theme of Comrade Cannon's report on the unity resolution was that the Central Executive Committee was preparing the membership for the next decision of the Comintern. We are not speaking of old decisions. We are speaking of the coming tasks. It is our duty to save as many members as possible of the former majority from collision with the Communist international. We must unite only on the basis of the Communist international policies and line. If any one has doubted our proposals or has been skeptical about the executing our our unity program let him look at the results of the Finnish convention. The right wing in our party and the enemies of our party outside have been anxiously awaiting disruptive developments at this convention. They all had hoped for a split at this convention. The results achieved here are a distinct disappointment to the enemies of our party and a signal for success and hope for our party."

Comrade Cannon declared that the Finnish convention was the beginning of a real campaign of Bolshevization of the Finnish Section which will make this section one of the bulwarks of the party adhering strictly and energetically to the policies of the C. I.

After questions were answered by the Central Executive Committee representatives a vote was taken on the resolution. The Central Executive Committee resolution was carried by a vote of 25 for and none against. Both representatives of the Central Executive Committee emphasized that the comrades should vote for the resolution only if they are sincerely and sincerely convinced that it is worthy of their support. Special stress was laid on the point that the members should not and need not vote for the resolution out of a sense of discipline or loyalty to the Central Executive Committee.

NEW YORK WILL DISCUSS UNITY RESOLUTION SUN., DEC. 13 AT WEBSTER HALL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A general membership meeting will be held on Sunday, Dec. 13 at 1 p. m. at Webster Hall—119 E. 11th St. where Comrades Jay Lovestone and James P. Cannon will report for the Central Executive Committee on the unification of the party and our trade union work.

Since the unity resolution has been printed the Young Communist international has sent a cable of approval of the unity resolution calling upon all members of the party and the Young Workers League to stand by the Central Executive Committee and unify the party for the big tasks ahead of it.

The membership of New York where the resolution will be discussed for the first time must come out in full force to this meeting. Only the politically backward elements of the party will stay away from this membership meeting.

Admission will be my membership card only.

Jewish Branch of Roxbury Will Have Supper New Year's Eve.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Dec. 8. The Roxbury Jewish Branch promises to outdo them all and on New Year's Eve they will dance and sing, at New Interna tional Hall, Roxbury, until midnight. At 1 a. m., Jan. 1, 1926, a catered supper will be served to usher in the New Year. It promises to be an all night affair, and their secretary, Morris Lubin, is on the job working for it success.

Lettish Branch of Boston to Have Party Saturday, December 19

BOSTON, Dec. 8. The Boston Lettish Branch has planned a Party on Saturday, Dec. 19, with Lettish folk dances as the big feature.

Warren Comrades, Take Notice!

WARREN, O., Dec. 8.—Reorganization of the party in Warren, Ohio, will take place on Sunday, December 13 at 7 p. m. sharp, at Hippodrome Hall. Every comrade must be present.

"Living Newspaper" to Be Out Saturday, Dec. 19.

The third issue of Prolet-Tribune, the living newspaper issued by the Chicago worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out Saturday, Dec. 19, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

This living newspaper is very popular among the Russian workers in Chicago.

Admission will be 25 cents. Beginning at 8 p. m.

Attention!
Chicago Party Membership Meeting

on

PARTY UNITY AND TRADE UNION WORK

Tuesday, December 22, 1925, 8 P. M.

at

SCHOENHOFEN HALL, 1224 MILWAUKEE AVENUE

(Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.)

This meeting, in place of the section meetings, is of the utmost importance. Every party member must be present. Only party members who are either in a shop nucleus or street nucleus and members of the Y. W. L. can be present. Admission by membership card only. Representatives of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party will speak on the resolution of the C. E. C. for party unity and trade union work.

GERMAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY IN A NEW CRISIS

Choose Between Masses and Hindenburg

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The German social-democracy faces a crisis, in which there seeme to be no compromise door thru which to flee to political safety.

Unemployment is growing rapidly with the increasing depression of economic life. Bankruptcies and soup kitchens testify to the failure of the Versailles treaty to save Germany, the failure of the Dawes plan to save the Versailles treaty, and the failure of Locarno pacts to save the Dawes plan or better times.

In this situation, so perplexing to the social democrats, who deliberately turned over the reich to Hindenburg the agent of big capital, in exchange for the presidency only of the Prussian landtag, two pressures, like the upper and nether millstones, are weighing upon the gentleman of the Barmat international.

Unite Against the Workers.

First, Hindenburg is forcing successfully all right and center parties to consolidate the coalition, to include everybody from the social democrats to Stresemann's people's party. And against whom is this coalition to be directed? What pitfall faces tierman capitalism to cause it?

What else but the possibility of a new wave of proletarian revolution in a situation supported by economic depression, unemployment and starvation while to the east there lies the example of Soviet Russia, from which labor delegations are coming with tales of security and food under the regime of the Bolsheviks.

Communists Offer Fighting Alliance.

Second, there is the sudden and unconditional offer of peace being put upon the social democrats by the Communist Party of Germany, taught by experience and the leadership of the Communist International that work among the masses in the trade unions is not a phrase for inner party discussion but a profound prerequisite for revolutionary action. The Communist Party of Germany is offering to the social democrats and their followers in the trade unions, a new alliance "to fight hunger and unemployment."

The social democratic leaders are meeting today in caucus to determine their course. They would undoubtedly like to lick the spurred boot of Hindenburg and enter a Welmar coalition as he requires.

A Dilemma for Socialists.

But they know that if they do, the workers in the trade unions and the whole impoverished mass of workers and small bankrupt bourgeois will turn to the Communists to "fight for bread—unemployment" with Bolshevik weapons.

What are the distracted leaders of the German social-democracy going to do? A coalition with the capitalist parties is a part of their nature. Yet the danger is that they will be unable to take the social democratic workers along with them, and if these masses desert the social democracy and go to the Communist Party for leadership the road to revolution is cleared of a great obstacle.

Trade Principle for Jobs.

Indications are that they will take the risk of losing the masses to the Communists and enter the Welmar coalition if they get a few political jobs and if the people's party promises not to place said jobs in jeopardy by kicking over the coalition soon after it is set up. The motto of the German socialists in all crises will be followed: "When in doubt, betray the workers."

GO TO YOUR UNION—with

"The Movement for World Trade Union Unity"

By TOM BELL.

Today the problem of the unity of world labor is the burning issue. Steps toward it have been taken in all important countries of Europe. Labor delegations are visiting Soviet Russia. Eleven million workers are united in the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Committee.

The American trade unions are having to face this problem now. Get this pamphlet—read it—take a few to your local union!

The Daily Worker Pub. Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

WORKERS' CLUBS -:- By Israel Amter

THE reorganization of the party necessitates that the party find ways and means of carrying on its work among the workers of divers languages. Workers' clubs are one of the means whereby this will be accomplished. These workers' clubs will be the social and cultural center of the life of the proletarian masses of the cities. These clubs with their dramatic, musical, athletic, educational and propaganda sections will attract large numbers of workers who today find no place to go to but the movies or poolrooms.

These workers' clubs mean a broadening of the party work among the workers and take due note of their national characteristics. In these clubs we can also develop children's sections which will attract their parents and draw them away from the influence of the bourgeois politicians, who devote considerable attention to their compatriots.

The movement for the workers' clubs is growing in District 6. The district executive committee has paid particular attention to the question of workers' clubs.

Cleveland Begins Organizing.

In order to bring about the organization of workers' clubs in District 6, the district executive committee called a meeting of the district committees of the federations, adding representatives of the various other languages groups. Eleven language groups were represented at a conference on November 29. Reorganization of the party, workers' clubs and work of the party in these clubs were discussed. The reports of the comrades on the situation in their branches in Cleveland and outside in the district showed clearly what the workers' clubs will signify for the party work. In one of the language groups a club will be formed in the very near future with a membership of 250. The prospects for the growth of this club are splendid. In the weaker language groups the workers' club will be a great stimulus to general party work among the workers of this particular language.

The district executive committee of District 6 is well aware that the ware that the comrades will readily not gladly perform the work in the clubs, since it falls in line with the work that some of the former federations have primarily devoted themselves to. It is clear that work in the shop nuclei will be difficult for some of the comrades until they get accustomed to it and have adapted themselves to the new situation and the new form of work. Nevertheless in order that the morale of the party members may not be reduced and that the present work may not be disorganized, the workers' clubs will be formed without delay, so as to enable the effective functioning of our language fractions amongst broader masses. They will be kept in hand by the district executive committee and given the proper attention. No comrade will be allowed to devote his energies to the building up of the clubs to the detriment of his nucleus work. On the contrary, the workers' clubs will play the proper role in the work of the party; they are to be auxiliaries from which the party will gain recruits.

The present outlook is that District No. 6 will set the pace for the rest of the party in the formation of workers' clubs.

THREE CORNERS PASSED; FOURTH MUST BE GAINED

Only $100 Today, with $10,000 Needed

Only three corners of The DAILY WORKER foundation for 1926 have been laid, while the job on the last corner remains to be finished before Dec. 31, the date set for the end of the campaign. Even the three-quarter corner is not completed, as the total reached to date is only $28,037.63. But $110.75 was added Monday.

Finnish comrades of the Workers Party keep on digging steadily to serve the paper, the Duluth, Minn. branch adding its name to the "never say sdie" roll-call today with a donation of $30.00. Other "die-hards" on the list are following:

Nashwauk, Minn., Finnish Br. W. P.	$ 5.00
H. Cohen, Peoria, Ill.	1.00
M. Reed Copeland, Springfield, Mass.	2.00
H. Battle, Orange, Mass.	1.00
Finnish Br. W. P., Duluth, Minn.	30.00
Chris Hermes, Columbus, O.	2.00
Julius Beach and Otto Stanley, Columbus, O.	2.00
Hartford, Conn. (Balance from Soviet meeting)	2.00
English Br. W. P., Jamestown, N. Y.	4.75
Nick Olsen-Ball, Chicago, Ill. (collected)	1.00
Total today	$ 110.75
Previously reported	$28,926.88
Total to date	$29,037.63



Dig Deeper!

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Sign my name to the list of those who have contributed to save The DAILY WORKER. I enclose $ ....

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

Emergency Call!



To All Members and Friends of International Labor Defense:

Two big cases are scheduled to come to trial on November 30th. The Pittsburgh raid case of 10 workers and the Zeigler frame-up case of 15 union miners. The lawyers in each of these cases will not proceed with the defense unless we have the money.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS MUST BE RAISED BEFORE DECEMBER 15TH

We call upon all members of the I. L. D. to rise to the test and raise this sum. Contribute all you can and get your friends and neighbors to contribute.

Much depends on the outcome of these two trials. The entire working class is on trial. Not merely the 25 workers involved.

Rush Your Collection and Make It as Big as Possible.

Fraternally yours,
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE,
J. P. CANNON, Executive Secretary.

National Office,
23 South Lincoln Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Our Union Meeting

Second Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
	Blacksmiths' District Council, 118 S. Throop St.
1	Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine.
110	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, Western, N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St., Irving 7597.
1930	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2507	Carpenters, 1561 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
181	Coopers, 4901 Escanaba Ave.
3	Hod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St.
562	Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.
4	Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.
104	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren Street.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
126	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
324	Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.
275	Maintenance of Way, 428 W. 63rd St.
54	Painters, Sherman & Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
6	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
	Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
697	Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth
1340	Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave.
218	Railway Trainmen, 428 W. 63rd St., 7:30 p. m.
11	Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
73	Sheet Metal, 214 W. Harrison St.
485	Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St. 7:30 p. m.
753	Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
750	Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters (Sons), 6906 S. Halsted Street.
13046	Tuckpointers, 810 W. Harrison St.
624	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 614 W. Harrison St.
	Note—Unless otherwise stated all

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

Chambers of Commerce and Pinchot Plan New Policy in Anthracite

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 8.—Gov. Pinchot today conferred for two hours with a committee of business men from Scranton, Hazelton and Wilkes-Barre, on plans for bringing about a resumption of negotiations between the deadlocked striking anthracite miners and coal operators. No statement was issued after the conference except that the meeting would continue later in the day.

Senate Approves Settlement.

ROME, Dec. 8. The Italian senate approved the Washington agreement in settlement of the Italian debt to the United States.

Workers Write About the Workers' Life

CHECKER TAXI CO. UNDERPAYS NEGRO WASHERS

Got Decent Pay When Company was Unionized

By ALBERT E. WELLS.
(Worker Correspondent)

The colored washers employed by the Checker Taxi Co. here working under the most miserable conditions in existence at this company.

When this company was first started, and was under the union jurisdiction the washers and the floor employes belonged to the union and received the union scale. The car washers at that time were getting 35 dollars a week and had their regular hours. But at the present time they must stay until all the cars are washed and they receive the enormous sum of $20 to $22 a week, with $25 for the slave-driving formen.

Working conditions are so bad that the washers can't do a there job, and when you pass by a Checker Taxi company stand, you see the drivers cleaning their own cars.

Wages of Employes Go Down with Cut in Price of Nash Cars

By a Worker Correspondent

KENOSHA, Wis., Dec. 8.—With the reduction in the price of the Nash Automobile comes a cut in wages for the workers of the Nash Motor Company.

The workers here are unorganized, consequently it is easy to affect a cut in their wages. All the employers need do is announce that there will be a cut in wages which they did.

By cutting the selling price of their car the company gains a larger market. There are plenty of workers anxious to get employment and they have plenty of space for them. The money gained by the reduction will pay for the additional help and the company will squeeze the loss out of the workers strength. The worker is always the victim of the bosses greed, when he is unorganized and fights alone.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

TAILOR GETS 250 DAYS IN JAIL FOR WIPING PAINT CAN WITH FLAG

By L. P. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 7.—Jake Ball, a tailor, was arrested at his shop, 115 West Third street, Dec. 4, charging the U. S. flag was the charge. Bail $1,000. He is said to have cut the American flag in two pieces and using it as a floor covering while painting his shop, walking on it and setting a bucket of paint on the emblem.

The defendent's attorney pleaded at the trial, recently held, that his client did not know he was guilty of any wrong-doing in using the flag to wipe off a paint can.

Judge Chambers would not be swayed. Ball was convicted. His attorney, Claude Morton moved for a new trial which was denied. Oral notice of appeal was given. Sentence: 250 days in jail.

PROLETARIANS CONTROL ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY IN BAKU WHICH FORMERLY SQUEEZED PROFITS OUT OF WORKERS

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

BAKU, U. S. S. R. (By Mail.)—Our enterprise which is called "Electro-Tok" belonged until 1920 to a small handful of bankers—Electric Power Limited. This society, like all capitalists, only thought of how to squeeze as much juice out of the workers for the sake of their own profit and all legitimate demands of the workers were cut short by merciless measures, including throwing the workers out on the streets.

Workers Take Control.

In 1920, after the proletariat has been able to tear oil-bearing Baku out of the hands of the Mussavat and British robbers by heroic efforts, and to establish the power of workers and peasants, all large enterprises, including Electro-Tok were nationalized. But all this heritage which the proletariat inherited from the capitalists was ruined to such an extent by the seven years imperialist war, by the national interecine strife and intervention, that it was difficult even to think that we could in some time or other be able to restore it, let alone even dream about making any great progress with it.

There were many difficulties, but the proletariat who conquered heroically on the military front, showed its heroism on the labor front. We had to suffer many deprivations, we received milliards of rubles for our wages, but there was nothing to buy on the markets with these milliards.

We actually commenced the most active work for the restoration of our industry from 1922-23 after things had quietened down a little after the war, and during the past three years we have made great progress.

Install New Stations.

All the old antiquated equipment of our electric stations was relegated to the archives, and new and more highly perfected and more economic turbines were installed in their place. We did not only replace the old scrap by new equipment, but also increased to a large extent the power of our stations. In 1919 the power of our stations equalled 46,800 k. w., in 1924, 72,750 k. w., and what is more at present times still another turbine is being prepared for 17,500 k. w., while a 20,000 k. w. turbine has also been ordered. During this winter time we have succeeded in electrifying almost the entire Baku oil industry. In 1919 our stations supplied 126,047, 423 k. w. in 1924 270,867,315 k. w., of which 96 per cent went to the oil industry and the remaining 10 per cent to the tramways and town electric light supply. 95 per cent of paraffin lighting has been replaced by electricity.

These figures give a clear picture as to how our electrical industry, which is the motive power of the entire Baku industry is developing.

Our material postion is also improving in proportion with the development of our industry. Our wages increase almost every 5 or 6 months, in a few days we are expecting a wage increase of 25-30 per cent.

Educational Activities.

We are also actively taking part physically in the restoration of our industry, but we ourselves are also the helmsmen. In our enterprises just as in all Soviet undertakings we have a system of industrial conferences. These conferences are composed of representatives of the factory committees of workers of all crafts, of the employees and a representative of the administration who settle all questions of production, and take into consideration and correct in good time all errors and abnormalities, occurring in our industry.

There is a wall-newspaper in our industry in which the workers themselves show up all abnormalities occurring in our production and life and

BOSTON, GETS READY TO ORGANIZE ITS "RABCOR"; WHAT IS YOUR CITY DOING?

By A Worker Correspondent

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8.—Replying to the special call sent out by The DAILY WORKER for the organization of a group of worker correspondents in each city to send stories of the workers' struggles to The DAILY WORKER, Boston comrades are making preparations for the organization of their "Rabcor" (worker correspondents).

on the basis of these notes, steps are immediately taken to remove these abnormalities. The more important defects are dealt with in the Central Baku and even in the Moscow newspapers, and on the basis of these measures are immediately taken by the blocher organs.

During the first years of the revolution, comrades, it was very difficult for us, now only we are commencing to come out on the wide path of socialist construction.

Build Good Homes.

At the present time Electro Tok besides raising and perfecting production, is also occupied in building new garden cities for its workers in the White Town and at Bibi-Eibat. Fine houses are being constructed there. The garden city construction of Electro-Tok is expected to be finished in the near future, and not one worker will remain living in the old capitalist dead traps, everyone will be living in clean, roomy and comfortable apartments, in the very best parts of his own district.

Shoeworkers Need Amalgamation to Put New Life Into Union

By S. SEIDEL
(Worker Correspondent)

BROOKLYN, N. Y. Dec. 7.—The conditions in the shoe trade in Brooklyn, N. Y. are going from bad to worse. The organization of the shoe workers, The Protective has not yet grown powerful enough, the American Shoe Protective Union is powerless from lack of pep-, leadership and organization. The masses in the shoe trade in general are discouraged and despondent, looking for a way out of the present chaotic conditions. The American Shoe Protective Union in particular, dominating the greater part of the organized shoe workers, is in fact, in my opinion, improve any conditions or organize the shoe trade as it stands now.

Lack of Confidence.

Lack of confidence of the membership and the masses of shoe workers, corruption and dissension among the incapable leadership, is a barrier in the way of creative any form of real labor union.

Especially the last mock stoppage and the so-called agreement signed between the American Shoe Protective Union and the Associated Shops ruined the prestige of the union and snuffed out the last hope of many, active members to build up a strong labor union out of the American Shoe Protective Union.

Amalgamate!

The only salvation, according to my opinion at the present, is the awakening to activity by the rank and file of the shoe workers, and by the amalgamation between the American Shoe Protective and the Shoe Protective Union as a base toward amalgamation of all the shoe workers of all the unions in existence.

The union of blood from the younger veins of the Shoe Protective Union with the older blood of the American Shoe Protective Union will create a real labor union which can be an important power that would help improve conditions in the shoe trade, and it is the duty of every active member of both unions to exert every effort to urg to it that the propositions agreed upon at the conferences in June, 1925 should be put into immediate effect.

Automatic Fog Signal Is Devised in France

LA ROCHELLE, France, Dec. 8.—An automatic bell signal to warn ships of fog, which is operated by fog, is being tried out in the harbor here. The invention consists of a beam of light and a photo electric cell. The light is set up on one side of the channal and focused on the bell which contains the photo-electric cell. When the beam of light fails to reach the cell, it causes the bell to ring.

3 RAIL WORKERS MEET DEATH IN TRAIN EXPLOSION

Company Blames the Dead Engineer

By A Worker Correspondent

NEWARK, Ohio, Dec. 8. The engineer, fireman and brakeman met their death on the Pennsylvania railroad near Newark, Ohio, a few days ago, when a freight engine blew out the crown sheet scalding them with steam. The fireman and brakeman were killed almost instantaneously. The engineer lived a few days in untold agony.

While the engineer lived there was no investigation. The engine was carefully guarded and inquiries into the cause of the explosion were unanswered. Immediately after the burial of the engineer the company officials issued a statement placing the entire blame on the murdered engineer. But the employes know that the engine was run for 175 miles without proper inspection or repairs.

This is the railroad that so bitterly fought the shopmen in the 1922 strike, refusing to recognize their union, and establishing company unions which they forced the workers to join with the result that the best mechanics have gone to other roads. The company employs inexperienced mechanics for the very lowest wages. Human life is held very cheaply in the Cation smashing Pennsylvania railroad.

TWO COALDIGGERS LOSE LIVES IN EXPLOSION IN CEDAR MOUNTAIN MINE

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 8—Two men were killed as a result of a powder explosion in the New Cedar Mountain coal mine a few miles east of Seattle acording to reports received here.

Those reported killed are: L. W. Foster of Black Diamond and Henry Becker of Snohomish.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

peezed once, Calvin would wish he was back in Vermont collecting bills for second hand furniture dealers.

TELLING the horny-handed farmers that they are full of virtue will not get them any good. They would rather be halved roast ducks. An Irish peasant had a fight with his brother over a piece of land. One of them told the truth and lost. The other perjured himself and won. The fellow who lost was consoled by the parish priest with the thot that his brother would go to hell.

"That's damn poor consolation for me," replied the loser. "How will I know he is in hell unless I go there myself?"

The American farmers are mighty good fellows and are willing to admit it but they are not crazy about waiting until they get their pie in the sky. While the bankers, the commission men and the railroad magnates usually chips of the same block—get theirs right now, without getting up at six o'clock in the morning and taking cold-water-hour involuntary bath before.

* * *

CHINA is making the capitalist editors sit up and take notice. That is because the American capitalists are taking notice and their editors are compelled to study geography and locate the whereabouts of the so-called celestial empire. Some of them regret that China is resorting to force to solve her problems. Somehow or other the idea got abroad that the Chinese were peaceful people. A most unjustified slander! But that is beside the question. What the capitalist powers regret is that the Chinese people are now learning to indulge their propensity for carving human anatomies by slicing the tools of imperialism instead of each other.

* * *

I CANNOT restrain myself from chuckling lustily whenver I think of General Feng, known to fame as the "Christian General." It appears that Feng was more or less of a pacifist until the missionaries got hold of him. Having soaked some christianity into himself he saw the beauty of that religion for offensive purposes, threw down his prayer book and picked up a sword. After training for a while with Wu Pei Fu, he gave Wu the air and is now chasing the last outstanding military lackey of foreign imperialism into the Yellow Sea. The fellow who is getting chased in Chang-Tso-Lin, once war lord of Manchuria.

WHAT excites my mirth about Feng, is how the capitalist powers got disappointed in him. Formerly they boasted of his stern if sometimes drastic righteousness. They used to tell a good story of him when he was in good standing. One day Feng was walking along the street of a city, he had just occupied. A peddlar was selling salted peanuts or something of the kind. Feng invested a little money in the peddler's goods. He overcharged the general one hundred per cent. Feng asked the peddler if this was his regular price. The peddler answered in the affirmative. Whereupon the "Christian General" informed the peddler that he would be regretfully obliged to behead him for the good of the peddler's soul and of China, and suiting action to the word, he lopped off the offending head there and then. This block-chopping was hailed by the capitalist press at the time as a happy omen for China.

BUT it all depends who's head is on the block. Feng was convinced that the greatest evil that afflicted China was foreign imperialism. He is now the outstanding military leader of the forces working for the unity of the country. He is sympathetic to Soviet Russia and recognizes the right of the workers and peasants of China to organize for their own protection and advancement. Judging by present developments it will not be long before China, a battling ground for rival tuchuns in the pay of the foreign imperialists will have achieved national unity, thus taking a long step forward on the historical road towards the emancipation of the workers and peasants of that country from exploitation, native as well as foreign.

MINERS' EXAMINING BOARD WILL QUIZ CANDIDATES IN ILLINOIS COAL FIELDS

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 8.—All candidates that are to appear before the Miners' Examining Board at any of the following cities and dates, must produces evidance of having worked at the face mining coal for two years before being allowed to take the examination:

December 9—Herrin, Rome Club.
December 10—Harrisburg, Sub-District Office.
December 11—DuQuoin, Miners' Hall.
December 12—Centralia, Miners' Hall.
December 14—Staunton, Labor Temple.
December 15 -Springfield, State House.
December 16—Taylorville, Court House.
December 17—Danville, Court House.
December 18—LaSalle, City Hall.
December 19 — Peoria, Court House.

Christianity Triumphs Over Damascus Druses with Aid of Airplanes

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BEIRUT, Syria, Dec. 8.—The Druses have given an answer to the demand that they submit to French rulers, couched by Jouvenel, the Paris journalist now governor of Syria under the mandate from the league of nations, as "peace to those who want peace, war to those who want war."

The Druse answer was that they wanted independence and they said it with bullets by an attack on Damascus. They held large sections of the city and its suburbs until yesterday morning, when heavy French forces were thrown against them.

Airplanes scouted the quarters held by them, regardless of the slaughter of natives who took no part. Women and children were unmolested. Machine guns swept the area and artillery of Fort Gouraud pounded the sections with shells made by willing christian hands.

The population fled in panic and the Druses fought so valiantly that ninety dead were left on the battle field. But they finally were forced to evacuate.

COOLIDGE IGNORES THE DEMAND OF AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR TO FREE IMPRISONED HOUSTON SOLDIERS

President Calvin Coolidge has completely ignored the demand of the American Negro Labor Congress for the release of the 21 members of the 24th infantry that are now rotting away in the Leavenworth prison.

More than eight years ago, 54 Negro soldiers, members of the 24th infantry were arbitrarily jailed because of their heroic defense of a Negro woman who was being brutally beaten by a number of white policemen. Of this number 13 were hanged and the remaining 41 were thrown into prison. Some have been paroled.

Minor Official Answers.

The American Negro Labor Congress demanded that President Coolidge release the 21 that are still in prison. Coolidge did not answer this legitim of protest but let a minor war department official do so.

In the following letter which was sent to the congress by a minor war department official, an attempt is made to sidetrack the question of an immediate release by telling of "action" by a parole board which shortened some of the sentences.

"Mr. C. Henry
"Chairman, American Negro Labor Congress,
"Chicago, Illinois.

"Dear Sir: Your recent communication, addressed to the president, relative to the former members of the 24th infantry now in confinement, has been referred to the war department for consideration. In response, I am directed by the secretary of war to advise you as follows:

Pass Buck to Parole Board.

"The cases of the so-called Houston rioters have been considered by the war department many times since their confinement, including a special investigation by a board of officers appointed by the secretary of war early in 1924 for the purpose of considering the cases of military prisoners and making recommendations relative to the question of clemency. Of the 55 of these men who were in confinement when the board of officers visited the United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, 20 were serving life sentences. As a result of the recommendations of the board of officers, made after a most careful and exhaustive investigation of each case on its individual merits, ten of the thirty men under life sentence received reductions in their sentences that made them eligible for release on home parole in the calendar year 1925; and the remainder 20 received reductions from life to thirty years, which will make 16 of them eligible for home parole in 1927, and four of them eligible for home parole in 1928.

Refuses Action.

In passing upon these cases great weight was laid upon the evidence produced at the trial and the conduct in confinement of the prisoners concerned; and the investigation showed that the men whose sentences were reduced to thirty years were the more deeply involved in the affair and had the poorer records of conduct in confinement and the other so-called prisoners involved in the Houston riot, serving sentences of less than life at the time of the investigation of the board, are now eligible for parole in the calender year 1924 and six in 1925.

In view of the foregoing, the department does not feel that it can take any further action at this time in behalf of these prisoners.

"Very truly yours,
"Robert C. Davis, Major General."

"Diploma" Mill Heads on Trial for Fraud

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. A trial expose of the workings of the "diploma mills" which furnished "diplomas" in medicine, dyling, dentistry and other branches, is expected to result from the trials of four "professors" begun in district supreme court here.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER

WILLIAM BOUCK URGES FARMERS UNITE AGAINST EXPLOITERS IN MONTANA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PLENTYWOOD, Montana, Dec. 8.—William Bouck, national president of the Western Progressive Farmers and militant leader of the farmers' movement in this country, is now touring the state of Montana urging the farmers to unite as a class against their exploiters.

So far Bouck has spoken at Plentywood, Outlook, Dooley and Bagmar, to interested farmer and worker audiences.

Bouck's Tour

The following are the dates for the remainder of his Montana tour:

QUITMEYER, School House, Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 2 p. m.

HOMESTEAD, Thursday, Dec. 10, at 2 p. m.

RESERVE, Friday, Dec. 11, at 2 p. m.

WESTBY, Saturday, Dec. 12, 2 p. m.

COMERTOWN, Community Hall, Saturday Dec. 12 at 8 p. m. There will be a dance after the meeting.

The invitation to attend these meetings is extended to workers and farmers, only according to the committees announcement. All bankers and parasites are warned they will not be permitted to enter as guards will be stationed at the doors to see to it they are excluded.

Roumania Sends Note to Bulgaria to Keep Comitadjis at Home

BUCHAREST, Dec. 8.—Foreign Minister Duca declared in the senate that the Roumanian government made representations to Sofia in regard to recent forays by bands of Bulgarian comitadjis (irregular soldiery) across the Dobrudja frontier into Roumanian territory.

The foreign minister added that unless the Bulgarian government controlled the activities of these bands, Roumania would be compelled to take energetic measures to suppress them.

Mary Garden Is on Way Back to Chicago; Sings "Werther" Tuesday Nite

The Chicago Civic Opera company received a wireless message from Mary Garden announcing that she was aboard the S S Homeric enroute from Europe to New York. She will land in New York Thursday and will stay there a few days to do preliminary work in connecting with her appearance in Chicago as the star in the premiere of France Alfano's "Resurrection."

Miss Garden will make her first appearance of the season in Chicago Tuesday night, December 17 in "Werther."

Loses Health; Comitts Suicide.

SUNMAN, Ind., Dec. 8.—Despondency over continued ill health led Albert Terrace, farmer, to take his own life by hanging, in his barn.

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The New Land Slavery

Capitalism in its inexorable march brings all forms of production under its sway. Having filled almost every available industrial center with its machines to which millions of wage slaves, deprived of all property except their power to labor, are chained by the ever-present threat of poverty and hunger, and having extended its talons to the remotest parts of the globe it now reaches out for more slaves to satisfy its insatiable greed.

The "free" framers are now falling under the domination of big capital. The Coolidge speech delivered in Chicago Monday clearly revealed the process by which this is being brought about. Low prices of farm products, the necessity for buying modern machinery to compete with the larger farms, forces the tillers of the soil to appeal to the banks for funds to tide them over the period of depression. The sighed-for prosperity does not come. Forced to dispose of his produce at less than the cost of production the farmer becomes hopelessly enmeshed in the clutches of the bankers.

Mortgages in the hands of the bank enable these institutions to dictate to the farmers the manner in which they shall conduct the farms that formerly were their own. The farmer becomes a land slave, doing the bidding of the agents of the milling trust, the packers, and other great industrial combines depending upon the land for raw material. The whole population suffers thereby. It is not a question of production for the use of all society, but for the profit of the master class.

Coolidge, in his speech, compared the land slaves of former times with the so-called free American farmer. He said:

> "In the early beginnings of organized society the main form of wealth which was plentiful consisted of land. It was almost the sole source of production. Always in theory, and usually in practice, all land belonged to the crown."

Under that system the king bestowed the use of the land upon his retainers, the feudal barons, and furnished him with serfs attached to the soil. With the coming of capitalism the serfs and free men in habiting the land were scourged from the soil and the land turned into sheep walks so that raw material could be obtained in abundance for the woolen mills of the new industrial cities that were rapidly growing.

In this country a process not dissimilar is going on, except that it is for a different purpose and in a higher stage of production. The land is falling into the hands of those who wear the crown of imperialism. Their retainers, the country bankers are permitted to dominate the landed estates and the farmers and their families slave with modern farm machinery as the serfs slaved.

The analogy can be carried still further, according to reports from A. C. Miller, the lone Communist member of the state legislature of North Dakota. In that state whole townships of small farms are being destroyed, the fences are being torn down and in many instances two or three workers with tractors are farming a whole township. The small records being hounded from the farms formerly obtainable, while large-scale farming raises the very houses they formerly inhabited, using the lumber for fire-wood. And, just as in the days of the bloody legislation of Henry VIII and Elizabeth, the former tillers of the soil and their families are being driven into the cities to swell the ranks of the unskilled laborers.

One thing only will save the farmers. That is to make common cause with the industrial proletariat and help us build a powerful party that will challenge the power of the capitalist class, that today is repeating on a far greater scale the devastation wrought at the dawn of this bestial system of slavery.

Among Those Present

When members of congress at Washington were voting for a speaker of the house there was one who refrained from voting for anyone. That was the socialist, Victor L. Berger, who merely voted "present." Being an exceedingly modest man he did not vote for himself. Should he stand opposed to the old party machines the democratic and republican time-servers might consider him "impractical." After all, Victor doesn't mean to harm the capitalist class. His one proposal is to convince them that they would be much happier if they would only agree to sell the industries of the nation to the working class. Being an exceedingly practical man he does not bother about such trivial details as the ability of the workers to purchase, under the wages system, the property of the capitalists. His antics in the sixty ninth congress, so auspiciously launched, will be worth watching.

Important news event: Vice President Dawes *did not* break the gavel on the desk when he opened the session of the United States senate last Monday. Which reminds us of the advice one of Henry L. Dana's editors said constitutes news: "If a dog bites a man that is not news, but if a man bites a dog, that is news." When Dawes refrains from his Kiwanis club slap-stick comedy that is indeed news.

Rev. Albert Sidney Gregg, superintendent of the American Civic Reform Bureau has been convicted in a Cleveland court of sending obscene matter thru the mails. We do not know whether the objectionable material were excerpts from that compilation of filth known as the holy bible, or from some less obscene source. Perhaps it was the twelfth verse of the thirty-sixth chapter of Isaiah.

We have many times heard of foolish farmers and workers with bourgeois ideas trying to impersonate bankers, but for the first time in Chicago we had the spectacle of bankers impersonating farmers, and the president of the United States solemnly addressing them as farmers.

Encouragement for the Chinese voiced by the Hon. Cal Coolidge in his message to congress: "It will be our policy, so far as possible, to meet the aspirations of China in all ways consistent with the *interests of the countries involved.*"

Coolidge concluded his message with reference to divine providence, but he does not depend for support upon any such fantastic conceptus. He emphasized the power of the armed forces of the country

The Revolt in the A. C. W. U. in New York

By MORRIS BACKALL.

WHEN one visits New York and sees the change that took place among the rank and file of the international Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, he feels that a new spirit prevails among the members of organized labor in America. I visited a meeting of Local 9, of the I. L. G. W. U., and heard the discussions and problems presented, and saw that a new life had rejuvenated among the rank and file.

But the story of progress in New York shifted to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union. There a real fight is on. A real revolt is taking place and the causes are as real as a immediate as it was in the I. L. G. W. U. that brought about the success of the rank and file, of the progressive elements and of the left wing groups.

Back Where They Started

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union started as a real progressive organization. The tailors in the shops in New York as in Chicago, Rochester and Baltimore, expected a new era in their life. They organized as a result of the great revolt against the reactionary United Garment Workers' Union. But now after years of real struggle they find themselves compelled in a revolt against their leaders and against the methods and tactics that are still prevailing in their union.

It is surprising to find that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in New York is conducting itself just as the garment workers' union of the past, against whom the present leadership of the Amalgamated declared a revolt and on whose ruins they built up the present organization.

The Garment Workers' Union had a small membership and its methods and tactics grew out of this old-fashioned and small organization but the tailors' union developed to a very wide and broad organization from a small membership the Amalgamated union in New York counted already 70,000 members. So it is evident that they could not live and grow and develop under the same organizational forms of the United Garment Workers.

Craft Autonomy

In New York, especially among the Jewish workers there exist now an operaters' local, a pressers' local and a tailors' local. Every local conducts its business separately, with a full autonomy. The old trade autonomy prevails there. The locals conduct their business entirely independent of locals of other nationalities.

The Italian and the Latvian workers do have industrial locals on the basis of Local 39 in Chicago, but their locals have no relations with the Jewish workers and the Jewish workers themselves have no industrial relationships. So it is evident that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union in New York is still organized on the old-fashioned Garment Workers' Union basis.

Why does such a situation exist in New York?

As They Found It

Very simple. The Jewish workers were organized in the Garment Workers' Union in New York. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union found them organized and left their form of organization untouched. First, because this is a very desirable form of organization for the leaders. They can make maneuvers with one local against the other. If the tailors are dissatisfied with the leadership, the leaders can get on their side the operators, or the pressers.

Second, because the leaders of the A. C. W. U. were never in touch with the rank and file of the locals but with the cliques that had to grow in the develop under such old-fashioned forms of trade autonomy and for the cliques in the locals it was very desirable that the different locals should exist, even when they are a detriment to the growth and development to the union as a whole.

Three Joint Boards

But besides the remnants that are left of the Garment Workers' Union, the organization of the Amalgamated, in the form of local trade and Boaklara, this kind of sheep are used for mutton and wool primarily. The lamb skins of caracul sheep are the object of the export from Russia to this country. The interest in the caracul a few years ago was very acute in this country. The American explorers and Dr. Young introduced caracul sheep into this country and into Canada and the type is raised in many American farms.

The fine wool type of sheep suffered very badly during the civil war and world war but is at present on its way to restoration. Commissariat of agriculture reconciaine the necessity of re-establishment of fine wool sheep industry recently undertook the steps known to American Rambouiller sheep breeders. That was only a part of the program.

The swine industry is quickly re-established at the present time and the total amount of the swine in the U. S. S. R. is increased enuf to meet the demands for hams, lard and bacon. The movement of the re-establishment was as follows:

1916	1923	1924	1925
100%	46.7%	86.9%	93.2%

THIS decline from 1924 to 1925 is caused by the over-production of the inw grade swine which cannot be marketed ou the outside market. The commissariat of agriculture or Narkomzaem started the intensive propaganda of the improvement of breeds of swine to meet the demand. Last year some Yorkshire type swine have been bought in England to stimulate the production of bacon. The hams and bacon have been standardized to meet the market demand.

The Russian textile industry is in need of fine wool and imported a vast quantity of it. The program of the near future is the establishment of the fine wool sheep industry to meet the national demands of the U. S. S. R.

Poultry industry is one of the very important industries for the small farms of Central Russia. It is estimated that in 1922 about 13,971,102 farms are raising fowl of different types. According to statistical data of the central statistical bureau of the U. S. S. R., in 1920 there have been 89,973,400 heads of fowl divided according to types as follows:

Chicken	77,123,100
Geese	8,228,900
Turkeys	442,100
Ducks	2,962,400
Others	65,300
Total	89,973,400

THE production of the animal industry is immense but consumed mostly within the country and only dairy products, poultry products, hides bristles and swine are exported. The condition of the animal industry can be shown by figures presented recently by the central statistical bureau of the U. S. S. R. for the year of 1923-1924. The total amount of steers and cows fattened for meat have been estimated as 3,981,000 in counties and 163,000 heads in cities and the suburbs. They can be divided as follows:

	County	City
Steers and cows	3,981,000	163,000
Spring Veal	5,818,000	905,000
Fall Veal	2,123,000	
Sheep and goats	27,684,000	132,000
Swine	19,620,000	149,000

Meat production of different meats using weight measures in pounds (pood) 36 English pounds) was as follows, for the years of 1923 and 1921:

	Turkestan & Far East		
	County	Caucasus	City
Beef	71,188,000	3,900,000	931,000
Veal	14,813,000	893,000	1,013,000
Mutton	24,175,000	2,750,000	196,000
Pork	44,314,000	1,132,000	744,000
	118,073,000	10,516,000	2,794,000

The production of hides and skins of different type can be also estimated as follows:

Steers skins		762,000	163,000
Other grades		4,180,000	452,000
" "		2,192,000	215,000
" "		3,613,000	416,000
Sheep		38,258,000	4,006,000
Horse		1,760,000	95,000
			40,000

In weight measures it will be about 14,564,000 of poods. The production of the dairy industry comprised in 1923 1924, about 1,314,074,000 poods of milk and 55,757,000 of butter fat. The production can be divided as follows:

County	1,314,087,000
Caucasus	
Turkestan	60,415,000
Far East	
City	67,264,000

The production of wool in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in 1923, 1924 was 4,444,000 poods.

One of the very important items of the export of the products of animal industry in the U. S. S. R. was the bristles. The production of which in the same year was about 100,000 poods.

Dressed poultry and other fowl of different kinds was 65,208,000 from which amount 7,380,000 was from Turkestan, Caucasus and Far East.

The production of eggs for the total amount was 5,033,172,000 from which 393,739,000 was from Turkestan, Caucasus and Far East. Feather production, part of which has been exported, was 177,000 poods.

In the U. S. S. R. to the animal industry usually is added also the beekeeping, products of which in 1923, 1924 brot 1,469,000 poods of honey from which amount 152,000 came from Caucasus, Turkestan and Far East. At the same time, 87,000 poods of bee wax have been produced from the territories of the U. S. S. R.

Agricultural Exports

THE exports of agricultural products of the U. S. S. R. are comprised chiefly of grain, such as rye, wheat, barley, oats, of three flax, butter, eggs, pork and swine, dressed poultry, bristles, hides and skins, furs, lumber, tar, seeds and drugs.

The agricultural export fell in 1913 when it was 1,421,000,000 gold rubles to 10,000,000 gold rubles in 1920-1921, the dark days of Russian agriculture. It recovered in 1923-1924, 390,000,000 gold rubles and about 270,000,000 gold rubles in the last period of 1924-1925 with the tendency to reach in 1925 and 1926 about 650,000,000 gold rubles.

The Needs of Russian Agriculture.

It is absolutely necessary to improve and to stimulate the agricultural education or extention work, agricultural co-operation and technical improvement of the methods of agriculture. The movement is recognized as very important in the life of the nation. To change the system of crop rotation, diversified farming, pure seeds, best breeds of animals and farm mechanization, pest control, pelectrification of farms are the most vital point of the agricultural work of agronomist and commissariat of agriculture in the U. S. S. R.

What the Russian peasant needs is up-to-date farming machinery and this, only the United States can give him. The old Russian school learned from the German text hooks and was very theoretical and not in close touch with the farmer which had been established. The extension work was very limited and the assistance of the county agent was only or mainly for the landlord. The landlords need the scientific agriculture methods of a German type but the peasant was outside of those improvements.

What American can give to U. S. S. R.

Pure seeds of the grains and forage grasses, such as Sudan Grass, Alfalfa, Timothy, grains like Marquise, Kota, Kametz, new strains of grains work done in experimental stations of America were the first things received by Russian peasant from America in 1922; first in ounces and pounds, later in bushels, carloads and steamer cargoes.

Harvesting machinery binderwine, tractors, threshers, discbarrows, rakes, tractor plows, wind-mills, surveyors, dusters, separators, incubators, etc., was the main items of the import from this country by the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in 1923-1924.

Review of the Farm Needs of Soviet Union

EDITOR'S NOTE—Here is the second instalment of the speech delivered by D. N. Borodin, director of the Russian agricultural agency in America, at the reception tendered in Chicago to the representatives of the Soviet government in this country by the American Russian Chamber of Commerce' Association. In the first instalment, published yesterday, Borodin told of area, population, racial character of the population and the agricultural of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. In concluding the instalment he told of the development of the Soviet Union. Today's instalment follows:

* * *

By D. N. BORODIN
Russian Agricultural Agency in America with Offices in New York City.

Commissariat of Agriculture or shortly Narkomzem recently published a statement on the condition of animal industry in the U. S. S. R. We have the figures. What happened with the crops during the war was more catastrophic in animal industry. The most complete figures are given for Russia proper for different periods. They are as follows:

	Horses	Live Stock	Sheep	Swine
1916	31,388,000	50,386,200	81,281,500	3,215,100
1921	20,934,700	28,567,100	55,155,200	1,554,300
1924	21,580,300	45,609,000	66,552,500	2,027,300
1925	23,146,500	48,246,300	73,638,500	2,436,200

THE total amount of horses in Union of Socialist Soviet Republics for 1924 have been estimated at 23,854,200. The amount of horses in the year of 1923 in comparison with 1916 (100) was 67.8% and in 1924, 80% and in 1925, 73.7%.

Live stock is increasing more rapidly and in comparison with the same year of 1916 (100) was in 1924, 90.5% and in 1925, 95.8%. The dairy cows in this year increased in quantity in comparison with the previous 6.8%. The total amount of sheep for the same year have been estimated as 74,824,900.

The sheep in the U. S. S. R. in 1925 reached about 90.8% of the number in 1916 (100). The growth of the sheep is indicated in percentage in comparison with 1916 as follows:

1916	1923	1924	1925
100%	67.8%	81.9%	90.6%

The increase in one flasti year reached 10.6%. The adult sheep increased 10.3% and the lamb 10.9%. These are the average figures but some sections of the U. S. S. R. like Bashkiria had the increase of 38.6%, in northeastern part of Russia of the 32.7%; in Turkiia about 13.8% and in Ural, 23.2%.

The sheep in U. S. S. R. can be divided roughly to four distinct types and each one type belongs to the fine wool type. The Russian sheep (Romnovak, Caucasian and others) is delivering mutton and wool for general consumption in the union and is supplying a carpet wool for export, the low grade wool is being used by peasants for textile purposes for woolen shawls, etc.

THE Karakul and Persian sheep are native in the mountainous region of Bookhara and Afghanistan and are raised by natives for lamb skins known as Caracul, Astracan and Persian. But in the native land in

Dodged Taxes Could Pay Firemen's Raise

CHICAGO—(By Int.)—The taxes dodged by a single big antiunion trust would practicaly pay the entire sum needed by Chicago's city fire fighters to bring their wages to the level of a score of other American cities. The Firemen's Association of Chicago, local 2 of the Int. Association of Fire Fighters, is now on the warpath in to make this trust and 34 other big concerns come across. The union is not asking for an increase in the general tax rate nor that it be allowed to be pounced upon unfairly. It wants no more than that the wealthy be taxed on their holdings at the same rate as the poor have to pay.

The U. S. Gypsum Co., the nonunion openshop plaster trust, would be paying Chicago $640,000 a year in taxes if it were assessed as heavily in proportion as the small home owner or storekeeper. But it actually pays $40 (forty dollars) a year. Responsible financial houses place its valuation at $35,000,000 while the tax assessors placed it at $1,000, with a taxable basis of $300. The firemen want to see the city get the difference between the $40 and $640.

There are ... thousand firemen on the force, the great majority unionized. A flat raise of $200 demanded by the union would cost the city $750,000. The U. S. Steel $635,000 a year it dodged taxes would almost cover the bill, and there are 34 other big fellows whom the union has the goods. The hearing before the board of review commences Dec. 9.

U. S. Approves Fascist Dictatorship Regime Says Italian Leader

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME Dec. 8. The United States gave its approval to the fascist government when it accepted the settlement of the Italian debt, Count Volpi, finance minister declared today in the senate, when he made a speech thanking the senate for its approval of the debt settlement. Italians count on big loans from United States banks to aid Italian industry.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Have Your Union Join in Demand for His Release! Protest Against Imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow!

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COOLIDGE'S CHALLENGE TO LABOR

The Workers Must Fight for a Labor Program Against the President's Capitalist Program

Manifesto of Central Executive Committee of Workers (Communist) Party

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has fulfilled his constitutional duty of informing congress upon the state of the union. His message to congress is a challenge to every wage worker and exploited farmer of this country. The president speaking for the capitalist exploiters, the employers, bankers, railroad owners, grain and food trusts, declares that all is well in this country.

"It is exceedingly gratifying to report" says the president in his message, "that the general condition is one of progress and prosperity."

THIS view of the situation no doubt will satisfy the great corporations which are coining millions of dollars of profit out of the labor of the wage workers. It is satisfactory to the railroad companies which, thru high freight rates levied upon the products of the farmers, enjoy "general prosperity" as the president mentions in his message. It will be satisfactory to the great banking houses of Morgan, the National City Bank and other similar institutions which are reaping rich profits here and abroad thru support of the government.

But the workers and exploited farmers of this country will not share the president's optimism. The 158,000 anthracite coal miners who have been on strike for three months in order to win an addition to their wages which will enable them to live like human beings and for improvements in their working conditions, do not agree with the president's beautiful picture of capitalism and "progress and prosperity.

THE textile workers who have been forced to accept cuts in their wages in an industry protected by high tariff granted by the government are not sharing the prosperity about which the president waxes enthusiastic. The more than a half million bituminous coal miners who for several years have suffered from long periods of unemployment and low wages and whose standard of life is now under attack by the coal operators, do not find things satisfactory as the president pictures them to be from the standpoint of the capitalist exploiters.

The two million workers who could not find jobs thru which they could earn a living in the year 1924, the greater part of whom are still unemployed, are not sharing in the prosperity of those who make profits out of the labor of the workers.

THE clothing workers of this country who have had to fight against repeated attempts to cut their wages, who have had to meet long spells of unemployment are not as prosperous as those whom the president represents.

Every worker who thinks at all, knows that the recent times in this country have been a period of vicious attack on the standard of life of the workers thru cutting wages and making worse their conditions of work. They know that there has been a drive by the employers to destroy the trade unions in order to make the workers helpless against the attack by their capitalist exploiters.

The millions of exploited farmers who have been driven from the farms, the millions of exploited farmers who are eking out a bare existence under the exploitation of banks, railroads and marketing associations who take most of the products of their labor, are not sharing in the president's "progress and prosperity."

WHEN the president pictures the present time as one of "progress and prosperity" he is not speaking for the workers and exploited farmers. He is speaking for those who oppress and exploit the wage worker and farmer. He is telling the workers in the name of their capitalist exploiters that they must not expect anything better than the conditions from which they are suffering.

• • •

The Program of the Capitalist Exploiter.

THE president, in his message, does not only express this general view in regard to the situation in this country, which will be resented and rejected by every wage worker and exploited farmer, but every specific recommendation to congress made in the president's message is a recommendation in the interests of the capitalist exploiters and against the interests of the wage workers and exploited farmers.

The president presents a program to congress which will increase the wealth and the power of the capitalists in this country and asks the workers to be satisfied with the crumbs which may fall from the table. For the president and the class for which he speaks, the workers and exploited farmers exist only to serve and enrich the capitalists of this country. No proposal made to congress improves their standard of life, relieves them from the hardships and suffering which is their lot under the capitalist system.

Here is the president's capitalist program:

Taxation.

THE president speaks at length about this question. He lauds the proposal of the congressional committee embodying a new tax bill presented to congress. But does this tax bill take any burden from the back of the workers? The most important phase of the bill is the reduction of surtaxes upon the swollen incomes of the big capitalists. The Rockefellers, Morgans, Fords and all the other millionaires and billionaires will save hundreds of millions of dollars thru the tax bill offered to congress, but the workers are to continue to pay the tax on their moving picture theater admission tickets. The tariff which increases the cost of the necessities of life for the workers is not reduced. Every big capitalist will join in the hallelujah of joy because of the president's tax reduction program but the workers must pay as before.

• • •

Militarism—Imperialism.

THE president boasts in his message "Never before in time of peace has our country maintained so large and effective a military force as it now has. The army, navy, marine corps, national guard, and organized reserves represent a strength of about 558,400 men."

In spite of this great military force the president demands of congress "a sound selective service act giving broad authority for the mobilization in time of peril of all the resources of the country, persons and material, is needed to perfect our defensive policy in accordance with our ideals of equality."

(Continued on page 4)

UNITED STATES BACKS TURKEY, SAYS PARIS PAPER IN EXPOSE WHICH MAY LEAD TO NEW WAR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Dec. 9.—All Paris is engrossed in war talk today because of events of the past few days. Following close upon the heels of the exposure of the spy activities of the British foreign office in Paris, comes a startling expose to the effect that the United States of America is supporting Turkey, not only morally, but materially in its dispute with Great Britain over the Mosul oil concession. It is the powerful backing of the Rockefeller oil trust that enables the Turkish representatives to hurl defiance at Britain in the council meeting of the league of nations now taking place in Geneva.

The Paris Midi, a newspaper of wide influence and circulation, published the expose today in flaming headlines on the front page, bearing the words "British Interests versus American oil interests." The article concluded with the query: "Will it mean war?"

France Also Interested.

That the impasse at Geneva means the widening of the breech between Britain and France no one can deny. It is also undeniable that the leading oil interests of France are subsidized by and working with Standard Oil against British interests in the middle east. The Mosul oil question which appears as a struggle between Britain and Turkey is the open form of a titanic struggle that is raging between British and American oil interests. While the Turks have their own national interests to serve, nevertheless it is a known fact that they cannot presume to challenge Britain unless they have powerful backing from a power equally as great. That

(Continued on page 4)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THERE was dirty work done when the French police arrested three British spies and their French female accomplice almost before the sound of Briand's encircling kiss of amity on Austen Chamberlain's cheek was lost in the ether. The priests hung a lovely mud slot on the soulful right eye of the Locarno pact, which was to sound the death knell of war between the European powers. We know the wily and slippery diplomats of England and France will notice the shock but we tremble for the health of our patients.

• • •

IT is true that the Communists warned the pacifists that the Locarno pact was merely an accumulation between thieves, plus an alliance against Soviet Russia. The only obstacle in the way of an iron clad alliance is the incompatibility of interests between the capitalist powers

(Continued on page 2)

LABOR DEFENSE ANNUAL BAZAAR OPENS TONIGHT

Class War Prisoners' Handicraft on Sale

The third annual Chicago "Labor Defense" Bazaar begins tonight at NoNorthwest Hall, North Ave., and Western. The admission is free to all comers tonight. The local committee has already announced its aim and purpose—to raise $2,000 for the Zeigler miners' defense, and states that the postponement of the Zeigler trial to Feb. 2 makes the need no less urgent—the danger to these militant progressive miners no less imminent.

The bazaar committee reports a greater and richer variety of goods for sale, contributed and collected by the branches and members of the International Labor Defense Local Chicago, than ever before. Among the attractions are articles made by class war prisoners, a children's booth, a "cheap-mont" shop for workers, a literature and poster display, and various counters of all sorts of useful and desirable things, such as scales to weigh the baby, radio to entertain the kids, toilet articles to clean them, with foodstuffs to feed 'em, jewelry and rags for the vain. Literally thousands of things to choose; bargains from, says the committee.

Announcement of the great international entertainment program for each night—Friday, Saturday and Sunday—will be made in the following issues of the DAILY WORKER.

It will like it! Give your union brother a sub to The DAILY WORKER.

CHILE COMES BACK WITH A VOTING PLAN

Demands Plebiscite by February 1

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ARICA, Chile, Dec. 9. — The plebiscitary commission, headed by the august Gen. "Black Jack" Pershing, meets this morning and it is expected all three representatives, including Senor Edwards of Chile who withdrew last week in protest against the delay, will attend.

Make Demonstration.

The Chileans are to make a demonstration outside the barracks where the commission meets. Inside Senor Edwards is to present a resolution demanding that a date be fixed for registration and voting. This proposes that the committee which is supposed to look after registration and supervise the election must report by December 10, and all arrangements must be completed by Dec. 15.

Senor Edwards will ask also that the registration boards for voters be opened by December 20 and remain open until January 10, the plebiscitary vote to determine to which nation, Chile or Peru, the disputed territory is to go, be held on February 1.

Get 'Em Used to It.

If Pershing rejects these proposals, it is clear that the United States is delaying the solution of the dispute while it keeps American armed forces in Latin-America in order that Latin Americans become accustomed to their being bossed by U. S. marines and soldiery.

UNVEIL ROCKEFELLER BUST IN TEMPLE OF STANDARD OIL TRUST

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 9. A bust of John D. Rockefeller, the work of J. O. Davidson, was unveiled in the main hall of the Standard Building.

ELECTRIC TRUST ASKS 'FARMERS' FOR ASSISTANCE

Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric company, which has been accused of controlling the electric lighting and power of the nation before the federal trade commission and has his eyes on the Muscle Shoals project and has applications in Washington for 40 more water-power projects filed by its subsidiaries urged the banker-farmers at the American Farm Bureau Federation meeting here to support the "American manufacturing interests" in the development of water-power projects in America.

Young also urged these large landholders and bankers, who are making life miserable for the real farmers, to join the manufacturing interests in a drive to electrify the railroads, stating at congested terminals and extending to mountain grades "where steam locomotives are inefficient."

(Continued on page 4)

BRITISH WOODWORKERS TO ATTEND CONFERENCE IN THE SOVIET UNION

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 9.—A delegation of English woodworkers is expected to be present at the woodworkers' congress of the U. S. S. R., which will take place in January 1926.

LEFT WING IN GARMENT WORKERS' CONVENTION WINS MACHINE ON CIVIC FEDERATION AND FASCISM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.

PHIA, Dec. 9.—The special convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union today condemned the bloody Mussolini government of Italy and complimented the Italian locals of the organization for waging a fight against the fascisti in America who are the representatives of the enslavers and murderers of the Italian workers.

The resolution was introduced by an Italian local and was amended by Delegate Rubin of the left wing, to include the demand that the United States government sever diplomatic relations with the Mussolini government.

Dubinsky Tries Obstruction

Dubinsky, chairman of the resolutions committee refused to include the amendment in the committee's report. But the amendment and the committee's recommendations were unanimously adopted.

Also by unanimous vote the convention condemned the Civic Federation as the worst enemy of labor and demanded that all labor official sever connection with it. Rose Worris pointed out that adopting resolutions and placing them in the minutes was insufficient, that the delegates to the American Federation of Labor must have courage to make the floor and

(Continued on page 4)

NEW YORK HIRES THREE LARGE HALLS FOR COMING LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—On Jan. 24, a Lenin memorial meeting will be held. Due to pressure from the American Flag Association and other capitalist agencies Madison Square Garden has been refused us.

We have therefore been forced to select a number of halls as there is not a single hall in the city large enough outside of the garden. We have secured New Star Casino, Central Opera House and Military Grand Assembly and have also an option on three more large halls in the city. We can fill six halls with 20,000 workers and show the authorities they can not stop us from celebrating the Lenin memorial nor can they stop the growing numbers who will attend.

BRING DONATIONS!

For the **Bazaar**—

For the **Labor Defense**—

Thursday Afternoon or Early Evening, at the very latest, to the hall.

TONIGHT! ADMISSION FREE!

Labor Defense Bazaar

at the NORTH-WEST HALL, North and Western Avenues

GRAND OPENING

FIRST CHOICE of the Rich Assortment of Goods! Do Your Holiday Shopping at BARGAIN PRICES.

HELP THE FRAMED-UP ZEIGLER MINERS!

HELP WANTED!

This Afternoon, Thursday, at North-West Hall, North and Western Aves. for the Labor Defense Bazaar.

This Evening as Early as You Can Come.

RUSSIAN METAL TRADE UNIONS HOLD CONGRESS

Conference Stands for Trade Union Unity

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The seventh national congress of the Metal Workers' Union in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics opened in the Trade Union House here with the members of the Norwegian, Swedish, Finnish and Lettish metal workers' unions present being enthusiastically elected as honorary members of the presidium.

Comrade Tomsky, the chairman of the Trade Union Council of the Soviet Union delivered a speech of greeting in which he pointed to the unexampled development of Soviet industry without outside assistance and to the numerical, cultural and political growth of the working class in the Soviet Union. The Soviet unions carry on an immense cultural work and the self-confidence of the working class which, takes an active part in the work of socialist reconstruction has developed strongly. The Soviet unions are no longer isolated, the economic blockade of the bourgeoisie has suffered the same fiasco as the attempt to isolate the working class of the Soviet Union.

Then the fraternal delegations which have visited the Soviet Union the working class has come into direct contact with the working class in almost all the European countries. The idea of international unity has been accepted by the majority of the later national working class.

Need of World Unity.

Lepse, chairman of the Metal Workers' Union, greeted the metal workers delegated to the congress from abroad. His declaration that altho they were affiliated to the Amsterdam International they were nevertheless prepared to fight for close unity with the Russian metal workers for international unity met with loud applause.

Djerlitsky, chairman of the supreme economic council of the Soviet Union, stressed the importance of the army of metal workers in Russia, 700,000 strong, as decisive for the whole economy of the Soviet Union, for the point of industry, and in particular for the level of agriculture.

The enemies of the Soviet Union considered that it would not be able to reconstruct its heavy industries, but in spite of tumultuous advance of the socialist industry in the Soviet Union in the year 1925-26 surpassed the pre-war level, declared Djerlitsky. "This alone created a firm basis for the work of socialist reconstruction. This year we shall work to the limit of the powers of the working class which stands at the helm in the Soviet Union. The essential difference from the bourgeois as good as exists now and a peaceful development and a peaceful industry is now on the order of the day. In the pre-war level must be reached this year, but without any sacrifices on the part of the working class. The profits of increasing production will be shared between the working class and the state, the alliance of workers and peasants remains the basis of our whole economic life, which is directed to the complete victory of socialism with the Communist Party at the head."

C. I. U. Greets Congress.

Tomsky, elected by the congress as the head of the Red International of Labor Unions, the presidium of the Profintern, the executive committee of the Communist International, in a public speech in the Trade Union House here declared that the Soviet Union is the fortress of the international working class and the main base for the international movement. Public opinion in the Soviet Union is the strongest guarantee against war. The Soviet Union is the strongest guarantee against war. The Soviet Union is the strongest guarantee against war. The

FARMERS OPPOSE ELECTRIC TRUST POWER SCHEMES

Master or Slave Is Big Issue

H. C. Fillmore

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NORTON, Mass., Dec. 9.—The project to harness the tides in Passamaquoddy Bay, lying on the Atlantic coast between Maine and New Brunswick and to run a system of locks and dams develop 250,000 horse power continuously, is a scheme that is being fostered by the power interests and opposed by the farmers of New England.

As to how this super-power scheme strikes the New England farmer generally is seen in an article appearing in the New England Homestead under says, "Super power is here, not afar off. Last week saw the completion of negotiations that have been under way for weeks whereby the New England Power Co., Power Corporation of New York System, Stone & Webster and International Paper Co., have pooled their holdings in the electric light and power system covering a large part of New England and Northern New York. These interests own hydro and steam plants having an output of more than 1 million million watt hours annually . . . this output can be increased five times the present amount."

Master or Slave?

"Shall our power master or serve New England?

"Shall rural manufacturers village, and farm be regenerated or shall our white coal be drained away to other districts?

"Squarely up to people, what will they do? New England Public Service Co. advertises that 12 months earnings to July 31, equalled over 20 per cent on its new offerings of 30,000 no par power is predicted of from 15 per share

Huge Power Earnings

"This means that present rates are so high as to net nearly three times the projected 7 per cent dividends due on all this new stock. It is advertised that such earnings have increased over 11 per cent in two years.

"And the charges now being raised by business supplanting trolleys and railroads the fleet upon New England at pending effort, for higher or lower freight rates, and to mention higher phone rates granted in Massachusetts and about to be demanded in our other states, is not the Depression amply justified in warning the public to be aware lest some of these factors become our masters instead of our servants."

Big Business Smiles Up Sleeve at Co-ops.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. Desperate activity in marketing and supply in the United States, goes in waves, and runs with these recurrent bursts of co-operation, says the report of the committee on methods of distribution to the national business mass meeting which is slated for Dec. 11-15 in Washington. This report is called a study, and was drawn up by L. H. Dudley Weld, of the commercial research department of Swift and Co., of the big Chicago packing firm. It points to the chain store and giant consumer as the logical types of modern marketing, and hopes that any fundamental change can be made whereby the middleman will be eliminated.

"Co-operative marketing," says Weld "exists primarily in the field of agriculture. Even manufactured products are marketed co-operatively, except luxuries, but many manufactured products are purchased co-operatively by the consumer. The great co-operative movement during the 1920's or most of the 70s. In spite of these notable successes co-operation as a means of the consumer is not in full growth."

Allot Forest Lands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9. The secretary of agriculture today announced the allotment of national forest lands for use by settlers, prospectors, and lumbermen in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 25,000,000 acres of forest land have already been handed over to the peasantry for use, mainly, about 115 per cent which is one and a half times more forest land than the peasants possessed before the revolution.

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The Workers' Bookstore

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Open every day, including Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

HELP US GROW!

ESTHONIAN COURTS JAIL WORKERS FOR UNION ACTIVITIES

REVAL, Esthnia, Dec. 9. — The court here sentenced a worker, Gorushkin to 7 years hard labor for proposals made by him in a trade union meeting in 1921. His crime was a proposal that the Esthonian trade unions should affiliate with the R I L U.

Court in Dorpat sentenced two young workers, both minors, to 4 and 6 years imprisonment respectively on account of alleged activity dangerous to the state carried on by them inside the trade unions.

GARY DEMANDS CONGRESS PASS MORROW REPORT

Angered by Demands for Investigation

NEW YORK, Dec 9 Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of the steel trust and a loud advocate of preparation for war, expressed his ire at those in congress who are fostering the move to investigate the investigators that conduct the Dwight W. Morrow report on aircraft, and demands the immediate passage of the recommendations by congress at a meeting of manufacturers of armament and chemical Gases here.

The Dwight W. Morrow report unmasks the danger of an air attack and shows that it is necessary to in reserve land and water fortifications. It also rejects Colonel William Mitchell's idea of an independent air service

Gary, who has made millions in steel that he sold to the United States and foreign powers during the world war is opposed to the air service being developed as an independent arm as it might seriously hurt his money making.

"We view with apprehension the possibility that national defense may become the football of politics in the forthcoming session of congress," bewailed the steel magnate. "There appears to be a desire on the part of a certain element in congress to investigate the investigators and so prolong the controversy ad infinitum, whereas, what the army and navy really most need at this time is a moratorium of agitation from within and investigation from without."

To Legalize Murder

Help Kun . . . [illegible] . . . [illegible] . . . [illegible]

COOLIDGE'S CHALLENGE TO LABOR

Manifesto of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party.

(Continued from page 1)

Why are the working people of this country burdened with a military establishment greater than ever before in its history? Why does the president propose a new law making it possible for the government to draft every person in this country into the military establishment?

The wage workers and exploited farmers in this country will find the answer in the imperialist policy followed by the government in support of the great financial institutions. The great international banking houses are making huge investments for the American capitalists all over the world. They formulated the Dawes plan and loaned hundreds of millions under this plan. They are making their investments in China. All of South America is becoming the domain of the American financial magnates. The great military establishment the president boasts of and his proposed new law are for the purpose of defending the investments and profits of the great banking houses.

The president wants this country prepared for new adventures in support of the bankers such as those in Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, the recent sending of American soldiers into Panama. We must be ready to subdue Mexico and the South American countries should they endanger the investments and profits of the Wall Street bankers. We must be ready to collect from Germany investments under the Dawes plan. We must be ready to fight for the interests of the American bankers in China.

The president shows what he means the great military establishment is for when he says about China "It will be our policy so far as possible to meet the aspirations of China and always consistent with the interests of the countries involved." He means consistent with the interests of the big international banking houses which are exploiting the Chinese people.

THE president's talk about Philippine independence is of the same character. He would teach the people of the Philippines self government and proposes "more authority should be given the governor general so that he will not be so dependent upon the local legislative bodies to render effective our effort to set an example of sound administration and government."

These proposals of a big military establishment and a draft law are proposals for Wall Street but not for the American workers and exploited farmers.

Registration of the Foreign-Born.

THE attitude of the president speaking in the name of the capitalist class is brot out clearly in his discussion on immigration and the foreign-born workers in this country. Secretary of Labor Davis has openly advocated the deportation, photographing and fingerprinting of the foreign-born workers, which is part of the plan of the big capitalist employers to make the foreign-born workers compel wage slaves who will not dare beat for a higher standard of life.

Then intimidating the foreign-born workers and lowering their standard of life the capitalists of this country hope to reduce the general standard of labor. Now the president comes out with the proposal for such registration and finger-printing. He says in his message: "If investigation reveals that any considerable number of foreigners are coming in defiance of our immigration restrictions it will undoubtedly create the necessity for registration of all aliens."

Under guise of enforcing the immigration law, the president proposes the creation of a weapon thru which the capitalists can enforce greater economic slavery on both native and foreign-born workers in this country.

The Negro Worker.

THE stirring unrest among the Negro workers has aroused fear in the hearts of the exploiting class of this country that the twelve million Negroes will organize themselves together with their white brothers in a struggle against the conditions from which they suffer. The president in his message endeavors to calm this unrest with pious words declaring that there must be equality before the law for the Negroes of this country. But he makes no concrete proposals to remove these injustices from which the Negro suffers.

The Negroes are supposed to be equal before the law and the president offers nothing new in expressing the pious wish that those be prosecuted who are guilty of lynching in the southern states which have disfranchised the Negroes. Then he proposes any measures in the Northern states where all kinds of race discrimination is practised against the Negro. Does he propose that the Negroes organize so that they may win decent standards of life in the industries where they are doubly exploited?

The president's utterances about the Negroes are intended to still the growing wrath of the Negroes against race discrimination and double exploitation, front which they can only save themselves thru organization and cooperation with the white workers in the fight against the class which President Coolidge represents.

* * *

The Exploited Farmer.

FOR the farmer, the president again has nothing but words. He goes back to 1900 in an endeavor to prove that the farmer is better off today than he was a quarter of a century ago. He tells the farmer who has suffered poverty and degradation thru the deflation period since 1920-21 that this was expected and could not be avoided.

The president does not seem to know that the farmers are suffering thru exploitation of the bankers who hold mortgages on their farms, to whom they have had to turn in order to save themselves from starvation during the deflation period. The president does not seem to know that the farmers are suffering because of the high freight rates they are obliged to pay to the railroads for transporting their goods to the market. The president does not seem to know that the grain elevators, the packing houses, are exploiting and robbing the farmers of their products because of their unfortunate chances.

The president proposes encouragement of cooperative marketing as the panacea, but the cooperative marketing associations will have to use the railroads, pay the high freight rates, the farmers will have to get their loans from bankers who charge them extortionate interests just the same.

The president's proposal in regard to the exploited farmers is not to help the farmers but to safeguard the interests of the exploiters.

* * *

A Blow at Labor.

IN the discussion of the coal industry and the railroads President Coolidge comes out openly with his program directed against labor.

In discussing the coal industry, he says:

"At the present time the national government has little or no authority to deal with the vital necessities of life of the country. It has permitted itself to remain so powerless that its only attitude must be of utmost supplication. Authority should be lodged in the president and the departments of commerce and labor, giving power to deal with an emergency."

In speaking of the railroad industry, he declared:

"A strike in modern industry has many of the aspects of war in the modern world. It injures labor and it injures capital. If the industry involved is a basic one, it reduces the necessary economic surplus and increases the cost of living. It injures the welfare and general comfort of the whole people. It also involves a deeper cost. It tends to embitter and divide the community into warring classes, and thus weaken the unity and power of our national life."

There are suggestions, altho carefully worded, here only one meaning. The president proposes to give to the national government the right to prevent strikes in the coal industry and the railroad workers. He proposes to wrench out of the hands of the workers, in face of disputes the only weapon they have thru which they can force the capitalist exploiters to give them more of what they produce thru their labor power. He proposes to put them under the rule of concentrated department functionaries in the interests of the capitalist enemies in the industries. In other words, he would put the workers in the only wage slaves economically thru the capitalists succeeding their right to work not to compel them to accept, against their wishes, on what their free bargaining gives their capitalist exploiters will be wrenched from the hands.

* * *

Exploitation of the Workers.

ALL of the above proposals of President Coolidge are an expression of what he thinks should be the conditions in this country and with the entire capitalist exploiting class for whom he speaks. The president outlined his views on this question in the closing words of his message. He said:

"After all, there is but a fixed quantity of wealth in this country at any fixed time. The only way we can secure more of this is to create more. The elements of time enter into production. If the people have sufficient moderation and contentment to be willing to improve their conditions by the process of enlarging production, eliminating waste, and distributing equitably a prosperity almost without limit lies before us. If the people are to be dominated by selfishness, seeking immediate richness by non-productive speculation and by wasteful quarreling over the returns from industry, they will be confronted by the results of depression and privation. If they will continue industrious and thrifty, content with their fair wages and moderate profits, and the returns which accrue to the development of our national resources, our prosperity will extend itself indefinitely."

What is the sense of this paragraph? Nothing more than that the workers and exploited farmers of this country must not expect to secure for themselves a larger share of the wealth now produced in this country. According to reliable statistics, $.790,659 in this country in 1919 received 23.8% of the national wealth produced, while the remaining 22,278,411 of those gainfully employed received only $74,592,405,292. The president's proposal is that the thirty-four millions of those gainfully employed, who just got enough out of industry for a bare living are not to fight to secure for themselves a larger share of the present products of industry and that the five million who got over 23 billion dollars are to continue to get this share of the products of industry.

The president says to the wage workers and the exploited farmers: "You must be satisfied with your lot. You must stay where you are. Unless you can increase the amount of profits and dividends for the capitalist exploiters thru increased production, then maybe you can get a little more for yourselves."

* * *

A Challenge to the Wage-Workers and the Exploited Farmers.

THE president's program is the capitalist program of war against the workers. It is a program for use of the governmental power against the workers to help the capitalists save their immense fortunes and to amass even greater wealth for themselves out of the labor of the wage workers and exploited farmers.

The president's party, the republican party, supports this program. The democratic party supports this program.

The wage workers of this country, if they want to win a higher standard of life thru securing more of what they produce, if they do not wish to see the unions smashed and the right to strike taken from them, must organize their power to fight against this capitalist program. If the exploited farmers want relief from the exploitation of the banks, the railroads, the marketing associations, they must also organize their strength for a struggle against the capitalist exploiters.

The capitalist exploiters control the governmental power thru the republican and democratic parties. They use it to advance their interests and against the workers and farmers. The workers and exploited farmers must get into the struggle to take this governmental power out of the hands of the capitalists.

The formation of a labor party to fight in the interests of the workers is the first step in this struggle. The labor party must be built upon the existing organizations of the workers, the trade unions, co-operatives, fraternal societies, etc. In every city and every state these organizations of workers should send delegates to central conferences to form a labor party to enter the political arena to fight the battles of the workers.

The exploited farmers must organize their power and ally themselves with the labor party in the struggle against the capitalist exploiters. The existing organizations of farmers should be the basis for forming a farmer-labor party, state an organization of farmers thru central conferences which will ally itself with the workers in the fight against the exploiters.

Workers, exploited farmers! Form a labor party and an alliance between the wage workers and exploited farmers for the struggle against the capitalist parties of Coolidge and Morgan. This is the answer which the wage workers and exploited farmers must make to Coolidge's capitalist program.

Every trade union, every co-operative society, every fraternal organization of labor should take the initiative to help form a labor party by placing themselves on record for such a party and by electing delegates to conventions and conferences.

Every organization of exploited farmers should endeavor to call a state conference of farmers to form a farmer-labor party which shall ally itself with the labor party in a fight against the capitalist program.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA.

The Program for the Struggle Against the Capitalists.

AGAINST Coolidge capitalist program there must be set up a program in the interests of the wage workers and exploited farmers. The workers and exploited farmers must fight for the following proposals as blows against the capitalist exploiters:

1. **Against militarism and imperialism.**

Against the waste of the wealth produced in the country for maintenance of a great military and naval establishment. A struggle against the maintenance of a great army and navy to protect the capitalist interests. Independence of the Philippines. The withdrawal of American soldiers and marines from all foreign territory. The right of Cuba, Porto Rico, Haiti, Santo Domingo, South American countries, to determine their own affairs. Against intervention in China to support the international bankers.

2. **Against registration of the foreign-born workers.**

A determined struggle against the proposals of President Coolidge and Secretary of Labor Davis to register, finger-print and photograph the foreign-born workers of this country.

3. **Equality for the Negro.**

Fight against a racial discrimination against the Negro. For complete political economic and social equality for the Negro.

4. **No laws against strikes! Against injunctions!**

Determined opposition to the enactment of any law which will take from the workers the right to strike. Against the use of the injunction in labor disputes. Support of the right of the workers to organize and of the amalgamation of the existing unions in strong industrial unions in every industry. Organization of the unorganized workers.

5. **Nationalization and workers' control.**

Immediate nationalization of all large scale industry such as mining, railroads, steel, or other large scale industry. The establishing of workers' control and participation in the management of industry.

6. **Help for the exploited farmers.**

Land for the users. Nationalization of the railroads, grain elevators, and other marketing facilities and control of these by the economic organizations of the workers, farmers, in co-operation with the workers in these institutions.

Control of the farm credit system by organizations of the exploited farmers.

Organization of the farm laborers in labor unions along the line of the organizations of the city workers.

7. **Establishment of a workers' and farmers' government in the United States.**

Workers and exploited farmers! The establishment of a labor party, the organization of the exploited farmers to co-operate with the labor party in the struggle against the capitalist exploiters are the only answer the workers and exploited farmers can make to Coolidge's capitalist program.

Let the American workers and exploited farmers declare their independence from the capitalist exploiters. Forward to the organization of a labor party!

Forward to the fight against the capitalist program!

Forward to the workers' and farmers' government of the United States!

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA.

Workers (Communist) Party

Boston Membership Is Overwhelmingly For Unity Resolution of the C. E. C.

BOSTON, Mass., December 8. The Boston membership meeting, by a vote of 70 to 66 rejected the unity resolution of the Central Executive Committee at a meeting at which James P. Cannon and Jay Lovestone spoke on the representatives of the Central Executive Committee. The question was debated at the meeting which began at eight o'clock and last until two o'clock in the morning. Efforts of a small group in opposition to the resolution to sabotage the meeting and prevent a vote were defeated by the demand of the active Labor Party part of the membership present for an orderly meeting and an discussion and decision of the question.

The opposition even went so far as to attempt to prevent a collection being taken for the support of the meeting. One of the opponents of the Central Executive Committee resolution, Comrade Kotsikow, who has always been a Loreite, openly defended this action of the meeting, thereby revealing the Communists who support Lovestone.

Chicago Y. W. L. Who Work in Building Industry to Meet

All members of the Young Workers League who are working in the building trades industry will meet on Saturday at 8 p. m. sharp, at 19 So. Lincoln St.

NOTICE!

Mr. Samuel Ball will deliver his MASTER LECTURE

"THE ASCENT OF MAN"

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 7:30 P. M. at Hobo College. Desplaines and Washington St. Admission free

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VICKS TO TOUR THE EAST IN LOCARNO TALK

Expose Conspiracy Against Russia

Comrade H. M. Wicks, editorial writer for the DAILY WORKER is to make a lecture tour from Chicago to the Atlantic Coast and return, delivering twelve lectures in the principal cities on "The Locarno Pact—A Capitalist Mobilization Against the Soviet Union."

Those who have read the special articles of Comrade Wicks on international politics realize that this will be indeed a splendid opportunity to earn all the details of this latest treaty. He will expose all the machinations of the old world statesmen and also the role played by the Wall Street imperialists in this latest move against the first workers republic.

This lecture will be delivered in the following cities. Place of meeting will be announced later:

Sunday, Dec. 20 Grand Rapids, Mich.
Monday, Dec. 21—Detroit, Mich.
Tuesday, Dec. 22—Buffalo, N. Y.
Wed. Dec. 23—Boston, Mass.
Sat. Dec. 26—New York City.
Sun. Dec. 27—Philadelphia, Pa.
Monday Dec. 28—Baltimore, Md.
Tues. Dec. 29—Washington, D. C.
Wed. Dec. 30—Richmond, Va.
Sat. January 2 Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sunday January 3—(afternoon) Cleveland, Ohio; (evening) Toledo, Ohio.

All readers of The DAILY WORKER should make special efforts to bring their shop mates to these meetings, as they will there learn facts of which they never dreamed about the imperialist pandits and the conspiracies against the workers of the world.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

NEW YORK MEMBERSHIP MEETING

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—All Workers (Communist) Party members must be present at the membership meeting that will be held in Webster Hall, 11th St. and 3rd Ave., Sunday afternoon Dec. 13 at one o'clock to hear the reports of the party's Central Executive Committee on the question of party unity and trade union work.

This meeting is very important and every party member must attend. Admission to the meeting will be by membership cards only. Bring your membership cards with you.

Left Wing Whips the Sigman Machine

(Continued from page 1)

fight for them. "So far they have not done so," she said.

Left Wing Not Satisfied with Words.

Antonini of the right wing and twice a delegate to the A. F. of L. convention objected to Wortis' remarks questioning the courage of the delegates. Dubinsky pointed out that at two previous conventions of the I. L. G. W. a similar resolution had been passed, thinking by this to atalt on the present resolution.

Delegate Zimmerman of the left wing then demanded to know why Antonini, who was a progressive in those days did not fight at the A. F. of L convention for these resolutions. No answer was given.

Sigman piped up with the remark that the United Mine Workers of America had forced John Mitchell to withdraw from the Civic Federation. He then closed up without saying what that had to do with the case before convention.

Furriers' Urge Class Struggle

The convention opened with a telegram from the Fur Workers' union urging the I. L. G. W. convention to join with the Furriers in the movement for amalgamation of the different crafts into an industrial union, the movement for world trade union unity, and to make the needle unions organs of class struggle.

A telegram was also received from Mike Rosen of the New York Parcel Committee, urging the convention to send a labor delegation to Soviet Russia and to take a stand for world trade union unity. Both telegrams were read amid great applause.

Trade Demands Taken Up

The resolutions committee began to report on twelve resolutions demanding week-work, a forty-hour, five-day week, a minimum living wage and equalization of wage standards.

There are three resolutions pointing out the centralization of the needle industry and demanding the expiration of all agreements at the same time in the United States and Canada.

Resolutions are presented from Locals 41 and 2 of New York demanding a general strike in the field covered by them to enforce agreements and to organize the industry. The incoming executive board was instructed to call a general strike if it is deemed advisable. Local 38 is now on strike against the Metropolitan Opera house over the making of costumes.

U. S. Backs Turkey Says Paris Paper

(Continued from page 1)

one power that can challenge Britain in the United States.

Turks Denounce Court.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Dec. 9. — Turkey has refused point-blank to accept the decision of the league of nations over the settlement of the Mosul Oil dispute with Great Britain.

Munir Bey, Turkish minister to Switzerland, who is representing his government at the council of the league here, has declined to accept the world court's competence to give an advisory opinion to the league council, and declared that he would no longer appear before the council deliberations unless instructed to do so by the Angora government.

The dispute arose last June when the British asked to refer the Mosul dispute to the world court. At that time Turkey objected to the compromise. When the decision of the court was reached a few weeks ago, Turkey again declared she would refuse to recognize the authority of the court.

ANSWER COOLIDGE!

Distribute the Party Manifesto Outlining the Workers' Program Against Coolidge's Capitalist Program.

THE party has printed in an attractive four-page leaflet the manifesto of the Central Executive Committee analyzing President Coolidge's message from the workers' standpoint.

This leaflet should be distributed in millions of copies among the workers and exploited farmers of this country.

Every unit of the Workers Party should immediately order a supply of these leaflets and distribute them in the trade unions and other workers' organizations.

The president's message, with its brutal program in support of the capitalist class and against the workers and farmers is a challenge to the whole working class. This challenge must be brought to the attention of millions of workers to rouse them to fight against Coolidge's capitalist program.

Send in orders immediately. Distribute the manifesto to every worker in your community.

Make Coolidge's drive against the workers the beginning of a great struggle of the workers in support of their own interests.

The price of the leaflets is $1.50 per thousand. Remittances should be sent with the order.

USE THIS ORDER BLANK

Workers Party of America,
1113 W. Washington Blvd,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Comrades: Enclosed you will find $ . . for which please send us copies of the manifesto of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party entitled "Coolidge's Challenge to Labor."

Name .....

Street: .....

City: ..... State .....

FIRST BALL
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Advance Sale of Tickets at: Freiheit Office, 30 Union Square; Workers Party and Young Workers League Offices, 108 East 14th Street; Offices of Locals 2, 9, 22 and 35 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Furriers' Joint Board Office, 22 East 22nd St.

Workers Write About the Workers' Life

BAKU BUILDING WORKERS SOLVE CULTURE NEEDS

Educational Activities Conducted on the Job

By BENDERSTEV.
(Worker Correspondent)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail). — This year the building season has been conducted much more energetically than last year. There has been an increase in the influx of new building workers from the villages, who had taken up agricultural work during the time of the poor development of industry in the industrial centers and during the civil war. The union is commencing to draw this mass of newcomers into participation in trade union cultural work, and educating them into the proletarian family.

The building workers, in general, by the very nature of their work are considered as parching workers and despite all desires it is impossible to attach them to an enterprise as can be done with factory workers. Therefore it is considerably more difficult to conduct cultural-educational work among seasonal workers in view of the scattered nature of their work than among the workers of factory and workshop enterprises, who work in groups in one place for several years at a stretch.

They Find a Way.

The Azerbaidjan Builders' Union, taking into consideration the present position of the workers, has transferred all culturaleducational work from club premises to the place where the work is being carried on where it is conducted in the open air and on platforms quickly put together by the workers themselves. Performances and cinema shows are given connected with the workers' productive life. A lecture is given before each cinema performance. The lectures are read in the Armenian, Turcic and Russian languages and in the Turcic study circles the Turco women also take part. On the Azerbaidjan-Turc holidays the clubs have in some places been overcrowded with Azerbaidjans and their wives, who, prior to the Soviet regime were chadrachs and did not appear in public places.

We may see how popular such performances are becoming among workers from the following cases. For instance, workers and their families come to the settlement Bunagoff from the Baladjeri station which is three versts distant. At a cement works, three versts away from Baku, workers come from the town on the days of the performance and at the Stenkarzin settlement belonging to Azneft, near Sabunchi, where 1,200 workers are engaged in constructing the workers' settlement, the workers come from Sabunchi and Baku districts which are six versts away. Here up to 2,000 workers assemble. The administration, observing the development of cultural-educational work among the workers at a place of work, has lifted up a club.

Study Circles.

Recently the organization of circles at the place of work has increased. The workers have formed their own study circles so as to be able to arrange performances more frequently. In the days of preparation for the study circle work the workers are so interested in their studies that very often they go straight from their work to the study circles without having had any dinner.

In all buildings under construction wall-newspapers are issued, and dramatic and sport circles formed. Almost in each of the new village in Turkey. As the country is very backward, culturally as well as economically, the workers and peasants there have a very hard time of it. The men mostly go to Russia to earn their livelihood and the women have to bear the burden of keeping the family. From early childhood women are tied to hard physical labor, and this is their fate throughout life. They are not taught to read and write. A literate girl is treated with contempt and has no opportunity to get married, which is looked upon as a terrible disgrace for her and her relations. At the age of 11 girls are considered grown up and can marry. They are, of course, not consulted but are looked upon as chattels at the disposal of their fathers at first and subsequently of their husbands. Women are so backward and intimidated that only very few of them understand the full horror of their position.

I began to work at the age of 7 and up to the age of 11 I was over-burdened with hard physical labor. Our family consisted of 5 people—our father, our mother who was paralyzed and three daughters. The eldest of us three girls was 17 years old. Father went to Russia to seek work, the eldest sister was abducted as our father had refused to let her marry the man who wanted her. She was taken away forcibly at night and had to go thru the marriage ceremony there she was married she become the property of her husband. My sister's abduction affected my mother's health, which was already shaken, and she died soon after. Thus we young girls were left to our own devices. In 1909 at the time of the Turkish revolution the sultan, who had been deprived of his throne ordered the destruction of all the Greeks as he considered them his enemies. But there was no time to carry out this order as Russia intervened and saved the Greeks. Therefore, Russia appeared to me as something bright for whom there country where there is no oppression.

When in 1912, during the Balkan war, life became unbearable for the Greeks we fled to our father in Russia. Great was my disappointment when I gradually began to realize what life the workers among whom I found myself were leading. I was particularly struck by the conditions of life of domestic servants, who apart from very hard work had to submit to the insulting advances of their masters and for the least offence were thrown into the street, doomed into starvation or prostitution. In 1915 I began to work in the Red Cross sisterhood of mercy and experienced on myself the bullying of the bourgeois lady-patronesses which I as a foreigner felt more than others, particularly as I did not know Russian very well.

But the October, (November, 1917) revolution freed us from this oppression. During my employment in Soviet institutions I have had, like all manual and office workers, an opportunity to study and to develop. I began to take part in social work and took an interest in trade union work, etc. I was elected a delegate to the women's section. The working women's section of the Russian Communist Party has a panel of women delegates. They are women elected in the enterprises by the working women, and under the guidance of the working women's sections they are drawn into social work. Apart from regular general meetings, where various questions concerning Soviet construction and the women's movement are discussed, the women delegates are attached to children's institutions, hospitals, co-operatives, and public dining halls where they see to it that work is carried on properly and at the same time learn themselves. Having worked as a delegate a whole year I awakened politically. I realized that only the Communist Party can bring freedom and equality to the oppressed Eastern women. Therefore, I joined the party in order to help together with it the working class populations of the oppressed nationalities to come out of their backwardness and acquire knowledge just as I have been able to do.—D. LAZAHINI.

Order a bundle of The DAILY WORKER for every meeting of your union.

FRUITS OF VICTORY IN A. C. W. STRIKE NOT ALTOGETHER SWEET; OFFICIALS KEEP PEACE POLICY

By BEN GORDON.
(Worker Correspondent)

The results of the recent strike the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Chicago and New York waged against the International Tailoring company and J. L. Taylor company of Chicago and New York, proves conclusively the fullury of the compromise peace policy of the A. C. W. officials, and that real victory in any struggle between the union and employers can only be won thru a fighting policy.

The forces that carried on this struggle against the A. C. W. in these 19 weeks of strike were the most powerful combinations of employers with the avowed purpose to annihilate the A. C. W. This fully justifies the claim that a militant policy must be the policy of the A. C. W. It is true that when the strike actually came, preparations were made to rally the workers in mass support, but the conditions upon which the strike was settled, though forestalling annihilation by the employers, yet were by no means that of a victory.

Did We Strike for This?

The conditions in the shop of the two companies are actually worse than before the strike. In the tailor shops wages were cut in some sections about 7 per cent. The cutting rooms increased their speed-up system. Production has increased about 7 per cent with no increase in wages. And we find some workers that are employed by those firms which are not members of the A. C. W.

This "victory" does not in any way compare with the demands of the workers before the strike. And it must be said that the demands were modest and somewhat as follows:

1. No renewal of the old agreement and all the shop conditions therein
2. No wage cuts.
3. No readjustments.
4. No increase in production unless wages are simultaneously increased.
5. No worker to work in the shop unless he or she is a member of the A. C. W.

In Chicago no strike has taken place for the last six years. So sure and so willing were our officials to concede and to compromise with the employers on all differences that arise occasionally between the employers and the union, that they permitted the International and J. L. Taylor to finish the busy season and operate for six weeks after the old agreement expired, thus giving the International Tailoring and J. L. Taylor company ample time to prepare for this 19 weeks struggle that has just come to an end about two weeks ago. All this was done in the hope that their peace and compromise policy would keep on.

The membership of the A. C. W. is to be condemned not for arranging agreement between the union and the employers, but because such agreements were based upon a policy of "truce" and were at the expense of the workers and not of the bosses. To permit employers to choose the time for selling battle to the workers, by lapse of wage rate, readjustments, etc, is by far too big a price for any organization to pay for any "truce," even if peace between classes is possible.

The Result of a Policy of Peace

This strike is but another example of the evils of peace-ism. Without question this was one of the most significant strikes that the A. C. W. ever encountered. The loss of this struggle would have meant the choking, or probably the breakdown of the very foundation of the Chicago organization. It would have meant that the United Garment Workers (Hickey's scab organization) would again try its hand in the mid's clothing industry. The International Tailoring company and J. L. Taylor, the most powerful corporation in the men's clothing industry was chosen by the manufacturers to lead the struggle against the union.

The lavish victory celebration and the congratulating telegrams from other union officials could not and did not cover up the actual results of the 19 weeks struggle. At any banquet or victory celebration meeting, the workers may have for a moment forgotten themselves but to them when they got back to their bench, finding a wage cut and the increase in production as well as facing some strikebreakers whom they so bitterly fought during the strike, who are today working the shop. The latter is no easy thing to swallow. No worker can tolerate a situation as this.

Have Learned Nothing.

Thus far we find that the strike has not changed the face of the officials towards the employers. The bosses are still ready to proceed with the same methods of chiseling as in the days preceding. Such a policy will undermine the very choice that had been won for organization at the price of painful struggle.

The militant workers, however, can and must see to it that such a policy does not become the order of the day. They must be more in an organized manner in local and shop meetings, as well as in the shop actions such as was in the Chicago strike, help to put an end to the sub-shop price basis and union conditions in the men's clothing industry.

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE ROUSES THE INTEREST OF LABOR IN THE SHOPS

In the following little report made by a comrade to his street nucleus is a concrete example of the interest the worker correspondents department in The DAILY WORKER is arousing among workers in the factories and shops:

"In our shop we have about 300 workers. Since the reorganization of the party I have been instructed to organize an I. L. D. group in our shop. I must work cautiously because the bosses' informants have their ears wide open. Yet, even with my careful and very slow handling of the work, I am getting splendid results. And The DAILY WORKER Correspondents' section is a great help to me. Formerly when I left my DAILY WORKER on top of my locker I found it there just as I had left it. But now, when lunch time comes, I must make the rounds of the 17 members we have in the I. L. D. group before I can locate my paper. Invariably every one of them has tried to get a look at the paper and made a dash for it seeking out the Worker Correspondents' section. Usually five or six have to be asked before I can get my paper."

This little story tells better than anything we can say how important and worthwhile are the contributions you can send in.

Keep The DAILY WORKER before the workers in the shops and the factories and the mills. Send in your story!

Workers' Dramatic League Will Stage Gold's Play, 'Money'

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—On Friday night, Jan. 8th, the Workers Dramatic League will introduce itself to party comrades and friends by presenting the play "Money", by Michael Gold and by a dramatization of several revolutionary poems.

Imbued with the splendid vigor of the modern Russian stage, we will produce the play in the most realistic fashion. The settings of symbolic significance, will be designed according to constructivist principles, avoiding the actors the opportunity to use, in addition to width and depth, the height of various levels on the stage for the portrayal of their emotions.

Challenge Bourgeoisie.

Challenging the old bourgeois stage with its often untruthful psychology and conservative ways of producing the Workers Dramatic League intends to enter the field. Our first production will have much that may and will be criticized, but something new and virile will not fail to be noticed.

Starting under the most difficult handicaps, we intend to build another division of Dr. Arkadyev, the Russian proletkultrist, and with the cooperation and help of party comrades and sympathizers, develop this worker theatre until it becomes a powerful propaganda weapon, ready for any use.

Collectivist Art.

Our work is primarily collective. To play on our stage does not necessarily require talent. To our understanding, the actor or performer as an individual is only a part of the organism, to play upon the body, to use his body as an instrument. In order to acquire this service we found it necessary to organize [illegible] school, where the necessary exercises are [illegible].

The Workers Dramatic League will become acquainted for Help it by [illegible] to our [illegible] Fraternal Relations Soc. Economy Hall [illegible] Ave. Help us [illegible] by [illegible] Theatre. Tickets [illegible] Soviet Music and Dramatic Theatre, Book Shop.

Liquidation of Illiteracy

[illegible] U. S. S. R. [illegible] Theatre [illegible] Soviet [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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Sigman's Fake Issue

The report of the general executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to the Philadelphia convention is a combination of cunning, reaction and stupidity in about equal parts. But from portions of it we can get concrete proofs of the effectiveness of our party's strategy and tactics in its trade union work. It is a fundamental principle of strategy never to accept battle on the terms of the enemy if they are not favorable to victory and in the report of the general executive board we find on page 18 the admission that in the struggle carried on by the left wing in New York with the aid of the Communists against the union-wrecking officialdom, the Sigmanites were out-maneuvered, out-fought and defeated.

Of course the Sigmanites do not admit that the left wing was fighting for the integrity and even the very life of the union. But what they do say should be read again and again by every member of our party. The paragraph mentioned says:

> The conflict had started as a fight against Communist control of some of our local unions. But soon, partly thru tactical oversight on our part and partly thru adroit maneuvering of the opposition, the issues of the fight became diverted to other channels, which benefited our opponents and befogged the real issue of the fight. Thus there were brought into this fight such issues as the change of representation system at the joint board, the question of higher dues, fraudulent elections, the extravagance of the joint board and of local officers, the election of officers by referendum—and a widespread impression was created to the effect that we were fighting to retain the status quo in the union, that we were opposed to the bitter end to any reforms and any organizational improvements, and similar stories to which the opposition was trying to give wide circulation in order to arouse sympathetic publicity for itself.

Everything stated above by the general executive board is true with the exception that the trade union issues mentioned "befogged the real issue of the fight."

What is the truth of the situation?

It is that the issue raised by the Sigmanites, the issue of Communists in the union, was a real fake issue. The Sigman machine did not want to fight for the interests of the membership and it tried to conceal its cowardice and desire for class collaboration policies behind an attack on the Communist members of the union. It failed and failed miserably. It has behind it less than one third of the membership, while the left wing has developed and hardened itself in the struggle and enjoys the trust of at least two thirds of the membership.

Cherchez la Femme

Cynical Frenchmen, observing the role of women in court intrigues as well as domestic scandal, have adopted the trite admonition "look for the woman," when they proceed to unravel mysteries. The recent exposure, thru a female denizen of Montmartre, of a group of British spies operating in Paris, brings up the general question of women military spies. The psychology of army officers makes them particularly susceptible to the wiles of women spies, whether they come from the Paris Latin quarter, the Cherry Hill district of New York, the mansions of Fifth avenue or appear in the guise of red cross nurses.

Many an officer in the French army will have to explain his amours to his superiors. And the superiors themselves are not without guilt in the affair if reports of the observations of the French military intelligence department are reliable.

Interesting also is the fact that the British department under the direction of that eminent knight of the garter, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, while professing undying devotion to the "spirit of Locarno," should countenance debauching of the French army by a paid *demimonde*.

Continental and British newspapers blandly admit that every nation has spies operating in every other nation to extort military secrets that may be useful in case of another war. The revolutionary workers of Europe will not fail to note the full implications of this network of spies.

As to the chic prostitute, Mlle. Morgui, she will escape with a light jail sentence because she was caught in peace time. If Britain and France were at war, the British press might have another Edith Cavell case to fan the passions of national hatred, in which case the Montmartre girl would probably be described as a red cross nurse pure as the driven snow. To the enemy country the female spy in time of war is an adventuress, while those in their own employ are of spotless character, heroically sacrificing themselves on the altar of patriotism. In Germany Mati Hari, the enticing dancer, executed as a spy in France, became a heroine. In England it was the adventuress Edith Cavell, wearing the garb of a red cross nurse whose fate was utilized by the recruiting officers to entice workers into the slaughter house.

Imperialist plunderers do not scruple to utilize every venal element of society in their struggles for supremacy.

The salacious details of the manner in which the girl who crawled out of the Paris underworld enticed many officers of the French army will make them objects of contempt on the part of the conscripts who are able to think and bring nearer the day when unthinking soldiers will end the loutish careers of these satraps of imperialism.

A British scholar is reported to have found an error in the holy bible. He learns that in the King James version the "wise men" who saw that strange astronomical phenomenon, the star of Bethlehem, were in reality "magicians." The translation is said to be wrong. Next we will learn that Jerusalem Slim was also a magician, if we are to believe the story of turning water into wine. Either a magician or so drunk he didn't know whether it was water or wine.

While on the return trip to Washington from Chicago the Coolidge family stopped for a few minutes at Garrett, Indiana, to see their old time friend, Mrs. John Babbitt. Comment is superfluous.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

The New Workers' Party of Japan

By Earl R. Browder

PUBLICATIONS just arriving from Japan give additional and more complete information regarding the new proletarian party, the founding of which was first planned last summer. Negotiations between the representatives of the workers' organizations, mostly labor unions, have been going on for months. December first was decided upon as the date on which the party was to be formally launched.

According to the stories carried in the Japanese bourgeois press, the tentative party platform, agreed upon in the preliminary negotiations, contains 49 planks. They constitute a program of class struggle, and while not definitely revolutionary, will make the new party an objectively revolutionary party if it struggles for all the demands without compromise.

The proposed platform of the proletarian party of Japan is as follows:

1. Unconditional enfranchisement of all people, irrespective of sex, who are over 18 years of age, and their eligibility for election
2. Abolition of the House of Peers, the House of Peers, the privy council, the army general staff and the navy general staff.
3. Abrogation of the peace preservation law ("dangerous thots law"), the police regulations and all other laws and regulations designed to suppress proletarian movements.
4. Abolition of laws and regulations restricting the freedom of the press, publications, meetings, and organizing societies and demonstrations.
5. Adoption of the one-year military service system, with payments of the standard of cost of living by public bodies during their service in the army.
6. Abolition of slavish treatment of conscripts in the barracks.
7. State relief for the families which are reduced to straits because of the death of their members in battle or their service in the army.
8. Acquisition of a vote by the private in the military administrative business.
9. Abolition of the gendarmerie and the court-martial systems.
10. Opposition to all policies designed to militarize the people.
11. Acquisition of the right by laborers and farm workers to organize unions and strikes.
12. Acquisition by farm workers of the right of supervision over the production and distribution of fertilizers and agricultural crops.
13. State relief for farm workers who are in distress on account of damage to agricultural crops.
14. Acquisition by farm workers of the right of common control over land.
15. Acquisition by committees of laborers of the right of supervision over enterprises, public and private.
16. Establishment of the eight-hour day (44 hours a week); the six-hour day (33 hours a week) in the case of mine-workers.
17. Acquisition of the right to conclude contracts collectively.
18. Abolition of the contract for labor system, the apprenticeship system and all other backward systems, relics of feudal days.
19. Establishment of the six-hour day (36 hours a week) for juveniles and workers under eighteen years of age.
20. Prohibition of labor by children under 16 years of age.
21. Prohibition of night work work within jobs and dangerous employments for juvenile and female workers.
22. A week's rest from labor before and after childbirth and payment of full wages during this period.
23. Compensation for diseases contracted and accidents met with at work, and provision for perfect preventive equipment.
24. Control of employment agencies by labor unions.
25. Remission of the customs duties on necessaries of life and excises of various kinds.
26. Adoption of high progressive taxation system for the land tax, the income tax, the succession duty, the registration duty and the business tax.
27. Creation of a high capital levy.
28. Creation of a property tax and a luxury tax.
29. Payment of the standard cost of living by the state for the unemployed.
30. Support by the state of aged proletarians and mothers of deformed persons and infants.
31. State guarantee for the recuperation and preservation of health for poor proletarians.
32. Supply of housing accommodation by the state and autonomous bodies for laborers and farm workers, and acquisition by these laborers and farm workers of the right of control over it.
33. Abolition of the peerage system.
34. Removal of all restrictions on female education and occupation.
35. Emancipation of young men's associations, boy scouts and ex-soldiers' associations from official and bureaucratic control.
36. Establishment of autonomy for the colonies.
37. A drastic reduction of armaments.
38. Reforms of the judicial and police systems.
39. Nationalization of land.
40. Abolition of the system under which taxes for staple foodstuffs are officially fixed.
41. "Proletarialization" of industrial associations.
42. Prohibition of traffic in proletarian women.
43. Abolition of secret diplomacy.
44. Revisions of various maritime regulations, and revisions of the regulations governing the workers at state factories.
45. An extension of the compulsory education period, and defrayal of all expenses for compulsory education period and for vocational education for the children of proletarian parents out of the state treasury.
46. Opposition to imperialistic wars.
47. Abolition of all unequal treaties with weak peoples and removal of all imperialistic oppression.
48. Abolition of the consular juris dictoin and military interference in China.
49. Opposition to all barriers set up against international unions, unions among the proletarians.

(From the Japan Weekly Chronicle, Kobe, Nov. 19, 1925, quoted from the Hochi, Tokio, Japan.)

The Japanese working class is populous supposed, in America, to be backward and undeveloped. But it we could see the great American labor unions uniting their forces to form a labor party with a program as distinctly proletarian as the above, we would laud it as a revolutionary event. The whole east is awakening and the Japanese workers will evidently not be the last to assert themselves.

Brown But Red



How Moscow Celebrated the Eighth Anniversary

By WM. F. KRUSE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail)—Preparations for the celebration of the revolutionary anniversary begins weeks before the actual event. The "October Commission" meets and lays out the plans for the holiday and in every factory, school, office, and club the workers begin their preparation for participation in the great holiday. Earnest discussion last for days before the night the decorations for the building, for the auto trucks to carry the children, for bringing in a peasant delegation, or an army delegation from the village or regiment over which the party nucleus is "chef" or sponsor, the kind of placards to be carried in the parade, the program of their own small celebration—all these have to be settled long in advance. Then come weeks filled with paint-pots and red bunting, until finally the eve of the great day arrives.

How They Celebrate

In every one of the hundreds of workers' clubs thruout the city celebrations are held. At the Communern Club a group of "Young Communist Pioneers" were initiated into the Comintern unions. At the German Club, the largest organization of political emigrees in Moscow, there was a visit to come to a delegation from the Kiev German Red Army Regiment for which the Moscow Club is "chef." In a newly organized club in the new apartments, called "1905," a long list of speakers was followed by music and a "living newspaper."

The biggest demonstration is held in the Bolshoi Theatre under the joint auspices of the Moscow Soviet, the Moscow Communist Party, and the Moscow Committee of the Trade Unions. The great red and gold ballgissions under the lights of the crystal chandliers as brilliantly as ever in the days of old, but its shimmering beauty is reflected now in other, more decorative, eyes. In the Grand Loge, where once the imperial parasites lolled, there sit the honored guests of the Soviet Union, today General Ali Khan Dhin, the fighting chieftain of the Canton proletarian armies, and a delegation of youthful workers from Germany.

The admission to seats here tonight are priceless, every one has been distributed through some working class organization, every comrade who occupies a seat here does so by the grace of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow workers.

Splendid Organization

Chairman Kamenev rings a little bell and perfect silence ensues. Up rise as the band strikes up the "International". A comrade goes to the speakers' stand, in front of which hangs a microphone connected with great loud speakers that carry the slightest whisper to all parts of the great auditorium. In front of the chairman's seat is another—both are connected also to the radio broadcasting stations that permit millions of workers in all this part of Europe to listen in on the event.

The comrade proposes a list of twenty for the "presidium"—they are elected by vote of the assemblage, and proceed to their place upon the stage. Workers and soldiers and peasants here, men and women, some whose grey hairs speak of a glorious past in the cause of the proletariat, others whose young hearts promise a still more glorious future. Among them is a tiny "Pioneer" girl of not more than ten. As they are greeted with the "International" all arise once more, the soldiers present salute—as do the representatives of the young "Leninists."

Rogoff of the Moscow Soviet, introduces Kamenev as the host and chief speaker. He is followed by an old bearded peasant who reels off a little speech he has written down. Then a young peasant woman shoves her head, tough shoes on her feet, she speaks with force and fluency, her clear voice penetrates the amphitheatre and four time applause interrupts her short discourse.

Leningrad Greets Moscow

Then follows a real ovation. A compilation of workers from Leningrad is read and soon the great hosts bring forth words of greeting from all communers celebration in Leningrad. An awed silence spread over the crowd. The speaker finishes to a roar of applause echo from the Leningrad workers through the Moscow theatre. Then "The Internationale" is played in honor of the Moscow delegation. It jumps to its feet in an enthusiastic demonstration that lasts many minutes.

Again silence is respected again the speaker are enrolled and now Comrade Pilatsky, secretary of the Moscow committee and once bodier of Chu, a group of "Young Communist Pioneers" were initiated into the Comintern unions. At the German Club, the largest organization of political emigrees in Moscow, there was a visit to come to a delegation from the Kiev German Red Army Regiment for which the Moscow Club is "chef". In a newly organized club in the new apartments, called "1905," a long list of speakers was followed by music and a "living newspaper."

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Next Day a Holiday—Parades

The next day the big day everything is closed down tight. No restaurants, no street cars, no stores of any description are open. Every public building is gaily bedecked with flags, bunting, pennitzes, and electric transparencies. Every street, every square, every place, bears pictures of the Soviet leaders. Many show windows contain fine symbolic displays, this is what the workers' organizations have been working on these many weeks. Daily decorated auto trucks, loaded with yelling, singing children rush along the highways. The streets are jammed with people, marching and watching. A true folk holiday once prevails.

At ten o'clock sharp the first columns enter the Red Square. Already there has been a longer presentation by the German "Rotfrontkampfbund." This year, due to the mourning for their late Commander Frunze, there is no military parade, the soldiers from the city marching with their fellow workers on the factories where they were formerly employed, those from outside the city marching in the civil parade. From ten in the morning until six at night the masses pour, twenty abreast, through the great square, past the tomb of Lenin, on which stands a small group of reviewers, among them Kalenin, Budenny, Rykov, and an aged survivor of the Paris Commune. Here two dead workers are in service and each division is greeted by their leaders. The microphone is a miracle worker, but demands cautious behavior for the comrades on the platform whisper among themselves, crack an occassional joke intended for their ears alone, but the microphone picks every secret to the crowds in the square. "Long live the beautiful Red women" is suggested as a slogan as a splendid detachment of girls face the platform and the chunks on the platform is borne out through the great horns and the whole square joins in.

Recreation for Workers Only

After the parade the holiday spirit continues. Every theatre and picture house is wide open but no tickets are for sale at any price, the "October committee" has distributed them through the unions and other workers organizations. The day started in a miserable drizzling rain, but still the thousands poured through the streets, it changed to dazzling sunshine a few hours later and night brought with it a chilling cold, but the spirits of the crowd were all impervious to caprices of weather as to those of their white guard enemies sickening in foreign slums waiting for the return of the dead and buried czar.

At all times the tremendous impression is the appearance of Russia and of its people impresses the traveler with a sense of the solidity and progress prevailing here. But on this day especially the crowds in the great public squares seems to pour itself out in joyous glorification of the new social order. To witness a Nov. 7 celebration in the center of Russia would take the heart out of the Tsarist well-wisher. If a grand duke were to return to Moscow today, the only place he would feel at home would be the rear.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

LABOR IN THE FAR EAST

Editor's Note—The eighth installment of this series of articles tells of the birth of the new, free China. Yesterday's instalment told of the separation the revolutionary government of Canton is to workers in Hongkong, while it is under the autocratic rule of Britain.

ARTICLE VIII
By L. HELLER.

THE traditions of provincialism and clannishness are still as a matter of fact during in China. However within the womb of old China a new China has arisen. Owing to industrialization, life has been revitalized "modernized." The growth of cities, the development of railways, the greater mobility of the population, the spread of literacy, the rise of the press, the spreading up and proletarianization of an intelligencia, and last and most important, the appearance of an industrial proletariat, its activities and the growth of its trade union and political organizations—all these have undermined the foundations of old China, have led to the readjustment of the social forces, to the revision of the social relations, to what the Chinese themselves term as the "revolution of the old values."

At the same time, on top of the old traditions grew and developed the feeling of national unity, of national integrity and a wrathful protest against the colonial slavery in all its forms and manifestations, a heightened resentfulness towards everything reminding Chinese sovereignty and independence—the occupation and subjugation of China. All this has been formulated in the slogan of the entire nation: "Down with the special treaties!" This means, down with the "concessions," down with the control by foreigners of the Chinese customs and railways, down with the extra-territoriality, down with the consular courts. And finally it means, "a China free, independent, sovereign."

THAT this is the common demand of the whole nation, of every section of the Chinese population, is not the most conservative Chinese, who three months ago would have condemned such talk as the talk of wild men, are asserting themselves on the side of the "rights recovery movement!"

The strike of the Hongkong seamen in the spring of 1922 and the Shameen strike in the summer of 1924, represent perhaps the finest pages in the recent history of the nationalist movement—and these pages have been written by the young Chinese proletariat.

But splendid and significant as these activities have been in their time, they were only a prelude to the events of this summer, when the role of the working class as the leader of the national emancipation movement was as strikingly revealed. This is recognized by all, both the petty and middle bourgeoisie, and even in a certain sense by the Peking government itself. Everyone became aware that the workers' strike movement was the backbone of the nationalist movement. This explains the support that the Shanghai and Hongkong strikers received thruout the country among every section of the population. This explains also the singular fact that the 7mn 7st-Jul government contributed $150,000 to the Shanghai strikers, and $100,000 dollars by way of Canton to the Hongkong strikers.

This role of the Chinese proletariat, considering its small numbers—there are hardly two million industrial workers in China, a country with 400,000,000 people—and its weak political and trade union organization may seem surprising and strange

(To be Continued.)

Adolph Joffe Goes to France to Confer with Doctor as to Health

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 5.—Adolf Joffe, vice-chairman of the supreme concessions commission of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and former plenipotentiary to China and Japan, is leaving Moscow for France where he will confer with a doctor as to his health.

Joffe's health has reached a point where it seriously interferes with his work and it is expected that this trip will result in a course of treatment that will fit him for further work.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

Civic Opera Offers a Wagnerian Program on Sunday Afternoon

A special performance of "Die Walkuere," will be given at the Civic Opera on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 12. The cast will include Miss Van Gordon, Olga Forrai, Ignacio Lenka, Forrest Lamont, Alexander Kipnis and Edouard Cotreuil make up the cast. Polacco will conduct.

Mary Garden Returns.

Another event is the return of Mary Garden who comes from Europe to appear with the Chicago Civic Opera Company for the first time this season in the role of "Werther," which will be presented Tuesday night, Dec. 17.

The repertoire for the week is as follows:

Sunday, matinee, Dec. 13 at 2 p. m. "Die Walkuere," with Van Gordon, Ferrai, Lenska, Lamont, Kipnis, Cotreuil, conductor, Polacco.

Monday evening, "The Marked Bull," with Raisa, Lenska, Marshall and Steel; conductor, Polacco.

Tuesday evening, "Werther," with Mary Garden, Lenska Ananoff, Kipnis, Cotreuil, conductor, Polacco.

Wednesday evening, "Barber of Seville," with Mojica, Hackett, Hunin, Lazzari, Trevisan, conductor, Moranzoni.

Thursday evening, "A night from St. Agnes," (World premiere) with Raisa, Lamont, Ballanoff, conductor, (Composer) W. Franke Harling. Followed by "Cavalleria Rusticana," with Mojica, Farbeck, Anseau, Ballanoff, Cotreuil, conductor Grassi.

Saturday evening (special prices), "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Macbeth, Nyc, Botelli, Lazzari, conductor, St. Leger.

School System in National Republics.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 9.—In the Ukraine all children between 8 and 10 years old will be able to attend school this year. The Ukrainian language has been introduced in most of the urban and village schools as the main language.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Have Your Union Join in Demand for His Release! Protest Against Imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow!

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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MINERS PERISH IN NON-UNION DEATH TRAP

SIGMAN MACHINE'S FAILURE TO FIGHT GARMENT BOSSES SHOWN IN DEBATE AT I. L. G. W. MEET

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 10.—The great desire for organization and the readiness to strike to unionize the open shops on the part of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union membership, was made plain this morning when the resolutions committee reported on a number of resolutions demanding organization in numberous sections of the industry and the calling of strikes if necessary.

There was no opposition to these resolutions on the part of the Sigman machine, but one is forced to the conclusion that only the bankruptcy of the Sigman administration can account for the loss of membership in a union where the rank and file shows such fine spirit of readiness for struggle and sacrifice.

The machine delegates were busy during the debate on the resolutions trying to show that they had been active in organization work, and for the most part maintained the serious caution which confronts the union in this phase of its activities.

To most notable failure to shift responsibility for the lack of organization and general weakness of the union was registered by Greenberg manager of local 91. He claimed a 60 per cent organization of the bathrobe makers and predicted 100 per cent organization in the near future.

Woman Militant Joins Greenberg.

But Sophia Kunishuk of the same local, in a speech which peeled the hide from Greenberg in a most workmanlike manner, showed that the existing agreement was not even being enforced and referred to a meeting in which Greenberg had made statements directly contrary to those in his speech.

With a pettiness irritating even to the capitalist press reporters Sigman came to the rescue of Greenberg by deliberately interrupting the speaker and asking her a series of sneering questions.

The convention starts night sessions today at 8 p. m. The officers' report will come on the order of business Friday morning and the debate on this report will uncover every angle of the struggle between the progressive bloc and the Sigmanites.

The progressives have prepared a minority report of about 4,200 words, stating what is probably the keenest analysis of the industry, the key to the clash between class struggle and class collaboration policies, and the role of the union, ever presented in a needle trades convention. This statement will be read to the convention and printed for general distribution.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE United States is not the only country in the world where members of aristocratic and wealthy circles can be observed at close range, performing labor, no matter even if he destroys. Many former dukes and near-dukes under the sign of Ballyhoo are now engaged peddling beer out of Fifth Avenue pushcarts or employed as dancing partners for the debutantes who spend considerable time preparing for their role in society, after they are "introduced."

IN Berlin, the correspondent New York Times informs us, that formerly society girls are show working men and ten hours a day, posing in costumes that are too poor to buy. The fashionable shops are willing to pay these ci-devant parasites more money than to clerks of superior patrician birth of proletarian origin. In the Continental, 15.6 in Berlin, 25 per cent are listed in blue books. Some say where the working class come into power in Germany, there will be more blue books than blue books.

IT does not look as if a movement to organize the employees of the International Harvester Co. and Deering plows, which Foster and Cannon started in Chicago in 1919, will be realized in the near future. The Harvester Co. is now in the midst of a wage cut which will affect 10,000 workers and over a period of 4 years and financed by capitalists, did not even send a note of condolence to the families of strikers, while the Communist Party raised $1,000 and collected from $2 to $2. The Czech Communist, frankly stated that their party was a section of the C. I. and they polled 8 per cent votes, while the Yellow Socialists dropped from 1 million to 6 million. That is not good news to those who don't understand or the part of the Communist International in the national sessions of the organization.

LEAVENWORTH penitentiary has added a new victory to its building equipment, according to an article entitled "A Monument to Prison Progress" published in the New Era issued

(Continued on page 4.)

15,528 Killed by Autos in One Year

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—America's motor accident death rate was placed by the commerce department at 15.7 per 100,000 of population in 1924, compared with 11.9 in 1923, 12.5 in 1922 and 11.5 in 1921. Chicago's rate was 19 and New York's 16.6 last year.

The total deaths were 15,528, while in 1923 the total was 11,411 and in 1922 it was 11,665.

FARM BUREAU FEDERATION OPENS FIGHT ON COOLIDGE PROPOSALS IN SPEECH BEFORE CONVENTION

War upon the Coolidge administration's plans for relief to the farmers and a fight to obtain from congress enactment of a law similar to the defeated McNary-Haugen bill was being planned yesterday by officers and directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation as they met in secret conference in this city following adjournment of their convention.

"My policy will be governed by the 38 resolutions passed by the convention," bluntly declared S. M. Thompson, farmer-banker of Quincy, Ill., new president of the federation and leader of the radical element. He was elected on the seventh ballot over O. E. Bradfute of Xenia, O., who was seeking a fourth term.

The resolutions included advocacy of a federal farm exports federation, government operation of Muscle Shoals, restoration of prewar freight rates and development of a merchant marine.

Personal Rebuke to Coolidge.

The action of the Farm Bureau Federation is a direct slap in the face of Coolidge who made a special trip to Chicago to befuddle the farmers with

(Continued on page 4.)

MORGAN PLAYS HIS TUNE



MORE SECRET MEETINGS IN MINE STRIKE

Locked Doors Prevent News of Dealings

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 10.—A secret conference was held here yesterday between Governor Pinchot and a committee of chambers of commerce in the anthracite region. Methods of trying to end the strike of anthracite miners were discussed.

The chief effort is to bring about a resumption of negotiations between the operators and the union officials. The operators, feeling that they want to keep the strike going, until the union surrenders and they can establish open shop, are unwilling to negotiate. Moreover, they prefer to turn down Pinchot to keep him from getting any prestige, even as a strike breaker, since they prefer the outspoken reactionary, Senator Pepper.

The committee of business men after conferring with the governor conferred with representatives of the miners and then with the operators, holding separate meetings behind locked doors. There is little "open diplomacy" to let the miners know on a strike case what their officials are doing behind locked doors.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY PLANS DISTRIBUTION OF MILLION COPIES OF ATTACK ON COOLIDGE MESSAGE

A statement by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers' (Communist) Party which appeared in yesterday's DAILY WORKER on the challenge that President Coolidge made to the American workers in his message to congress is now being printed and will soon be on the way to every unit of the Workers (Communist) Party. The Central Executive Committee calls upon all units of the party to distribute this statement as widely as possible among all workers and especially to those that are members of the trade unions and to the farmers.

Print Million Copies.

The party is printing a million copies of this leaflet and in a short time will issue a program of action, laying the basis for activity of the Workers (Communist) Party in the coming congressional and state elections in 1926 and aid to stimulate the move towards a labor party in the trade unions and other working class organizations.

Arrange Mass Meetings.

Mass meetings are to be arranged in all parts of the country in which the meaning of the recent message to congress by President Coolidge will be explained to the workers and the need for an active struggle of labor against the Coolidge policies will be stressed.

All members of the Workers (Communist) Party are called upon to mobilize for an active campaign to educate the workers of America to a realization of the necessity of developing class struggle actively against this program of big business laid down by Calvin Coolidge.

SUBURBAN RATES INTO CHICAGO INCREASED 15 PCT.

A fifteen per cent increase in suburban fares was granted all railroads in the Chicago district, except the Chicago & Northwestern, by the Illinois commerce commission.

The Chicago & Northwestern was not included because it recently obtained a 20 per cent increase from the interstate commerce commission.

Because of the success of the Northwestern before the interstate commerce commission, the other roads are expected to carry their case before the national commission and demand a 20 per cent increase instead of the 15 per cent allowed by the state.

The roads affected by the ruling include the Rock Island, Illinois Central, St. Paul, Burlington and Pennsylvania.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

SIXTY VICTIMS ENTOMBED IN SCAB SHAFT OF ALABAMA FUEL AND IRON; BEYOND HOPE OF RESCUE IS BELIEF

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 10.—Sixty men are entombed in the shaft of the non-union coal mine operated by the Alabama Fuel & Iron company near here. At 2 o'clock this afternoon five dead miners and 17 injured had been taken from the shaft.

A cave-in as the result of inadequate timbering and the greed of the mine owners to remove every bushel of coal from the mine has entombed the others and the rescued men say that it is their belief that the remainder of the 60 are dead in the lower levels of the mine.

Rescuers Busy.

All equipment of the United States bureau of mines other located here has been rushed to the scene, but most of it is inadequate to deal with the situation and it may be some days before the lower level is opened to reveal the fate of the miners.

COMMUNISTS IN WINNIPEG WIN GREAT VICTORY

Defeat Fascist Head in Elections

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 10—In the recent eections held here the Communist Party achieved a great victory. Its candidate Comrade Popovich, was able to defeat the candidates of the conservative independents and the Ukrainian fascists, who carried on a violent campaign against the Communist Party of Canada.

Distribute 45,000 Bulletins.

Over 45,000 bulletins were distributed in the shops and on the doorsteps of Winnipeg workers. Among this literature there was two leaflets appealing to the Ukrainian workers and one to the Jewish and one to the German and 21,000 bulletins in English, explaining the electoral campaign program of the workers' candidate.

Workers or Bankers' Rule.

The issue on these leaflets was put squarely before the workers in the form "Shall the bankers or the workers rule the city of Winnipeg?" Facts, figures and arguments in the bulletins distributed exposed the class character and the nature of the dictatorship existing in the realm of capitalist politics.

In this campaign, the Communist Party had the able assistance of the Young Communist League and the Young Pioneers. The Young Pioneers proved their worth to the Communist movement of Canada by distributing thousands of leaflets to the homes of Canadian workers.

Communist in Fourth Place.

Comrade Popovich who on first count stood in third place was only forced to the fourth place by Jones of the independent labor party by 79 votes, which the latter received on the second count from the Ukrainian fascist, Yakimchuk, and the conservative independent, Palmer.

The final standing of the candidates after four of the candidates had been eliminated was as follows:

Harry of the conservative party 5,811.

Blumberg independent labor party 5,325.

Jones, independent labor party 5,201.

Popovich, Communist candidate 4,925.

Make Tremendous Gains.

The Communist Party made tremendous gains in this election despite the vile and slanderous attacks that were indulged in by the Ukrainian fascists among the Polish, Ukrainian, German and Russian workers and the vile campaign of the conservative and independent labor parties.

CAP MAKERS SHOW GREAT SOLIDARITY

Boston Shop Strikes Against Scab Order

By S. D. LEVINE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 10—The workers of the cap firm Tobias Cap Manufacturing company, in Boston have shown a good example of class solidarity.

An order for about 6000 uniform caps for a new company came into the above named firm. The workers of that firm, who are members of local 2 Cap Workers' Union, upon finding out that this order is for the Coast Taxi company, whose workers are now on strike and that these caps will be worn by the strikebreakers, immediately called a shop meeting and notified their employer that they will not make any caps for strike breakers.

Boss Vain.

The employer was very indignant, to use upon the work and appealing to it this would mean losing a customer, but it was in vain. The shop was unionized and no make caps for strikebreakers and the order had to be cancelled.

The action of the cap makers is being praised widely when it is taken into consideration that there is not much work now in the shops and that the loss of this order means a loss of about a week's wages for each one of the shop workers.

A Progressive Local.

Local 2 is a progressive local in the 3rd and Cap International Union. The local participates in all progressive work of the labor movement. It organizes as Brother I. Miller, and the secretary is S. Wiesen.

LEAGUE REFUSES TO HEAR SYRIAN STORY OF FIGHT

Fear Challenge to Imperialist Mandates

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Dec. 10.—Britain and France, the double-keel on every other two things at the session of the present session of the council of the League of nations have at last found common ground. The base united in order to prevent a representation of the nationalist liberation movement of Syria and Palestine getting a hearing.

Britain (Arthur Balfour) and France (Aristide Briand) have a two-tape representation of the Syrian Palestine liberation movement and organized resistance when Sir Eric Drummond secretary general of the league, suggested admission of the council, and

(Continued on page 2.)

Full Page of Worker Correspondence in the Daily Every Friday

This Friday (or page five of this issue you will find a full page of worker correspondence. We see You are always sending in short stuff and in getting readers on this page. In addition to our full page every Friday we have a regularly departmental of workers correspondence. Keep every day when you see the DAILY WORKER turn to page five and look at your article and those sent in by other workers.

TONIGHT—Friday, December 11 8 P. M.—TONIGHT

DANCING CHORAL SINGING CONCERT

Labor Defense Bazaar at the NORTH-WEST HALL, North and Western Avenues

Lithuanian Children's Chorus—100 Voices; Naturfreunde Orchestra; Italian Soloist; Classic Dancers; Special Features also by Greek, Hungarian, Finnish, Armenian and Bulgarian groups.

Bring Donations!

Bring Your Friends!

CHICAGO UNIONS PLAN DELEGATON TO SOVIET RUSSIA

Raising Funds to Send Six from Chicago

(By Federated Press)

Delegates from unions of carpenters, machinists, painters, printers, needle trades and others, numbering 22, organized into a permanent committee to join in the national movement for sending a labor mission to investigate conditions in Russia.

Peter Jensen of the railroad machinists was elected chairman. It is known as the Chicago Committee for a Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia with its address as 3451 Beach St.

Members hope to raise sufficient funds to send six instead of two representatives from Chicago tho the cost will be about $1,000 per delegate.

Committees are active in New York, Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, Philadelphia and other centers where Pres. A. A. Purcell of the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) made his appeals for world trade unity. The British and Russian unions have been most active in the unity campaign.

Foreign Powers Can Display Vintages But Cannot Give Samples

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Foreign governments that desire to display wine, cordials, whiskies, champagnes, etc., at the Philadelphia sesquicentennial next year, as a part of their industrial exhibits, may do so but the forbidden fruit will have to be sealed, stamped and safeguarded, the prohibition unit ruled, and under no circumstances can any of it be given away as samples.

The ruling was made upon an inquiry by the Scottish government as to whether such exhibits could be displayed and given away.

The Movement for World Trade Union

UNITY

By TOM BELL.

The most vital problem of labor is the subject of this timely pamphlet. The facts are here:

Reasons for unity; steps already taken; the basis for unity—every essential point for the information of a worker in or out of the trade union movement.

Read it—take it to your local union—give one to your fellow-worker.

15 Cents

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GREAT RUSSIAN MOSCOW ARTISTS

to be presented by the

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

in the celebrated play

"Young and Old"

By H. A. OSTROWSKY

—ALSO RUSSIAN AESTHETIC DANCING—

at

Unity Community Center, 3140 Indiana Ave.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Saturday, December 12, 1925

Curtain rises at 8:15 sharp.

Director—Leonard Luganow. Manager—A. H. Pergamene.

DANCING AFTER PERFORMANCE.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

FIRST ANNUAL MASK BALL

Saturday, December 12, 8 P. M.

at the

House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin, Detroit

Prizes——Detroit Union Orchestra——Refreshments

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Auspices Young Workers' Sport Alliance

Race Snobs Shut Out School Children; Big Debate Over Parents

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Children of six families in Richmond, Va., have been barred from Robert Fulton public school on the ground that "they have a touch of colored blood," the American Civil Liberties Union reports. Parents claim the ancestor of the children was a full-blooded Indian but the colored woman with part Indian blood that Dr. Plecker of the state board of vital statistics charges on his charts.

GERMAN JOBLESS AND BANKRUPTS CREATE GLOOM

No Cut in Rediscount Rate, Says Reichsbank

BERLIN, Dec. 10—Industrial depression is increasing. The Prussian trade minister's monthly report for November was distinctly unfavorable. It is true, that report predicts a continuing although slow increase in the export trade; but unemployed work men in Germany as of Nov. 15 are stated at 471,353, comparing with 363,819 on Nov. 1.

This is the largest increase of any fortnight since last winter. Bankruptcies in November also numbered 1,328, as compared with 1,029 in October and only 731 in August.

People who had been hoping for easier money were somewhat disappointed by Dr. Schacht's decision announced yesterday, that the Reichsbank discount rate would not be reduced, but that he would merely modify the bank's system of rationing discounts.

This rationing plan was adopted early in 1924 in order to prevent a new wave of inflation, the bank then announcing that it would not increase the volume of its discounts above that which had been reached in the preceding April.

In September of that year, however the bank added 16 per cent, to its routine percentage. Bankers on the whole approved of Schacht's decision regarding the bank rate and are taking the ground that there is no use in lowering the rate until credit economy is either abolished or materially relaxed.

"Christian" Poland's Justice at Work

WARSAW, Dec. 10—During the debate on the prison administration in the Polish parliament the Jewish M. P. Sommerstein said the following on the basis of the material that the investigation commission of the Sejm presented.

"Most political prisoners are kept already for years under the most terrible conditions in after-war hovels, and then it is proved, even by the political courts, that they were completely innocent. The chief of the political police in Lemberg tortures the political prisoners with electric current. There have been cases of the poisoning of prisoners with strychnine, of the raping of girls and of the wounding of women near their sexual organs."

The minister of justice stated in his answer that the excesses in the prisons were caused by the activation of the International Red Aid, as the bolshevik did everything possible to slander Poland and make it appear as a country of white terror.

CHINA DOESN'T SWALLOW ALL U. S. PRETENSE

Every Kicked Coolie a Broadcasting Station

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—China doubts considerably the sincerity of the sympathy professed by the United States, Raymond T. Rich, former teacher in the Canton christian college told the foreign policy association. "Every coolie a foreigner kicks becomes a broadcasting station," said Rich.

"China wants to be mistress in her own house and to run her own show," Dr. Pitu Wei Yuan, vice-president World Federation of Educational associations stated, referring to China's demand for customs autonomy and abolition of extra-territorial privileges.

Better conditions for the masses of Chinese workers is what is needed, Charles F. Batchelder, former acting commercial attache of the American embassy at Peking and now of New York University faculty, told. "The average income is $60 a year and it costs $100 to feed a family of five for a year in southern China."

Colonel Harvey Wants U. S. Capitalist Help for Bankrupt Britain

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—(FP)—Former United States Ambassador George Harvey, he of the knee pants and silk stocking, is trying to arouse this country to aid Great Britain in maintaining Anglo-Saxon domination of world finance. He writes of the distressing industrial case to which England has fallen since the war in the North American Review.

He even notes that English agricultural workers are nearly half a million less than 50 years ago and must work for a week on what some American farm hands make in a day. The unemployment increasing. England is loaded on her capital, $300 more are born on the island each week! Save Ireland and for the British capitalists is Hades a-la-carte.

Lampert Report on Aviation in Congress Supports Col. Mitchell

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 The Lampert report, which will be presented to the house of representatives by the house committee investigating aircraft backs the viewpoint advanced by Colonel William Mitchell, the pet of the airplane interests, against that expressed in the Dwight W. Morrow report, whose big backer is Diary of Finance.

In the Lampert report, among the recommendations to congress is one calling for the creation of a secretary of aviation on equal footing with that of the army and navy. The recommendations call for the expenditure of not less than $150,000,000 to be used in the production of airplanes in factories owned by civilians.

It calls for the elimination of competition between army, navy and private establishments.

Another point demands that contracts for airplane material be made without competitive bids.

• • •

Charge Col. Mitchell Cribbed Arguments from Sea Captain

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—A direct attempt by the prosecution to show that Col. William Mitchell "plagiarized" parts of his book "Winged Defense," was made at the colonel's court martial.

Calling to the stand Captain Thos. C. Hart, navy submarine expert, the prosecution sought to prove to the jury of generals that the part of Mitchell's book dealing with submarines was "cribbed" from a lecture by Hart.

German Police Forced By Workers to Arrest Fascisti Murderers

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Faced with numerous revelations by the German radical press, the police were forced to proceed with arrests against the members of the fascist murderers' organizations. It is doubted that the courts will treat these murderers with the full severity of the law.

Some of these arrested bandits have already been released; but revolutionary workers are kept in prison waiting for a trial for months and even years. This is German class justice.

The fascist murders in eastern Prussia were carried on so openly that the police were forced by public protest to arrest them. Many bankrupt business men, who had escaped leaving large debts, were found among those arrested, and had lived by terrorizing the workers.

It has become known that a letter from Ludendorf was found in the pockets of one of those arrested. Documents were also found proving clearly that these people were carrying on espionage work for the allied states and were in close contact with reichswehr authorities.

Polish Bourgeoisie Releases Murderers of Two Communists

VILN, Poland, Dec. 10—Murashko, the murderer of Comrades Baginsky and Wieczorkiewicz, who was "sentenced" to two years "imprisonment," has been released on bail.

The polish bourgeoisie is not content with the mild sentence against this murderer. He had to be released so that the paid murderers of the Polish bourgeoisie could be spurred to new deeds against the workers.

AMERICAN LEGION SCABS ON STRIKE OF SUBURB COPS

Ill. Post Rushes to Break Police Strike

LA GRANGE, Ill., Dec. 10—Twenty-five members of the La Grange post of the American Legion acted as strike-breakers when the police of this Chicago suburb walked out on strike in protest against the forced resignation of their chief.

"The American legion has responded nobly in this crisis," Village Trustee W. M. Calvin said in lauding the successful strikebreakers. "With in a few minutes after part of the police force quit we had legionnaires patrolling the streets."

By a coincidence the legion's strike-breaking took place on the day that Calvin Coolidge, who rose in the American presidency because of his supposed part in breaking the strike of Boston union policemen soon after the war, was speaking in Chicago.

British Financiers Back Smuggling of "Cheer" to America

LONDON, Dec. 10 America's love of Christmas "cheer" will be supplied by London financiers, according to the Express.

This newspaper declares that local quarters have been opened in the London financial district for a secret syndicate which aims to supply wants of Christmas thirsty in the United States.

The greater part of the shipments by this syndicate are made across the Canadian border, the Express says.

Tremendous Increase in Philippine Market for U. S. Imperialism

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 —(FP)— Philippine imports from the United States have increased 50 times in the 25 years of American rule, the American chamber of commerce of the Philippine Islands announces, crediting American sovereignty for the great increase in trade.

In 1899 the islands took $1,323,000 worth of goods from the United States; against $66,395,667 worth taken last year. Even discounting the decrease in purchasing value of the dollar, friends of Philippine independence see that the likelihood of the United States giving up so valuable market to world competition is remote indeed.

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Reign of Terror Still Continues in Bulgaria

SOFIA, Dec. 10—After a year of mass murder the blood thirst of the Zankov gang does not yet seem to be satisfied. Justice is working at full speed and the paper Pitro, not a Communist paper, because no left papers exist in Bulgaria, writes in the following manner about this new wave of "legal" terror:

"The district court of Burgos presented four death sentences to King Boris which he changed into prison for life. The death sentences of the district court Kustendil against Kisyav and his comrades and the death sentences of Tirnovo against Paunov and his comrades were, however, signed by the 'merciful ruler.' In the meantime the trial against the Communists is taking place in Sofia where dozens of death sentences are demanded."

Sentence Taxi-Cab Driver.

PARIS, Dec. 10—Harry Farcy, taxi driver, was sentenced to one year in prison and ordered to pay 45,000 francs for killing two-year old Andree with his taxi-cab. Farcy appealed and the high court changed his sentence to three-years imprisonment and 80,000 francs damages.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Amalgamated Members Must Force Officials to Fight on Vital Issues

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, a copy of the current issue, Friday, Dec. 4th, of the Advance, official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, arrives. It is empty as usual of any statement on the vicious slugging of union members in Chicago by thugs under the direction of minor officials of the present regime that dominates the organization. It still says nothing about the arbitrary dismissal of Joseph Shafir from his job in the Chicago bank of the Amalgamated because he advocated progressive measures at the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, as delegate of the Bank Clerks' Union.

These are matters of major importance, that place an indelible brand of ignominy upon the Hillman-Schlossberg administration in the Amalgamated. No effort of any kind has been made by either President Sidney Hillman or Secretary Joseph Schlossberg either to repudiate the sluggings, of which they are very much aware, or to justify the ousting of Shafir, a blow at militancy in the whole labor movement.

• • • •

Instead, in this particular issue of the Advance, more than a page is devoted to an attack on The DAILY WORKER. Thus the Hillman-Schlossberg regime uses the customary trick of trying to draw a red herring across the trail that leads directly to its own guilt. It is trying to direct the attention of the union membership to a side issue, which The DAILY WORKER will not refrain from discussing to the full in its proper place and at the proper time.

• • • •

There is no doubt that the Hillman-Schlossberg regime has placed some clever sophists in leading positions on the editorial staff of the Advance. They are adepts at word juggling.

There is Charles W. Ervin, at one time editor of the New York Call, socialist daily, that was completely deserted by the rank and file when it fed greatly much at the trough of the anti-militant trade union officialdom.

There is also J. B. Salutsky, who showed he is no mean adept at playing with phrases in his lengthy report in the Advance on the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor. Bandying words is Salutsky's stock in trade, and he'll stick at it, even if it leads to extreme misconceptions, or whether nothing at all in the way of an idea is passed on to the membership of the Amalgamated thru the union's official organ. This attitude of course, helped make life uncomfortable for Salutsky in the Communist movement, where he lingered for a time. He is comfortable in his present surroundings.

• • • •

With such tricksters as Ervin and Salutsky, and others of lesser note, in prominent places on the Advance, it is no wonder that attacks on The DAILY WORKER take the place of declarations on the big issues in the union. The Amalgamated officials, from Hillman and Schlessberg down, now that they have made slugging an issue in the union must know that they cannot combat those who are wronged with silence. Hillman and Schlossberg may learn from the experience of the Morris Kaufman regime in the Furriers' Union and that of the Sigman administration in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

It is not to be expected that the reigning power in the Amalgamated will agree to anything that appears in The DAILY WORKER. If it chose to do sb it could find plenty of material for a page attack in every weekly issue.

But such attacks, on side issues, must not divert the attention of the Amalgamated's membership away from the main issues; the development of the union into a militant, fighting organization, the struggle against wage cuts and the elimination of slugging orgies against those of the union's members who disagree with the administration's position, and the punishment of those, as in the case of Shafir, who champion progressive measures like world trade union unity, anti-class collaboration, recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics, the Labor Party, amalgamation and organization of the unorganized. The membership of the Amalgamated must force the officialdom into the open to fight on vital issues. That is what they fear. But that is the only way to make progress.

League Refuses to Hear Syrians

(Continued from page 1)

the Marquis Theodoli of Italy, chairman of the league's mandate commission.

Prevent Hearing.

The French and British immediately got together and agreed to prevent the Syrian from being heard.

This unity of action was prompted by the knowledge on the part of England that if the league granted a hearing facts of the most revolting nature would be forthcoming that would make impossible the maintenance of the French mandate. If the facts really came to light in all their ghastly details either the league would be forced to withdraw the French mandate or the league itself would stand revealed as a tool of organized murderers and pillagers operating against defenseless peoples. Britain also realized that the revocation of the French mandate would be followed by a demand that the British mandate in Palestine be revoked.

Never Surrender.

After being refused a hearing before the league Djably granted interviews and declared that the Syrians and Druses would never surrender. He related some of the heroic struggles before arms were captured from the defeated French in order to enable them to equip an army. "We demand the complete independence of Syria and we will not accept any other power assuming the mandate." This is a blow to England as the statesmen of that nation hoped that France would relinquish the mandate thereby enabling British to exercise it.

10,000 Rifles Against French.

"Unless the league acts to end the warfare, the tribes will continue fighting until they are wiped out, as they will never submit to French oppression. The Syrians are capable of putting 10,000 rifles on the field against the French. Practically all the munitions we possess we captured from the French, and we secured small ammunition to last six months or more, and besides we have a certain amount smuggled into Syria from the Mediterranean.

"The French are using Armenian and Circassian mercenaries against us, which will eventually result in reforms that we are massacring the people when they are killed or wounded in warfare. The people of Syria are fighting the campaign, which costs but little, however.

SENATE RECESSES TO DECIDE FIGHT ON LA FOLLETTE

Hated Because He Is Son of His Father

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—With Coolidge reported as favoring the political chastisement of Senator La Follette, the senate stood in recess today while republican leaders sought to reach a compromise upon the treatment to be accorded him.

The hoarfrost issue, even though apparently settled in amicable fashion at last Saturday's republican conference, was revived in the senate. It was said, because some Republicans outside of the Wisconsin delegation from all party assignments. The influence of the president, rumor had it, favored this course of punishment for the insurgent who bolted the party in 1924 and framed toward similar discipline for young LaFollette.

Afraid of Next Year.

Capitol Hill meanwhile thrilled to a report that a secret session of the republican committee on committees of the senate, charged with settling the LaFollette dispute, almost broke up in a row over the issue. One faction led by Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, and Senator William M. Butler of Massachusetts, the presidential spokesman in the senate, were said to have demanded the ousting of LaFollette from all republican privileges just so much because of his war record, but because he was a son of his father.

This attitude was bitterly fought by western senators on the committee, who argued that such a course might easily estrange the progressive vote of the west and result in the election of a democratic congress next November.

The committee at any rate reached a deadlock on the question of "what to do with LaFollette." It will meet again next Monday to resolve a decision, but behind the scenes, leaders continued to seek an agreement between the rank and file of the party.

Coolidge's name was said to have been brought into the row by Senator Butler, his close friend and confidant. Butler was reported to have urged the president that a friendly treatment of young Bob would be, in effect, a repudiation of the party's action last March in ousting his father and the other insurgents. Butler also was said to have urged punishment of young LaFollette because the house republicans had shown no mercy to the insurgents.

Rival Klan Groups in Court Over Name

MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 10 —The suit filed by the knights of the ku klux klan against the independent klan of America for damages of $500,000 and to enjoin it from using the word "klan" is set for trial Jan. 18 before Judge Thomas Slick in federal district court at Indianapolis.

The independent klan, which has headquarters at Muncie, is charged with violating the rights of the ku klux klan by using "klan" in its name and of having slandered the officers of the ku klux klan.

John Cernegliaris

The funeral of fellow worker John Cernegliaris was held yesterday. In view of the splendid activity of John Cernegliaris in the cause of workers' defense during the years 1917-1920—the period of the Palmer "Red Raids" the Chicago Local of the International Labor Defense sent appropriate resolutions thru its Italian section. Comrade Cernegliaris' untiring work in the workers' cause up to the period of his illness for the last three or four years was an inspiring example to those who knew him.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

NOTICE!

Mr. Samuel Ball will deliver his MASTER LECTURE:

"THE ASCENT OF MAN"

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 7:30 P. M.
at Hobo College, Desplaines and Washington St. Admission free

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

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Bound

Sent Postpaid to Any Part of the U. S.

LABOR DEFENSE SENDS PROTEST TO POLICE HEAD

Workers Indignant at Illegal Search

(I. L. D. Press Service)

Great indignation has been aroused by the action of the Chicago police department in searching the person of every man who attended a meeting of the International Labor Defense, held on Friday, Dec. 4, in West Side Auditorium. The meeting was called to protest against the imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow and of the supreme court decision in the case of Anita Whitney.

Several prominent Chicago intellectuals and progressives, voicing the feelings of thousands of others, joined the International Labor Defense in protesting this unwarranted conduct on the part of the police. The following letter signed by Rev. David Rhys Williams, Dr. John A. Lapp, of the National Catholic Welfare Council; Edward P. Wentworth, Emil Arnold and Rev. Norman B. Barr, was sent to Chief of Police Morgan A. Collins and given to the press:

"Morgan A. Collins
"Chief of Police
"Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Sir:

"In behalf of the International Labor Defense, I protest against the unwarranted procedure of members of the Chicago police force in forcing workers who attended a mass meeting under the auspices of the above-named organization last Friday evening, Dec. 4, in the West Side Auditorium, to submit to the indignity of a search of their persons.

"This meeting was called to protest against the criminal syndicalist laws which are on the statute books of several states in the union, and particularly against the imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow of New York and Charlotte Anita Whitney of California, and there was no ground for any action of interference by police officers at the meeting.

"The International Labor Defense is an organization which provides legal defense for workers who suffer prosecution and persecution for their efforts to better the conditions of work for men and women.

"The organization of the United States, of the state of Illinois guarantees the right of free speech and free assemblage and the principal aim of the International Labor Defense is to defend the workers in the exercise of these rights.

"In calling a peaceful meeting your officers have violated the rights of everybody in the audience who was compelled to submit to the indignity of a search for weapons.

"As members of workers in this city are to be submitted to such interference, which is what public meetings are to be suppressed?

"We emphatically protest against the action of the police on last Friday evening, and demand that you state publicly on what basis you compelled those who came to the meeting to submit to the indignity of a search of their persons without any warrant and without any such ordinance as you exercised at the meeting.

"The presence of the Chicago police force at meetings called to protest against such conditions as have developed in connection with the meeting on the morning of the day of the meeting for Chicago citizens carried a news story that the police were present to take no action unless a violent disorder, but no police officer did take any action except that of a search of persons, except a picture of the meeting 'breaking' the little flags were taken from the men who were searched. The story has appeared in the press of the capital of Illinois and in the press of the Daily News, which carried a sensational picture of the attempt of the police to search.

"The meeting was addressed by Wm. Dudley Foulke, Democratic candidate for United States Senator; Robert Morss Lovett, editor and I. F. Rothenberg. A second collection was taken up for the defense of the Zweiler miners.

He will live at! Get your union brother a sub to The DAILY WORKER

Police "Frisking" Workers Attending Meeting



This picture shows how the Chicago police searched all those coming to the recent protest meeting of the International Labor Defense in the West Side Auditorium in Chicago.

CHINESE DEMAND UNEQUAL PACTS BE DESTROYED

Call On Workers to Combat Imperialism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, [illegible]

Against Unequal Treaties.

The [illegible]

Remember Sun.

We [illegible]

Bank President Dies.

CHRISTOPHER [illegible]

IOWA CORN CROP WORTH LESS NOW THAN IN 1924 DESPITE GREATER YIELD

DES MOINES, Ia. Dec. 10.—Iowa [illegible]

BOMBAY TEXTILE STRIKERS APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE

Workers in Need of Financial Aid

APPEAL IS MADE IN PITTSBURGH FOR NEW TRIAL

Labor Defense Assists Edward Horacek

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR.
(I. L. D. News Service)

[illegible]

I. L. D. Conference

[illegible]

Report on Past Work.

Ella Reeve Bloor gave a detailed report as to work that has been accomplished and the work that has been done by the Pittsburgh district since the International Labor Defense [illegible]

[illegible]

Tariff Is Bunk

Senator Borah, of Idaho, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee who will lead the fight against the presidents recommendation for American adherence to the world court.

"I really have nothing to say about the message."

Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin:

"I can say nothing about the president's message until I have studied it."

Coolidge Asks New Englanders.

Senator Caraway, democrat, of Arkansas:

"With reference to the president's recommendations for the purchase of the Panama canal and for sale of Muscle Shoals, the president disclosed that when private capital makes a bad investment, the government shall believe them, if the investors are New Englanders. If the government succeeds, as at Muscle Shoals, the president believes private capital should be given the advantage of that success. In other words, the government shall go into private business only when necessary to relieve New England investors of a bad bargain."

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week.

Philadelphia Unions to Join in Pioneer Youth Organization

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA [illegible]

[illegible]

United Textile Workers, Glass Bottle Blowers, Printing Pressmen, Typographical Workers, Cigar Makers, Electrical Workers, Molders, Lacemakers, Leather Workers, Carpet Workers, Painters, Metal Polishers, Hosiery Workers, Teachers, Federal Workers and other unions of Philadelphia, are backing the Pioneer Youth.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week.

CAL'S SPEECH ATTACKED ON EVERY POINT

Rocky Road for Congress

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—A rocky road, full of ruts, bumps and detours, stretched away today ahead of the comprehensive legislative program presented to congress by President Coolidge in his annual message. Here and there, the way will be opened for easy sailing, but such spots are enclosed with obstacles.

A survey of congressional opinion as congress settled down in the harness today for the six months grind revealed that on the four major items presented by Mr. Coolidge world court, tax reduction, aviation and coal legislation the administration likely will have pleasant sailing on two of them and an extremely rough passage on the other two. The troublesome issues are the world court and aviation.

Forces Aligned.

In every issue presented in Coolidge's message yesterday there is antagonistic comment from some of the ablest warhorses of the senate and house. The main fight of the sixty-ninth congress will unquestionably occur on the question of the world court, and Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, representative of the labor baiting industrial combines, will lead the fight. He is probably the most formidable debater in the senate, and though debate does not count for much in a game that is bought and paid for beforehand, it will furnish interesting reading and throw considerable light on the clash of economic interests on the floor of the senate.

Assail Muscle Shoals.

Coolidge's message received a broadside from Senator Norris of Nebraska on the question of Muscle Shoals. Norris is one of the insurgent republican leaders and said:

"To sell the big power plant at Muscle Shoals, as advocated by the president in his message, would be outright folly. The argument of the president that he considers the plant worth no more than a good battleship is plausible. What good would all the battleships in the world be if we had no factories and therefore no explosives for the big guns. Muscle Shoals is a war property but its value in time of peace is the greatest."

Utterly Misleading.

Senator James A. Reed, democrat, of Missouri said:

"It is probably the most misleading and the most dishonest message issued by [illegible]

"It ignores documents and misstates vital facts. A single illustration will suffice. The message states: 'No provision of the statute seems to me to give the court any authority to be a political arbiter than a judicial body.'

"On the contrary it is easily demonstrable that to it came has expressly conferred on the court jurisdiction of questions both political and judicial. This will become apparent as soon as the debate begins."

Other comment follows:

Senator Borah, of Idaho, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee who will lead the fight against the presidents recommendation for American adherence to the world court.

"I really have nothing to say about the message."

Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin:

"I can say nothing about the president's message until I have studied it."

Tariff Is Bunk

Senator Wheeler, democrat, of Montana, vice presidential candidate on the [illegible] ticket: "The president's message is bunk and no hopes for [illegible] in the recommends only an [illegible] and it has the same [illegible] as [illegible] before congress. [illegible] the tariff [illegible] of the west [illegible] realized that the tariff [illegible] of the east [illegible] they have some kind of a [illegible] corporation to dispose of the [illegible] crops."

The [illegible] carefully avoided [illegible] any recommendations for [illegible]

Coolidge Asks New Englanders.

Senator Caraway, democrat, of Arkansas:

"With reference to the president's recommendations for the purchase of the Panama canal and for sale of Muscle Shoals, the president disclosed that when private capital makes a bad investment, the government shall believe them, if the investors are New Englanders. If the government succeeds, as at Muscle Shoals, the president believes private capital should be given the advantage of that success. In other words, the government shall go into private business only when necessary to relieve New England investors of a bad bargain."

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week.

POLISH COUNT FAVORS COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH SOVIET UNION

WARSAW, Dec. 10.—Count Skrzynski, who recently formed a coalition cabinet in Poland, when speaking of trade with the Union of Soviet Republics recently declared that he was in favor of a commercial alliance with the Soviet Union as it was only thru commerce with Russia that the present slump in Polish textiles can be overcome.



WOJKOFF
Soviet Minister to Poland

"There certainly exists a desire on both sides for amicable relations," declared Skrzynski. "This however, is confined to economic and trade relations. No other friendship is possible. Further development of the relations with Russia will be worked out in a treaty of commerce now being negotiated. Russia was and can again be an enormous market for Polish textiles.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL FIGHTS LANDIS AWARD

Strikes Jobs Where Non-Unionists Work

"Half-breed" construction of buildings in Chicago, where union men have to work side by side with nonunion, is first to a showdown by the Chicago Building Trades Council in two strikes called to enforce the provisions of existing agreements signed by the contractors but not lived up to by them.

The new Cohan theater downtown and a movie house on the north side under construction are at a standstill because so-called Landis award workmen on a nonunion basis were employed for some of their work by the contractors.

Bosses Ignore Contract.

Work under the jurisdiction of the Building Trades Council is to be done by union men, the contract reads, but in spite of the protestations have been put on the job. All unions affiliated with the council, including practically every building trade except the carpenters, called off their men.

The ultimatum was served with plenty of notice when the council declared last June that it would clean up all contract violations. At that time it gave assurance that jobs already started would not be tied up but now, six months later, the practice has not been dropped by contractors and strike action becomes necessary.

Mean Business.

"We will clean up the trouble wherever it appears, downtown or in the suburbs," says Pres. Patrick Sullivan here for [illegible] "The contractors have had plenty of warning and we mean business."

LEAGUE SENDS QUERIES TO ALL NATION

Russia and the U. S. A Included

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Dec. 10—The league of [illegible] today decided to send questionnaires to all nations, including the Union of Soviet Republics and the United States, requesting official information concerning the private manufacture of arms and the ability of each nation to produce war materials.

This information is sought for the aid of the committee which is preparing a tentative agenda for a league disarmament conference. [illegible] called a polar in the disarmament controversy today, when the council decided that the committee appointed to make a preparatory examination of proposed agenda for a disarmament conference should take up the question of Article XVI. of the league covenant, with a view to definitely fixing the extent and responsibility of a league aid to an attacked country.

Still Deadlocked.

The British and French [illegible] still unbroken today. The French have insisted that the disarmament conference shall lay down definite rules for the activities of member nations, in the event that they are called upon to make war for the protection of an "attacked" member nation. Great Britain opposes this policy, and says she wants to be free to play her part in imperialist game.

Teachers Find What a Pension Fund Is Made to Insure Behavi

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Teachers in New York public schools who have been contributing toward their retirement pensions are now finding that soon he one-half the average pay they used to get half has been taken away from them after years of service. The attempt to cut the pension law provides that [illegible] shall be one-half the [illegible] the last 5 years of service.

The state will also [illegible] tribute more for the pensions of teacher members of the state board insists that the [illegible] carry his teachers to cut down [illegible] era must pay more to keep up pensions, however, [illegible] their own money they must [illegible] theirs of their jobs.

Break Fo When C Sells a

MINNEA[illegible]
your price [illegible]
one carton [illegible]
for $5 [illegible]
[illegible] branch [illegible]
early [illegible]
December [illegible]

ANSWER CO

Distribute the Party Manifesto C Workers' Program Against C Capitalist Program.

THE party has printed in an attractive four page leaflet the Central Executive Committee analyzing Presidential message from the workers' standpoint.

This leaflet should be distributed in millions of copies to the workers and exploited farmers of this country.

Every unit of the Workers Party should immediately order these leaflets and distribute them in the trade unions and other organizations.

The president's message, with its brutal program is a challenge to the capitalist class and against the workers and farmers and the whole working class. This challenge must be brought to the attention of workers to rouse them to fight against Coolidge.

Send in orders immediately. Distribute them in your community.

Make Coolidge's drive against the workers the struggle of the workers in support of their own interests.

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1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Comrades. Enclosed you will find $ [illegible] send us [illegible] copies of the manifesto of the Central Committee of the Workers Party entitled "Coolidge and Labor."

Name: [illegible]

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Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

HOLD MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS IN THE DISTRICTS FOR UNIFICATION AND PARTY TRADE UNION WORK

Meetings of the District Executive Committees of the various districts as well as membership meetings in the main party centers on the two vital questions of unification of the party behind the Central Executive Committee, and the intensification of the party's trade union work, are being arranged.

The following are the arrangements for the meetings to be held:

NEW YORK—Membership meetings, Sunday, Dec. 13, at 1:30 p. m., Webster Hall, 11th St. and 3rd Ave.

PHILADELPHIA—D. E. C. meeting, Dec. 14, at 521 York Ave.; membership meeting, Dec. 15, at 1826 Arch St.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—D. E. C. meeting, Dec. 16; membership meeting, Dec. 17, Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

CLEVELAND—D. E. C. meeting, afternoon of Dec. 19; membership meeting, evening of Dec. 18, at Gardinia Hall, 6021 St. Clair St.

CHICAGO—Membership meeting, Tuesday, December 22, 8 p. m., at Schoenhoffen Hall, 1224 Milwaukee Ave. (Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.).

These meetings are of the utmost importance and the comrades in the various centers must see to it that the maximum attendance is obtained.

MINING CENTERS UNANIMOUS FOR UNITY RESOLUTION OF THE C. E. C.

Unanimous enforcement of the unity resolution of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party was given by membership meetings held in all of the important mining centers of district No. 8. Max Shachtman, who represented the district executive committee of the party in a short tour of a number of cities in the southern part of the state, pointed out to the members the necessity of liquidating the fractional struggle, uniting the membership behind the Central Executive Committee and the line of the Comintern so that a united struggle against the right wing and for the Bolshevization of the party might be carried on. In Springfield, Johnson City, Christopher, and West Frankfort the comrades unanimously endorsed the unity resolution. In each of these towns, the comrades formed their units into shops for organizing their work for the building up of a mass left wing movement in the United Mine Workers of America, the building up of The DAILY WORKER, the National Labor Defense, prepare to circulate the Progressive [illegible] committees, enrolling communists proposed, [illegible] ding arrangements for [illegible] big Lenin memorial [illegible] January.

[illegible] due to the extremely [illegible] which the meeting was held a small percentage of [illegible] o was present and it [illegible] postpone action on the [illegible] a membership [illegible] held a [illegible] of two hour[illegible]. Is your name on it?

Attention, Chicago Daily Worker and Literature Agents!

Every Shop and Street Nucleus should be represented by a Daily Worker and Literature Agent at a special meeting SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 3 p. m., 19 So. Lincoln Street.

NEW YORK WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY MEMBERSHIP WILL DISCUSS C. E. C. UNITY RESOLUTION SUNDAY

COURSES OF STUDY OFFERED BY WORKERS' SCHOOL IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The following announcements are now being given at the New York Workers' School, 108 East 15th street:

Monday night Elementary English by Ella G. Wolfe. Workers' Correspondence by Joe Freeman; History of the American Working Class by Anton Bimba and Russian Language by A. Chramoff.

Tuesday night Intermediate English by Sonia Ginsburg, Marxism-Leninism by Bert Wolfe and Party History and Problems by W. Weinstone.

Wednesday night Advanced English by Eli Jacobson. Intermediate English by Pauline Rogers; Marxism-Leninism by Bert Wolfe. Marxism-Leninism by D. Benjamin and Trade Union Work by Bert Miller.

Thursday night Elementary English by Ella G. Wolfe; Fundamentals of Communism by Ben Stolzid. Marxian Economics by J. Mindell and Shop Nucleus Training Course (Fundamentals of Leninism to start next week) by Jack Stachel.

Friday night Public Speaking by Earl Brodsky. Modern Literature by Eli Jacobson; Materialistic Philosophy of Life by D. Ravitch and Shop Nucleus Training Course (Fundamentals of Leninism to start next week) by Jack Stachel.

Saturday afternoon Research in [illegible] by Charlenbery.

Glassport Youth to Have Mass Meeting and Dance Saturday

GLASSPORT, Pa., Dec. 9.—A mass meeting will be held in Glassport, Pa., at the Finnish Hall on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 p. m. Comrade George Pavlam, district organizer of Young Workers League, is going to speak on "Why All Working Class Children Should Join the Young Workers League." All workers should see that they attend this meeting so that the Young Workers League Branch will be able to get more encouragement and know and spread its propaganda among other young workers which is badly needed in this steel district. After the meeting there will be a dance and entertainment. All workers are invited to attend to make this a success.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

Grand Rapids Holds Membership Meeting on Sunday Evening

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 10.—A general membership meeting of local Grand Rapids Workers (Communist) Party has been called for Sunday, Dec. 12, 7 p. m., at the new Beal downtown headquarters, Room 209, Commonwealth building, 214 Monroe Ave. Comrade Edgar Owens, district organizer, will report on the Detroit conference with the two Central Executive Committee representatives, Comrades Cannon and Lovestone. The nature of this meeting concerning itself with the greatest tasks of our party at present, make the attendance of every party member imperative.

Young Workers League to Hold Mass Meeting in Uniontown Sunday

Uniontown, Pa., Dec. 9.—A mass meeting will be held in Uniontown, Pa., Sunday Dec. 12 at 3 p. m. at the Fraternal Hall Franklin St., where comrade George Papcun District Organizer of the Young Workers League will speak on "Why the Workers Should Join the Union."

Admission is free and all workers are requested to come to hear and discuss this subject which is of utmost importance to the miners of the coke region.

The meeting is held under the auspices of the Young Workers League.

N. Y. Young Workers League Is Holding Reorganization Meet

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—There will be a membership meeting of the Young Workers League for the purpose of reorganization on Friday Dec. 11, at 8:15 p. m. sharp.

Party Reorganized in Steel Region

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 10.—The reorganization of the party on shop nuclei basis is now completed in Pittsburgh. 30 Keesport and Verona. Pa. In Pittsburgh eight shop nuclei and two street nuclei were formed and the old branches were dissolved. In McKeesport six shop nuclei were formed and in Verona one street nucleus and one well functioning mine nucleus were organized. In the last two cities the old branches will meet once more to liquidate their affairs and to disband as territorial branches.

Rates for the reorganization of the party in the other towns of District 5 were set, so that the reorganization of the entire district may be completed before the year is over.

DETROIT NOTES

The Young Workers' Sport Alliance of Detroit is giving its first annual mask ball on Saturday, Dec. 12 in the House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin.

This organization is the only one of its kind in Detroit. It has a well defined program of educational work, holds gym classes in North Eastern High School on Grandy Ave., has a baseball, basket ball, and soccer ball teams, arranges hikes, and in many other ways offer advantages to the working class youth that is winning an enviable place for workers' sports.

On Sunday, Dec. 13, the Hungarian Workers' Sports Club will play soccer against the Alliance team at Lodge Park, Van Dyke and Georgia. The game will be called at 3:00 p. m.

The funds raised in Saturday's mask ball will be used to extend the field of activity of the Sport Alliance and all who are interested in workers' sports are urged to attend. Admission is 50 cents.

LATIN-AMERICA WILL PROTEST MELLA ARREST

Cuban Communist on Hunger-Strike

By MANUEL GOMEZ, Secretary, All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

Acting immediately upon a cable message received yesterday from its Cuban section regarding the Wall Street-inspired arrest of Julio Antonio Mella and his twelve comrades, the All-American Anti-Imperialist League has cabled organizations in all parts of Latin-America calling upon them to protest. The league has also cabled a strong protest to President Machado of Cuba, whose subservience to Ambassador Crowder recalls the similar subservience of President Chiari of Panama.

On Hunger-Strike.

Mella has been on a hunger-strike in his cell for the last six days. The cause for his release will be lack of the rapidly developing solidarity of anti-imperialist forces thruout the Americas.

The prisoners are charged with setting off bombs in front of a Havana factory. Opinion is universal, however, that this is a frameup of the sort that has become common in Cuba since it was announced that the government would tolerate no criticism. A concern imperialism. It is generally understood that Mella's arrest the second within a few weeks—was to put an end to his revolutionary activities, particularly with regard to American interests on the Island.

Leads Students' Movement

Mella is the outstanding figure of the recently-formed Communist Party of Cuba. He is also a leader of the student's federation and has been active in uniting the students in handling demand for the repeal of the Platt amendment giving the United States government virtual dictatorship over Cuba. He has become very much persecuted in the work of the All American Anti-Imperialist League and Machado, to organize the Cuban section of which he was a delegate to the recent Congress of the League against Imperialism held in Brussels. Shortly after came his first arrest.

Protest to President Machado.

Following is the telegram of protest sent by the All American Anti-Imperialist League last night to President Machado of Cuba:

President of Republic of Cuba
Havana, Cuba.

The All-America Anti-Imperialist League, with sections in five countries of Latin-America and the United States, energetically protests arrest of secretary of its Cuban section, Julio Antonio Mella, and twelve companions. We denounce arrests as betrayal to American imperialism and demand immediate release.

Manuel Gomez, Secretary.

Campaign for Bella Release.

Campaign for the release of Mella and his associates will be taken up in all countries oppressed by American imperialism. The nationalist Parties in Porto Rico, the Philippines, etc., are expected to take part, as well as American labor organizations opposed to imperialism.

Daily Worker to Sell Candy at Freiheit Ball

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The DAILY WORKER has arranged for the candy concession at the Freiheit Ball to be held in Madison Square Garden, Saturday Dec. 12 only the very best of candy, made by Park and Tilford, will be sold. The proceeds will go to The DAILY WORKER.

Readers of the paper who have a sweet tooth will do themselves a favor, and at the same time help The DAILY WORKER, by purchasing boxes of candy from The DAILY WORKER Candy Girl, at the Freiheit Ball in Madison Square Garden.

Girls willing to volunteer to help this work should report at the New York DAILY WORKER agency at 108 East 14th Street, or at The DAILY WORKER table in Madison Square Garden Saturday night.

Farm Bureau Federation Opens War on Coolidge

(Continued from page 1)

a prepared speech designed to bring the issues confronting the farmers before the bankers and others comprising the federation have no effective remedy, but their rebuke to Coolidge proves that even they cannot stomach the brazen impudence of the president talking about "lake prosperity" instead of proposing relief for the stricken agricultural regions.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

by the prison officials and said to be edited by prisoners. The department of justice secured an appropriation of $200,000 from congress to put up the building and an equal amount to finance the manufacture of shoes. Some compensation will be given to the prisoners who turn out the footwear but how much is conveniently kept a dark secret.

* * *

ANOTHER article entitled "Convict Labor" comes out strongly in defense of the prisoners' right to be a producer. Taking a slam at the unions who oppose prison contract labor the writer says "We hold to the belief that prisoners are entitled to the right to work. We contend that no organization has the right, moral or legal, to stop the mind of the prisoner from functioning. Man fund the prisoner belongs to that classs is a thinking and a working animal. He thrives best when his whole being is constantly put to the test in the production of things which make for the betterment of the race. To stop his natural bent of producing is nothing short of criminal in itself. The work given him to do in prison regardless of its nature, stimulates his brain and permits him to function as a human being."

* * *

THIS defense of the prisoner is overwhelming. Somebody, who he, be he prisoner or turkey has tapped the wells of our emotion. We always knew there was something noble in wardens, beadles and church deacons, but that it was awfully hard to bring it out. We agree with the writer, that prisoners have the right to work. In fact we go farther and say that even those who are not in prison have a right to work. And as a matter of fact, there are many now in American prisons because they have insisted that all workers have no right to work and not only that but a right to what they produce.

* * *

THE have a prison guard admit that a prisoner is a human being is a novelty that cannot pass unnoticed in The DAILY WORKER. And if a human being cannot be kept working, how can his mind function? Does idleness account for the mental crudity that wardens of prisons and those who hand out such jobs suffer from? Any Leavenworth graduate can tell you how generously the prison officials supply the prisoners with the aids of stimulation including massage treatment, with machinery never seen in a rejuvenation parlor.

* * *

THIS is the most novel defense of the prisoner that I have ever heard. The author of it should be Len Small's press agent and explain how Mr. Small, while state treasurer of Illinois managed to place state funds in a bank which conveniently got hit by a cyclone when the inspectors went looking for it. He could prove that the million dollars Len managed to retain after the cyclone passed away was found on a cow's belly, and did not come from interest on state funds lent by Small to the junkers. A man who can make such a good argument in favor of granting a prisoner the right to do something he is compelled to do, with a prison guard's gun in his ribs, and for nothing, is wasting his time in prison even tho he be a confidence man. In which case he should be heard of a financial institution, or a real estate salesman in either Florida or Los Angeles.

* * *

THE steam was taken out of the lumbing combine exposure here last week, when it developed that most of the master minds were heads of business associations with a few reactionary labor fakers thrown in. Anyhow, the police were grateful to run into something that would atone for the miserable fiasco they made of the Durkin case. Those bovine mentalities could not think their way thru a problem that would be easy for a child of six years. Afraid to face Durkin's pistol, a squad of those artful dodgers raided a meeting of the International Labor Defense last week and searched every man in the audience for guns. The captain in charge of the "frisking" no doubt preferred the job to rubbing the haunts of the bootleggers in his district. Or perhaps, it was my payoff night."

Leaders of Fight for Filipino Liberation in Chicago Tonight

Chicago will have an opportunity to hear the leaders of the Filipino liberation movement tonight. Sergio Osmena, vice-president of the Filipino senate, and the other members of Filipino Independence mission to the United States will be the guests of honor at a banquet to be given on the ninth floor of the Auditorium hotel, at 6:30 p. m. All speeches will be broadcasted, so that even those who cannot attend the banquet will be able to get Senator Osmena's message.

Senator Osmena is due to arrive from Washington at 9:30 this morning. He will be met at Union Station by members of the Filipino association of Chicago and by a delegation from the Chicago subsection of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

Those who have been invited to speak at the banquet tonight include Senator Osmena, Jane Addams, John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. Otilio Manat, chairman of the Filipino Independence committee of Chicago, will be toastmaster.

League of Nations Member Says United States Is Arrogant

GENEVA, Dec. 10.—After reading the address of Coolidge to congress, a prominent member of the league of nations remarked:

"The United States cannot expect to try to force us to make war on the world court. If the U. S. adheres, she must join like all other nations without any special privileges or dispensations."

The British and French have framed up an alleged "complete agreement" on plans for a new fake disarmament conference after Monday's split on the question. A compromise on four points is now before the committee handling the question. The disclosure of British espionage systems working on a great scale in France inclines all realistic observers to regard this "complete agreement" with smiles.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER

Sign THE ROLL CALL

Today's Honor Roll:

English Br. W. P., Oakland, Cal.	$12.00	N. Y.	16.00
Astoria, Ore., Finnish Br., W. P.	25.00	Resume party, Philadelphia, Pa.	75.00
Workers Party Kansas City, Mo.	10.85	Street Nucleus 21, Chicago, Ill.	
St. Paul, Minn., stamps collected by Skimberg	3.00	W. P.	7.50
H. L. Detroit, Mich.	1.00	Finnish Br. W. P. West Frankfort, Ill.	27.00
Esthonian Br., Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00	Peter Fabian, Fenton N. J., Box 2, Hainesville, Ill., stamps	2.00
South Slavic Br., W. P., Newton Falls, O.	5.00	collections	7.00
"Helmik," donation from Detroit, Mich.	9.00	Total here	$ 248.75
Russian Br., W. P., Wheeling, W. Va.	6.50	Previously received	29,981.62
Yugoslavian Br., W. P., Rochester, N. Y.	5.00	Total to date	$30,230.37

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Sign my name to the list of those who have contributed to save The DAILY WORKER. I enclose $ ...

Name ...

Address ...

City ... State ...

...y Yourself at the DAILY WORKER

...E PARTIES

TRENTON
Saturday, December 12
Paddratz Hall, cor. Beatty and Whitman Streets.

NEW YORK
Saturday, December 19
Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave.

SAN FRANCISCO
Saturday, December 19
Russian Night given by the Russian Br. W. P. Branch No. 225 Valencia St. Admission 35 cents.
Sunday, December 20
Mask dancing, at 225 Valencia St. at 8 p. m.

FIRST BALL
in
...W MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
49th Street and Eighth Avenue.
DANCE OF 25,000
...est Workers Party Affair Ever Undertaken

...EIT MASK BALL
...rday Evening, December 12
...1,500 in Prizes for Most Interesting Masques
...Ever Heard. Admission 50c, Hat Check 50c
...are: Workers Party and Young ... 22 and 35 of the In-

Workers Write About the Workers' Life

STOCKYARDS IN 'SAFETY FIRST' CAMPAIGN

Use Badges and Posters for Effect

By A Worker Correspondent

"No accident week" is being "sacredly" observed this week in the Chicago Stock Yards. Posters picturing men in overalls willfully falling off step-ladders and tin signs bearing the magic words "safety first" adorn the walls. The company even maintains "safety inspectors" who are kept busy at other duties.

The method of Armour and company in this campaign rivets an interesting contemplation of this project. Each employee has been given a celluloid badge which he must wear conspicuously all week. The badge proudly sports a star, so that the wearer will feel important, like a policeman, the picture of the man he might win if he diligently wears the badge, a number, maybe lucky, and the charmed words "I am a booster for no accidents."

At the end of the week numbers corresponding to those on the badges will all be put into a box hat. A wage slave from the general office dressed in white for the occasion, Simultaneously will grab a slip out of the hat while everyone holds his breath, then the wearer of the badge with the number gets a loan. Free and the company pays ends.

Meanwhile" a plumber's ladder breaks under the weight of a man, opening a valve. He is laid up for "three weeks." A man slips on a dirty gut strewn floor. A tuberculor hip is the result. A worn out wrench slips off a nut and cuts a gash in the mechanic's head. A rotten steampipe bursts. Someone is scalded. And, maybe. . . the man who wins the lucky will overbalance into an unguarded yard kettle and be sold on the market in a pail of Armour Simon Pure Leaf lard!

UNITED GARMENT LOCAL CALLS ON UNIONS FOR AID

St. Louis Clothing Firm Maintains Open Shop

By a Worker Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 10.—Local 26, United Garment Workers of America, has issued an appeal which it calls upon all union men to abstain from purchasing the [illegible] manufactured by the Curlee Clothing company of St. Louis which refuses to deal with the representatives of the workers but insists on maintaining the open shop.

In its appeal the Union Garment Workers' Union local points out that the Curlee Clothing company has instituted the open shop during the war and that it contends to maintain the open shop policy and 55% union men are on the pay roll. It is also known to the unions hired by the bosses.

LOUISIANA JIM CROWISM KEEPS THE NEGRO CHILDREN ILLITERATE

By JENNIE PINCUS

(Worker Correspondent.)

NEW IBERIA, Louisiana, Dec. 10.—Most of the Negroes in Louisiana live on the low, marshy land in the southeastern part of the state. Here is where rice and cotton are raised. Here live more than half of whites as well as blacks. They live in one room or two room, wooden shacks. In most of these shacks each thing is gone without. The screens are a luxury unattainable. Spiders spin their webs in the hot sun comes in freely so does the mosquitoes. During the winter the rain becomes a welcomable guest.

When school opened I noticed three little colored girls during the washing for a neighbor on their way to school. Upon inquiry I learned that the nearest school was four and a half miles away. But there was the bus, it stopped for some children down the road. "That's just it," I was informed, "school busses don't stop for colored children."

When asked if they wanted to go to school, these little girls explained that as soon as the cotton picking season was over, they would try to walk to school, but they explained when the rainy season sets in, the muddy roads kept them from going to school, that's how it was last year.

I decided to pay a visit to the principal to the local school. When I stated my errand, he looked at me with unfeigned surprise and contempt. He was the principal of the white school and had nothing at all to do with the Negro children. However, I might go and see Mr. Bertrand, the local member of the school board. Mr. Bertrand was the town's banker, so I could go right to the bank and inquire for him. Having found the bank and the gentleman, I proceeded to acquaint him with my mission.

"You know that niggers' school don't open until the cotton picking season is over," he informed me.

Yes I knew that. But how will the children get to school?" It is four miles away. "Is education compulsory in this state?" I asked.

"Yes, but they cannot compel any child to walk more than two and a half miles to school. And neither can we expect the parish to provide separate conveyances for every child."

When I informed him that the school bus passed the home of these children, and when I suggested that the same bus carry the black as well as white children, the "benevolent" banker stiffened and very curtly informed me that they don't run them down here."

To my question as to the reason they did not provide country schools or school busses for these children he answered, "Because we have all that we can do to provide for the white children. The parish is too poor."

The Negroes pay taxes on their property."

"Yes, but there are very few who own any property. These taxes were not enough to provide their children with schools, busses, etc. And—he added, he informed me, he was only one of the school board. The parish school board meets at Jennings, 25 miles away.

I have written to them but of course I do not expect any action to be taken, nor even an answer to my letter.



LIFE OF BUILDING WORKERS IN THE UNION OF SOVIET REPUBLICS AND WHAT REVOLUTION GAVE THEM

By NIKOLAI KAPUSTIN.
Worker Correspondent

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (by Mail)—The workers of the U. S. S. R. have accomplished them the revolution, we must measure the reader as to how the building workers lived and worked in "good old czarist Russia."

Then and Now.

We may say that a building worker as such did not exist. They were simply peasants who came into the towns in summer time, because they had no work in the countryside at that time.

was very little land.

In the old days building work was undertaken on an all-provincial scale and divided up internally according to craft. Just before the commencement of the building season the contractor sent out their agents from the large towns to hire building workers.

The people hired in this way gave up their passports to the agents and received an advance, which was hardly enough to cover the journey to town, but they were obliged to be on the spot by the appointed time. The contractor gave "apartments and food" for the whole summer. But what kind of an apartment did I live in? This was in Petrograd (now Leningrad). The room was 8 square archine and there were twelve workers in it. There is no need to speak of the absolutely horrible stamp and the putrid meat which was doled out.

Now things are quite different with us. Builders may be found in any work in any amount section of the proletariat. They are settled in the towns where they live both winter and summer.

Labor Court Protects Workers.

The contract is no longer practised in relation to house workers. We set about on a different way. We seasonal work open shop public and 55% union men are found the newspaper announcements demanding building workers, where the branch of the trade and the number of hands required is stated.

One must say that the 1925 census has shown that we have made great strides ahead in construction work. Put through the entire great union of republics a shortage of building workers is felt. Whereas formerly we had to take up our passport for the contractor who compelled us to work for a more or less set and [illegible] month, now although contractors still exist, our wages are regulated by collective agreements and when these are infringed, the health of the contractor does not improve at the hands of our post-labor legislation in the form of the labor court. Formerly as builders knew no other place than the "Trakhtir" public restaurant and that was only on Sunday evening. Now we have our own libraries at every large building site.

Illiteracy Vanishes.

Every year, as in Baku for instance, we liquidate illiteracy among more than 200 workers in two graduations. Every week lectures are read at all building work at Baku at which everyone must be present. It is difficult to recognize our building workers as compared with the old builders. They are catching up with their brother metal workers and others. Our network of clubs and rest corners are heading straight for culmination. The cultural-educational work among building workers has under taken trade union work as its first immediate task. This work, of course will not be without results. Our seasonal workers has we call those who come for the summer mostly arrive as illiterates. It is a well known fact that education was formerly inaccessible to us. Now we not only become literate, but even fully developed people, able to set our heartines on all political questions.

That is what the October revolution has given us building workers.

Work But Don't Strive.

Now we do not work on the build ings from dawn to sunset as formerly but work voluntarily, eight hours a day, as all workers. But I may add that because of an insufficiency of building workers, in Baku, in some cases overtime is permitted, but not unlimited. The contractor, the foreman and the engineers treat the builders in a different way now and one no longer hears them fouly cursing the workers.

How many changes taken place among you workers in the American building industry during the same period?

Baku Carpenter Nikolai Kapustin
Baku, Gorlovskaia Street No. 1.

Non-Farty Member of the Azerbeidjan Building Workers' Union—Ticket No 69.

BIG FOUR RAILROADS INCREASE DIVIDENDS FROM 5 TO 7 PER CENT

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Directors of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad (Big Four) increased the cash dividend on the common stock from five to seven per cent by declaring a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable to stockholders of record December 31.

CHICAGO A. C. W. TO HOLD JOINT BOARD ELECTION

Nathan Green Running on Left Wing Program

By A Worker Correspondent

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union of Chicago will hold its annual elections for joint board officials during the early part of next week. Polling places will be announced in a few days.

Nathan Green of Local 141 is a candidate for manager of the Chicago joint board, running in opposition to Sam Levine, the present manager.

Runs On a Program.

Brother Nathan Green has the endorsement and support of the left wing and the progressive elements in the Chicago organization. He runs upon a program adopted by the left wing the points of which are as follows:

1. Genuine unemployment insurance.
2. Organization of the unorganized.
3. Freedom of minority expression.
4. Re-instatement of members expelled because of difference of opinions.
5. Amalgamation of all needle trade unions.
6. The shop delegate system.
7. International trade union unity.
8. For formation of a labor party.
9. Against wage cuts in the form of "readjustments."
10. Against expulsions of members for expression of opinions opposed to the administration.
11. Against slugging and gangster rule.

TELLS STORIES OF WAGE SLAVES IN PHILADELPHIA FACTORY THAT ILLUSTRATE CAPITALIST SYSTEM

By ANGELO PETERS, Worker Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—One of the meanest men I know is John P. Farmakis, who calls himself a socialist, a good man and a friend of poor people. He is head of the St. George church in Philadelphia and is also a candy and ice cream manufacturer. He is the second richest man among the Greek people in Philadelphia.

Farmakis, however, is a hungry shark for gold. He makes thousands a week, but cries for more. His workers toil for 12 to 16 hours a day, and what they get is only from $14 to $15 a week. No one stays on the job long. Three months is the limit for all but three slaves.

A Model Slave.

One was the model slave. He had been working for the same boss for 25 years without pay, just his meals, room rent and laundry. A few old clothes now and then. For 25 years, 16 hours a day, seven days a week, twelve months a year. Never rest. He died right in the store. He was 56 years old and was John P. Farmakis' first slave worker. He worked till the last.

The old slave was a great soldier. He fought in many wars, but not for freedom. He came to America when 12 years old and bought when he was come to free the black slaves, but he never fought to free himself. He then went to sea and saved all his money. Then he gave this money all he had, to his boss to help him start in business. He never got it back. He put his money and his life for his boss, while Farmakis was piling up thousands of dollars. The more money his boss got the less he got.

Uncle George's Story.

"Uncle George," as we called him, told me how he gave his boss, John P. Farmakis, money when Farmakis opened a candy store at 210 North 8th street in 1892. He never got it back, he said, and added: "He is the meanest man in the world. My boss has no pity on me. Not for anybody else."

The second slave is named Hrist. He has worked for Farmakis for 20 years. Long hours, hard labor and for nearly nothing. He is 64 years old now, nervous and sick from overwork. He gets $10.50 a week in the summer just like Uncle George did. He has no chance to be happy and live long.

Weeps for Joy at Workers' Rule.

I told him about The DAILY WORKER and he was nearly crying. He wanted me to tell him more about the workers' government of Soviet Russia. He was so happy to hear of it. He said: "It sounds too sweet and beautiful. It must be a dream." But I told him more and more till he began to see that it was true. Then he nearly lost his head, he was so happy.

The third man is named Halachulis. For three years straight he has work ed 12 to 16 hours a day, seven days a week, summer and winter. He says the sooner his end comes the better it will be.

So we all know now, that John P. Farmakis is stingy and the meanest man to the poor. He even cheats his own kindles. Because while he makes thousands of dollars, he buys only one roll and coffee for breakfast and only two hot dogs and coffee for lunch.

PRISON FOOD FOR BLIND BABIES IN CAL. INSTITUTION

Dietician Fired; Beans Take Place of Eggs

By JIM MAC CRADY

(Worker Correspondent)

OAKLAND (Calif.) Dec. 10.—Failing under the ax recognize axe, the inmates or inmates of the California State Home for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb are to be cut in order to keep the cost of feeding the 200 children with in the 25 cents a day allowance of the state.

The cost of the food purchased by the school for one third of the present fiscal year was $11,000 while the yearly allowance is $27,000 it was revealed at a conference of Will J. Wood, state superintendent of public instruction, and Principals Wm. A. Caldwell and B. B. French and Theodore Barkman, business manager of the institution.

No Eggs—But Beans for Babies.

However, "no underfeeding will be indulged in," the public report hast goes to add, but less eggs and more beans are to be served in the day according to the superintendent's statement confessions published in the capitalist press.

What more damning indictment of the capitalist system can be thought of than that the especially poor, helpless, unfortunate beefs by nature from birth of the necessary physical qualification for life's battles, these children, themselves products of the capitalist system, should be further victimized by being deprived of the proper nourishment and a sufficient portion of prison rations instead, as the report continues. "Miss Alice Heintz, the dietician, was automatically dropped from the staff."

No Dietician Necessary with Beans.

"Fine enough there would be no use for a dietician for children's institution where the rules were to be fed on beans. Reports coming from Soviet Russia, however indicate that in the workers' republic the working man is king, the children have first choice even if the former capitalists have to subsist on beans or less.

Cincinnati L. L. D. Dance.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 10.—Social and dance will be given by the Labor defense on Friday, Dec. 11, at 8 p. m. at 410 Clinton St. Admission free.

ROCHESTER WAR ON A. C. W. GANG HAILED IN N. Y.

Action Committee to Fight to Victory

By A Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, Dec. 10. The defeat of the Amalgamated bureaucrats in Rochester created a great deal of joy among the New York Labor. Wherever you go among members of the Amalgamated you can see their eyes full of joy. The rank and file of the laborers are only asking: "How long are we going to stand the methods of gangsterism in our union?"

The fact that the Rochester tailors are uniting with the United Action Committee of the Amalgamated of New York and are fighting the bureaucratic officials and the old fashioned methods that are leading to destruction and slavery among the laborers, encouragement to all corners of the trade. It is really the talk of the shop and of the union meetings.

It is fear out now that Abe Cohen played a great role in trying to disrupt the meeting of the tailors in Rochester at which Leitzes and Nelson spoke. The Amalgamated Action Committee hoped a call to the members of the Amalgamated in New York in all the shops, that they should continue not to recognize the agents of the union. They are in the states that no one elected the officials and they do not represent anybody.

The Action Committee also issues a call, one to all the members which is to be read at all the meetings of the Amalgamated in New York.

The strike at Goldenburg and company is [illegible] Now Goldenburg the fact that the officials are trying with their gangsters to defend the bosses. The workers are determined to strike in protest against the expulsion of an old worker and throwing him out on the street. The shop is picketed and the worker will be reinstated.

FARMER IS UNDERPAID FOR WHAT HE SELLS AND OVERCHARGED FOR WHAT HE BUYS UNDER CAPITALISM

By A. C. MILLER, Communist Member of the North Dakota Legislature

WILLISTON, N. Dak., Dec. 10.—A pathetic sight is revealed to those who find chance to travel thru the wheat belt of the Dakotas and Montana; notwithstanding the fact that the grain gamblers have thrown back a few dollars to the farmer by way of high prices.

A Poverty Stricken Picture.

Farm buildings are going to pieces on farms that are occupied as well as on those that are abandoned. The farmers' furniture and bed clothes look worn. His wife and children in many instances are ragged and look like scare crows, a sight many have seen in Russia before the reign of the Bolsheviki. Thus we see intelligent and high-spirited people reduced to abject poverty, here in great America, with no remedy under the present capitalist system.

No high prices set by grain speculators or by the government will help the farmer so long as business is done for profit, by the few, for the few. It is a case of 15 per cent of the people robbing 85 per cent of the people, the farmers and wage earners.

The business men are quick to point to a farmer who they claim has made good. But when you investigate these isolated cases you find that these farmers either inherited a few thousand dollars to begin with, or married school teachers in the community school and do their own house-work at the same time. Another case they point to is a farmer who is so tight and stingy that he did his wife's dental work, extracting all of her teeth.

When you ask 90 per cent of the farmers of these states if they can beat the game at farming many will say, "It can't be done." When you ask them why, they say there are too many people doing business on Main street. We can't pay for all of these lines they are driving, and the gas they use, we can't support all of them."

Thus we see that the farmer is getting no part of his graft. He is beginning to find out that he must organize with the wage slave, to do business thru the collective ownership of all the machinery of production and distribution. If this is not accomplished the farmer must expect to continue to be underpaid for what he sells and over-charged for what he buys.

Movie Piffle Used to Poison Workers' Minds Against Soviet Russia

By E. W.

(Worker Correspondent)

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 10.—A cartoon shown at the Lyceum Theater, biggest movie of the west side, in connection with Current Events appears to be the new way of spreading anti-Soviet propaganda.

It characterizes a man endeavoring to solve a word puzzle who is stopped by a seven letter word meaning something that comes briefly from Russia. His efforts in trying to find the word makes him late in feeding the cat. The cat enters, learns the poison for its self and starts out to help him and the word. She sits on a rock next to a mule who kicks her to Russia where she enters a place and finds a cat and barbers shop and supporting individuals studying a document which she steals and which later develops to be a "revolutionary plot."

The cat comes back in as a feature as was the word, and tells her master that she had found nothing but trouble, which turns out to be the word he was seeking.

They state not show actual pictures of Russia unless they wanted to show the American workers the progress that the workers' and peasants' government has made so this is the rot they have their heathens try to poison our minds with. However, the red star of the east is shining brighter every day, and the workers of the world see it.

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS IN THE CLASS STRUGGLE ARE NECESSARY; BE ONE

A most important phase of the Workers' School activities is the preparing of correspondents in the class struggle. Worker correspondents' classes are being held in New York City at the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th St., every Monday night at 8 p. m. with Joseph Freeman in charge and in Chicago Thursday night at 8 p. m. at The DAILY WORKER editorial office with J. L. Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, and Art Swabeck, general secretary of the Chicago district, in charge. Workers living in either of these two cities should join the class at once. A number of other cities are making arrangements to conduct classes as soon as there is a sufficient demand. If you live in any other city find out what is being done about developing worker correspondents in that city.

But no worker should wait for the classes before beginning to write. Read carefully every worker correspondents' article on this page every day. Then if you have something to write, go to it.

Every item sent to The DAILY WORKER by a worker correspondent will be criticized and helpful suggestions will be sent to the worker correspondent to guide him in performing this most important work.

FARMERS WORK 16 HOURS; EARN 60 CENTS

Not Told by Communist But by Govt. Official

By FRANK HOWARD

(Worker Correspondent)

YORK, Pa., Dec. 10.—If farmers are not prosperous in this part of the country they are not prosperous anywhere for here we have a soil which is as fertile as any in the United States, a fair climate and available markets. The farmers here work 16 hours a day, from 4:00 a. m. until 8:00 p. m.

If a farmer hears of the eight-hour day he assumes that the reference is to eight-hours in the morning and eight after noon. Even on Sunday milk is drawn and hauled to market and the stables cleaned of the week's accumulation. Everybody works on the farm, the women and children out in the fields with the men. The farmers look upon the authorities as enemies because children are compelled to attend school until 16 years of age.

These children do considerable work on the farms in the morning before going to school and after school is dismissed. The school season is but seven months. When the boys reach the age of 16 they leave the farm to work in the factories because their parents cannot pay them to do farm work. A farmer with a 2-acre farm must do all of the work himself to make a bare living. When threshing or other employment is procurable in the neighborhood the farmer will leave their own work to hire out for $2.00 a day.

Farmers Earn 60c. a Day.

The United States department of agriculture sends Dr. Spillman, chief of the farm management department, thruout the country to advise farmers which crops may be more profitable the next season. Spillman bases his guess on data showing which crops are plentiful and which are scarce in this country and in foreign countries. Dr. Spillman says that for the first time in the history of this country cotton farmers earn as much as they pay their hired help. But he predicts that this "prosperity" will soon vanish as China and other countries have taken to cultivating cotton because of the present high price. $1.50 a day for the American cotton grower is too good to last. In other of its [illegible] letins the department states that the average hourly wage of the American farmer is ten cents. At one of his public addresses Dr. Spillman was asked if this figure was correct.

"Ten cents an hour applies only to so-called 'good times,'" he replied. "Ordinarily the farmer earns but two or three cents an hour. The daily wage of the American farmer is about 60 cents a day."

This figure is based upon the income derived from the farm, after taking into consideration the number of hours of work performed by each member of the family, the amount of money invested in the property, depreciation etc.

How Gag is Applied.

One of the members of this audience asked Dr. Spillman if government ownership of the railroad would not assist the farmer by reducing the cost of transportation. Spillman replied that this was not his subject that he did not express an opinion on any matter to which he had not given special study. The United States government has a rule to the effect that any employee of the government who advocates the passage of any law or who indulges in "political activity" must be discharged from his position. The rule is very elastic and may be interpreted in any way that the Washington representatives of the House of Morgan desire. This explains why Dr. Spillman did other speakeasies do not reply to such questions.

Farm slavery is one of the worst forms of capitalist misanagement. Individual farming is unscientific, antiquated and out of date in an industrial age. Agriculture palpably awaits the revolution. The proletarians of the cities, who have time in which to learn the lessons of capitalist exploitation, must prepare to lead the farmers in revolt.

Russ Children's Schools to Give Concert-Dance

By A Worker Correspondent

A concert and dance will be given by the Federation of Russian Children's Schools this Sunday Dec. 13, at Schoenhofen Hall corner Milwaukee and Ashland Ave. A good musical program will be presented, [illegible] till late in the night.

Beginning at 6 p. m. Tickets in advance 50 cents, at the door 60 cents.

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A Contemptible Insult

The part of Coolidge's address to congress dealing with the question of the Philippines becomes all the more offensive when we consider the fact that at this moment there is in this country a mission striving to realize freedom for those harassed islands. A less brutal statesmanship than that which characterizes the dollar diplomacy of the United States would have at least retarded then the courtesy due representatives of another people, even tho they are so unfortunate as to be victims of imperialism.

When Filipinos journey here pleading for liberation from the oppressor the reply is a threat to deprive them of their native legislature that sometimes acts as a check against the arrogant rule of the governor general. Here is the reply of Coolidge to the Philippine mission:

> "From such reports as reach me there are indications that more authority should be given the governor general so that he will not be so dependent upon the local legislative body to render effective our efforts to set an example of the sound administration and good government, which is so necessary for the preparation of the Philippine people for self-government under ultimate independence."

Examples of such sound administration have been portrayed to the people of those unfortunate islands for a quarter of a century. The water cure, wholesale hangings, rapine and terror are some of the wholly delightful and uplifting examples set by the government of the United States.

We do not know who wrote Coolidge's address, but the utterances of the plunderers of the islands reveal a consistent attitude. It was in May, 1923, before the American chamber of commerce in Manila that Major General Leonard H. Wood, governor general of the islands, said:

> "The Filipinos are rapidly approaching a stable government, as I define a stable government, namely, A GOVERNMENT UNDER WHICH FOREIGN CAPITAL INVESTS AT ORDINARY RATES OF PROFIT."

Evidently the Filipinos are not so anxious to permit themselves to be managed so that foreign capital can invest at the ordinary rate of profit. Then again, there are opening up new fields of profit in the rubber industry, which will convince Coolidge and Wood that much more preparation than formerly anticipated is necessary for self government."

The only effective method and the most convincing argument in favor of Philippine independence is for the Filipinos to arise and take it by scourging the tyrant Wood and his crew from the islands.

The Manifesto Against Coolidge

The manifesto of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, published yesterday in THE DAILY WORKER, besides being a devastating reply to the pigmy president who acts as a megaphone for American imperialism, indicates the political maturity of the Workers Party. Masterful in its analysis, yet written in such a manner that any worker can understand it, the manifesto deals with every point enunciated by the president. It rips asunder the veil of platitudinous lies and reveals the speech as a reaffirmation of the capitalist war against the exploited workers and farmers.

To be immediately published in a four page leaflet it should be distributed by the millions among the workers and farmers of the United States, so that they may know there is one party that defends their interests against the vicious assaults being prepared by the rapacious capitalist class.

The Coolidge program is one that extends the tentacles of imperialism to remote corners of the earth. There also the manifesto challenging it should reach the colonial masses, translated into their own language.

As opposed to the Coolidge program for the perpetuation of the rule of the capitalist class the Workers (Communist) Party presents to the exploited masses a program that can be made the starting point for effective resistance that will culminate in that concentration of force necessary to send the political structure of capitalism in this country tottering to its fall.

Dawes Doesn't Get the Prize

Reports emanating from Geneva that the chowish vice president of the United States, Charles G. Dawes, was to obtain the Nobel peace prize for his services to the House of Morgan in obtaining Anglo American control over the economic life of Germany, were in correct

If this fourth rate politician was considered at all he was soon dropped. The world situation is such that even the peace prize commission cannot find any one worthy of accepting it for the "greatest contribution to peace this year."

The commission is not at all particular either, when we consider the fact that the late Theodore Roosevelt once received the thing.

However, the commission has already chosen Austen Chamberlain and Aristide Briand, the heroes of Locarno, to receive a double prize next year. Since it is only 170 820,000 annually, the commission decided to wait until the prize fund had doubled in order to halve it between the English and French statesmen.

This decision was reached day before yesterday. Yesterday came the deadlock of the league council at Geneva and at the same time the expose of the spies of Mr. Chamberlain endeavoring to ferret out the military secrets of M. Briand. We fear that if the Nobel prize be awarded next year it may be necessary to find some peaceful jungle chieftain in the heart of the "dark continent," on which to bestow it. That is if imperialism does not beat them to it, and change the peaceful natives into brawling pawns of the great powers.

Widows and orphans were the first consideration when the United States senate opened last Monday. Since the government can do nothing for them the Rev. A. J. Muir, D. D. (doctor of divinity), beseeched in prayer his spook in the sky to be the "widow's god and the father of the fatherless." The Soviet Union does not trust to a phantom to aid widows and orphans, but takes care of them without any aid from on high

Injunction Judge Challenges Chicago Labor

By Arne Swabeck

THE ruling of the labor hating Judge Dennis E. Sullivan declaring the Illinois injunction limitation act unconstitutional in his decision in the case of Ouney Brothers department store, against the Retail Clerk's Local No. 195, has become an open challenge to the Chicago trade union movement. It is a test of its strength to meet another deadly attack directed against its right to exist and to function. How will this challenge be met?

Judge Sullivan held that there is no such thing as peaceful picketing as described in the injunction limitation law and sentenced several members of the clerks' union who had been on the picket line, including the business representative, to various terms of imprisonment and fines.

The Chicago Federation of Labor, at its last meeting, went on record citing the executive board full power to act in support of the Retail Clerks' Local and to also invite the Illinois Federation of Labor to assist

Study This Injunction

This ruling by Judge Sullivan should be no surprise to any thinking worker, not only because of the notorious injunction record of this judge, but more so because he in this instance merely becomes a tool in the hands of the whole ruling power of the employing class. It is one more demonstration that the capitalists have no earthly respect for laws enacted by their own puppet politicians if they do not suit their purposes. Those gullible workers who honestly believed that the injunction limitation law means something to them will have to thing over again. The injunction has been used a weapon for capitalists to give up or to have any limitations set upon. To them it means little whether the injunctions are issued by so-called "good" or "bad" judges. The chief objects of injunctions are to, whenever necessary, limit or completely do away with the rights to free speech, free press and free assemblage of workers of their right to strike and function as an organized body.

The first injunction were used merely to restrict the right to picket struck plants. Then, the judicial decrees attempted to abolish that right altogether. As the workers' resistance became weaker the bosses became bolder and the injunctions were used to completely prohibit strikes as in the Hitchman case, and more recently in the case of the injunction issued by Judge Wilkerson against the striking railroad shopmen in 1922, taking away altogether their rights to function in an organized manner. The injunction evolution continued like cases issued by Judge Carpenter in the Block Bros. company case in Chicago went to the extreme limit of forbidding organizers to ask workers to join the union, although there was a strike in progress. And now Judge Sullivan, finding an obstacle in his way, simply declares the injunction limitation law unconstitutional.

A Dangerous Tendency

It is not to labor's credit to make attempts to palliate this outrageous practice of the bosses. Recently the Chicago District Council of Carpenters applied to Judge Fell in court for an injunction against the "Citizens Committee" (more below) there by invoking a similar application without success, the "honorable" Judge merely declared that many of the things done by the defendant ("Citizens Committee") had better remain undone. Although the odious record of this so-called "citizens" outfit is well known, attempts by labor to adopt the injunction practice can only have serious consequences for not only is the injunction weapon extremely dangerous in its direct application against the workers, but also on account of the recognition it gives the capitalist controlled courts to become partners in the settlement of industrial disputes.

The Kansas industrial court, created by Governor Allen, was conceived on precisely the same basis, even tho it went one step further and assumed complete jurisdiction in settling industrial disputes. It was hailed as a savior by the parasites everywhere. Governor Allen was boosted as a new Mussolini, one who would finally relieve the bosses of any worries in connection with strikes, because such would no longer take place. The working class chains were forged complete.

What Are Good Capitalist Judges?

That industrial court law was defeated only by the brave struggle of the coal miners, under the leadership of Alexander Howat. Aside from this one pleasant example little or nothing has been done by the trade union movement to defeat the injunction practice. It is true that almost two years ago a Labor Committee on Injunctions was created by the Chicago Federation of Labor, under the official pie-card of Samuel Gompers. After much "hard" labor this committee got forward nothing but a recommendation for judicial elections following shortly thereafter to elect "good" judges in place of "bad" judges on either of the old capitalist tickets. This dispite the fact that the only opposition ticket in the field, that of the socialist party, contained a full slate of candidates, a majority of them trade union members, some of them having formerly been on the Federation Executive Board. Since that recommendation some of these "good" judges who were actually elected, have shown their ability to use the injunction weapon as efficiently as any of their predecessors.

The injunction limitations act adopted by the Illinois legislature last year remains another effort precisely as futile. The expert lobbyist Jimmie Walker, president of the State Federation, worked diligently for a compromise time to have such a bill adopted. It became a splendid opportunity for a number of capitalist legislators to put an appearance of "favorable to labor." They had been in the game before and knew that even if such a bill was enacted it would mean only a scrap of paper in actual practice. And that is today the great achievement of Jimmie Walker and those who helped him.

Bosses "Sit Pretty"

The bosses knew that they need not fear defying such legislation bravely since by the result of lobbying and they let Judge Sullivan proceed with may or may not agree with Sullivan, possibly the laws of the majority of the state courts and the supreme court of the United States. Any other possible way can be obtained, but the danger of the injunction weapon still remains and will remain until the working class has gained more pressure to put it out of business.

Why a Young Miners' Conference - - -

By John Williamson

TODAY, when the coal miners' strike in the anthracite is the principal labor struggle in America it is well to realize that about one third of the 156,000 miners in this field are between the ages of 14 and 25.

In the bituminous fields, which employ nearly three-quarters of a million miners, the percentage is considerably lower, but the total of young coal workers employed in the mines in both anthracite and bituminous can it will they clean it. This is danger only be stated at well over 100,000 without exaggeration.

The conditions of the young miners is best expressed by example of letters recently received from young miners which contain such statements as the following:

Conditions in Ohio Mines.

THE conditions of the young miners in the union fields are much better in the union mines than in the non-union. The only reason for this is the protection of the union. But despite this protection young operators have succeeded in adding a speed-up system in the mines that even Henry Ford would have a hard time to beat. A large percentage of the young workers are employed at loading coal either with motors on which two men must work or with mules.

The companies have gradually cut down more miners to load from and still expect to get out the same amount of coal as before in order to cut down expenses they are electing to keep the roads clean and are not timbering the entries.

This allows the roof to come in and gives only when the track is so dirty that it is impossible to get coal it will they clean it. This is danger only as the breakages are almost always running beside the cribs and it is very easy to step on a piece of coal and fall, throwing an arm or a leg under a moving trip.

Also when the loads are too high before the trolley wire is not unusual. A little fall from the roof will tear down 100 or 200 feet of wire. The cost bill by this wire means instead of as there is from 250 to 500 volts on it. Often a coal loader in Ohio

In The Anthracite.

FROM the anthracite a young miner writes as follows: "The younger are employed at the breaker and are called breaker boys. Their work is all day long picking out impure coal, rock etc. They are the boys of 9 to 12 years of age. Their pay is from $2.70 per day. The hours are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour for dinner. The breaker boys are under the supervision of breaker bosses. The breaker boss is a slave driver. He drives the breaker boys like slaves. He curses them and sometimes beats them. The breaker boys are not allowed to talk to each other. They are not allowed to leave their places of work. They are not allowed to go to the toilet. They are not allowed to get a drink of water. They are not allowed to leave their places of work for any reason whatsoever

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BIG UNION UNANIMOUS FOR LABOR PARTY

ALABAMA MINE BLAST MURDERS 61 MINERS; CAPITALISM AND RELIGION PARALYZE PROTEST

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. Dec. 11—Of the estimated 61 dead coal miners blown to pieces and burned to death in the non-union Overton mine owned by the Alabama Fuel and Iron company, the bodies of six white men and 44 Negro miners were recovered yesterday. The known dead number fifty-three, the other eight being yet not found in the lower workings.

The Alabama Fuel and Iron company is a gigantic and rich corporation connected with the steel trust and New York banks. It owns 36,395 acres of coal lands in Alabama alone, and 1,628 acres in the Kentucky scab coal fields. It operates on $6,397,723 capital and in 1922 made a gross profit of $748,622.

Company to Blame.

Yet this rich corporation failed to establish safety devices and the sprinkling system to keep down dust and causes explosions, and as a result there are 61 dead miners in the Overton mine, most of them Negroes.

Neither has there been any effort on the part of the Lewis machine of the United Mine Workers' of America to organize these miners who remain unorganized, not because they prefer it, but because they need the power of the U. M. W. of A. to succeed in establishing the union there.

The whole situation is typical of the industrial oppression existing in the United States. On the board of directors of the Alabama Fuel and Iron company is Valentine E. Macy, a New York capitalist. Macy is also director of the Mechanics' and Metals' National Bank, the Union Trust company, the Bank of Long Island, the Manufacturers' Commercial company and the Queensboro Gas and Electric company.

Interested in Child Labor!

But Mr. Macy has also an "interest in labor and philanthropy," as may be seen—not by his indifference to whether or not the white or black coal miners of Alabama are blown to bits so long as dividends roll in, but in his opinion the fact that he is vice-president of the Civic Federation, the leading institution of formal class collaboration composed of capitalist, labor and "public" representatives.

Mr. Macy is also concerned over child labor, the only world not think

(Continued on Page 4)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

BRITAIN'S steel war dogs are growling in the Mediterranean Sea and ready to bark if the Turks continue to place obstacles in the way of the British oil monarchs who are anxious to get their paws on the Mosul oil deposits. Only a few days after the Locarno pact was signed amidst hallelujahs from pacifists all over the world' It need not surprise anybody to see a nice little shindy kicked up in the event of hostilities between Turkey and England. Just now France is cooperating with England against the Turks, in return for English cooperation against the Syrians. For the moment both pirate powers are putting up a united front for the sake of "pacification." But one can never tell how long this holy unity may last.

* * *

GENERAL FENG, who needs no introduction to you as pounding at the gates of Tientsin in a hitherto peace, formerly a stronghold of Wu Pei Fu, who is now looking around for a faction to line up with. Chang Tso-lin is between two minds over whether to take a short sea voyage or stay at home and commit suicide. The odds are in favor of the journey as he is credited with having made his pen while the sun shone. With the likely fall of Chang Tso-lin Feng should not have much trouble cleaning up the rest of the Chinese inchims in the pay of the foreign capitalist powers. The long-tailed press feels very distressed over the civil war in China, the Shanghai and Shoklike are very keen to be bombed in Moscow and Soviet. Which is easily accounted for.

* * *

THOSE of you who were inclined to sympathize with Andrew Mellon for his laborious work in the treasury department should read Senator Couzens's report on the operation of the taxation experts of the treasury and save your tears for a worthier purpose. It appears that one oil company of which Mellon is the principal owner pocketed over four million dollars unpaid taxes which a corporation and in such a friendly standing as the treasury would be compelled to fork out. Rockefeller's bookkeeping is excellent and

(Continued on page 2)

NORTH CHINA STILL BOILS IN CIVIL WAR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, Dec. 11. After eighteen hours spent on going eighty miles the international train from Tientsin arrived under guard of various imperialist troops.

There is little fighting, but much preparation going on in the area. Feng continues to throw troops into position against General Lu Chuan-lin, governor of Chihli, who is also engaged fighting the soldiery from Honan province to the south.

Rumors of Japanese aid to Chang Tso-lin, who is hard pressed near Mukden are unconfirmed, altho Tokio dispatches say that the Japanese are aiding Chang, especially with money.

Chang is said to be preparing to make a last stand in the hill country on the Liao river against Kuo Sung-lin's troops now gathered in mutiny against the former "war lord of Manchuria" Chang's chances are, however, very much against him doing more than postpone the end. He is, despite this, calling in reinforcements from the north and making ready to defend Mukden.

EDISON ELECTRIC STRIKE TIES UP CICERO FACTORY

Metal Workers No. 115 Has Fighting Pickets

By A Worker Correspondent

After a number of workers had been fired for union activities, a strike has been declared against the Edison Electric Appliance Co., on 52nd and 19th Sts., Cicero. The company operates two shops, one on 54th and Taylor Sts., and the plant mentioned above, which magufactures electric ovens and employs mostly sheet metal workers.

The strike has been called by the Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance Local 115, and most all the men responded to the strike call and are maintaining an effective picket line around the plant.

The men employed in the Edison Appliance have been attempting to organize for some time and have their own shop concern to pay a living wage. The company, thru it spy system, began a systematic firing of all men suspected for union activities.

Boss Used Threats.

First, two of the most active men were fired for attempting to organize

(Continued on page 5)

Messages Announce the Release of Ben Gitlow

NEWS of the release of Benjamin Gitlow from Sing-Sing penitentiary in New York came to The Daily Worker yesterday at press time thru dispatches from William F. Dunne and Jack Johnstone, now in Philadelphia attending the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union as representatives of this paper.

Ben Gitlow, well known labor leader and Communist, was recently committed to the penitentiary after the United States supreme court had reaffirmed his conviction in 1920. He had already served two and a half years of his term. Tremendous agitation for his release was carried on in the labor movement and the I. L. G. W. U. convention now in session has gone on record demanding his pardon from Governor Al. Smith of New York.

The messages from Dunne and Johnstone said that Gitlow had been invited to address the convention by unanimous vote and amid great enthusiasm.

The Santa Claus of the Anthracite



Rewarding "Efficiency"

THREE VALUABLE PRIZES OFFERED FOR BEST CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORKER CORRESPONDENTS' PAGE

Three valuable prizes will be offered for the three best Worker Correspondents' stories sent this coming week, beginning Monday, Dec. 14th. These will be published on the Friday, Dec. 18th, Worker Correspondent's page of The DAILY WORKER. The first prize is the much valued book by Nikolai Bukharin, "Historical Materialism"; the second prize, "Whither England" by Leon Trotzky and the third prize the original of the cartoon by R. Logan, framed, the reproduction of which will appear in this page.

Tomorrow is Sunday. Write your story and send it in. Non party workers as well as party members are included in this contest. Any worker can be a Worker Correspondent. Send all contributions to: Editor, DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill. Today's Worker Correspondence Department in Page Two.

Sigman Majority on Paper Against Trade Union Unity

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Sigman's paper majority in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union convention yesterday defeated the resolution on world trade union unity by a vote of 158 to 113, representing less than 50 per cent of the members. It is clear that Sigman's control is mechanical.

Morris and Belperin pointed out the need of international working class solidarity to combat international capitalism. Beckman defended Amsterdam as the "champion of the working class" claiming it had 21,- 000,000 members and that the Red International was trying to destroy Amsterdam. He contended that there was no need for a new international-

(Continued on page 4)

CONVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS TURNS BACK ON OFFICIAL A. F. OF L. POLICY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 11—The biennial convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union assembled here unanimously adopted a resclution for a labor party. This is the second big international within the past few weeks going on record for the formation of a labor party. The first one was the recent Boston convention of the International Furriers' Union.

With both these internationals on record in favor of a labor party the movement to call a runference and establish a committee to carry the agitation for a labor party thruout the entire labor movement is greatly accelerated.

Struggle Continues.

The bitter conflict between the left wing delegates and the supporters of the Sigman machine continued today with the reaction getting decidedly the worst of it in debate. The Sigman machine suddenly became an ardent supporter of the Civil Liberties Union as the guardian of the political privileges of the workers today when the endorsement of the International Labor Defense came before the convention in the form of a resolution signed by 23 local unions representing a substantial majority of the membership. The resolutions committee report referred the matter to the incoming executive board and the left wing took sharp issue with this recommendation. Delegates Wortis, Morgenstein and Zack spoke against the committees' report while Antonini, Feinberg and Buchman supported it. The report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 155 to 105.

Demand Release of Gitlow.

Immediately following the defeat of this resolution a protest-less against the imprisonment of Ben Gitlow and Anita Whitney, demanding their release and instructing the officials to send the protest to the governors of New York and California, was passed unanimously. Previous to

(Continued on page 2)

LABOR DEFENSE BAZAAR DRAWS LARGE CROWDS

Hear the Story of the Zeigler Frame-up

The second night of the International Labor Defense Bazaar, held in North West Hall, corner of North and Western Aves. for the benefit of the framed-up Zeigler miners brought out a record crowd. While on the opening night most of the visitors came for "business," that is, to purchase some of the tempting articles offered for sale, last night's crowd came for pleasure as well as business.

A dance orchestra which made one's feet giddy kept the floor patronized by devotees of the terpsichorean art. Barkers from the various booths, some with trumpets, shouted their wares, making life hectic for everybody.

Big Night Tonight.

Tonight is expected to be the big night with Max Shachtman to tell the story of the frame-up against the Zeigler miners, as he heard it from the lips of men who were in the hall when the fatal shooting occured.

Among the most prized articles at the bazaar were those sent from Walla Walla prison in Washington, by Eugene Barnett an I. W. W. prisoner in that institution. In reply to a request of George Maurer, organizer of the bazaar, asking for some articles for sale, Barnett sent a solid beaded bag, two hair belts, one hair hat band and a hair hand bag. All those things

(Continued on page 2)

MOTHER OF 12 IS WANTONLY SLAIN BY SCAB TRUCK

Penn. Coal Town Scene of Tragedy

By A Worker Correspondent

LIBRARY, Pa., Dec. 11.—A striking miner's wife and mother of twelve children was killed and another woman fatally hurt in this little mining town when a company truck dashed into a group of women. The woman killed is Mrs. Timka and the woman now in the hospital with four broken ribs and broken arms is Mrs. Susia Besek, aged 53. There is very little hope that she will live. Two deputy sheriffs were also hurt.

Victims Result of Wage Cuts.

The mine in this little town owned and controlled by the Pittsburgh Coal Co. closed down early last spring. Recently it was announced that the mine will be reopened at the 1917 scale. The men refused to accept this outrageous wage cut, and the company began to import scabs under the protection of armed guards and deputy sheriffs. Most of the imported men were not told that a strike was in progress and when they learned the real situation and wanted to leave the mine they were threatened with guns and bullets. Despite of all this, only few scabs remain at work.

Papers Spread Lies.

As soon as the news of the killing spread the capitalist sheets came out with big headlines that a riot took place, that the women caused the driver to lose cont... over the machine and the women were responsible for the cold blooded murder. Fifty warrants were issued for the arrest of the wives and mothers of the men on strike. The company officials who are really responsible for the murder are still at liberty.

The truth of the matter is that the truck, carrying provisions to the scabs who do not dare leave the mines, was going at high speed, 60-65 miles an hour, under the protection of armed deputy sheriffs. The truck had to make a turn from the main road to the road leading to the mine. The driver, instead of running at the right side of the street, turned at the left and dashed into the group of women standing close to the fence. Mrs. Timka was hit by the wheel and was knocked down. She died several minutes later before she could be taken to a hospital. Mrs. Besek was hit by the fender and thrown over the machine. The driver, leaving the victims in cold blood, began to run away after the machine upset, but was dragged by Joseph Buns, who happened to be close by. For this "crime" Hans was severely beaten up next morning and placed under arrest by deputy sheriffs. Later he was release

(Continued on page 2)

PRINCIPAL BREAKS BOY'S ARM FOR CALLING "SCAB" AT STRIKEBREAKER'S SON

By A Worker Correspondent

LIBRARY, Pa., Dec. 11—The word "scab" is the most despised word in this little town. Even the school children cannot refrain from showing resentment against the scabs. One boy, Wm Turchic who called "scab" at a strikebreaker's son had his arm broken by M. Baker, the principal of the school. Miss Wilson, the school teacher, then forced the same little boy to do his writing with his left hand as a further punishment. That's how miners' children learn their lessons of the class struggle.

Saturday Night
GAMES — DANCING
And Freiheit Orchestra, Soloists, Dancers and Russian Balalaika Tea.
Ukrainian Juvenile Quartet.
Other Features—Lettish, Jewish, and Polish.
COME EVERY DAY

International Labor Defense Bazaar
Saturday Night—Sunday Afternoon (2:30) and Night,
NORTHWEST HALL, North Ave. and Western Ave.
December 12 and 13, 1925
Lots of Fine Articles. Exhibit of Articles made by Class-War Prisoners—Do Your Holiday Buying
BEST REFRESHMENTS GOOD DANCE ORCHESTRA
PRIZES — AUCTION — BARGAINS
HELP THE ZEIGLER MINERS

Sunday Afternoon
(2:30)
Danish Costuma Dancers
Andrew Torranca, Soloist.
The Charleston—South Side Branch "Seattle"
SUPPER AT SIX served by Jugo-Slav Branch.
Night Entertainment—Games, Auction, Prizes.
Dancing Afternoon and Night

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

UNION OFFICIAL ATTACKS YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Youth Organizes Miners to Fight Lewis

By GEORGE PAPCUN.
(Worker Correspondent)

REPUBLIC, Pa., Dec. 11.—A so-called trade union official by the name of John Kurtz who is supposed to be an organizer for the United Mine Workers of America attacked the Young Workers (Communist) League and the Workers (Communist) Party at a meeting held here recently. He charged that the leaders of the Communist movement were "damn fools" and "nuts", and why?

Because the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League won the confidence and the leadership of the coal miners in the coke region where the trade union officials failed

There was an opposition to the miners' union during the strike in the coke region. Did the officials do anything to break the opposition against the union? No! They did not even try. It took the party and the league to break this opposition.

When we took the situation in hand it convinced over 40 miners that they must join the union and not the other miners convinced that they must not oppose the union but must get inside and fight against such fakers as Kurtz and Lewis. When Kurtz got up in the meeting and said that Feeney was coming to speak at their next meeting, there was big uproar and the fellows shouted they did not want to hear the betrayer of the coke region miners.

The miners joined the union at its last meeting and when asked why they joined they say the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League tells us to join and not because the union officials tell us which is a blow against the fakers and they will not be able to fool the rank and file in the coke region as they are doing in some of the other places.

Another big blow to the fakers was the Party meeting in Cardale, Pa., which is near Republic. Over a hundred Communist miners attended the meeting where the question of building the union was put to the fore. The meeting was a success and under the auspices of the union arose and two new members joined the nucleus.

MANY WORKERS SUFFER NERVOUS BREAKDOWN IN CHRISTMAS RUSH

By HENRY VICTOR
(Worker Correspondent)
Student of Chicago Class.

A girl employed as a clerk at the Owl Drug Store, corner State and Adams streets, fainted right at her counter and had to be carried out to a nearby hospital. Nervous breakdown from overwork was the diagnosis made and inquiries of her fellow clerks brot details of a speed up system conducted just before the Christmas holiday.

As the shopping rush increases, the bosses, unwilling to employe more help, impose upon the workers a vicious speed-up system. This system becomes unbearable in many department stores and mail order houses when workers are compelled to work overtime. It results in the nervous and physical breakdown of a great number of workers.

Mother of Twelve in Pennsylvania Coal Town Wantonly Slain

(Continued from page 1)

ed. There is a general belief that the truck was intentionally driven into the peaceful gathering of women. A tear bomb and a policemen's club were found at the place where the murder occurred.

A reign of terror began immediately after the woman was killed. The school is closed. Several stores were raided by deputy sheriffs, fifty John Doe warrants were issued for the arrest of women, a Negro, a union miner, was beaten up by a gang of Negro scabs for his refusal to go back to work.

The union officers are investigating the matter and it is expected that the company officials will be called upon to answer for the cold blooded murder. The "accident" in this little town is one of the outstanding features in the history of the class struggle in this country and should arouse every conscious worker into action.

'LIVING NEWSPAPER' IS PLANNED BY THE CHICAGO WORKER CORRESPONDENTS

The Chicago Worker Correspondents' class has decided to issue an English language "Living Newspaper."

Victor, M. A. Skromny, Jacobson, Charles Erickson, Ellis Chrysos and Nancy Markoff are the first members on the staff of the "Living Newspaper." Others will be added rapidly until the entire staff is organized.

If you are interested in the class, attend the next session Thursday night, Dec. 17, at 8 p. m. Monday's paper, this page, will contain an article explaining the "Living Newspaper."

Class in N. Y. Monday.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—The New York Worker Correspondents meet Monday 8 p. m. at the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th St.

Green Notices Negro Workers Who Turn Red

By A Worker Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 11 The Inter-Urban Association is circularizing the trade unions with questionnaires regarding Negro labor. Among the questions one finds such as: Are there any Negro workers in your trade, if so how many are in the union? Are you opposed to Negro workers in the union? Have Negroes acted as strikebreakers in your union? The letter accompanying this questionnaire asks the unions to cooperate with the above organization and is signed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

EAST CHICAGO TEACHERS FIGHT WAGE REDUCTION

Educators Call Protest Meetings

By HENRY VICTOR.
(Worker Correspondent)
Student of Chicago Class.

The teachers of the East Chicago, Ind. public schools are putting up a battle against the sweeping reductions in the salaries of teachers proposed in a schedule submitted by J. W. Ashbury, superintendent of schools.

A number of meetings have been called at which the teachers indignantly protested against the proposed cut in wages, which will practically reduce them to starvation.

The new schedule introduced by Superintendent J. W. Ashbury, and which was framed without consultation with a single teacher, provides a normal increase in salaries of teachers over a period of 15 years in service. In other words, teachers will be permitted to get after a number of years of starving. Teachers, under the new schedule, will begin their teaching at $1000 the first year, at the end of 10 years of teaching experience their salaries would be $1,850.

Personal Favoritism.

The above plan of increase applies only to "good" teachers; "poor" teachers may be employed the second year without any increase, while "superpoor" or "excellent" teachers may receive double salary increase, a fact so indignantly denounced by William Hallon, president of the Teachers' Association, such charge that personal tributes by teachers to school officials are not within the obligations of a teacher, and "personal favors and powerful friendships have proved to be of more worth in making an advancement than real merit in the classroom."

Many of the teachers are preparing to move to Chicago and other cities where teachers' salaries are said to be higher. They fail to realize that their only hope is to remain and fight it out for by running away they will only meet with a similar situation elsewhere.

Davis Store Workers Receive No Pay for Their Overtime Work

By JACK REED.
(Worker Correspondent)
Student of Chicago Class.

The [illegible] employees [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

JAPANESE LABOR FOR UNITY WITH SOVIET RUSSIA

Russian Metal Trades Applaud Proposal

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., (By Mail)—A storm of applause greeted the Japanese delegate, Kavasi, who in an impassioned plea before the conference of metal tradee workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics called for the formation of a Russo-Japanese committee of action, which would bring the labor movements of those two countries closer together.

Kavasi, who is a member of the Japanese delegation that is now in the Soviet Union declared, in the name of the Japanese metal workers, that the persecutions of the police against the Japanese working class because of their demonstrations of solidarity upon the arrival of the Russian trade union delegation, had not intimidated the Japanese workers.

"The Japanese workers are determined to establish a new connection with the European proletariat despite all difficulties," declared Kavasi. "They are further determined to acquaint themselves with the situation in the Soviet Union."

Kavasi then pointed out that the lack of a united trade union federation was one of the weaknesses of the Japanese proletariat and reduced its possibilities of resistance against capitalism.

"Revolutionary ideas are penetrating ever more deeply into the Japanese working class, which is losing its belief in the labor protection of capitalist law," stated the Japanese delegate. "The Japanese workers are in favor of the national revolutionary movement for freedom in China. They will do everything possible in order to prevent a new imperialist invasion of China."

Kavasi then closed his speech amid stormy applause with the proposal to form a Russo-Japanese committee of action.

Swedish Delegate Present.

The Swedish metal workers' delegate, Eckmann, who is also attending the conference expressed great pleasure in seeing representatives of the Asiatic working class of the metal trades workers' conference and declared that heretofore the European labor movement has always excluded the Asiatic workers.

Pastor Uses Dynamite Instead of Chewing-Gum

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 11.—Rev. Clarence M. Goodrich, clergyman and contractor, told a police that he chewed dynamite because it was good medicine. He was fined $25 for possessing eight sticks of the explosive without a permit.

Chicago City Council Gets Plans for New "Thru Traffic" Streets

Plans were submitted in the city council by the Chicago plan commission calling for the creation of forty-four "thru traffic" routs of which twenty-five would permit a freer and faster traffic service east and west and fifteen running north and south and five diagonally.

At the present time there are forty-two "thru" streets of which thirty-six are incorporated into the new plan. The six streets that are not incorporated are to be abolished.

Chicago has had considerable traffic difficulty and the streets that were laid down meant to break the congestion of traffic. The plans call for their immediate construction and maintenance as boulevards with the customary safety devices.

Texas Prison System Makes $1,000,000 on Its Cotton Crop This Year

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 11. The press is taking a great deal about the softheartedness of "Ma" Ferguson for her pardoning of a number of lawbreakers, but the prisoners that are forced to labor on the cotton fields that the state runs have a different story to tell.

During the past year, the convicts have been forced to work harder than ever and today as a result of the slave driving methods, the prison system boasts that the cotton crop will bring over $1 million this year. It is stated that the yield of the prison will be met and that a neat cash balance will result, when this cotton which was raised by involuntary labor will be marketed.

Chicago Mayor Urges Staging of Another World's Fair in 1934

The question of a centennial celebration which would be another World's Fair, in 1934 to celebrate the anniversary of the founding of Chicago as a village or one in 1937 to celebrate the incorporation of Chicago as a city was raised in Mayor William E. Dever's message to the city council.

Along with Mayor Dever's message were letters of various civic heads urging the centennial celebration and pointing out that Grant Park and the lakefront strip along the lake front which includes the Art Institute, the Field Museum and Municipal Pier and Soldiers' Field can be made the pivotal point for units of display.

The suggestion was turned over to the committee on city planning for further action.

Bandits Get $1,658.13.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 11. Three bandits held up the offices of the Monarch Gasoline and Oil company here and escaped with $1,658.13 in cash.

RAILROADS NOT SATISFIED WITH 15 PCT. BOOST

To Demand 20 Pct. From Commerce Body

A fight to determine whether the interstate commerce commission or the Illinois commerce commission has the last word on rates within the state was in prospect as railroads serving the Chicago suburban districts prepared to refuse a raise of 15 per cent granted by the state body.

Their plea for a 20 per cent raise would be carried to the federal commission, it was said. That body recently granted the Chicago and North western a 20 per cent increase, ignoring the state commission. Railroad officials testified before the state body that they required a 32 per cent increase to break even on suburban passenger traffic but would be satisfied with a 20 per cent increase. The commission's order for a temporary 15 per cent increase was not satisfactory.

Pershing Postpones Plebiscite, But Cal Gets a Chance at It

ARICA, Chile, Dec. 11. — Chile has taken its appeal against General Pershing's ruling postponing the plebiscite to a place of cold comfort for Latin Americanists. She is appealing to Washington against the postponement from February 1, the date proposed by Chile, to April 15, the date proposed by Pershing.

Chile claims she has obeyed all the orders of the plebiscitary commission and thinks that the votine should proceed. Peru and Pershing, however, have overruled Chile. Pershing's idea being apparently based on the policy of keeping American armed forces as long as possible in South American cities, since it will be good for U. S. imperialism to have Latin-Americans get used to seeing Yankee soldiers around.

Fourth Annual T.U.E.L. New Year's Ball Will Draw Chicago Crowds

Every militant worker, man or woman, who misses the Fourth Annual New Year's Ball of the Trade Union Educational League is a fool. The affair promises to be the best of the entertainments and dances ever held by the militant and progressive workers of Chicago are going to do it one better.

This big annual affair is under the auspices of the Chicago T. U. E. L. and will be held on New Year's Eve at the Pythian Hall, 615 North Clark street. The admission will be 75 cents, with the wardrobe free. Music by Lee Stacey's Collegiate and dancing until 2 o'clock in the morning. But the date draws near and buy your tickets early.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER! Build the DAILY WORKER

Ridicule Hell 'n Maria Dawes as Modern Don Quixote in U. S. Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11. The attack of Vice-President Dawes upon senatorial rules drew fitting reply in the senate when he was hazed by senator Pat Harrison.

Harrison described Dawes as "Don Quixote's only counterpart in history," derided him as a "bold bad man" and termed his "Gymnastic rhetorical outbursts."

Republicans and democrats alike laughed at Harrison's quips while the vice-president sat in his chair.

Nine Coast Guards Convicted of Aiding Cuban Rum Smugglers

WASHINGTON Dec. 11.- Nine members of the U. S. coast guard have been court-martialed and convicted of assisting a Cuban rum runner to smuggle liquors into Key West, Fla., it was announced.

To Demand Right to Preach Birth Control in Boston

BOSTON, Dec. 11. In an effort to break the restriction put on the public discussion of birth control by Mayor Curley of Boston, a meeting is being arranged to be addressed by Margaret Sanger before the mayor's term expires in January.

Millionaire Murderer Is Released on Parole

Insurance that H. Perry, Jr., son of a millionaire manufacturer, has been released on parole October 31, from Joliet prison where he was serving a life term on a plea of guilty to murder during a holdup, led to reinstatement of five charges of robbery with a gun against Perry.

Perry, when he was sentenced in 1924, said laughingly that the term was "An April fool sentence" and that he would be out soon.

Ladd's Successor Is Contested in Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11. The senate this afternoon will attend Monday to give the senate elections committee time to file a report in the contesting of Senator Ladd's election by Nye, Progressive of North Dakota. Announcement was made in Senator Frazier of Kansas, republican, that a leader had to appear before the case Monday.

Loses Clothing.

Robert K. Packard of Wilwood, Ill., reported to the police the loss of clothing and suitcases valued at approximately $300. The clothing was taken from his automobile as it was parked in front of the home of a friend last night here.

BOSSES EMPLOY PENSION SYSTEM AGAINST UNIONS

Research Board Shows Value to Bosses

NEW YORK, Dec. 10. The national industrial conference board, research body for United States Rubber company, American Telephone and Telegraph, E. I. DuPont de Nemours company, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Bethlehem Steel and similar big capitalists, is issuing a study of the company pension problem with comment that industry can take care of the situation, and that over $200,000,000 was spent by American industries on employees' pensions last year. The board's study covers 218 formal pension plans of 215 companies, affecting 2,345,512 employees. The 35,563 employees receiving pensions got an average of $366 each for the year. The board warns that "sound financing on a scientific basis" is necessary but adds that industry can work up from present experimental schemes.

The American Bankers' Association publicity director, Gerdes Edwards, discusses company pensions in the American financial magazine published by the New York Times. Edwards frankly states that such a retirement system is "one much to combine the interest of workers and employers." He refuses the term "charity" as applied to such pensions, and declares that "the workers employed under company pension plans are not paupers. They are receiving what they have earned and otherwise could not obtain." Edwards notes that most company pension systems are based on local child pensions, the contracts grant no pay and encourage the pensioner to "go and stay away." Only a comparatively small percentage of the whole enter the employ of the corporations. Statements by the Ford Motor Co. that 1 per cent of the workers employed under company pension plans are pensioned, is pointed out.

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

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Unity Impelled by Fear

Britain and France at the league of nations council in Geneva have reached a deadlock over the interpretation of article 16 of the league covenant. Britain refuses to bind herself to any specific form of military aggression to defend an aggrieved power against another. Her conflict of interests against France in Europe and Asia makes such commitment inadvisable.

Altho the league council decided that Greece pay indemnities to Bulgaria for the recent border warfare, Greece, backed by England, is defiant and insists upon a reopening of the case at which time she will present counter-claims. Turkey, backed by the United States Standard Oil concern and French oil interests, defies the league decision on the question of the Irak boundary dispute. Differences, deep and profound, prevent unity within the league council.

But one one point there is unity, a unity forced by mutual fear of the growing national consciousness of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples living under league mandates. Britain was prepared to propose the revocation of the French mandate in Syria because of the widespread warfare in that territory and it is probable that she had a hand in instigating some of the disturbances.

But the people of Syria are not pliant pawns of imperialism. The outbreaks of fury against French imperialism after the savage shelling of Damascus were directed against the whole mandate policy of the league. England expected to gain by the disorders, but instead of being able to capitalize the situation in her interest she is now confronted at Geneva with a representative of the Syro-Palestine independence organization in the person of Ihsan Djabir Bey of Damascus, demanding not only the withdrawal of the French mandate in Syria, but the British mandate in Palestine. Thus is the political situation changed by the agents of the oppressed peoples. This challenge forced France and England to adopt a unified policy based upon mutual fear of losing both league mandates. If the liberation movement is powerful enough to evict them, neither nation will have the mandate. The formerly oppressed nations will establish their own governments.

When Djabir arrived and sought an audience with Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general of the league, he found that France and Britain were united to prevent a hearing of his complaint. No such hearing will be granted because the British realize that as soon as the question of the French in Syria comes up the demand will also be made for freedom of Palestine. This retreat of Britain, forced by the natives of Syria and Palestine, is veiled in the customary hypocritical expressions of amity. Britain now asserts that she will *support* France in this affair because France supported her in refusing a hearing to the Egyptian representatives who resented the arrogance of Britain after the murder of Sir Lee Stack in Cairo last year.

All revolutionists rejoice in the defiant statement of the Syrians that they "demand the complete independence of Syria and will not accept any other power assuming a mandate."

Coolidge's Chicago Repudiation

Coolidge's trip to Chicago for the purpose of desseminating poison gas to the farmers of the middle west reacted as a boomerang. Instead of convincing the farmers who are forced to sell their corn crop at 50 cents a bushel he failed even to convince the aggregation of petty bourgeois business men and well-to-do farmers who attended the conference of the American farm bureau federation.

S. H. Thompson of Quincy, Illinois, who openly opposed the nostrums proposed by Coolidge and who is considered the radical spokesman of the conference was elected president of the bureau, defeating the incumbent, O. K. Bradfute, of Xenia, Ohio, who was instrumental in arranging for the Coolidge address.

Coolidge came to Chicago to save the conservative faction in the American farm bureau federation. His speech was so reactionary it furnished the best weapon with which to defeat his friends.

Coolidge has never made much of a hit with the middle western ers. While vice president of the United States in 1922 he journeyed to the Minnesota state fair where the crowd booed and hissed him until he had to refrain from speaking. An accident of death made him president, and the Wall Street gang had to make the best of a bad bargain and proceed religiously to manufacture a Coolidge myth. Like the late Harding, the president should confine his campaigns to front porch activities, for when he appears in public he queers the game.

For a Labor Party

The resolution of the Philadelphia convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in favor of a labor party indicates a definite swing away from the treacherous Gompers policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" within the old party political machines. This is the second convention within a few weeks to go on record for a labor party. The first one was the Boston convention of the International Furriers' Union.

A good start is made toward the calling of a national conference that ought to set up a permanent committee to carry on intensive campaigns in all the central labor bodies and local unions in the country in order to crystallize the mass sentiment that unquestionably prevails for a labor party, a sentiment that has steadily grown since the close of the war.

The creation of such a party will be the greatest forward step possible for American labor at this time, and those militants who initiated the resolutions should see to it that they are not sabotaged by the officials who support progressive measures in words but are slothful in deeds.

Senator Pat. Harrison of Tennessee excoriated Vice President Dawes the other day, calling him a "Don Quixote, tilting with every adverse element from geese to windmills." The democratic senator shows poor historical and literary insight in his use of analogy. Dawes is not a Don Quixote. His verbal outbursts are far more reminiscent of Sancho Panza's jack ass.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

Long Live the American Workers (Communist) Party

The manifesto adopted by the convention of the Finnish section of the Workers (Communist) Party in regard to the party situation was as follows:

* * *

COMRADES: The convention of the Finnish section of the Workers Party which convened from Nov. 28 to Dec. 3, 1925, in Chicago, Ill., in order to clarify the situation that was created in our federation in connection with the bolshevization crisis of our party. This crisis which many comrades were apt to take as merely a factional fight between the leaders, had its roots deep in the fundamental questions of the class struggle of the American working class. During the party convention this fall, it was clearly shown that there really was a right wing in our party against which non-Communist elements the party convention took energetic action in expelling Lore. However, then this nefarious right danger was not totally avoided and our party must further be careful against opportunistic deviations.

Things that have taken place after the party convention, especially the case Cannon's withdrawal from the Foster group, have shown that the Communist International, by its interference, has correctly helped the party out of the crisis and from the factional dangers that have manifested themselves in connection with this crisis. The unity resolution of the Central Executive Committee, which was unanimously adopted by the Finnish convention, is another step forward to unify our party. Altho remains of former groupings may still manifest themselves, we can be confident that our party in following the correct policy in everyday action will completely overcome the tendency to groupings. It is especially important to find the correct line in our trade union policy and the proper way to handle the labor party matter in order that we may encourage the rising class consciousness of the American working masses. It is also important to follow a correct policy in the relations of the workers' class movement and the movements of farmers. It is our conviction that the action of our party, within a short period, will show the millions of exploited workers that our party is to become the uniting, guiding influence in their struggles and show them the way to carry on their fight against capitalistic exploitation and against the imperialistic oppressions and war policy.

The bolshevization process of our party, which in America, as well as in other countries, has created a crisis and also confusion in the Finnish section and created a crisis, and as in the party, so in our federation there have been occurrences of which every class conscious proletarian and Communist must take serious notice. There have been tendencies that show either conscious or unconscious efforts to draw away from the world's Communist Party and its American section, the Workers Party. There have been more open and veiled right wing tendencies than we were aware of. Opportunistic tendencies manifested themselves thru exaggeration of practical difficulties in the reorganization and using these exaggerations in order to create distrust of the party and its leadership. We must not close our eyes to the fact that in connection with this there has appeared pessimism and skepticism regarding the ability of the Communist international to help Communist parties of different countries to solve their problems.

OUR convention, conscious of its Communist responsibility has closely examined the party situation, analyzed for itself all the tendencies and their objective meaning. Thru a thoro discussion, with the assistance of representatives of the party, it has analyzed the causes of the crisis in the party and in our section and has clarified misunderstandings and errors where they have developed. We note with satisfaction that comrades are sincerely trying to find and correct weaknesses, mistakes and are determined to inform the members of the party and the Finnish section that in all fundamental problems we unanimously come to the same conclusion. This is a guarantee to members that we will be able to solve our crisis and clear our way for future actions.

It is natural that there should appear occasional social-democratic and other non-Communist petty-bourgeois tendencies among branches which are made up of such a variety of elements as ours, but we are confident that the class conscious proletarian vanguard who have been the pioneers of our movement and won their way thru many crises and struggles to their present position, as the largest group in the American party, will make a sincere and strong effort to achieve a clearer Communist understanding and are ready to make the greater sacrifice in the actual class struggle which the present period demands from every worker and farmer.

THE strong conviction of the proletarian masses of our section gives us definite assurance that we will be able to overcome the difficulties before us and the Finnish comrades thruout the country will find their right place in the front rank of the class struggle.

Comrades, a historical change has taken place in our federation. The vanguard of the Finnish laboring masses in this country has already taken practical steps and shown its willingness to discontinue its national separation and to connect itself with the workers of other nationalities in America in their organizations and struggles. In our reorganization activities in locals, districts, and now in this convention, we have come nearer to our party, its other membership, and leadership. Confidently working together in all party activities we can go forward on the road to bolshevization, eliminate misunderstandings and possible errors.

In order to further this unification and perfect our party activities, we have with the agreement of the representatives of the C. E. C. in this convention, also planned necessary organizational steps, such as the organization of former Finnish branches into workers' clubs, etc., and put them into action upon a new basis so that they will continue, even more than before, to serve their purpose as organizations of workers and farmers in the struggle against capitalism. We have considered it especially important, for the near future, to have a large force in the central office, which undoubtedly, even from the economical point of view, will be of advantage. We have tried to further ideological unification as well as the centralization of activities, both of which bolshevization requires. We are confident that the Finnish comrades, with close ranks will join in action upon these bases, and bring shame upon the hopes of the traitors and misleaders that in the ranks of the class conscious workers would take place some kind of division, from which they and their capitalist masters would benefit.

The convention urges every Finnish Party member who is conscious of the necessary requirements of bolshevization, with all his energy to support the following:

1. To fight against all opportunistic and other non-Communist tendencies. This requires creating solid ideological perfection upon a correct Communist basis.

2. In overcoming the remains of factionalism and national separativeness we must create a solid organizational unification and to start actual cooperation among the comrades speaking other languages in the Party organs, shop and street nuclei.

3. To show activity in mass organizations, in the trade unions, cooperatives, sports, etc. Especially is it important to further independent working class action by working for realization of the Labor Party idea, always keeping in view the unity between workers and exploited farmers.

In all these actions we must remember that the first requirement of bolshevization is firm faith in the leadership of the Communist International and its American section, our Party, and a struggle against all attempts to upset this conviction.

The convention appeals to all Party members and to all exploited Finnish workers and farmers in America urging them to strengthen the fraternal union so that we may be able to realize the great final end, freedom for all laboring masses. The convention greets the Central Executive Committee of the Communist International and our Party leadership and thru them sends its fraternal greetings to our Party membership and to fraternal Communist Parties, especially the Communist Party of Finland and also the struggling workers and farmers of Finland.

We are confident that the American Finnish revolutionary proletarians are willing to fulfill their tasks in the common fighting front.

Long live the Communist International!

Long live the American Workers (Communist) Party!

Long live the struggle for freedom of the exploited workers and farmers thruout the world!

The Convention of the Finnish Section of the Workers (Communist Party of America.

Salpatarres:

Eino J. Sainti, Matti Lahti, Wm Jauhonen, Elis Sulkanen, Hjalmar Sjoman, Antti Rasp, John Karhu, John Latvala, Kalle Turunen, Vaino Wiitanen, Oscar Organ, Abel Hyvonen, Emil Niva, Alfre Wirta, Taisto Paavola, Pekka Sinta, Juhus Hursky, nemetz, Jacob Martilla, Fanle Burman, K. F. Tuhkanen, Marry Huttunen, O. E. Toivonen, Matti Tenhunen, K. E. Heikkinen, Wm. Marttila, Henry Peros, John Oravainen, A. N. Koskela, K. A. Suvanto, Matt Wirk and Lauri Johnson.

WHAT KANSAS FARMERS THINK

By J. E. SNYDER.

PITTSBURGH, Kansas, Dec. 1.—Farmers' mass meeting over their own premises—not the price on their product, drive the speculators out of the market place, establish their own banking system, and a host of other equally broad minded study the problems of economics that govern the farmer and his farm. That is about the gist of the advice of John Tromble, president of the Farmers' Union of Kansas.

He was speaking at a Farmers' Union picnic seven miles southeast of Pittsburgh, Kansas. The farmers there are about the average of small farm owners in Kansas. From the way they received their president's speech and the one I made following his, I would judge that they are decided to indemnify toward Feudal against the present system of market handling, railroad discrimination in freight rates, banker hold-ups by mortgages and high interest rates, and a few other everybody that bother boys or sells from or to the farmer.

He cited the enterprises that are now being established by the Farmers' Union, such as live stock, produce, grain and other commodity exchanges, and that a combined national conspiracy exists among the speculators to destroy these enterprises. An attempt was made to keep the Farmers' Union out of the stock yards at Kansas City, the bankers' association has it so fixed that they can decide whether there are too many banks in a town and a Farmers' Union Bank is "too many."

A professor from the bankers' training school in Pittsburgh, Kansas, advised the farmers to study up on the use of the many elements in fertilizer and that prosperity would come by the use of more fertilizer. President Tromble's answer was, that he had no objection to the professor's advice, but what was the use of using fertilizer, to increase the crops, when the farmers cannot sell what they produce now for enough to pay the interest on the debts they owe, besides when every time they raise fifteen bushels or wheat to the acre there is an over production and the bottom drops out of the market. He said the general impression in the world is that the farmer is a failure. It is continually repeated and the farmer has been an apt scholar and has lost confidence in himself and his own enterprises.

After the meeting I asked him if he felt that the big business interests would submit without a struggle, even at arms, to the farmers taking over the industrial and financial interests and doing their own exchange business all down the line? He answered that he did not think they would. That he feared that things were leading to a terrible situation unless the toilers woke up to the enormity of the situation.

I was invited to address the audience and held short of the International proposals' movement, the international trade union unity movement and their urged invitations to all farmers' organizations in America to join them in the battle to wrest the market places of the world from the hands of the speculator. I called their attention to the fact that the wheat market is in Liverpool, England, the cotton market in Manchester, England, the meat market in Chicago, and the money market in Wall Street. That the same international group of sharks focus on interlocking directorate over all these, and, that the producers of wealth are divided and propagandized into hatreds while the big fellows gobble up everything. They nationalize and localize us into serfs by their industries while they thru capitalize the wealth into fewer and fewer hands.

I told them of the workers' and farmers' movement in Russia and the splendid co-operative movement there. also of the fact that in Denmark where the cooperatives have 98 per cent of the farmers as members, the school teacher must teach cooperation and take a leading part in the farm organization work as well as in the markets. That in Russia the speculation problems are not allowed in text books such as we find in American text books, that while Russia is making our farmer neighbor into a cooperator, the capitalist teacher is making our children into boosters for the capitalist system.

The farmers present were much interested and invited me to their locals to speak further on this subject as I only had a few minutes.

A feature that is of importance to all farm and wage working unions was manifest at this picnic. They sang many farmer songs, had farmer recitations and had a big community dinner. The social nature idea is one of the big needs of our farm and labor movement and we were glad to see this feature. So long as capitalism furnishes our culture for us we will get nothing but perversion for our children and ourselves. Our entertainments, schools, teachers, school books, papers, magazines, moving pictures, radios, phonographs, Sunday comics and churches and all are being used today, to pervert the workers' minds away from the real problems that confront us, and we must win and control these institutions as well as the institutions of production and exchange.

I recorded the advice of their president that their local union must become the forum where these economic problems must be studied and practiced, and that I thot the distrust and lack of confidence in each other could thus be destroyed and transferred to the capitalist shell game and confidence men who have always hoodwinked and robbed the farmers at every turn.

The Kansas farmer is reaching out for something better. He is seeking education. He is beginning to sense the size of his opponent. Tromble tells me that his organization is ready to go more than half way to meet the labor organization, but that it has been hard to get any response on such matters as reduction of freight legislation etc., but the farmers are still hopeful.

HOLD MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS IN THE DISTRICTS FOR UNIFICATION AND PARTY TRADE UNION WORK

Meetings of the District Executive Committees of the various districts as well as membership meetings on the main party centers on the two vital questions of unification of the party behind the Central Executive Committee, and the intensification of the party's trade union work, are being arranged.

The following are the arrangements for the meetings to be held:

PHILADELPHIA—D. E. C. meeting, Dec. 14, at 521 York Ave.; membership meeting, Dec. 15, at 1626 Arch St.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—D. E. C. meeting, Dec. 16; membership meeting, Dec. 17, Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

CLEVELAND—D. E. C. meeting, afternoon of Dec. 19; membership meeting, evening of Dec. 18, at Gardens Hall, 6021 St. Clair St.

CHICAGO—Membership meeting, Tuesday, December 22, 8 p. m., at Schoenhoffen Hall, 1224 Milwaukee Ave. (Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.).

These meetings are of the utmost importance and the comrades in the various centers must see to it that the maximum attendance is obtained.

SIGMAN PAPER MAJORITY VOTES DOWN WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY IN PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1)

The Hillman motion could join Amsterdam if they would accept its program. He, Hochman, was "opposed to Communist domination."

Willing to Discuss.

Hyman, however, said Hochman uses the excuse of Communist domination, but the real reason is because the Red International has ideals and principles and a program, while you have none."

"Do you agree with the Red International?" asked Hochman.

"No," said Hyman, "Not on everything, but I am not afraid to meet and discuss with them the problems of the working class."

Hyman pointed out that Hochman realized 21,000,000 for Amsterdam, but that England with 6,000,000 was leading the fight for world trade union unity and that in all countries there were large sections favoring world trade union unity and we must unite internationally.

Besides our immediate demands, all accomplishments can be set aside by capitalism by simply a declaration of war, Hyman said, which destroys the soul of humanity. A declaration of war must be answered by a world-wide strike.

Delegate Di Modi was against world trade union unity because, so he said, he "did not want to be dictated to by the Communist International."

Profiteers Enemy Laughed At.

Lefkowitz, chairman of the committee on international relations, accused the Red International of being a "dual union" and the Communist International with destroying the Gompers Civic Federation. He said that Purcell only "represented himself" and that Hyman and Zimmerman were doing "likewise." He said that he "voiced the opinion of the membership." He spoke seriously but even his own supporters laughed at him.

Pesquale Cognetto spoke for the International Labor Defense and especially for the Gillow case. He stated that Gillow was convicted on a law made at the time McKinley was assassinated. The motion to donate $1,000 was laid over to a committee.

Expose Class Collaboration.

Resolutions on labor banking and the life insurance plan of the American Federation were endorsed by Sigman's thirty per cent delegation. The left wing exposed the machine's class collaboration policy which is leading the organization away from the class struggle. The left wingers pointed out that Sigman's administration that more of business that they did than of the problems of the workers. The vote was 135 for to 95 against.

The resolution providing that unemployment insurance be taken out of profits and administered by the union, was adopted unanimously.

Members Demand Action.

The sentiment of members is shown in the resolutions from the majority of clothing centers demanding an organizing campaign and a general strike to remedy evils of the industry. All these passed unanimously, the incoming executive board being instructed to carry them out.

Sigman is seemingly trying to hold up the convention by unfair rulings, demagogic speeches and provocative and insulting methods against the left wing delegates. But in spite of his bravado, he evidently has no set plan to handle the left wing and backs down whenever the left wing becomes militant. The voting down of the progressive resolutions is not taken as seriously as they would be if Sigman really represented the membership.

By WILLIAM F. RUNNE
Convention Reaches Impasse.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 11.—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' convention has now reached an impasse. Afraid to bring the report of the General Executive Board with its denunciation on the left wing before the delegates, the Sigman machine is wasting time on unimportant matters.

None of the important committee's except that on agreement be reported, altho the convention is supposed to adjourn Saturday and it is physically impossible to finish the work in the specified time.

Sigman Wants No Fight.

Private proposals have been made by certain machine delegates to the left wing that an agreement be reached for an extension of the convention sessions to next Tuesday.

The hope of the Sigmanites is that an agreement on the incoming General Executive Board can be reached with the left, and that the complete exposure of the machine, which will be made in the debate on the officers' report, can be avoided.

Excuse Falls Flat.

The Sigman plan of blaming the left wing for the delay in getting work done has failed miserably and upon the administration rests the full responsibility for the debating society into which the convention has degenerated.

The convention this morning gave unanimous support to the introduction of a resolution by Zimmerman denouncing the ku klux klan. Resolutions endorsing recognition of Soviet Russia, the sending of a trade union delegation and putting the convention on record against legislation against the foreign-born were adopted.

No Education for Workers.

The report on educational activities by Fannia Cohn was severely criticized by the left wing delegates, who pointed out the inhibitions and wholesale exclusion of the education conducted. The left wing meeting held here last night in Garden Hall was attended by 1,000 needle workers who cheered Hyman, Rubin, Two Gun and others who spoke. The meeting marks the revival of the left wing here and the beginning of the reorganization which will rebuild the Philadelphia union, badly shattered by the Sigman expulsion policy.

Alabama Coal Mine Blast Kills 61 Miners

(Continued from page 1)

from the condition of the children of the miners who were killed by the Overton explosion. Nevertheless, Mr. Lacy is treasurer of the National Child Labor committee and vice-president of the New York state child labor committee.

Of the 81 miners underground at the time of the explosion, only 20 escaped death. Company officials seem to think that they are making a great concession when they announce that before mining operations will be resumed and the profits be resumed with more wage slaves to take the jobs of the dead—all the dead will be resumed.

The blast which shook the windows many miles away in Birmingham, the terrible scenes at the fire-swept mine and the load of responsibility from Alabama Coal and Iron company's failing upon the shoulders of the more than 1,000 miners who, like all preachers have to make the workers satisfied with heaven hereafter and hell on earth, received a large cash and began to sing

"Swing low sweet chariot,
Coming for to take me home"

This paralyzing influence of superstition, which is the form of a song is followed to the second verse, but with

In the Flames of Revolt Twenty Years Ago

(Reminiscences of the Revolutionary Days of 1905, by an old Rebel).

EDITOR'S NOTE:—In connection with the 20th anniversary of the revolution of 1905 we publish this series of word pictures of the revolution as told by a comrade who participated in the events of that time. This is the fourth story.

* * *

By M. A. SKROMNY.

IV.

The Demonstration on Skulsanskaya Rogatka.

THE attacks by the patriotic hoodlums against peaceful workers, students and Jews became bolder and bolder, and finally culminated in the autumn of 1904 in the murder of an old innocent woman. She was the owner of a small tobacco store.

A group of hoodlums came into the store and asked for cigarettes. After serving them she requested payment for the cigarettes instead of paying her they began to beat her, finally killing her.

About a week before that happened, a worker, a party member, was badly beaten up in the city park. Many similiar incidents occured before. This murder was the last straw that broke our patience. We decided to arrange a political demonstration of protest. A special meeting of the Boyevoy Otriad (military organization) was called and plans made for a demonstration. It was decide to turn the funeral of the victim into a political demonstration.

By order of the united conference of all the revolutionary organizations of the city all party members quit work on that day and came down to the hospital from which the funeral procession was to start. About nine o'clock in the morning the big courtyard of the hospital was crowded to capacity. The court-yard was circled by a tall stone wall and had a big gate thru which two ambulances could pass.

The "B. O." (as the military organization was called) took up positions at the gates, which were at once locked, and in the office of the hospital near the telephones. The administration was informed that the Russian social-democratic labor party was now in charge of the hospital, and that we will not interfere with the regular work of the hospital, but would see to it that no messages shall be sent to the police. Nobody was allowed to leave the place without the permission of the "B. O.", and all telephone conversation was listened in to by the members of the "B. O."

About ten o'clock while the autopsy was being made in the hospital, we opened up in the court-yard the first open-air meeting in the city. Speakers representing the Russian social-democratic labor party, the social-revolutionary party (S.-R.) and the Jewish social-democratic organization (Bund), made fiery speeches exposing the murderous policy of the bloody czaristic government. They pointed out that the real murderers are not in this city but in Petersburg (now Leningrad, than the capital of the czar). They spoke about the bloody persecutions of the workers in the shops and factories, the miserable sufferings of the landless peasants, the lack of all freedom to fight their exploiters, while workers abroad have, no anions, no possibility to meet, no possibility to organize legally, etc.

"The only way left to us is the revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of czarism!" said one speaker

"Let's then fight this bloody monster that is killing us in the shops and factories, by long working hours and unbearable working conditions, let's fight the government that is using the murder of innocent people as the shield for its defence: Freedom for the workers! Land for the peasants! Down with czarism!"

The meeting lasted for over an hour. While the meeting was going on, the "B. O." held a meeting of its own. Every member of the "B. O." who was not stationed at strategic points was called into the park which formed a part of the great court-yard of the hospital. There all the preliminaries were gone over again and final instructions were given. Cartridges were passed out to those who were short and everybody warned again not to fire until we will be fired on or attacked.

When the meeting was over and everything ready, the "B. O." began to line up the crowd right abreast before the gate. The bier was brought up to the front and the gate swung wide open.

The hospital is located near the city limits. The cemetery is a few miles away from the city. It was the general custom to carry the caskets to the cemetery on the shoulders.

The strongest group of the "B. O." was concentraced in front of the procession, the rest were scattered in the center and on the flanks. We expected to be met by police at the cemetery.

About a mile away from the hospital, when we reached the railways Skulanskaya Rogatka, a student banner went up in the center of the procession. It was in the form of a pillow slip and about the same size. The breeze filled it up with air making the white letters on the red background plainly visible. As we read the words: "Down with absolutism! Long live the Revolution!" hearts began to beat faster. Up till now we had been talking of fighting czarism under the red flag of the revolution, but this was the first time we actually marched under the red banner openly defying our enemies. The thrill passed all over the ranks. The members of the "B. O." clasped tighter the guns in the pockets. All eyes were on the red flag.

About a block farther we observed a mounted policemen. He was standing on a side street watching the procession pass. He saw the red flag but did not stir. As soon as we passed he rode off at full speed in the direction where we came from. We understood that something was up and an attempt was made to get in touch with the leader of the "B. O." but before we had time to do it, a cry went up: "Dragoons!"

We had been attacked from the rear! Our main forces were concentrated in front and in the center around the red flag. As the dragoons began only a few members of the "B. O." succeeded in making their way to the rear in face of the russian mob.

In the middle of the street a company of dragoons was galloping at us with drawn sabers, on both sides the gendarms and police were running with drawn revolvers. As they came nearer they began to fire. The fire was immediately returned by the few members of the "B. O." who had fought their way to the rear in order to hold back the attack as long as possible to give the crowd a chance to disperse.

A captain of the police fell wounded. The police and gendarms stopped hesitatingly. The dragoons could not stop. By this time they were madly rushing at us. They cut into the crowd stamping it under the hoofs of the horses. The sabers began to fall right and left, sparkling in the sun. The police and gendarms recovered their wits and began to fire again. As they reached the crowd after it was already disorganized by the attack of the dragoons, they also drew their sabers and began to stab and cut right and left.

The crowd fought back with bare fists, stones picked from the street, boards from the broken fences, etc. The members of the "B. O." used their guns as long as they could, but most of them were wounded at the first onslaught of the dragoons. One comrade who put up a stubborn fight was cut up almost to ribbons. He died on the spot.

The air was filled with shrieks and groans of the wounded, the cries and swearing of the police, the police captain was especially fierce, crying madly: "Shoot them! Stab 'em! Kill 'em!"

The battle did not last very long. The forces of the government won a big victory. There were about two hundred revolutionists wounded, lying in the street and only a few policemen injured. A couple of hundreds were rounded up. The street was littered with battered hats, broken boards, walking sticks, etc. which the friendly nurses who were warned by the comrades arrived from the hospital with bandaid supplies. By that time some of the patriotic hooligans arrived and began to beat up the arrested and wounded. The nurses and doctors who came up began to protest to the head of the government forces and it was stopped.

Gendarms were stationed at the hospital to round up everybody who will apply for aid for gunshot wounds or saber cuts. But they did not catch many in this way, because the friendly nurses would lead the wounded out thru a side door. One leading comrade for whom the police was looking and who was slightly wounded, was lead out of the hospital dressed in womens' clothes and wrapped up in a big shawl.

This ended our first open fight against the czarist government under the red flag of the revolution.

A few months after this affair the fierce police captain was shot and killed in the center of the city. He had a mounted policemen as a body guard, but the latter ran away as soon as the firing began.



"BANISHED FROM PARADISE"—Our Own Version of a Bible Story. From "Gudok," published in Moscow.

Research Department Book Reviews

THE NEW NEGRO: A NOTICE OF ALAIN LOCKE'S BOOK.

By EARL R. BROWDER.

"The New Negro, An Interpretation." Edited by Alain Locke. New York, Albert and Charles Boni, 1925. Price $5.00.

THIS volume, begins the editor in the foreword, "aims to document the New Negro culture by and through the forces of the transformation of the inner and outer life of the Negro in America that have so significantly taken place in the last few years." And to matter how many reservations may be made, as to the adequacy of a book which almost completely ignores the economic basis of its subject, the book stands out as a financial force to American society. The Negro has become conscious of himself. He feels the powers of his humanity within his own spirit. He brings these powers to expression and finds them equal to the best of the "superior races." A revolution takes place in the minds of the Negro masses.

A review of this important book, which summarizes the cultural processes that have been going on among the Negroes for some years, particularly since the war, can be written only after a careful study of it. The book is just off the press. It's table of contents immediately marks it as a noteworthy work, which must be brought to the attention of everyone who realizes that the awakening of the Negroes to consciousness is one of the most important and interesting facts of American life. This notice, preliminary to a later review, is intended to serve only to arouse interest in an important book, not to pass judgment upon it except as to its importance.

The book opens with essays: "The New Negro" by Alain Locke, "Negro Art and America" by Albert C. Barnes, "The Negro in American Literature" by William Stanley Braithwaite, and "Negro Youth Speaks" by Alain Locke. Then there follows the work of Negro artists, in fiction (selections from six Negro writers); poetry (from nine poets, including Claude McKay, James Weldon Johnson, and Georgia Douglas Johnson, and others); drama (selections from the Negro Players and the Krigwa Players); music (Negro Music Up to Date, by Rosamond Johnson, and Negro Music Part I of the Book, by Lawrence Gellert); and a special section on the Negro Poet Up to Date, by White Rapsody. Then comes a section on "The Negro Sculptor," a special study of "The New Negro in Graphic Art," and a section on "The Negro Theatre." Then comes a section on "The New Negro in a New World." It lacks the essay, the critical, self-confidence of the previous sections, but it does point to the real path of the dynamic progress of the Negro people, namely, that of the class struggle. Part II of the book consists of a special study of "The Negro Migrations of 1916-1920," by Emmett J. Scott.

The first essay, entitled "The New Negro in a New World," lacks the courage, the critical, self-confidence of the previous sections, but it does point to the real path of the dynamic progress of the Negro people, namely, that of the class struggle. As one of the contributors says: "When I visit the Business Men's Association, the difference between this gathering and that of any Rotary Club is imperceptible." And Part II of "The New Negro" reeks thruout of the atmosphere of the Rotary Club.

This is, of course, inevitable. Only thru bitter disillusionment will the New Negro find his way out of the marshes of the middle-class "culture" of America and shake the last fetters from his mind. Only when the Negro finds his intellectual home with the revolutionary working class, abandons his dreams of a bourgeois paradise, will he reach his full stature. As yet we find but faint echoes of such development in books such as "The New Negro." To hear the real note of the future on the problems of "The New Negro in a New World" one must turn toward the American Negro Labor Congress.

The book closes its 415 pages with a rich bibliography which is of great value. And the book itself, as a product of the printer's and binder's art, is a thing of beauty of which the publishers may be proud; not the least pleasing feature being the splendid portraits and decorations by Winold Reiss. A serious review of the book must be undertaken after more prolonged study than has yet been possible—and perhaps by more competent hands.

The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER — Robert Minor Editor

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1925 — 290

The Jumping Jack



Mr. Morgan's Mr. Coolidge Informs the Farmers that Nothing Can Be Done About It Under Democracy.

The "Golden Peace"

Also the United States Signed the Treaty of Locarno—but with Invisible Ink.

THEY signed the treaty of Locarno with gold pens.

Sir Auston Chamberlain signed with a fountain pen made of solid gold—handle and all—probably made of newly imported ore from South Africa; and probably with ink from India and upon parchment made of Australian sheep-skin. For the treaty is a triumph of British imperialism.

But it was also a movie show. The most ponderous statesmen of Europe moved about the big, decorated hall under the glare of calcium lights such as are used at Hollywood. Thruout the solemn ceremony they kept their faces carefully turned so as to be caught in the camera-reels—the same as Norma Talmadge or Mary Pickford, or like Charlie Chaplin in "The Gold Rush."

Not that it is not serious. On the contrary, it is the most deadly serious affair of many a month—an affair intended to balance off the revolution in China and the revolt of the Druses and of Abd-el-Krim and the successful consolidation of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The Locarno affair is the signing of a treaty for the most colossal plan of many powerful governments. But the glare of the white lights and the noise of the fast-moving camera machines is necessary for this treaty. For this treaty of war is also a movie show entitled: "Peace."

WHAT is the treaty of Locarno—this "golden treaty of peace"?

It is a world conspiracy against the working class of the world, against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics which belongs to the working class—not of Russia alone, but of the entire world—and against the hundreds of millions of victims of capitalist Britain, capitalist France, fascist Italy and imperialist America, in the colonies of Asia and Africa.

The treaty of Locarno is an attempt to arrange the line-up for the biggest of all wars—the rapidly developing second world war. It is a treaty attempting to consolidate an imperialist united front for a war of extermination against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, for a civil war of enslavement against the workers of those countries whose governments signed the treaty of "golden peace," and for a universal extension of the war of bombing airplanes and battleships against the hundreds of millions of Africa and Asia.

That is why it has to be called a "treaty of golden peace." That is why the movie cameras have to click; that is why it has to be put forward to the working class in a million cinema theaters thruout the world under the false title: "The signing of the golden peace of Locarno." If it wasn't advertised as "peace" the working class of the world too quickly gather the fact that it is war. So the best genius of the movie camera industry is put to work so that a hundred million simple working men and women in thousands of cities and towns will watch the screen where the images of the great statesmen are shown

(Continued on page 2)

(Continued from page 1)

signing the "golden peace," and will believe and will glow with gratitude toward the butchers preparing their death. Probably never before was a single movie reel exhibited as this one will be.

HERR LUTHER, chancellor of the German republic, smiles his best into the camera lenses—for this movie must be shown in the theaters of Berlin. Monsieur Aristide Briand stretches his leathery mouth into a grin, for the picture must be shown in Paris. Monsieur—that is, "Comrade" Vandervelde, the king's "socialist" of Belgium, must have posed his best, for the picture is to be shown as one of "peace" in the Brussels working class districts.

The cameras' click sounded almost like machine guns as Doctor Benes of Czecho-Slovakia leaned almost across the table to exchange stage-gestures and grins with Chancellor Luther, his proverbial enemy of Germany—for this movie is to be shown within a few days in all the movies of New York and Chicago and Prague and Vienna, Paris, London and Berlin—under the title of "The signing of the golden peace of Locarno."

SEVEN nations signed the treaty. "Sir" Austen Chamberlain (who received the Order of the Garter just the day before in order to give him a title for the occasion) signed for Great Britain, and Mr. Baldwin was accorded the privilege as well Herr Luther for Germany, and—

Where is Mussolini?

Mussolini didn't come. He wanted to come, and was wanted. But the British foreign office was reluctantly obliged to advise him not to come. There would have been difficulties of railroad travel on English soil; railroad trains might have refused to run with Mussolini on them, in England. Great Britain's signature is on the treaty. But it appears that the England that signed the treaty was not all of England.

The British government signs a treaty with Mussolini, but restless British workers won't let Mussolini come to London to sign the treaty!

There are TWO Englands. Capitalist England signed the treaty. Proletarian England did not sign the treaty. And this indicates the key to the fate of the treaty of Locarno.

WHERE was the United States when the treaty was signed? The United States did not visibly sign the "golden peace."

Yet, hovering over Locarno, dictating, bullidozing, and sharing in the formation of every line and syllable of the treaty—was the United States government (acting, of course, for American finance capital.) The treaty of Locarno is a British-American imperialist document. Of the two great powers, only Great Britain visibly signed the treaty,—but written in invisible ink under the names of the other powers is the signature of the United States of America. When the time comes to read the signatures under this pact of criminal world conspiracy, —when the gun-powder is poured onto the stage—then the signature of the United States will become visible.

This is already admitted by Coolidge in his message this week to congress. He boasts with unconcealed glee that the Locarno treaty represents:

"the success of this policy which we have been insisting ought to be adopted, of having European countries settle their own political problems without involving this country."

What Coolidge means is that the big finance capitalists of the United States conceived, ordered and put thru the big imperialist combine in such a way as to leave themselves in a prefered position as the natural lords of the world who did not even have to put their own signatures to it. The United States did not have to sign the treaty; its signature is understood; it is understood that the towering master of world-credit is "in" on any world conspiracy among its debtors.

Coolidge in his message to congress even goes so far as to claim personal responsibility for the Locarno treaty, mentioning the fact that he had "publicly advocated such agreements in an address made in Massachusetts" last July. Coolidge called Locarno "the third step"—indicating that the whole policy of European imperialism has been gradually bent into form by the maneuvers and coercion of the United States government and the Morgan bank over the governments of Europe. The form now—after the financial bargains of Morgan & Co. have been safely completed—is satisfactory to the United States. (He omits to say that it is not a purely American, but a British-American triumph.) But otherwise the president of the United States indicates under a thin concealment his claim that HE—little Coolidge!—has succeeded in bringing about the subjection of Europe to British-American imperialism.

THE biggest of all the bullies of capitalist imperialism—the creditor and overseer of the capitalist world—is playing a tremendous role in all of the machinations of the present day. We have seen the events come thick and fast. The great "pacific" nation of Wall Street played peace from 1914 until it paid to play war. Then it came out of the war as the creditor of the world, as the coldblooded Shylock bargaining over the bones of ten million dead. Nations chanced and patched their financial systems to the dictation of a small American banking hierarchy, two of whose petty servants became the president and vice-president of the United States. After the servants of this banking house had drawn up the Covenant of the League of Nations as a "league of imperialists to strangle the nations," the general judgement of America and of banks around the murderous coalition plan did not yet pay sufficient toll to the Shylock of the world, and refused to sign. Then, when the terms were bettered for Shylock, the same imperialist world plan was revised under the new name of the "World Court" but still the terms for blood money were insufficient. For several years longer the dickering went on. Then, nation by nation, the powers of Europe were, humbled by their own spiritual decay, came a series of monster loans totaling hundreds of millions of gold dollars. France came running to Morgan and Rockefeller and England, and the British dominions of Australia and Canada, and Italy Morgan bought nations cheap.

Now the time had come. Coolidge takes responsibility for the Locarno treaty; and Coolidge says the United States will join the world court.

A few days before his message to congress Coolidge gave the word that Morgan and company were ready. Mr. J. P. Morgan seldom gives interviews himself. But the little servant Cox helped to a meeting of the New York chamber of commerce that now the United States is ready to join the world court. This was the word from the house of J. P. Morgan & Co., and from the colossal heirarchy of finance capital whose monarch Morgan is.

BUT the new Knight of the Garter —"Sir" Austen Chamberlain—appears as the diplomatic victor above all in this successful conspiracy. The British king knighted him with the order of the Garter for his success. He deserves forty thousand British ladies' garters for this triumph, and from the point of view of the British working class he deserves one "garter" of hemp, for his pains.

It is a bargain for Morgan, but it is an attempted guarantee for British imperialism against all of the terrors which threaten the quaking empire. It is an agreement for the complete national enslavement of Germany, not only of the working class, but even on the petty-bourgeoisie of Germany. It is an arrangement to hold off the hungry militarists of France from disputing Britain's designs in Europe. It is a war agreement by which the cracking British empire is to be defended by a "united front" of all imperialist powers. It means war against China, India, the native nationalists of Africa, Syria and Mesopotamia—and against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—a war in which British imperialism occupies the front trench and Wall Street Anglo-American imperialism becomes the supposedly inexhaustible reserve.

GERMANY stood between two choices. Either to become the conquered slave of the British-American plunderhund, or to reach out its hand to the only nation which could be its friend: the Soviet Union. Nothing but an orientation toward the Soviet Union could preserve the national independence of Germany. The dastard betrayal of the social-democratic party of Germany immediately after the war consisted in preventing the alignment with the Soviet Union, if not aided it—a role until the [illegible]

[illegible] the German bourgeoisie [illegible] the German directors, and then the German capitalists took the helm openly into its own hands. The German bourgeoisie at last was able to accede the alliance (with the combined help of the "socialists") in favor of selling the German nation to its colonial slavery. By the Locarno "golden peace" the German workers and peasants and also the German petty bourgeoisie become the slaves of British-American finance capital. The German big bourgeoisie, from the point of view of German national independence, becomes the gilded prostitute of British-American imperialism. In exchange the German bourgeoisie receives a promise of military protection from the wrath of the German working class and peasantry.

BY this treaty France at last surrenders its claim as an independent nation and slinks with bowed head into the ranks of the subject nations of British-American imperialism. But France also finds that it has no other choice but Russia. The misery of the French working class becomes intensified, and the Dawes plan becomes the undoing of the French republic.

BUT all the orders of the garter and all the meeting palace-halls of the "golden peace" cannot conceal the enslavement also of the British working class by the "triumph of Great Britain," not Great Britain, but the United States clambers to the top in the struggle for the world market. The prospect of a military free hand for Britain against Africans and Asiatic peoples does not make British factories run, not quiet the temper of the British working class in unemployment and facing foreign wars.

The morale of the capitalist society is falling into decay, and the morale of the working class is being strengthened. We can't forget that Mussolini couldn't come to London. This and other small incidents show that there is real need for this monstrous advertising of the "golden peace." Nor is the peace among the conspirators a permanent thing. The discovery of British spies in stealing the secrets of French military airplanes (before the ink was dry on the "golden peace") is not the only reminder of the mutual plans for assassination on the part of the powers that have entered this supposedly "permanent" world conspiracy of Locarno. The emissaries of Chili appeared at the league of nations to declare furiously that the United States is making a single vast colony of Wall Street thruout South America. The mailed fist of Washington is hammering at every door in South America. There are no markets for Great Britain there! This is the private domain of American capital. Her own wars of conquest in the western hemisphere are being planned by the United States. War with Mexico is being prepared. Every effort or servile political leaders of Mexico "peacefully" to sell their country to United States capital cannot remove the causes of friction. Strangely like the events in China, events in Mexico are bringing the Mexican working class into direct conflict with the big Gringo masters in New York. At the moment, prepared lines for the protection of Mexican workers against the most extreme degrees of exploitation are taken up as American political issues in the capitalist newspapers of the United States. Mexico, like all of South America, is considered as an annexed territory of the United States.

Coolidge's message indicates the approach to conquest of China in the first stage by agreement with "the countries involved." But another stage will be the open clash between the piratical imperialist "countries involved."

AHEAD is the second world war, beginning on the basis laid by the "golden peace of Locarno." A war involving every country on the globe, with millions of Americans, Germans, British, French, Italians, Belgians, etc., fighting on the plains of Asia and Africa and being driven to the attempt at the conquest of Soviet Russia—that is the "golden peace of Locarno." But it will be a war in which the proletarian [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Coolidge Is Afraid of the Black Man

By Elsa Bloch

CALVIN COOLIDGE, in his message to the congress just opening its session in Washington, saw fit to include—at the very end of the document—a few words about the group which of all the exploited working class of the United States is the most exploited, the most persecuted—the workers of the Negro race.

WHAT Coolidge had to say about the Negro in America is of importance, not as an expression of the personal opinion of Coolidge—for it is not as an expression of his belief that the president sends this annual message to congress—but as indicating the trend of opinion and the probable course of action of the group of bankers and industrial capitalists who are behind this and every other expression of the government. It is particularly significant as indicating the opinion of the leaders of that party which for over sixty years has been held up to the Negro race as its only possible saviour, the republican party.

AT first glance, the few sentences which the message devotes to the question of the Negro workers are without definite meaning. They seem—at first—to consist of a few doubtful compliments, a few meaningless abstractions, and a few half-hearted promises, to which no one need pay much attention.

But look further. For every promise made to the Negro workers, some phrase is brought in a little later which definitely repudiates that promise! What Coolidge gives to the Negroes with one hand, he promptly takes away with the other.

Then look once more. There is not only a negation of every promise made, but there is actually a threat, politely veiled, but none the less a threat, that the government will not tolerate any attempt on the part of Negro workers to do away with the abuses from which they suffer. And there is a very definite assertion that the party for which Coolidge speaks does not for a moment consider the Negro as worthy of real freedom or real equality.

"It is fundamental of our institutions" says the message, "that they seek to guarantee to all our inhabitants the right to live their own lives under the protection of the public law. . . . This does not include any licence to. . . . violate the established customs which have long had the sanction of enlightened society."

AND just what are these customs? Why, segregation of course, and inferior education, and inferior houses, and all of the practices which make up the burden of social inequality that degrades the Negro to-day. These are the "established customs" of which Coolidge is speaking. These are the practice, which he is so eager to have us realize are fundamental to our present society. The custom of forbidding the Negro to live except in a ghetto section of the city, and the practice of mobbing a Negro who dares to go outside of this pale, as a mob so recently attacked a Negro physician in Detroit whose home was outside of the prescribed limits—these customs are not imposed by law, they are "established customs which have long had the sanction of enlightened society."

President Coolidge, in his eagerness not to alienate any of the votes of the votes of the race-proud and prejudiced middle-class whites, and in the hope of driving a wedge into the solidly democratic south, as followed in the footsteps of President Harding, mouthpiece representative of this same party, who in October, 1922, committed himself as "uncompromisingly against every suggestion of social equality."

THE average white worker, mindful of the burdens under which his fellow workers of the Negro race suffer, and the average Negro worker, unless he is trained to take note of delicate shades of meaning implied in a phrase, may see nothing significant in Coolidge's wording. But the southern cracker, the northern real-estate dealer, and others whose profits depend upon keeping the Negro down, will hear and understand.

The Negro, says Coolidge, should be protected from all violence. But a little later on he adds that the "right of Negroes to live their own lives. . . . does not include any license to injure others materially, physically, morally. . . ."

In other phrasing: The implication is that the Negroes, as a race, are especially liable to do physical and material injury to others that they have in their character something brutal, something beastly, which makes it necessary for the president to remind them that they must keep their "hands in check." And it is just this belief, which Coolidge has strengthened by his message, which is the basis for the lynchings and burnings and humanities of the south. It is just this abominable lie, driven into the consciousness of the whites by every means at the disposal of the ruling class, which makes the excuse for the terror that is of the Negro in the southern states. Does a Negro show undue intelligence? Does he assert his rights in a way displeasing to the masters? Then how easy it is to raise the cry that he has attacked a white girl, has attempted to do with this lie to murder the leader that will do away with this self-assertive Negro!

No, President Coolidge does not break the Ku Klux Klan, the two-hundred-year-old institution of terror and murder, when he says in his message that "the power for terrorization . . . . .

BUT says Coolidge, "it does mean the full right to liberty and equality before the law." Notice that phrase, "before the law." There is a definite line drawn between civil and social equality. But we know too well that it is not necessary to make a law and to have that law placed upon the statute books in order that a nasty discriminatory practice may be put into effect throuout the whole social system. There is no law in most states requiring Negroes to live in certain parts of the town. But the law can and does protect the real estate dealer in his privilege of choosing his own customers. And there is a law—a very definite law—which will bring to trial a Negro who, like Dr. Sweet of Detroit, dares to protect his own life and the lives of his family from the attacks of a mob.

For even in the case of laws which definitely give equal rights to the Negro, there are so many loopholes in them which the race-hating lawyers may crawl. A law in Louisiana declares that there must be no out-and-out discrimination between any one group of people and any other group. But another law, setting off distinct section of the city of New Orleans for Negroes, is held to be not in conflict with the first, because—if Negroes are not allowed to buy homes in the white district, why, neither are whites allowed to buy homes in the Negro district?

No. If the law means anything at all to the Negro, it is simply an aid for the protection it is supposed to afford him from injustice, but for its work as an instrument of this very injustice.

ONE thing more. Coolidge is careful to tell the Negroes that they have no right to talk "revolution." This is a new phrase in reference to the Negroes. No former president has found it necessary to issue a warning against "inciting revolution" among the Negro race. And of what use the phrase before? To nothing less than the historic event in the life of the Negro race, the assembling together in October of last year of a group of black and white representatives of Negro workers, to consider their problems in the light of clear reason and to plan definite and concrete steps to do away with these injustices. Coolidge is referring to the American Negro Labor Congress, branded by the old parties as a tool of the Reds.

Coolidge and his party find it necessary to issue a warning to the Negro race. They find this warning necessary because the first Negro Labor Congress repudiated forever the policy of going to the white master, has in hand to beg for a few crumbs from this master's table. The Negro Labor Congress says to leaders, will not wait upon the president to put into his message a few half promises which need never be kept. They do not need the "complete and achiev[illegible]" of which they have declared their intention to fight their own battles in class with their brothers in class. All of the Negro Labor Congress demands is [illegible]



Christmas Dinner

A Picture by FRED ELLIS.

What Are the Conditions of Labor in America?

By EARL R. BROWDER

QUESTION is seen this case I [illegible] the state and material [illegible] of the United States Party material which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Two Stories by the Russian Writer, Vsevolod Ivanov

THE 'MERICAN

(Copyright, 1925, by International Publishers Co., Inc.)

A MUZHIK with bandaged head, drove his piebald horse wildly along the lane. His body was glued to the flat back of the horse; his face twitched, his fists were swinging in the air; gleeful yells issued from his throat:

"Brothers—we've caught a 'Merican!"

Okorok shouted:

"Oh ho ho!"

"Ho ho!"

"Hoo!"

"Button your pants, you devil!"

"Go ahead, Pentyá, fire away!"

"Knock it into his head!"

"He's a man like others, after all."

"Even a stone can be chiseled."

"Out with it!"

The three muzhiks, carrying rifles, appeared in the lane.

Behind them, walking with a slight limp, was an American soldier, dressed in a khaki uniform.

His face was young and clean-shaven; his parted lips showed his teeth chattering from fear; on his right cheek, close to the cheek-bone, a muscle was trembling.

A lanky, gray-haired muzhik, who was escorting the American, asked:

"Who's chief here?"

Yershinin spoke up: "What's the matter?"

"He's the chief—him!" shouted Okorok. "Nikita Yegorich Vershinin. Come, tell us how they got him!"

The muzhik spat to one side, and patting the American soldier on the back, as if he had come of his own will, began to tell the story with the garrulous eagerness of an old man:

"I've brot him to you, Nikita Yegorich. We're from Voznesnski county. Our band has been following the Japs a long, long way."

"And what village are you from?"

"Ours is a town. The small town of Penino,—you've heard of it, maybe?"

"They say it burned down."

"The damned dogs! They burned the whole place right down, little father, so we all took to the hills!"

The muzhiks came closer, saying:

"Sure! The same evil had come to us all!"

The gray-haired muzhik continued:

"There were two of them, the 'Mericans! They were driving a cart with tinned milk. Such fools they are; they come to fight, and they stuff themselves with milk and 'chocklade.' Well, we nipped off one of 'em, and the other threw up his hands. So we took him along. We wanted to turn him over to the elder, but now, here's a whole company!"

The American stood erect in soldierly fashion and without taking his eyes off Vershinin, as if the latter were a judge.

The muzhiks crowded closer.

The odor of tobacco and sour peasant bread floated to the American, enveloping him. The mass of crowded bodies gave forth a warmth to turn the head, and dry, feverish wrath stirred into flame.

The muzhiks began to clamor:

"Now then!"

"Shoot him, the damned dog!"

"Give'm hell!"

"Make an end of him!"

"Go to it!"

The American soldier hunched his back slightly, and, guardedly pulled in his head between his shoulders; at this movement the fierce wrath of the muzhiks flared up still more strongly.

"They burn our villages, the sons of——!"

"They act like masters here!"

"As if at home!"

"Look how they've butted in!"

"Who asked them?".

Someone shrieked in a piercing voice:

"Get at him!"

At that moment, Pentelfi Znobov, who had been a longshoreman at Vladivostok, climbed up on a wagon and, as if pointing to something that had been lost, shouted:

"Wait!"

And added:

"Comrades!"

The peasants gazed at his mustache, shaggy as a fox's tail;, they looked at the unbottoned flap of his trousers, thru which his swarthy body was visible, and grew silent:

"There's time enuf for killing! That is simple! That is easy! Look how many are piled up in the street already! But I think, comrades, we ought to fill him up with propaganda and let him go. Let him smell the Bolshevist truth. That's what I think!"

Suddenly the muzhiks uttered a roar of laughter that came pouring out thickly, like grain from a bag:

"Ho ho ho!"

"He he!"

"Hoo!"

"Button your pants, you devil!"

"Go ahead, Pentyá, fire away!"

"Knock it into his head!"

"He's a man like others, after all."

"Even a stone can be chiseled."

"Out with it!"

The sturdy Avdotya Steshchenkova raised her dowdy skirts, bent down, and nudged the American with her shoulder:

"Listen, you fool, it's for your own good."

The American soldier surveyed the hairy, bronze-red faces of the muzhiks, and the unbuttoned flap of Znobov's trousers; he listened to the incomprehensible speech, and politely screwed up his clean shaven face into a smile.

The muzhiks walked around him excitedly, shifting him about in the crowd, like a leaf over water, and bawled at him, as people shout to the deaf.

The American raised his head, blinking as if gazing thru smoke, smiled, and understood nothing.

Okorok shouted to the American at the top of his voice:

"You must tell them there—everything it's no good like this!"

"Why should you interfere with us?"

"They make you go against your own brothers!"

Vershinin said stolidly:

"You are all good people; you must understand. You are, we may say, peasants, like us; you till the soil, and all that. The Japs, well, they gobble rice; with them it's a different story."

Znobov stamped uneasily before the American, and stroking his mustache, said:

"We are not highwaymen; we're trying to bring order. They don't know this in your land, I suppose; it's far away, and then, again, your soul is of a foreign land. . ."

The voices rose and thickened.

The American glanced around helplessly and said:

"*I don't understand!*"

The muzhiks at once became silent.

Vaska Okorok said:

"He can't get what you say. He doesn't know Russian, poor devil!"

The muzhiks walked away from the American. Vershinin was embarrassed.

"Send him to the rear; what's the sense of bothering with him," he said to Znobov.

Znobov would not give in, repeating stubbornly:

"He will understand! Only it's necessary. . . He will understand!"

Znobov was thinking.

The American remained standing, continually shifting one food, and swaying slightly.

A scarcely perceptible shadow of wistfulness agitated his face, as a light wind the haystacks.

Sin Bin On, stretched on the ground near the American, covered his eyes with his palm, and drawled out a high-pitched Chinese song.

"What a torture," said Vershinin plaintively.

Vaska Okorok offered hesitatingly:

"Perhaps some book will do?"

All the books at hand were in Russian.

"All they's good for is to roll cigarets with," said Znobov. "If we could find one with pictures."

Avdotya walked over to the wagons that stood along the paddock fence; she rummaged in the coffers for a long time, and at last brot out a worn, dog-eared textbook of religion, the kind used in the village schools.

"Perhaps this 'religion'?" she asked.

Znobov opened the book and said in a puzzled way:

"The pictures are all 'bout religion! We're not going to rechristen him. We're not priests!"

"Try it, just the same," suggested Vaska.

"But how? He won't understand, I guess."

"He might. Go ahead."

Znobov walked to the American.

"Hey, comrade, come here."

The American approached.

The muzhiks gathered again, once more exhaling the smell of tobacco and bread.

"Lenin!" said Znobov firmly and loudly, and then smiled, as if in spite of himself.

A swift tremor passed thru the American's body; his eyes sparkled, and he responded joyfully:

"*There's a chap!*"

Znobov smote his breast with his fist, and, his palm patting the backs and shoulders of the muzhiks, he shouted, speaking for some reason in broken Russian:

"*Sovietska respublica!*"

The American stretched out his arms to the muzhiks; his cheeks quivered, and he shouted excitedly:

"*That is pretty indeed!*"

The muzhiks burst into joyful laughter.

"He understands, the son of a——"

"The rascal!"

"And our Pentya, look at our Pentya reeling off American!"

"Send their *bourzhuis* to hell, Pentya!"

Znobov hastily opened the textbook of religion, and pointing to the picture showing Abraham about to sacrifice Isaac, while god was suspended in the clouds above, he began to explain:

"This one, with the knife, is a *bourzhui*. Look at his fat belly; it needs only a watch and chain. And here, on the logs, lies the proletariat, do you understand? Pro le ta riat."

The American pointed to his chest, and stuttering joyously, he said proudly:

"*Proletariat! . . . We!*"

The muzhiks embraced the American, touched his clothes, and with all their might squeezed his hands and shoulders.

Vaska Okorok, grabbing him by the head and looking into his eyes, yelled exultantly:

"Lad, you tell them there, over the sea. . ."

"There, that will do, you fidget," Vershinin lovingly remonstrated.

Znobov continued.

"So, he, the proletariat, lies on the logs and the *bourzhui* chops him up. And there in the clouds is the Jap the English, the 'Merican, all that trash; the 'imperialisma' herself sits there."

The American tore off his cap and yelled:

"*Imperialism! Away!*"

Znobov angrily threw the cap to the ground. "Imperialism and the *bourzhuis*, to the devil!"

Sin Bin On jumped over to the American, and pulling up his falling trousers said rapidly:

"Russki respublica a. Chinese respublica a. 'Mericanski respublica a no good. Japanee no good; must, must get respublic a. Must get, must get Red respublica. . . ."

And glancing around, he stood on tiptoe, and slowly raising his thumb, he said:

"*Shango,*"

Vershinin commanded:

"Give him something to eat. Then lead him out to the road and let him go."

The old man who had brot the prisoner asked:

"Shall we bandage his eyes when we take him? Ain't he going to bring them here?"

The muzhiks decided:

"Not necessary. He won't give us away."

———

"Good, in Chinese.

ON THE RAILS

(Copyright, 1925, by International Publishers Co., Inc.)

MOUNTED on a round bellied horse that was as shaggy as a mastiff, Nikita Vershinin rode along the bushes near the railroad embankment.

The muzhiks were lying in the bushes, smoking and getting ready for a long, stubborn wait. Their shirts scores, hundreds of motley spots of color flashed on both sides of the embankment between the crossings over a distance of almost ten versts.

A lazy horse; a bag instead of a saddle. Vershinin's legs dangled down and his boot painfully rubbed his heel thru the carelessly wrapped rags.

"Look here, boys, there must be no women!" Vershinin was saying.

Detachment commanders drew themselves up soldier fashion, and briskly, as if steadying themselves thru soldierly deportment, asked:

"Any news from the city, Nikita Yegorich?"

"There's an uprising."

"And how's the military advances?"

Vershinin struck the belly of his horse with his heel and started off, feeling sleepy fatigue in his body:

"Advances are good, lad. Remember, we mustn't make a mess of our end of it."

The muzhiks lined up along the embankment as if for mowing. They waited.

The embankment looked unnaturally, disagreeably empty. During the last few days echelons of refugees, of Japanese, American, Russian soldiers, had passed eastward, one after the other. Then a thread snapped somewhere and men were thrown in another direction. There were rumors that the peasants coming from the hills were plundering the refugees, and the soldiers were envious. Armored Train No. 1169 was dashing between the stations, and it alone prevented the soldiers from dropping everything and making off.

The guerilla staff was sitting in the switchman's booth. The switchman stood dejectedly at the telephone receiver and asked the station:

"Is the armored train coming soon?"

Next to him sat a guerilla fighter with a calm face; he held a revolver and he was gazing at the switchman's mouth.

Vaska Okorok was baiting the switchman:

"Don't get cold feet. We'll make you a cook."

And pointing to the telephone he said:

"They say that the learned Bolsheviks in Petrograd talk with the moon."

"Well, who can help it, even if it's so?"

The muzhiks sighed and looked at the embankment:

"Truth can climb even to the stars."

The staff was awaiting the armored train. Five hundred muzhiks were detailed to the bridge. Long Russian carts brot logs to the embankment, so as to prevent the armored train from going back. Crowbars lay near the ties—ready for tearing up the rails.

Znobov said grumblingly:

"Truth and truth is all you know. But we don't know ourselves what it's for. What do you want to talk to the moon for, Vaska?"

"Just from curiosity, that's all! Perhaps we might want to build a muzhik on the moon."

The muzhiks roared.

"Damned sinner!"

"Darn his hide!"

"Here we're trying to dope out how to lose as few men as we can, and he goes batting about the moon. How are we going to take the armored train, darn you?"

"We'll take it!"

"It ain't a squirrel that you can just nip off a pine."

At that moment Vershinin arrived. He entered, breathing heavily; with a weary movement he put his cap on the table and said to Znobov:

"Soon?"

The switchman at the telephone said:

"They don't answer."

The muzhiks sat silently. One of them began to talk about hunting. Znobov remembered the president of the Revcom in the city.

"That light haired fellow?" asked the muzhik who had just been talking about hunting; and straight off he began to spin a yarn about Pekle vanov; that his face is whiter than wheat flour, and that women cling to him like frogs to a swamp, and that the American minister had offered seven hundred billion to induce Peklevanov to assume the American faith, but that Pekle vanov had answered roundly: "We won't accept you into our faith, even for nothing."

"Son of a——" said the muzhiks admiringly. For some reason it was pleasant to Znobov to listen to all this lying, and he felt moved to tell something himself. Vershinin took off his boots and began to swap his foot-cloths. Suddenly the switchman spoke timidly into the telephone:

"When? Five twenty?"

And turning to the muzhiks he said:

"Coming!"

And as if the train were already at the booth, all of them ran out and, shouldering their rifles, mounted the carts and drove eastward to the blown-up bridge.

"We'll make it!" Okorok was saying.

A scout was sent forward.

They looked at the rails that stretched with a dull glitter among the trees.

"Rip 'em up, and that's all."

And from another wagon came the retort:

"Can't be done. Who'll put 'em together again?"

"We'll go straight in the train, brother!"

"We'll just roll into the city!"

"We can't afford to meddle with the track!"

Okorok shouted:

"Brothers, but they have men!"

"Where?"

"On the train. Special men who fix the track, haven't they?"

"You're a fool, Vaska; and what if we kill them all off? All of 'em?"

And getting into the spirit of it, they all agreed:

"That's the stuff . . . Kill 'em off!"

"No, no, there'll be nobody to fix the track."

They kept looking back to see if the armored train was coming. They were careful to remain under cover of the woods, for rarely did men expose themselves along the line the armored train used on the run.

Hearts were beating with fear; the men flogged their horses, urging them on as if shelter awaited them at the bridge.

About two versts from the switchman's booth they saw a rider on the embankment.

"Ours?" shouted Znobov.

Vaska took aim.

"Shall I nip him off? Or is he ours?"

"The devil he is! Would I be aiming at him if he were?"

Sin Bin On, the Chinaman, who sat next to Vaska, restrained him:

"Wa it, Va si ka a!"

"Wait!" shouted Znobovo.

The rider came nearer. It was the muzhik with the bandaged head, the one who had brot the American.

"Is Nigita Yegorich here?"

"Well?"

The muzhik shouted joyfully:

"We come there, and we find—Cossacks. Near the bridge! We shot 'em down and turned back."

"Where from?"

Vershinin rode up to the muzhik and, looking him over, asked:

"Did you kill them all?"

"All, Nikita Yegorich. Five of 'em, god bless their souls!"

"But where are the Cossacks from?"

The muzhik slapped his horse on the mane:

"Well, the bridge ain't blowed up yet, Nigita Yegorich. It's standing."

The muzhiks yelled:

"What's that?"

"Pravokater?"

"Smash his mug for him!"

The muzhik began to cross himself hastily.

"On the cross! It ain't blowed up. They blowed themselves up near a rock, 'bout two thousand feet from here. Must have been tryin' out the dynamite. All we found was a part of a man's leg, with a bit of pants around it,—and all the rest . . . gone!"

The muzhiks were silent. They went forward, but suddenly stopped. Vaska, his face all distorted, cried:

"Brothers, but the armored train will get away to the city! Brothers!"

The crowd of muzhiks who had been sent to the bridge swarmed from the woods.

One of them said:

"There are logs piled up on the bridge, across the track, Nikita Yegorich. We're answering the fire of the Cossacks. Well, there ain't many of 'em."

"Shall we go to the bridge?" asked Znobov.

At this moment, for some reason, they all looked back. A stream of smoke was spreading lightly over the forest.

"Coming!" said Okorok.

Znobov repeated, fiercely dogging his horse:

"Coming!"

The muzhiks echoed:

"Coming!s . . ."

"Comrades!" rang out Okorok's voice. "We must stop it!"

They leaped from the wagons, grabbed their rifles, and rushed to the embankment. The horses walked off to graze, munching busily and swinging their bridles.

The muzhiks ran up the embankment. They stretched out on the ties, inserted the magazines; all was ready.

The rails moaned softly. The armored train was approaching.

Znobov said in a low voice:

"It'll just cut us in two. They won't even bother to shoot!"

Suddenly all of them realized this, and they quietly crawled into the bushes, again leaving the track bare.

The smoke was becoming thicker. The wind tore it into shreds, but still it crawled stubbornly over the forest.

"Coming! . . . Coming!" the muzhiks shouted, running up to Vershinin.

Vershinin and the whole staff, all wet, were lying shamefacedly in the bushes. Vaska Okorok smote the ground angrily with his fist. The Chinaman squatted, silently pulling up leaves of grass.

Znobov said hastily, with fear in his voice:

"If only we had a corpse!"

"What for?"

"You see, there's a law—when they run over a corpse—the train must stop. To make out a protocol . . . certificate and all that."

"Well?"

"Well, suppose we had a corpse. We'd put it across the track. They'd cut it and stop, and then, when the engineer comes out, we shoot him. Then we can take the train."

The smoke was growing denser. A whistle sounded.

Vershinin jumped up and cried:

"Comrades, who volunteers . . . on the track . . . to be run over! We've got to crush, anyhow. Well? . . . And then we'll nip off the engineer! But it's more likely she'll stop before running the man over."

The muzhiks raised their heads and glanced at the embankment that looked like a funeral mound.

"Comrades!" Vershinin shouted.

Not a sound from the muzhiks.

Vaska threw his rifle aside and began to climb the embankment.

"Where to?" shouted Znobov.

Vaska snapped back angrily:

"You go to hell! Sons of——"

And extending his arms along his body he stretched himself across the track.

The trees were already murmuring and echoing, and shreds of yellowish red smoke, like foam, were leaping over the tree-tops.

Vaska turned around with his face down. The ties smelt of pitch. Vaska put a handful of sand on one of the ties and rested his cheek on it. The sand was warm and big-grained.

The muzhiks' voices came from the bushes indistinctly, like wind among the leaves. In the forest the rails were rumbling.

Vaska raised his head and shouted toward the bushes:

"Got some home-brew? . . . Heart's burning?"

A yellow-bearded muzhik crawled up to him on all fours, with a flask of home-brew. Vaska took a drink and placed the flask by his side.

Then he raised his head, and brushing the sand from his cheek, listened intently to the rumbling; the blue trees were rumbling, the blue rails were rumbling.

He raised himself on his elbows. His face contracted into one yellow wrinkle, his eyes were like two blood-red tears. . .

"I can't. . . My soul; . . ."

The muzhiks were silent.

The Chinaman threw his rifle aside and began to climb the embankment.

"Where to?" asked Znobov.

Sin Bin On, without turning his head, articulated:

"Lo ne some; . . . Va si ka a!"

And he stretched himself next to Vaska.

His face, yellow, like an autumn leaf, became darker and more wrinkled. The rails were moaning. Whether it was a man crawling back down the embankment, or the bushes receiving someone. . . Sin Bin On did not see, did not know. . .

"I can not! Brothers?" howled Vaska, crawling down.

The grass grew slimy . . . The sky grew slimy. . .

Sin Bin On was alone.

His flat head with the emerald eyes, like the head of a cobra, touched the ties, tore away from them, and swaying, rose above the rails . . . A glance around.

In the bushes the motionless heads of the muzhiks were staring with waiting, hungry eyes.

Sin Bin On lay down again.

And once more the emerald-eyed cobra swayed upward, and once more a few hundred heads stirred the bushes and gazed toward him.

Again the Chinaman lowered his head.

The rough, yellow bearded muzhik shouted to him:

"Throw the flask over here, Chink! And you'd better leave the livorver here . . . What do you want it for?. . . Really, now . . . And I could use it."

Without lifting his head Sin Bin On took out the revolver; he swung his arm as if to throw the weapon into the bushes, and suddenly shot himself in the back of the neck.

The Chinaman's body clung close to the rails.

The pines threw forth the armored train. It was gray, square, and the eyes of the locomotive burned an angry red. The sky became overcast with gray mildew, the trees stood out like blue cloth. . . .

And the corpse of the Chinaman, Sin Bin On, clinging closely to the earth, listened to the ringing reverberation of the rails. . .

* * *

Taken from the book of short stories, "Flying Osip," by courtesy of International Publishers Co, Inc.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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SIGMAN USES POLICE AGAINST LEFT WING

EDISON ELECTRIC APPLIANCE CO. USES GUNMEN GUARDS FOR SCABS IN STRIKE AT CICERO FACTORY

By A Worker Correspondent.

The strike at the Edison Electric Appliance company, 52nd and 19th streets, which is conducted by the Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 115 to force this notorious open shop concern to pay a living wage and recognize the union still continues, and a number of men are coming out every day and joining the ranks of the strikers.

The company is using all the usual methods of intimidation in order to break the strike, the result of which so far has been to strengthen the solidarity among the strikers who are determined to carry on this fight to a successful conclusion. Over 50 of the most skilled mechanics are out and only a few spineless weaklings have stabbed their fellow workers in the back and are working under police protection.

A Deputy to Each Scab.

The company is so scared of letting the strike pickets talk to the men still staying in the shop that a special so-called deputy sheriff or sewer rat has been hired to accompany each of these scabs to his home. So effective has the picketing been that over a dozen have already quit and more are expected to come out Monday and Tuesday.

Some of the weaklings who are set to come out are Archie Baron, Henry Heptkie, W. Dunn, Renao Smith and Bill Krause.

A Deliberate Scab.

Krause was one of the main agitators among the electrical workers, but when the strike actually occurred he was won over by the promises of Superintendent Kipp and is now staying on the job.

The company has, as one of the special gunmen, a notorious character by the name of Eddie Holstrom, who is well-known in a number of Chicago strikes. He was once upon a time employed as a production foreman by the Edison Electric Co. and now this skunk is used as special deputy.

Production Tied Up.

Over a score of such criminal characters are employed to lead the scabs to and from the shops. Another working who was talking a lot of the need of organizing in dark corners, but when the strike started, helped to break in the scabs, is Barney Mirchel, production king boss.

In spite of the advantages the company has in the situation, the production is at a standstill. This is proven by the fact that the company is sending

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AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE New York Times recently published a lengthy and stupid editorial based on articles by its Moscow correspondent which painted a horrible and exaggerated picture of thousands of ill-clad and half starved orphans that inhabit the streets of that city at night. Of course the organ of Mr. Ochs attributed this inflated misery to the Bolshevik dictatorship which is trying to banish religion, destroy the home and make the schools nurseries of Communism." Yet in recent issues of the Times we see several pages of space devoted to the "100 neediest cases" in New York and a terrible picture of poverty and destitution those pages tell. This destitution exists under the regime of capitalism in the richest capitalist country in the world. The Times is even more stupid than we think if it thinks all the American workers are blind to its efforts to besmirch the working class government of Russia.

• • •

THE Soviet government recognizes that all is not well by any means in Russia. And no capitalist paper criticises as savagely the shortcomings of some of the administrative officials as the official organ of the Soviet government. What the Times does not point out is, that compared to the conditions existing in Soviet Russia during the civil war those of today are extremely good. There is poverty in Russia today, but the work

(Continued on page 2)

LEONARD WOOD, MILITARY DICTATOR, VETOES PHILIPPINE BUDGET BILL

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 13.—The military dictatorship of Wall Street imperialism, personified in Governor General Leonard Wood, again acted in defiance of the desires of the representatives of the of the Philippine people yesterday by vetoing the bill passed by the recent legislature creating a budget bureau for the insular administration.

While such a measure is hailed as a great forward step in America by Dictator Wood's own republican party, in his statement giving his excuse for arbitrarily vetoing the bill, Wood claimed that the bill would "curtail the existing powers of the governor general" (Wood himself) and his satellite, the insular auditor.

British Navy Watches Turkey



BRITAIN has entered into an agreement with Greece providing for object of controlling this territory that the establishment of formidable naval bases at strategic points enabling this imperious empire to dominate the whole of the eastern Mediterranean. The agreement had the two-fold purpose of a move to crush Turkey in the quarrel over Mosul oil in Irak and at the same time to blockade Russian exports through the Black Sea, the Dardanelles and the Mediterranean. As indicated on the map the British navy through control of the Greek fleets has already established or is now establishing naval bases at the following points: Volo, Mudros Mytilene, Samos, Malta, Aboukir, Haifa, Cyprus and the Suez Canal.

Italians charge that it was with the as early as 1921 Britain expressed imitation over the seizure of Corfu and tried to give Smyrna, Samos and Adjanyti to Greece.

Just above Mytilene, indicated by the upper arrow) lies the straits of the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora, leading to Constantinople, the Golden Horn and the Black Sea. This point will be the base from which to launch the attack to oust the Turks from Constantinople. From Cyprus and Samos air planes will be launched against the mainland of Turkey and troop landings will be attempted at Smyrna, which has an excellent port on the Aegean sea.

The Elections in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union in Chicago

Statement by the Trade Union Educational League Section of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

MANY vital problems of the rank and file workers are involved in the elections of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' local unions to be held beginning Tuesday, Dec. 15. The question of who shall occupy the offices for the coming term is important only to the extent of guaranteeing that the correct policies and tactics will be pursued which will strengthen the militancy of the union and build it into an ever stronger instrument of struggle for the workers.

Two candidates are running for the office of general manager of the Chicago joint board, Sam Levin, the head of the present local administration and its choice, and Nathan Green, member of Local 144, supported by the T. U. E. L. group of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The head of the present administration, Sam Levin, represents the policies pursued or sanctioned in the past, of wage cuts thru so-called readjustments and resulting deterioriation of working conditions, expulsions of militant members for holding opinions in opposition to reactionary policies of the administration. During this administration, slugging and discrimination of union members who attempted to fight for more militant methods toward the bosses have taken place.

Nathan Green is wholly supported by the left wing because he represents its policies and is pledged to fight for the program of the following measures:

1. Genuine unemployment insurance.
2. Organization of the unorganized.
3. Freedom of minority expression and reinstatement of members expelled for holding such views.
4. Amalgamation of all needle trades unions.
5. Shop delegate system.
6. A labor party based upon trade unions.
7. International trade union unity.
8. Against wage cuts in form of readjustments or otherwise.
9. Against exclusion of members holding opposition views.
10. Against slugging and terrorist tactics.

The Trade Union Educational League stands for the unity of all progressive elements in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union on the basis of the class struggle and the various immediate issues facing the membership now.

The Chicago membership of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union will have to choose between these two lines of policies and a vote for Nathan Green is a vote for the left wing policies which is the only basis of building a fighting union ready to meet the onslaught of the bosses and becoming an instrument in the hands of the workers to do away with sweat shop conditions and eliminate exploitation.

Workers! Vote for the left wing candidate, N. Green. Support the left wing program.

THE COOLIDGE METHOD



What It Means for the Farmers.

BENJAMIN GITLOW RELEASED BY PARDON FROM NEW YORK PRISON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13. Benjamin Gitlow, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party and its vice-presidential candidate in the 1924 elections, was pardoned by Governor Smith late Friday from Sing Sing prison, where he was recently incarcerated after a final appeal to the United States supreme court had been denied. His sentence was for a term of ten years.

Gitlow was convicted in 1920 for publishing, along with C. E. Ruthenberg and I. E. Ferguson, the manifesto of the left wing of the socialist party when it organized within the old socialist party in 1919. The cases against Ruthenberg and Ferguson were frst to trial first and after imprisonment both were released on a writ of error. The charge in all cases was under the "criminal anarchy" law of New York state.

Released upon bail at different times during the course of appeals to higher courts, Gitlow has been candidate for congressman, mayor and vice-president.

When he ran for the office of mayor of New York city recently, his name was not permitted on the ballot on the excuse of his being a "convict."

In granting the pardon, Governor Smith indicated that the term of prison confinement already served was sufficient punishment for a political crime."

Comrade Gitlow was to speak Saturday afternoon at the International Ladies' Garment Workers' convention at Philadelphia.

DRUSE TRIBESMEN CUT RAILROAD IN ADVANCE ON CITY OF DAMASCUS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BEIRUT, Dec. 13—Djebel tribesmen who are advancing on Damascus have succeeded in cutting the Beirut-Damascus railroad.

On Page 5 You Will Find—

PAGE five, every day, will contain suggestions to Worker Correspondents, in which an effort will ba mads to point out common theri views on our Worker Correspondence page and their criticisms their views on our Worker Correspondence page and their criticisms of eogtributions. Also to ask questions. Address, Editor, DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

PEKING TEACHERS CALL ON WORKERS FOR ASSISTANCE

Educators Appeal for Fight on Treaties

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, Dec. 13—The professors of the National University of Peking who have organized to combat the imperialist encroachments in China by means of the unequal treaties, appeal to the workers, peasants and intellectuals of the west to unite in a common struggle against the imperialist policies of their rulers.

In the following appeal, the professors point out that the imperialist exploitation of China, the exploitation of her natural resources and her cheap labor-power means a worsening of conditions in the western nations and that if the workers desire to have better conditions in their own lands they must resist the imperialists' desire to make China the source of a cheap labor supply:

"To the friends of the Chinese people!

"To intellectual circles in the whole world!

"To the toiling masses of all countries!

"For centuries China has suffered under the terrible pressure exercised upon it by the imperialistic world pow-

(Continued on page 3)

I. L. G. W. CONVENTION DELEGATES DRIVEN FROM HALL AS VISITORS ARE BEATEN UP AND ARRESTED

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 13.—Police drove the visitors to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' convention from the hall Saturday before the afternoon session began. A number of visitors were arrested and some suffered severely from the clubs wielded by Smedley Butler's bluecoats. The use of police had been hinted at by Sigman in the morning session when he threatened the use of "special officers" to exclude visitors.

The forcible clearing of the hall by a charge of policemen marked the climax of the most open and vicious provocation on the part of the machine yet witnessed at this convention. That it was part of a deliberate scheme to provoke a split and then blame the left wing for the disruption can hardly be doubted by anyone not allied with the Sigmanites.

The Reason.

The real reason for the unprincipled methods of Saturday was that the Sigman machine suffered a political defeat on the one question on which it expected to administer a smashing blow to the left wing—the question of industrial conditions and future policy.

It was necessary for any semblance of leadership to remain with the Sigman machine that the Sigmanites be able to display superior understanding of the purely trade conditions in the debate on the officers report, because of the certainty of inability to defend their capitulatory policy in the debate on the general situation and the morale of the union, the other two sections of the officers report.

Sigman Calls Police.

Unable to defeat the left wing on trade conditions and policy, the Sigman machine in its desperation lost its head and acted played into the hands of the left wing. It cannot defend before the members, hundreds of whom were present to hear Benjamin Gitlow, released from prison on Friday, the use of police in the convention.

The disgraceful incident at the more significant in that it occured after Sigman had made the open offer from the chair to the left wing for support of its trade program in return for the endorsement of the past policies of the officialdom. When the left wing rejected his proposals, amounting to a rejection of all its charges against the machine growing out of the expulsion policy, and a cessation of its existence on the convention floor, Sigman began the

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WORKER MISSIONS IN SOVIET UNION FETED IN MOSCOW

Delegates Participate in Celebration

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—(By Mail)—The working youth delegation consisting of 13 Germans and two Belgians, the Norwegian and Danish workers' delegations, representatives of the German Red Front Fighters' league and representatives of the trade workers' conference which took place in Moscow, took part in the celebrations on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the October revolution, (November 7). The delegations and representatives of the revolutionary Canton government and of the Kuomintang Party with General Chang Shih at the head took part in the special celebration of the Moscow Soviet and the Moscow Trade Union Council together with delegations from shops and factories and from the peasants' in the country. The celebration took place the State Opera House.

After a speech by Kamenev, Hammen greeted the meeting in the name

(Continued on page 3)

A. C. W. CALLS AN ELECTION FOR CHICAGO

Nathan Green Running Against Sam Levin

The Chicago joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has issued announcement for the annual election of officers for the Chicago organization. These will ba held for three successive days, Tuesday, Dec. 15, Wednesday, Dec. 16, and Thursday Dec. 17.

The officers to be elected include the general manager of the joint board, the financial secretary-treasurer, business agents at large and business agents representing the coat makers, pants makers, vest makers, cutter and trimmers and sponsers and examiners.

Not all the polling places are open for three days, some only being open for one day. They may be classified as follows:

Downtown and West Side.

At 180 West Washington street, the polls will be open all three days. At Horan's Hall, 814 West Harrison, the polls will be open only one day Wednesday, Dec. 16. At Napoleon Hall, 3252 West Harrison, polls open one day Wednesday, Dec. 16.

At West Side headquarters, 160 So Halsted, polls open for three days At 237 West Van Buren, second floor the polls will be open for two days Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 15 and 16. At the Electricians' Hall, 119 So Throop street, the polls will be open only one day, Tuesday, Dec. 15

Northwest Side.

At the North Side headquarters, 1561 North Ridge, polls will be open all three days. At Schoenhofen Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland, polls open only one day Wednesday, Dec 16. At 2502 Armitage avenue, polls open one day Wednesday, Dec. 16. At 2517 Fullerton avenue polls open one day only, Thursday, Dec 17.

At the Phoenix Hall, 665 W. Division street, polls will be open one day, Tuesday, Dec. 15. At Wicker Park Hall, North avenue and Robey, polls open one day only, Tuesday, Dec. 15. At the Educational Alliance, 1242 North Wood street, polls open one day, Thursday, Dec. 17. At the K. P. Hall, 1329 West North avenue the polls will open only one day, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Southwest Side.

On the southwest side the headquarters at 2345 South Kedzie will be open all three days. At 27th and central Park, polls will be open one day only, Tuesday, Dec. 15. At Midnight Hall, 23rd and Oakley Blvd., polls will be open one day only, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

In the most important office—the manager-hip of the joint board—the present incumbent Sam Levin is being contested by Nathan Green of the party machine who is backed up by the left wing and the progressive elements.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY GREETS BENJAMIN GITLOW ON HIS RELEASE

The following telegram was sent by C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, congratualting Benjamin Gitlow on his release from Sing Sing prison and his restoration to the ranks of those who are militantly fighting against the capitalist system in the United States

"Benjamin Gitlow,

"New York City, N. Y.

"Congratulations on your release and restoration to our ranks to continue the militant struggle for the working class and against capitalism in the United States.

"C. E. RUTHENBERG."

General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

LEAGUE BARS DRUSE ENVOY FROM HEARING

League of Brigands in Flagrant Combine

GENEVA, Dec. 13.—If the Druses of Syria hope to get any justice out of the international bandits of the league of nations which back up the murderous French admigistration under the league's mandate, they will have to get it at the end of a rifle.

Refuse to Listen.

That is the only conclusion possible, since the council of the league refused Wednesday to receive, let alone consider, an envoy from the Druses who was sent to protest against the French administration in Syria.

The envoy of Ihson Djajbi Bey of Damascus, representing the executive committee of the Syro-Palestine independence movement. He not only addressed a request for a hearing to the collective council of the league of nations, but also to each single member.

The French and British at once got together to bar out the Druses from getting even a hearing. The British Austen Chamberlain and Lord Robert Cecil doine this as an exchange for the French leg Hoeminer having aided the British in hoeing out Famous Pasha, an Egyptian delegate, who Egyptians came last year to the league of nations to protest against British soldiers seizing Alexandria, Cairo and the Sudan. British also fear that the people of Palestine will be next to demand deliverance from their "protectors" under league mandate.

Wanted League to Obey its Laws.

The Druse envoy declares that they have 30,000 riflemen in the field, have captured six months' ammunition from the French and intend "to fight until they are killed off."

"And," says the Druse, "all the Druses ask is that the league execute its own covenant requirements and send a committee to investigate how the French are maladministrating the mandate in Syria."

Two Injured in New York Elevated Wreck

NEW YORK, Dec. 13. One passenger and a trainman were injured in an elevated accident in Queensborough. First reports stated two persons had been killed. Ambulances and fire apparatus were dispatched to the accident the extent of which has not been determined.

I. L. G. W. CONVENTION DELEGATES DRIVEN FROM HALL AS VISITORS ARE BEATEN UP AND ARRESTED

(Continued from page 1)

provocation and insults, including the open threat of the use of special officers, against the rank and file visitors to the convention.

Yanofsky Provocation.

As a part of this policy Sigman had Fisher of Local 10 bring forward a resolution passed by the New York Joint Board condemning Yanofsky, a former member of Justice, for his articles against the Joint Board and in defense of crooked practices of former business agents.

Zimmerman spoke for the resolution and Sigman then gave Yanofsky the floor to make the most vicious and slanderous attack on the left wing, and especially Zimmerman, that has been delivered here.

The connection between the speech of Yanofsky and the general policy of provocation becomes apparent when it is considered that the condemnation of Yanofsky could have been debated at any time within the last two weeks before the most important question of the convention was on the floor.

General Officer Threat.

Zimmerman stated that "the purpose of the resolution has already been accomplished, because Yanofsky is no longer in the office of Justice." Yanofsky resigned just before the convention.

Sigman interrupted Zimmerman, and when the latter told Sigman "to keep his inclinations until he heard the facts," the machine delegates staged a near riot that lasted for ten minutes in forerunner of what was to come in the afternoon session. It was after quiet had been restored that Sigman made his threat of the use of "special officers."

The vote on the enforcement of the past policy was 151 for and 112 against—Sigman's tactics and the speeches of his supporters resulting in the loss of seven votes from the average strength shown here by the machine.

Italians Form Bloc.

No session of the convention will be held Sunday, and in the meanwhile the Italian delegates, about fifty of whom are present, have formed themselves into a so-called group which is conducting negotiations with both the right and left groups

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DEBATE BEGINS BIG CONVENTION BATTLE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 13. After ten days of cautious maneuvering and delay the Sigman machine late Friday afternoon accepted battle on the officers' report. It forced the left wing to meet it on what the Sigmanites considered their strongest point—industrial conditions—but the machine met defeat while the left wing scored a political victory in the debate which lasted until 9 p. m.

The left bloc displayed a knowledge of the industry at least equal to that of the machine speakers, including Sigman himself, and in addition they kept into the debate a note of hope for the future and confidence in the fighting spirit of the membership that was completely lacking in the speeches of the machine delegates.

Clever Maneuver.

The Sigmanites had maneuvered rather cleverly. Knowing that on the New York situation they could be sure to win, they divided the officers' report into three parts—industrial conditions, general situation and the morale of the union.

They insisted that the debate must be confined to these divisions and that the internal situation, for instance, could not be discussed under a head of industrial conditions.

Sigman Has No Program.

Sigman himself opened the debate, putting forward no constructive program. He confined himself to a defense of the machine's policies since the Boston convention.

Blames the Members.

Fechenko's speech set the keynote for the machine speakers who followed him. For the deplorable conditions in the industry he blamed the bosses and the workers, particularly the workers. He cited a number of instances which he claimed showed lack of militancy and loyalty to the union on the part of the workers.

The other feature of the report, that of the governor's commission, and turned the debate into a tribute to the impartiality of the various bodies of the trade and politicians, stressing the note of class collaboration stronger than he ever dared to do at the I. L. G. W. convention.

Sigman's speech was a confirmation of superficial knowledge of the industry and a warning to the union of the dangers to the membership which he professed to see in the militancy and liberation points of the left wing.

Left Wing Speaks.

The speeches of Borkovich, Zack and Rubin showed the growing radical character of the industry and pointed out the disastrous consequences which the weakened condition of the union had brot to the workers.

Hyman smashed the arbitration agreement of the machine speakers by showing that the union was forced to strike no matter what decision the arbitration boards rendered.

"If the arbitration board gives a favorable decision the manufacturers will not put it in force until we make them do it by a strike. If they give an unfavorable decision we have to strike also. The only thing accomplished by arbitration is the demoralization of the membership," said Hyman.

Debate Prisoners.

The debate on this section of the report finished Saturday morning with Hyman closing for the minority.

The vote on the question of debate on the officers' report a bitter debate occurred on a resolution for the release of political prisoners in all countries including Soviet Russia. An amendment to strike Russia from the list and substitute "all capitalist countries" was defeated by a vote of 156 to 105.

Support for the workers who are on strike against the Metropolitan Opera company was voted, and all members of the union are instructed to boycott this concern.

Much Business Ahead.

A watch was presented to Martin Hetl, fraternal delegate from the German clothing workers.

Night sessions of the convention are now in order but it is doubtful if the business can be concluded before the first of the week. Only one-third of the officers' report has been debated while the two committees next in importance, those on law and appeals have not yet reported.

Utica Mill Workers Strike.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The workers of the Utica Steam Cotton company and the Mohawk Valley Mills have gone on strike for the reinstatement of a woman worker who was discharged without cause. About 90 per cent of the workers of one mill and 30 per cent in the other mill have come out.

COOLIDGE IS WORRIED OVER CHILEAN DEFY

Want Pershing to Get Out of Tacna

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—President Coolidge and his principal advisers were frankly worried today over the prospects of serious trouble with Chile that may affect adversely the entire scope of American relations with the republics of South America.

Chile's decision to ignore "Black Jack" Pershing and go over his head with a direct appeal to Coolidge in the Tacna-Arica boundary dispute despite a delicate and admittedly dangerous controversy on the White House docket.

Coolidge is the supreme court in the Tacna-Arica dispute. He appointed Gen. Pershing as the umpire to get Chile and Peru together, both sons having agreed in advance to accept the ultimate verdict.

Wants Pershing Out.

Now Chile has repudiated the decision taken by Gen. Pershing to investigate a plebiscite in the disputed territory, and in the course of the next few weeks will ask President Coolidge to throw out all of the work that Gen. Pershing has done in South America in the past four months.

This will put up to Coolidge the delicate question of repudiating Gen. Pershing, his own agent in the contest, or offending Chile to the point where it may cause a rupture between the relations of the two countries.

All South America is watching the proceedings in the Tacna Arica affair with keen attention, according to diplomatic reports.

The interest in question are being asked in diplomatic circles here as to how the United States would act in the matter should Chile follow her repudiation of Gen. Pershing's work with another repudiation of the Coolidge verdict in the end.

Resent Conspiracy

Both Chile and Peru are exasperated into making pledges to attack the other whatever it may be. The spirit in Peru is best evidenced in the attitude of Leguia, who has refused to see the United States Ambassador to Peru since the latter arrived here to confer with Chile and to control the disputed territory because of the U. S. interests that may be impeded thru a foreign power. The cordial relations de gna of the American government knew that armed forces will be used if other methods of intimidation fail to bring the desired results.

When it became apparent that Pershing was deliberately sabotaging the plebiscite that is supposed to decide the boundary line the Chilean and Peruvians resented the compromise and are endeavoring to force the removal of Pershing. They have not reached the degree of political maturity necessary to enable them to realize the fact that Pershing is merely the gunman of imperialism and that it is not Pershing, but the United States government, the tool of Wall street, that must be driven from that part of the world before there will be peace.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Senate Candidate Fights Coolidge's World Court

HARRISBURG, Ill., Dec. 13.—Frank L. Smith, candidate for the United States senate, in his campaign speech here declared that if he were elected he would oppose America's entrance into the world court as it was nothing but a disguised name for the league of nations and stated that in 1920 the voters of the United States had shown their overwhelming opposition in the league of nations.

Coolidge to Sell Shoals.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. Cal Coolidge approved a resolution introduced in the house of representatives, by Snell, republican, of New York, for appointment of a joint committee of the house and senate to dispose of the rich nitrate fields at Muscle Shoals to private concerns.

Cotton Bloc Formed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A senatorial cotton bloc was formed here by senators and representatives from cotton producing states. A number of southern bourbons are engineering the bloc and will fight to get special favors for cotton raisers.

MELLA, CUBAN COMMUNIST LEADER, DYING IN PRISON HUNGER STRIKE

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 13.—The iron heel of imperialist oppression which grinds the workers of Cuba knows no mercy. Jose Mella, the young and devoted secretary of the recently formed Communist Party of Cuba, who has declared a hunger strike upon being arbitrarily imprisoned at the orders of the unofficial dictator, General Crowder, is in a crucial state in the Havana prison. He has lost nearly eighteen pounds weight and his weakened condition may be seen from his abnormal temperature. Despite the condition of Mella, whose only "crime" is that he is a Communist, the government refuses to listen to demands made upon it by thousands of students and workers for Mella's release

Sixth Filipino Mission Shows How Not to Fight for Liberation of Islands

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the sixth Philippine commission of independence is in this country, treading lightly and very timidly in the footsteps of the five commissions that have preceded it.

If the speech made by Senator Sergio Osmena, heading the present drive for Filipino independence, is to be taken as a criterion, then there is little need of explaining the contemptuous attitude that President Coolidge took towards the question of Filipino liberation in his message to congress last week. Senator Osmena's kind had merely invited an other kick and they got it.

The United States went into the Philippines in 1898, now 27 years ago. The grabbing of islands was one of its first imperialist ventures. The islands today constitute Wall Street's territorial outpost in the orient. There is no indication that U. S. imperialism intends to voluntarily let them go. In fact, Coolidge's message called for greater power being put into the hands of the oppressor governor-general, the militarist and strikebreaker, Leonard Wood. This will result in the authority of the local legislative body being lessened to the extent that Wood's authority is increased. This is what Washington diplomacy calls, "training the Philippines in self-government." It is, in truth, lulling the Filipinos to sleep with phrases while increasing the stranglehold of American domination over the Filipino people. Senator Osmena seems peculiarly and willingly susceptible to this manufactured potion of American imperialist statesmanship.

* * * *

The resolution prepared for the Chicago reception to the sixth Philippine commission, as well as Sen. Osmena's speech, were devoid of any indication that the elements represented realize in the slightest the nature of the struggle confronting them. Some phrases are taken bodily out of the American declaration of independence, now a century and a half old, without containing any of the bold statement of numerous grievances contained in that document, on the basis of which the colonists launched their war against British tyranny. Wilsonian phrases, like "making the world safe for democracy" are also called into play by Osmena's commission which seems to indulge the hallucination that the succulent phrases of imperialism's diplomacy are uttered to be fulfilled. They show they have allowed themselves to be caught in the trap set for them.

* * * *

While Osmena was making his plea in Chicago, for "an ever-increasing self-government," as promised 27 years ago, Governor-General Wood was arbitrarily vetoing acts of the Filipino legislature, and soldiers under the stars and stripes were shooting down natives in approved Wall Street style.

With Senator Osmena on the speakers' platform was Prof. Edwin A. Burtt, of the Standard Oil University of Chicago, who urged the Filipinos to place their hope in the "world fraternity"—the league of nations—at Geneva, Switzerland, half way around the world. The greasy professor did not tell them that the league was an instrument for the suppression of smaller nations, like the Philippines. Instead of blasting the professor's pretensions, however, Senator Osmena and the other Filipino speakers accepted them like welcome crumbs thrown from a rich store of treasured reasoning.

* * * *

If the other members of the Filipino commission are of the same type as Senator Osmena, they constitute an obsequious outfit that will win nothing for the subject islanders.

There will no doubt b ea seventh commission. The industrial workers, growing more numerous on the islands, and oppressed land labor, must inaugurate steps to see that they are represented, if they do not control the next mission. Senator Osmena's actions indicate that he has turned his back upon the workers and farmers of the United States, the only source from which the Filipinos can expect aid in this country for their liberation struggle. Wall Street's grip upon the Philippines can only be loosened by the united efforts of class conscious American labor allied with the most conscious elements of the Filipino people realizing to the full the nature of their struggle. In such an alliance there is no room for belly-crawlers humbly kissing the feet of the enslavers of mankind, both in the homeland and in the colonies.

Imperialist Agents Find Chinese Trips Stopped by Battles

PEKING, Dec. 12. The international train which was shelled by General Li Chine Lin's artillery, Saturday, was back in Yangtsun today after an unsuccessful attempt to reach Tientsin.

It was learned that the shelling of the train was probably precipitated by General Feng Yu Hsiang, who attempted to force his adversaries' lines by following in the wake of the international train with two armored trains.

With a hot fire coming from both directions over their heads, passengers of the international train abandoned it and returned by motor to Yangtsun.

Portugal Head Reigns.

LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 13.—President Teixeria Gomes resigned giving ill health as the reason.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

$1,000,000 Fire in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 13. A fire in the Southern Fertilizer and Chemical company on Hutchinson island, in the Savannah River caused damages estimated at $1,000,000

COOLIDGE WANTS U. S. AT GENEVA ARMS GATHERING

Fake Call for War Preparations

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13. Coolidge is to ask congress for funds with which to finance a delegation from this country to the disarmament conference that the league of nations is planning to hold at Geneva.

This move will be opposed by the Irreconcilables in his own camp who will oppose the entrance into the world court at the back door to the League of nations. To send a delegation to the league conference will be a tantamount to acknowledging the liberty of the league and will be a long step in the direction of this country entering that body.

Bankers Want Conference.

Finance capital centered on Wall Street which in reality is the real government of the United States, is pressed to limitation of armaments as it would further its private industrial reconstruction, and to stop industry so much in armaments and devote its funds to paying interest of American bonds. Furthermore it seeks to direct more attention to Europe as a sphere for investment of finance capital.

Another object is the cutting down of European armaments so that Germany and Britain will not be able to challenge other countries in Europe where the United States has big investments.

There is also an incentive for American business capital to advocate entrance the league of nations as England [illegible] using the league as the present time to further its own interests in Europe and Asia. Wall Street thinks that if the American government enters the league it can [illegible] financial power to control it against Britain, thereby gaining a great advantage in the world situation.

Conference a Fake.

But the preliminary draft of the limitation of discussion on disarmament reveals the fact that the limitation to be imposed concern land armies and only but of the same time [illegible] industrial modification of productive forces useful in warfare. This means that a gesture toward armaments limitation will be made by retiring from use old guns from active service where they can be held in reserve, and in the meantime devoting time to strengthening the industrial power of the various nations so they can be mobilized to their full strength in case of war.

It is the old game of preparing for war under the guise of talking peace and disarmament. Naturally the United States, as one of the contending imperialisms of the world wants to sit in on the affair in order to defend its own predatory interests.

ALABAMA EXPLOSION KILLS TOTAL OF 52 NON-UNION MINERS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 13.—Only two miners, Alfred Yarbrough and John Rice, were missing today in the explosion which wrecked the Overton Coal Mine No. 2, of the Alabama Fuel and Iron company Thursday, costing the lives of more than fifty workers. Both are given up for dead and with fifty bodies recovered, one death toll was set at 52 nine whites and 43 Negroes. The mine is non-union and run without regard for safety of the miners.

The Story Nosovitsky Didn't Tell

Jacob Nosovitsky, calling himself an international anti-labor spy, has been publishing in the Hearst newspapers a more or less fictitious story of his attempts to spy on the Communist Party and the Communist International.

C. E. RUTHENBERG

will tell, in next Saturday's Magazine Section of The DAILY WORKER, how the Communist Party of America discovered and exposed the clumsy attempt of Nosovitsky to spy upon the party and the labor movement —the story Nosovitsky DIDN'T TELL!

IT is interesting reading.

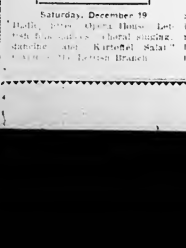
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RESCUE PARTIES



SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, December 19

Russian Yacht—given by the Russian IWO, 7th branch, at 225 Valencia St. Admission 35 cents.

Sunday, December 20

Music, dancing, at 225 Valencia St., at 8 p.

NEW YORK

Saturday, December 19

Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave.

ROXBURY, Mass.

Friday, January 1

BOSTON

Saturday, December 19

Dancing, dancing; new year's celebration with a new year's midnight dinner. Given by the Roxbury Jewish Branch at the New International Hall.

HYMAN REFUTES SIGMAN ALIBI FOR LOSS OF POWER BY UNION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 13.—Hyman Saturday morning delivered a scathing refutation of the Sigmanites on the "natural causes" alibi for the bad conditions in the industry and the loss of power by the union.

"The man who, when the evil of conditions first arose, pointed out the violation of the agreement by the bosses was treated by you from his position at the demand of the bosses," said Hyman. "The business of the union," said the speaker, "is with the cause, not who is a result and not a cause of the weakness of the union."

Exposes Secret Deal.

Hyman then exposed the secret manipulations by which the arbitration [illegible] had been put over on the union and made the statement, which [illegible] was not denied, that Feinberg was [illegible] in order to let the machine when [illegible] all admitted he misused. Hyman challenged the machine to deny that Hillquit had made this proposal for arbitration and that [illegible] over the real officials were not run know [illegible] that right when I say that the organization of such policies [illegible] destruction of our union [illegible] the industry stopped, had which [illegible] votes against the officers' [illegible] in the army at your back, then report or not."

Every Cloakmaker Knows It.

A tumultuous storm of applause [illegible] when Hyman compelled to [illegible] that Hillquit had made [illegible] at every cloakmaker will [illegible] that Hyman had made [illegible] we might have gone before an arbitration board with an ultimatum [illegible] some crime that you acted [illegible] manipulations by which the arbitration [illegible] convinced the bosses [illegible] we were afraid to fight, and disorganized and made the statement, which [illegible] was not denied, that Feinberg was [illegible] in order to let the machine when [illegible] all admitted he misused. Hyman challenged the machine to deny that Hillquit had made this proposal for arbitration and that

NORWEGIAN LABOR DELEGATION PLEDGES RUSSIAN WORKERS TO WORK FOR TRADE UNION UNITY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—(By Mail)—The Norwegian workers' delegation which has been touring the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and is now leaving for Norway, in a declaration issued just before they left the Soviet Union pledge themselves to work in harmony with the Anglo-Russian committee to bring about world trade union unity.

In the declaration they point out the trade unions of Russia are numerically stronger than any other unions in the world and that they have a deciding voice in the management of the affairs of the government.

Received Full Co-operation.

"The Norwegian workers' delegation consisting of 13 delegates representing all shades of political opinion in the Norwegian working class movement elected on the basis of the decision of the Norwegian Trade Union Congress, wishes to express its hearty thanks for the fraternal hospitality which it has received. We delegates visited many towns and districts, numerous factories and industrial undertakings, workers' clubs, schools, hospitals and sanitoria. We have had numerous discussions with trade union officials and Soviet representatives, these treated us as friends and class comrades and gave us every possible assistance in visiting the institutions chosen by us; they also gave us all possible information upon the working conditions and upon the construction of their organizations.

"The Norwegian delegation draws the following conclusions from its visits in the Soviet Union:

"1. All organs of the Soviet power are working energetically together with the trade unions, political and co-operative organizations of the working class in the building up of the economic power which was destroyed by the war and civil wars. This work of reconstruction is developing rapidly in agriculture, in transport and in commerce. We have seen that the workers whom we met were without exception directly interested in the reconstruction of industry and that they used all their forces to reach this aim. In this connection the standard of life of the working class is rising.

Task Accomplished.

"2. The Russian working class and peasantry have carried out the tremendous task of taking the power from the bourgeoisie. They have been successful in maintaining this power and defeating all the enemies of the Soviet system.

"We have seen that the last task, that of building up a socialist society, has been brought perceptibly nearer to its solution. This work has but recently begun, but already production, commerce, finance, imports and exports are being carried on systematically and everywhere there is a firm determination to crush order and security in economic and social life.

"Whilst in the capitalist countries finance and industrial capital is all-powerful, and controls both economically and politically, in the Soviet Union, workers and peasants are at the helm and are carrying out an heroic work for the improvement of the situation of the working class. We have seen gigantic work in the raising of the standard of productivity. New machines are being installed, new factories being built, the process of electrification is proceeding rapidly.

"It is in the interest of the international working class that this work should proceed without interruption or interference on the part of the capitalist powers. Any attack upon the Soviet Union is an attack upon the working class and must be fought with all means.

"3. The delegation considers the two most important results of the victorious revolution: the growth of the workers' and peasants' co-operative movement and the growth of the trade union movement. The latter are absolutely and relatively, numerically the strongest working class organizations in the world.

Trade Unions Big Factor.

"The trade unions in the Soviet Union enjoy great authority amongst the working masses and in their relation to the state power than the trade unions in any other country. The tasks of the trade unions are now to better the housing conditions, to create and develop maternal protection, etc., the workers' sanatoria, the state protection for the unemployed and the sick, and the tremendous work carried out by the workers' clubs for physical culture, etc. The trade unions are carrying out a gigantic work both socially and culturally, and their work is a splendid example for the trade unions of all countries.

"The delegation has observed a strong wish amongst the workers of the Soviet Union and inside their trade union organizations, for the re-establishment of international trade-union unity. This wish was clearly expressed in the factories and in the numerous workers' meetings where we were present.

"From the twenty-three trade unions of the Soviet Union only one, the union of the foodstuffs industry is affiliated to the existing International union, whilst the other Soviet trade unions are barred from their internationals.

"The work of the All-Russian Trade Union Council which is carried on thru the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee is meeting with great hindrances. The delegation declares that these hindrances must be regarded as damaging for the whole world proletariat.

For World Union Unity.

"The Norwegian working class supports the efforts of the Anglo-Russian committee for international trade union unity. This unity is necessary in order to counter and defeat the attacks of capitalism and to assist the working class in all capitalist countries to conquer the state power, and thus to create the basis of its economic and social freedom as this has been done by the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

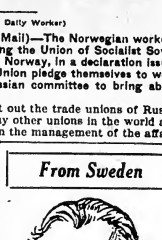
"5. The Norwegian workers' delegation will make a complete report upon its impressions and observations in the Soviet Union. It will publish this report in the whole Norwegian workers' press and will send it to the trade union organizations of other countries, in this way, we hope to strengthen the fraternal relations between the trade union organizations of these countries and to persuade them to affiliate to the Anglo-Russian committee and thus take part in the work for the creation of the international unity of the trade union movement."

Naval Station Gets Orders.

WALLEGAN, Ill., Dec. 13.—Orders making the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, near here, one of the most important naval depots in the country were received by Capt. John F. Hines, commandant, from the navy department.

All recruits from middle western and Pacific coast states will be sent to the Great Lakes station for training, instead of to the San Diego, Cal., station, it was announced.

From Sweden



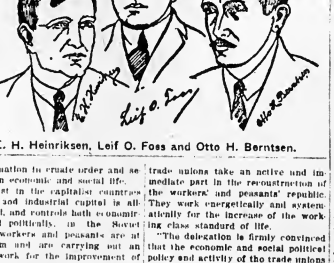
FRITJOF EHMAN
Chairman of the Swedish Labor Delegation to Soviet Russia.

From Finland



Left: Leehtonen, secretary of the Metal Workers' Union.
Right: Laund, editor of the Metal Worker.

Delegates of the Norwegian Metal Workers to Soviet Russia



E. H. Heinriksen, Leif O. Foss and Otto H. Berntsen.

CHRIST OR MAHOMET AN EXCUSE OF COMING WAR OVER MOSUL OIL WELLS

GENEVA, Dec. 13.—Strenuous efforts at mediation in the Mosul dispute are in progress here today. Tewfik Bey, Turkish foreign minister, who had announced that he would leave for Angora, has decided to remain here for a time in order to keep in touch with mediation efforts.

The Turkish delegation has been in touch with the British delegation and there has been an exchange of views on the possibility of the two nations reaching an agreement over the control of the Mosul oil fields. If no agreement is reached there will be as expected, a war, in which England will propagandize the western world with tales of how the "heathen" Turks are abusing christians.

SOVIET UNION TO PURCHASE 18,000 FARM TRACTORS

Russia Lays Plans to Manufacture 2,000

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 13.—Leon Trotsky, chairman of the concessions committee in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and formerly commissar of war, in an article in the Moscow Isvestia points out that today Russia must buy machinery and tractors from abroad and that she will buy 18,000 tractors in the coming year but that the Soviets do not intend to keep on purchasing from abroad all of the time but will build machinery in the Soviet Union.

To Build Own Tractors.

"During the coming year we expect to import 18,000 tractors and produce 2,000 in our own factories. Eventually we hope that the tractors will be replaced by tractore made in huge factories owned by workers instead of by capitalists," writes Trotsky.

In discussing why the Soviets will spend $250,000,000 on the red army and navy during the coming year, he declares:

Conspiracies to Blame.

"If we were not surrounded by enemies, if the American government would not try to interfere in our interior affairs, and if the world court were not holding sessions in Europe, then we might use this 5,000,000 of gold-rubles for the purchase of more tractors. But even with this handicap we are approaching the prewar level of production both in industry and agriculture. But we want to reach the American level."

The use of machinery has become quite popular on the farms and the peasants are jubilant over the success they are having with their tractors that some have named their sons and daughters Fordson. On this point Trotsky tells the peasants:

"Ford is an American capitalist and millionaire and an exploiter of the proletariat. We must learn how to build tractors from him, but we must not disclaim the sons and daughters of the revolution with his name."

Russia Achievements.

Regarding the achievements of the Soviet government Trotsky reported that 80 per cent of the industry is still nationalized, that the government is controlling 75 per cent of the interior trade, 100 per cent of the foreign trade, 100 per cent of transport, and 100 per cent of the banking system.

Number of Prisoners in Chicago Bridewell Increases 300 Per Cent

The number of inmates at the Bridewell "House of Correction" has increased 300 per cent since 1923, Superintendent Ritchie V. Graham reported to the council finance committee.

In 1923 the daily average population consisted of 800 inmates. Last year it averaged 1,750. This year the average has been 2,305.

Use Dehydrated Vegetables.

Because of the shortage of funds, dehydrated vegetables are being used in soups. This resulted in a saving of $600 last month.

Compete With Union.

The daily output of crushed stone is to be increased after January 1 from 100 to 400 tons and the number of bricks increased from 33,000 a day to 50,000.

Graham asked for an appropriation of $623,295 to operate the Bridewell next year. Comptroller O'Brien recommended he be given $519,955.

American Mercenary Is Cited by France for Killing Babies

PARIS, Dec. 13.—For his massacre of Riffian tribesmen, who are fighting for the independence of Morocco from the domination of French imperialism, Colonel Charles Sweeney of Spokane, Wash., is being raised to the rank of brigadier general, according to the latest report.

This American mercenary, who is being cited by the French government, was in charge of the Sheriffian air squadron which murdered thousands of innocent women, children and babies in the mountain villages of Morocco.

Wages Go Down, But Living Costs Mount Higher and Higher

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The wages are continually being cut by the bosses, the cost of living mounts higher and higher. Retail cost of food showed a sharp rise during November, ranging from 2% in Washington and Boston to 5% in Louisville, Ky., and Butte, Mont., the department of labor announced. Other cities reported increases as follows: Bridgeport, Columbus, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mobile, New Haven, Omaha, Peoria, Portland, Me., Richmond, Va., and Rochester, 4%.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

Peking Teachers Call for Aid

(Continued on page 3)

ers. By the unscrupulous wars, by the finances extended to the militarists and by utilizing the civil wars which have resulted, the imperialists have brought our country into a state of absolute helplessness and defenselessness toward the exterior. With force, political trickery and intrigues the great powers have spun a net of agreements which rob China of her national independence absolutely.

Unequal Treaties.

"England, France, America and Japan carried off the world war under the slogan 'The right of self-determination of all nations, freedom for the cultural and economic development of all peoples,' but it is these same powers which force our people before foreign courts on Chinese ground and compel them to tolerate extraterritoriality of snatched districts, foreign control of our customs and finances, extraterritoriality for foreign citizens, etc.

"It is these same powers who make our right of self-determination a mockery, who rob China of her freedom with rifle shows, force suffering upon her and treat her citizens shamefully.

Unequal Treaties.

"Our dead leader, Sun Yat Sen, termed the agreements which have been forced upon us, unequal agreements. The whole of the Chinese people demands the abolition of these unequal agreements. The customs slavery which the powers have forced on to our country ruins its finances and limits the economic development in the greatest degree.

"The customs diplomats are now discussing in Peking the future form of the customs.

"The whole Chinese republic resounds with the cry of our people, 'Away with the unequal agreements!' 'Away with the customs slavery!' 'Complete customs autonomy for China!'

"But the diplomats, the most zealous defenders of the capitalist groups in their own countries close their ears to the cries. Just as their imperialist masters in Great Britain, America and Japan, they resend China as a half-colonial country for the supply of raw material, as a market for the disposal of surplus products, as a field for capital investments, as a source of cheap labor power. From this point of view the representatives of the powers are to chain China by a customs policy in accordance with the profit greed of the imperialist powers. They want a customs policy to render the exploitation of China more easy, a customs policy to prevent China's economic development. If these aims are realized China will be driven to the verge of the precipice.

Aid Chinese Struggle!

"Friends of China!

"Toilers in all countries!

"Peasants in the whole world!

"The Chinese people are carrying on a despairing struggle for life or death.

"Her intellectuals, her workers and her peasants are forced into the most terrible sufferings which will be increased if the imperialist are able to realize their new plans. But the masses of the west will also be immediately affected by an unlimited exploitation of millions of our people there by imperialism.

"Intellectuals, workers and peasants of the west and in the whole world! We have heard from your ranks the call 'Exploiters of all countries unite to crush imperialism!' This slogan is in accordance with the needs of the hour. The Chinese people are struggle valiantly with its deadly enemy, imperialism. Down with the customs robbers!

Rely on Workers

"We rely upon you, the toiling masses of the west, to recognize the necessity of a common struggle with us. We are convinced that the masses of the west will no longer permit their imperialist governments to carry on the exploitation and robbery of our country.

"We who send you this brotherly greeting in the name of the struggling Chinese people, rely absolutely upon your active solidarity. We are deeply convinced that no intellectual, no peasant and no worker of the west will hesitate to extend support to the exploited and oppressed people of China in their difficult struggle against world imperialism.

"Down with the unequal treaties!

"Down with the customs robbery and the customs slavery!

"Complete customs autonomy for China!

"Down with imperialism!

"Long live the alliance of the exploited classes of the west with the oppressed peoples of the east!"

Worker Missions Feted in Moscow

(Continued from page 1)

of the German working class youth and declared that the delegation would carefully and conscientiously study the situation in the Soviet Union and then draw the picture of the workers' country as seen by the elected representatives of the working youth of various shades of political opinion. He analyzed the net of lies spun by the bourgeois press. The speech of Ong Chai Min given in Chinese was greeted with great enthusiasm. Ong Chai Min declared in the name of the Kuomintang of the Southern China that the October Revolution was a necessary preliminary for the freedom of the eastern peoples and that every political and economic success of the Soviet Union, each acquisition of the international working class movement is received by the Chinese masses with straining attention, as such successes make their own struggle for a human existence the more easy.

In his concluding speech Kanonow said that he hoped that the foreign workers' delegations had come to Russia not merely to examine the successes achieved and to learn the truth, but also to learn from the experience of the Russian workers how capitalism can be overthrown, the workers' power defended and a socialist economy built up.

Will Not Retreat.

"The toilers of the West and of the East have found their way into the country of the workers and no power in the world will be able to close this path," declared Kanonow. "We are proud of the results of our eight years of struggle. We are prepared to relinquish our pride in that moment when we are no longer the only Soviet power.

The session adopted an appeal to the toilers of all countries which said among other things: "On the eighth anniversary of the establishment of the workers' and peasants' republic and after four years of peaceful work in which it has almost reached the pre-war level of economy, the working population of the Soviet Union remembers with gratitude the fraternal assistance of the international working class in those difficult years which lie behind it. Without this fraternal assistance, the present successes would have been impossible.

"In the eighth year of the existence of the Soviet Union numerous workers' delegations have visited it and convinced themselves with their own eyes of the reality of the successes achieved within. The truth about the first workers' country is breaking thru, the international solidarity is being strengthened. The Soviet Union was and is the chief support of the international proletariat in its struggles. The successes of the Soviet Union strengthen the international proletariat. And from this comes the indissoluble hate of the international bourgeoisie against the Soviet Union.

Bourgeois Intervention.

"The bourgeoisie has not given up its idea of intervention, on the contrary it is now engaged in organizing new plans and conspiracies against the Soviet Union.

"The international solidarity of the toiling masses will support and maintain the gains of October!

"Long live the international solidarity of the international proletariat!"

The October celebrations in which the working population of Moscow demonstrated in immense processions, started with a meeting of hundreds of thousands in the Red Square where a flag from the German Red Front Fighters' League was presented to the Moscow proletariat. The celebration took place in front of the Lenin mausoleum. Tomsky as an honorary member of the Red Front Fighters' League handed the flag to Molotilow, the secretary of the Moscow committee of the Russian Communist Party. The latter read a letter from the league in Germany declaring: "The Red Front Fighters' League which has won the confidence and regard of broad masses of the proletariat in Germany in difficult days, sends this banner to the Moscow proletariat on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the October revolution as a sign of revolutionary class solidarity which binds the Russian and German proletariat. Unfurl this banner at the grave of Lenin as a proof that millions of German workers are prepared to march with you the legacy of our great teacher."

To Answer Imperialists.

"We shall answer the plans of the imperialists at Locarno by the establishment of a free union of an independent socialist Germany with the first proletarian state of the world. Over the frontiers we extend the hand of comradeship to you.

"The class ruinedous proletariat will defeat capitalism and unfurl the red banner of victory.

"Long live the work of Lenin!

"Long live the first proletarian state of the world!"

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt
Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

WORKERS WAGES ON UPGRADE IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Reach 95 Pct. of Pre-War Standards

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Dec. 13.—When the new economic policy was introduced the average wage of workers in Soviet Russia was only 30 per cent of the pre-war wage. But the reconstruction of industry brings with it a gradual rise in wages. In the food industry wages are now 128.8% of the pre-war level, in the chemical industry 113.6%, in the paper industry 110.8%, in the leather industry 107.4%, in the printing trade 100% and in the wood industry 86.1%.

The industries which lag behind are the metal industry—76%, the oil industry 65%, the mining industry 65%, railways 67% of the pre-war level.

Wages are on an average about 95% of the pre-war level.

On the whole wages continue on the upward grade. The new tariff agreement with the Central Porcelain Trust provides for a wage increase of 10%. The new wages tariff in the rubber industry provides for an increase from 5 to 7%.

The new tariff agreement in the engineering industry provides for wage increases of 5.1% and an average increase of 11%.

There has been a 12% rise in the wages of post and telegraph officials and workers on October 1st. Over and above this a further increase of 8% is contemplated.

Senate Gets Report on Mismanagement of Mellon's Department

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The methods of the internal revenue department in the handling of the tax cases of the Gulf Oil corporation, the Standard Oil company of California and the Sinclair Consolidated Oil corporation were severely criticized in a report handed to the senate by the committee charged with investigating the mishandling of tax cases in the internal revenue department.

It is pointed out that the government lost $4,550,935 in taxes from the Gulf Oil corporation from 1915 to 1919, while Andrew W. Mellon held a large interest in it.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Blair and the solicitor of the bureau had been defied by division chiefs in efforts to settle the Standard case, involving $5,275,041 in taxes directly and $4,000,000 in directly.

It also showed the tax cases of S. G. Kennedy and T. A. Springer, who made a profit of $6,000,000 on the sale of Oklahoma oil lands in 1916, was "kicked around from pillar to post until the statute of limitations ran out and no tax was assessed against that profit."

The American Mining Congress Sides with Anthracite Operators

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The stand of the anthracite operators in their controversy with the miners was endorsed today in a resolution adopted by the American mining congress.

In supporting President Coolidge's recommendation for settling industrial disputes by arbitration, the resolution said: "In order to terminate the present intolerable situation in the anthracite region, the operators have offered to submit all matters in controversy, without reservation, to arbitration."

The congress gave not a thought to the demands of the miners nor did it consider the terrible loss of life in the hard coal mines, as it was interested in was "production of coal."

Second Pittsburgh Is Planned in Illinois

GRANITE CITY, Ill., Dec. 13.—As over two hundred members of the Illinois chamber of Commerce toured thru here plans were discussed of building a second Pittsburgh, which would take in the territory stretching from Alton, thru Belleville, Granite City to St. Louis.

Near To Raw Materials

It was pointed out that some of the finest coal that is dug in the country can be found only 85 miles away from the proposed site of the steel mills and that the site is only 90 miles away from the iron ore deposits of old iron Mountain of Missouri and that the demand for steel and coal centres is continually increasing thru the valley here.

ATTENTION, CLEVELAND WORKERS!

GRAND CONCERT and MASS MEETING

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19
at Carpenters' Hall, 2226 East 55th Street.

Speakers: C. E. RUTHENGERG, General Secretary W. P.
M. OLGIN, of the Jewish Bureau W. P.

The Freiheit Gesange Ferein and Mandolin orchestra and Other Musical and Literary Features.

BANQUET WILL FOLLOW CONCERT IN THE SAME BUILDING.

Auspices, Jewish Branch W. P.

All Proceeds Will Go for The DAILY WORKER and FREIHEIT.

In the December Issue of the Workers Monthly

1905—
The Rehearsal for
1917
By Alexander Trachtenberg

The First Negro Workers' Congress
By Robert Miner

Class War or Class Collaboration
By Max Bedacht

Professor Carver Makes a "Revolution"
By C. E. Ruthenberg

And Other Features.

Wall Street's Congress Convenes
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Organization Meetings

Worker (Csommunist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

Pittsburgh Workers' School Starts with Class in Communism

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 13.—In response to the call sent out for the organization of a class in Elements of Communism, thirty-five comrades attended the meeting at the headquarters, 805 James St., and enrolled for the class.

This enrollment will form the basis for two classes, an elementary, and and advanced class. The classes will follow the outline sent out by the agitprop department of the party.

Comrade D. E. Early who was sent to Pittsburgh from Chicago by the Central Executive Committee of the District Office, took charge of the class. He gave an outline of the entire course, and submitted questions to be answered at the next session on Wednesday Dec. 16th, 8:30 p. m., at 805 James St.

A class in the History of the American Labor Movement, and a special class for the training of party work are will be organized within a short time. Plans are also being made for classes in some of the other towns in the district.

New York Workers Will Celebrate Anniversary of Revolution of 1905

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The workers of New York City and vicinity will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Russian revolution of 1905 and the 100th anniversary of the uprising of the Decembrists on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 20th at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd avenue, at 2 o'clock.

The workers will not only celebrate but will come together in order to learn the lesson from the Decembrists who represent the beginnings of the modern struggles of Russia and the revolution of 1905 which was the beginning of the 1917 Bolshevik revolution.

Prominent speakers in many languages, and an excellent musical program will make up the program. Admission will be twenty-five cents.

The celebration is being arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League of District No. 2.

New York Will Hold Liebknecht Memorial Meeting, January 19

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 13.—The Young Workers (Communist) League of this district has succeeded in securing Central Opera House for Friday, January 19, 1926, for a Liebknecht memorial meeting. A splendid program is being prepared for the occasion with the Young Pioneers League participating in full force.

Philadelphia Plans Liebknecht Memorial

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 13—On Jan. 15, 1919, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were foully murdered by the hired assassins of the Ebert-Noske social-democracy.

A mass meeting for the commemoration of this historic date will be held on Saturday night, Jan. 9, at Fraternity Hall, 1628 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOLD MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS IN THE DISTRICTS FOR UNIFICATION AND PARTY TRADE UNION WORK

Meetings of the District Executive Committees of the various districts as well as membership meetings in the main party centers on the two vital questions of unification of the party, behind the Central Executive Committee, and the intensification of the party's trade union work, are being arranged.

The following are the arrangements for the meetings to be held:

PHILADELPHIA—D. E. C. meeting, Dec. 14, at 521 York Ave.; membership meeting, Dec. 15, at 1626 Arch St.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—D. E. C. meeting, Dec. 16; membership meeting, Dec. 17, Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

CLEVELAND—D. E. C. meeting, afternoon of Dec. 19; membership meeting, evening of Dec. 18, at Gardinia Hall, 6021 St. Clair St.

CHICAGO—Membership meeting, Tuesday, December 22, 8 p. m., at Schoenhoffen Hall, 1224 Milwaukee Ave. (Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.).

These meetings are of the utmost importance and the comrades in the various centers must see to it that the maximum attendance is obtained.

NEW YORK YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP MEETING ENDORSES UNITY RESOLUTION

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—At the general membership meeting of the Young Workers (Communist) League, the resolution of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party calling for unity was adopted by a vote of 198 to 34.

The unity resolution which was adopted by the New York membership meeting was recently hailed by the Young Communist International as a step towards the unification of the Communist forces in the party and the league against the right wing tendencies and it called upon all Communist elements to support the unity resolution and combat the right wing tendencies manifesting themselves in the party.

Comrades Jay Lovestone and James P. Cannon, both members of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party were given an ovation when they appeared.

Jack Stachel led the discussion on the unity resolution showing to the membership the necessity of unity in the party and called upon all members present to vote for the resolution and unite in the fight against the right wing in the party and league.

CHICAGO MEMBERSHIP IS 90 PER CENT IN SHOP AND STREET NUCLEI

By MARTIN ABERN.

Twenty-eight shop nuclei and forty street nuclei are the results of the reorganization of local Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party on the basis of shop and street nuclei. The total number of members who registered was 930, which is nearly 80% of the former dues-paying membership.

There were, of course, many more members on the records. Virtually all language and English branches, with the exception of the Lettish and Finnish branches, responded heavily to the reorganization. The Lettish and Finnish branches only about 30% of the former membership have come into the reorganization thus far. However, from the Finnish comrades especially, members are now coming in. For both of these at least 50% return can in time be expected. The Italian branches, from whom was expected difficulty, responded very well with the exception of the 21st ward branch generally. Comrades who failed to register at the time of the section membership meetings are beginning to fill in their cards now.

The shop nuclei range in size from 3 to 23 members. The shop nuclei are organized in steel plants, railroad shops, department stores, clothing shops, concentrating groups, Pullman builders, automobile plants, printing shops, manufacturing concerns, electrical companies, stock yards, Chicago Surface Lines, machine shops, and Harvester concerns.

One hundred and eighty members are organized into 28 shop nuclei, which is about 20% of the membership. Nuclei membership is divided as follows:

One department store nucleus, 8 members.

Ten clothing shop nucleus, 28 members.

One concentration group, 5 members.

Two steel car building companies, 28 members.

Three railroad shop nuclei, 22 members.

Two printing nuclei, 19 members.

Four electrical, harvester, etc., manufacturing concerns, 39 members.

One Surface Lines nucleus, 3 members.

One machine shop nucleus, 5 members.

One stock yards nucleus, 4 members.

To each of these shop nuclei has been attached at least one specially active comrade or party functionary to aid in the work of the shop units, especially in the issuing of shop bulletins. The shop nuclei are located for the most part in large plants employing thousands of workers.

Shop and Street Nuclei Developing Activity.

The shop nuclei are meeting regularly now; the members in them greet the reorganization enthusiastically, and in every instance already laid out a detailed program of work. Seven hundred and eighty of the members are present in 40 street nuclei, which is an average of approximately 17 members per street nucleus. Street nuclei cannot contain over 25 members and when they go over that they are divided, thus giving a basis for further growth. Even in this brief period of organization, comrades both in the street and shop nuclei express themselves greatly satisfied with reorganization. The spirit of responsibility is developing in the street nuclei (International Branches) and shop nuclei.

The comrades feel that they cannot be so lax as they have been in their former language or English branches. Work is demanded of them. The nuclei respond, as odd units never did previously, to communications from the party office. Connections are now being made easily. Possibility of placing our hands on each member of the shop or street nucleus and issuing all into party work has been greatly increased. The street nuclei are expected also to aid in the work of shop nuclei, such as in the distribution of literature and shop bulletins that shop nuclei members may not be in a position to distribute at the time.

Nuclei Beginning DAILY WORKER Drive.

A number of nuclei are already entering bundles of The DAILY WORKER for shop distribution and use in selling. Even each member becoming a subscriber to The DAILY WORKER as per nuclei have made it mandatory that a specific amount of literature besides The DAILY WORKER and Workers Monthly, must be purchased each month by every member. A fuller report on work being conducted now by the nuclei, street and shop, will follow.

The trade union registration of our membership is now completed, and shows placed out of the 930 registered members, 340 are listed as members of the trade unions, or nearly 35 per cent. The needle trades, metal trades and building trades show the best per average of union membership in our party. 95 members in the various trade unions in the needle trades, 61 in the A. C. W. of A. and 20 in the I. L. G. W. U., and the remainder divided among the millinery workers, bonnet-maken tailors, cap makers and furriers. Partysans are listed in the metal trades, 37 to the machinists and the remainder to the moulders, metal polishers, sheet metal workers and pattern makers. Seventy-four are listed in the building trades, 36 carpenters, 16 painters and the remainder are among the painters, laborers, wood carpenters, sign painters, etc. Twenty-nine railroad workers are listed in the printing trades, and only a dozen of the members in the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, street car and electric railway, egg inspectors, have every phase of the party work.

PARTY REORGANIZATION MOVES FORWARD RAPIDLY IN DETROIT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 13.—Carrying out the program of action outlined at the meeting of the reorganization commission of District 7 in consultation with Comrade Lovestone on Saturday, Dec. 5, two section meetings were held Monday evening, two Tuesday evening and two Wednesday evening. Additional registration was taken up and provision made for the assignment of the comrades to the shop nuclei and international branches.

Section membership meetings will be held again on Wednesday, Dec. 16. The reorganization commission is calling in the books of all the branch financial secretaries and will send notices to all the members in Detroit to attend their respective section meetings. At these meetings the international branches will be formed and the members assigned to their branches and shop nuclei. The reorganization will be completed by the end of December and Detroit will begin the new year with an organization based upon the new constitution.

Eleven Shop Nuclei.

Detroit has eleven shop nuclei organized and functioning at the present time. This number will be substantially increased during the current month.

The manufacture of automobiles is the basic industry in Detroit, the factories employing upwards to 30,000 workers. The industry is open shop.

To Organize Auto Workers.

Local 127, Auto Workers' Union carried on an intensive organization campaign during the year and while the membership of the union increased, it was not enough to make a dent in the industry. The union is making ambitious plans to continue the organization work and the party nuclei will be a decisive factor in this campaign. The party inaugurated its program for the intensification of industrial activity we look forward with confidence to the rule of the nuclei in the organization of the unorganized auto workers in Detroit.

Worcester, Mass., C. E. C. Unanimous for the Party Unity Resolution

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 13.—The city executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of this city, consisting of seventeen members representing all the members of the city, after hearing the reports of Comrade Lerner and Bloomfield, members of the district executive committee of District One, unanimously voted to adopt the unity resolution of the Central Executive Committee as expressing the sentiment of the entire local membership. The Worcester city organization is the second largest organization in District One.

The resolution of the city executive committee also calls for a determined struggle against all deviations from the line of the Comintern.

Young Workers League Dance Coming Jan. 15

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The Young Workers League District No. 2 will hold a Liebknecht memorial meeting on Friday, January 15, at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave.

A fitting program is being arranged with the Red Pioneers participating. The proceeds to go towards building a weekly Young Worker.

Read—Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

LA FOLLETTE ON PROBATION IN COOLIDGE RANKS

Can Come in and Stay on Good Behavior

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., will be admitted to full republican standing in the senate, it was learned today, as a result of a compromise reached by administration leaders.

This peaceful solution of the new senatic's first insurgent row, it was said, was agreed upon after Senator William M. Butler, of Massachusetts, chairman of the republican national committee, and spokesman for President Coolidge, withdrew his opposition to LaFollette. Butler was reported as willing to admit LaFollette on probation to the republican ranks, but insisting upon his punishment if he bolts the party on any strictly partisan issue.

Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, who led the fight against La-Follette, however, was reported as opposing the compromise. Watson was said to feel LaFollette's speeches in his senatorial campaign, which included attacks on Coolidge, were sufficient cause for his removal from the party. Watson stood virtually alone in his opposition.

He May Be "Regular."

A majority of administration leaders, it was learned, believe a distinction can be drawn between young LaFollette and his father's record.

"After having been elected as a republican, given republican committee assignments, including an important chairmanship, and republican patronage, the senior LaFollette went out and led a third party in the last presidential campaign in an effort to defeat his own party," said one republican spokesman. "That deflection merited punishment. Young Bob has never done that. If he does in the future, then it will be time enough to punish him."

The fight against LaFollette, it was revealed today, is stirred up by William J. Campbell, millionaire chairman of the republican committee of Wisconsin, who came to the capital and demanded the young LaFollette be read out of the republican party.

BATTLES GOING ON IN SOUTH AFRICAN STRIKE OF MOZAMBIQUE LABOR

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Dec. 13.— Serious disorders have broken out in connection with the general strike on Southern Mozambique. Rioters have wrecked a railroad train and stabbed the English railway superintendent. Further details are lacking.

dry workers, Teachers' Federation, journeymen barbers, united wall paper crafts, bakers, cloth hat and cap makers, butchers, draftsmen, electrical worker, watch & clockmakers, bank employees, truck repairers, United Hebrew trades, dressmakers, waiters and food workers, cigar makers, milk drivers, I. W. W. window washers, subway and elevated workers, bakery, building trades, printing pressmen, drivers, butchers and cleaners, etc.

The unorganized membership has been listed by trade and industry and a strike will on a short time be called meetings of the unorganized members to get them into the unions. It will be mandatory to every eligible comrade to join such a union or else to show reason why he should remain any longer in a Communist Party.

On the whole, the reorganization to date has been successful. Organizing and carrying out of the active work and programs of the party is now the order of the day. The phase of purges, sign pointers, etc. Twenty-nine railroad workers are listed in the printing trades, and only a dozen of the members in the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, street car and pond to the need for joint activity in electric railway, egg inspectors, have every phase of the party work.

HUNGARIAN WORKERS' ORGANIZATION FOR SOVIET RUSSIA RECOGNITION AND RELEASE OF BENJAMIN GITLOW

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The Hungarian Workers' Sick Benefit and Educational Federation at its latest annual convention held in the Workers' Home, 300 East 81st street, recently passed resolutions favoring the recognition of Soviet Russia, one calling for the release of Benjamin Gitlow and a decision to affiliate to the International Labor Defense.

The conference was attended by over 70 delegates, who represented a membership of 5,000.

Among other actions of the convention it was decided to donate $500 to UJ Elore, the Hungarian organ of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. William Weinstone, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, addressed the conference upon invitation by the organization. His address on the tasks of the Hungarian workers was received with great enthusiasm.

Recognize Soviet Russia

In the following resolution which calls for the United States government to recognize Soviet Russia, it points out that the reason recognition has not been granted Russia, was because the bankers of Wall Street saw in the workers' and farmers' government a menace to the rule of the capitalists:

"Whereas: The government of the United States stubbornly refuses to recognize the government of Soviet Russia, the Soviet Republic of the Russian workers and peasants, and

"Whereas: The Soviet government is in existence for more then seven years, growing stronger every year and being recognized by practically every nation, and

"Whereas: Recognition is refused by the American government for the sole reason that the bankers of Wall Street look upon Soviet Russia as a menace to the class rule of capitalists; therefore

"Be it resolved, That the Hungarian Workers' Benefit and Educational Federation in convention assembled on Dec. 5 and 6, in the City of New York demands the recognition of the Soviet government by the government of the United States."

Unconditional Release of Gitlow

The Hungarian workers' fraternal organization in another resolution demands the unconditional release of Benjamin Gitlow, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party and standard bearer for the Workers (Communist) Party in the mayoralty elections of New York City. The resolution follows:

"Whereas: Comrade Ben Gitlow has been imprisoned by the courts of the capitalist class for his work in the interests of the working class, and

"Whereas: Ben Gitlow member of the Workers (Communist) Party for years has been on the leaders in the class struggle for the emancipation of the working class, therefore

"Be it resolved: That this convention of the Hungarian Workers' Sick Benefit and Educational sends its fraternal greeting to Comrade Gitlow, and be it

"Further resolved: The convention demands of Governor Smith the unconditional release of Ben Gitlow from prison."

Join Labor Defense

This convention also passed the following resolution in which it points out that the International Labor Defense, an international organization for the defense of workers who are persecuted by the capitalist class and that as the Hungarian Workers' Sick Benefit and Educational Society is composed of workers it affiliates itself with the International Labor Defense and will pay a per capita of one cent per member per month.

"Whereas: The International Labor Defense is an international organization for the defense of workers, persecuted by the ruling capitalist class for their activity in the interests of the working class, and

"Whereas: The membership of the Hungarian Workers' Sick Benefit and Educational Federation is composed of wage workers, who in many instances are persecuted for participating in strikes and for picketing, therefore

"Be it resolved That the Hungarian Workers' Sick Benefit and Education Federation joins the International Labor Defense, paying one cent per month for every member of the organization."

New York Party Calls Marine Workers' Meet

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 13.—To members of the Marine Unions, Seamen, Longshoremen, Dock Workers, Tide-water Boatmen, etc.:

All party members who are included in the above category must be present without fail, at an important meeting of the Marine Fraction, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 15, at 201 W. 20th street. Signed, Bert Miller, Industrial Organizer, Dist. No. 2

RETAIL GROCERS' HEADS NAMED IN BOMB PLOT QUIZ

Business Men's Society Officials Indicted

Official and members of the executive board of the Retail Grocers, Fruit and Delicatessen Stores' Business Men's Association were named in a true bill returned by the grand jury in a charge of conspiracy. Among the officials named are Phillip Guldberg, Louis Becker, Max Brazdowitz, Jack Fox and Joseph Clancy.

A number of witnesses appeared who have small stores on Chicago's west side who testified that the heads of the retail merchants' association threatened them with bombings and other punishments when they refused to join.

Owners of real estate on the west side also testified as to the manner in which they were terrorized when they attempted to let vacant stores. The association, it was pointed out, restricted the number of markets, grocery stores, etc., in a certain territory and it also determined the prices that the merchants could charge for their wares. The association also controlled the opening of new stores and before a dealer could open a store he must receive the sanction of the association and if he failed to do this he sugered severe punishment.

One of the witnesses testified that she had great difficulty in getting wares delivered to her store by the wholesale merchants because she was not a member of the businessmen's society.

A new bill was also voted against the Retail Cleaners and Dyers' association charging extortion and threats on the part of the officials and members of the board.

Cleaners' officials reported accused are: Seme Ruben, president; Charles Goldstein, secretary and treasurer, Albert Berns, business agent; Harry Beyers, business agent; Morris Nerren Swee, William Jennings, James Jones, Sam Harris, Michael Edelheit, Reuben Goldberg, Benjamin Hirsch, Marcus Gross, members of the executive committee.

Several Hurt When "Choctaw Limited" Jumps Its Tracks

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 13.—One man was seriously injured and a score or more slightly hurt when Rock Island passenger No. 42, teh "Choctaw Limited," eastbound, was derailed at a sharp curve two miles east of Holland.

Five coaches on the train were overturned, the engine and baggage going remaining upright.

German Budget Calls for $42,500,000 Tax Increase on Workers

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—In order to meet the proposed budget which will soon be submitted to the German reichstag the Berlin press declares that the workers are now forced to carry all the further intensified by Communism marks (about $42,500,000 marks. Of this sum government parties will go for the payment of reparations.

TO UNLOAD LOUCHEUR TO SAVE BRIAND FROM CABINET FALL, REPORT

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Maneuvers are under way to put the skids under Finance Minister Loucheur to save the Briand cabinet from overthrow, al, according to the talk of political sages today. Loucheur's financial program is so unpopular that if he is kept in the cabinet, the whole cabinet will be overthrown. Hence the desire to unload him.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

NEW YORK WORKERS, ATTENTION!

The "Novy Mir" Ball

D. DOBKIN, the famous tenor
LIDIA SAVICKAYA, soloist of the Boston Symphony
PIERRE MATHEO, soloist of the New York Symphony
Dumoulin (on oboe and English horn)
HILDA SHAKET, the famous interpreter of classic recitations

All Will Appear at the "Novy Mir"

Concert and Ball

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Workers Write About the Workers' Life

UNION MEN WALK STREETS WHILE AGENTS PROSPER

Building Laborers Must Ask Steward System

By A BUILDING LABORER.
Worker Correspondent
Student of, Chicago Class.

At the last meeting of our local which also was installation night, the president having called all the elected and appointed officials to the front of the hall to be installed into office, found just three members seated in their chairs.

Local No. 76 of the International Hod Carriers, Building Laborers, and Common Laborers' Union is one of the largest locals, has among its members most of the semi-skilled workers in the building industry. The lack of interest in the union meetings on the part of its membership is partly due to the members themselves in not paying their dues at their regular meeting nights instead of giving money over to the business agents who usually show up on the jobs the days following pay days. And then it seems to the rank and file that more interest is paid to those on the job working on permits than unto those workers of long and honorable standing in the union, completely ignoring the fact that the stewards are placed on these buildings under construction.

Interested in Initiations.

This condition of affairs would have one believe that the officials are more interested in collecting five and ten dollars each pay day initiation fee is $5.01 from workers receiving permits than having to collect $6 dues for three months from those with cards in good standing.

In face of the facts that at local union meetings, reports of business agents, and this local has five assistant business agents, the report consist mostly of how much money was collected on permits issued to nonworkers on the jobs. These sums run into hundreds of dollars from each business agent every two weeks. This state of affairs would leave one to believe that the local union is initiating from 50 to a hundred new members at each meeting, at the rate of two initiations per week.

But as a matter of fact perhaps one or two would appear at the meetings to be accepted as members and receive their working cards.

Demand Steward System!

To remedy this chaos in the organization it is the duty of all members of this or any other local union of the International to attend their meetings regularly and demand an accounting of our officials as to why workers with paid-up cards are walking the streets and jobs being filled with non-union men in order to collect money on permits. It is also the duty of the membership to demand that job stewards be placed on each and every job where more than two laborers are employed.

Tickets on Sale for 1905 Revolt Celebration

By A Worker Correspondent

Tickets for the revolutionary celebration of the 20th anniversary of the 1905 revolution are for sale at the office of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., at the office of the International Labor Defense, 23 So. Lincoln St., at the Russian cooperative restaurants and members of the Russian labor organizations.

The celebration will be held Sunday, Dec. 26, at Schwenchen Hall, corner Milwaukee and Ashland Ave. Beginning at 2 p. m. sharp. Admission 25 cents. Proceeds to the International Labor Defense.

THREE VALUABLE PRIZES OFFERED FOR BEST CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORKER CORRESPONDENTS' PAGE

Three valuable prizes will be offered for the three best Worker Correspondents' stories sent in this week. These will be published on the Friday, Dec. 15th, Worker Corraspondant's page of The DAILY WORKER. The first prize is the much valued book by Nikolai Bukharin, "Historical Materialism"; the second prize, "Whither England" by Leon Trotsky and the third prize the original of the cartoon by R. Logan, framed, the reproduction of which will appear in this page.

Hurry up and write your story and send it in. Non-party workers as well as party members are included in this contest. Any worker can be a Worker Correspondent. Send all contributions to: Editor, DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

The Why of Worker Correspondents

WHAT is news? is the first question that usually confronts a worker who has never written for the press and who intends to become a worker correspondent. There are many interesting happenings in the shop and factory, and where workers congregate, but for one who has never written for the press these happenings pass unnoticed. Sometime the question comes up in his mind: Is it worth while to write about it? The safest way is to write it anyway. Then there is another way to find out if it is worth while to write about it—ask the other workers in the shop or in other shops, if for any reason it is not safe to talk about it in the shop where you work. As a rule the workers know what interests them, especially where there is a kick against the boss or foreman.

Every worker correspondent should develop a special "smell" for news. Look for it and you will find it. There is plenty of news for the one who looks for it. There are always people at the gates of the factory looking for work. Talk to them. Find out what they are thinking about. Tell their stories in the paper.

There are always people being fired. Talk to them. Often jobs are being sold by the foremen in conjunction with the labor agencies. Go the limit to discover and expose this graft. There is always cause for dissatisfaction even in the "best" union shops. Write up these causes.

A worker correspondent must develop his eyes and ears. Watch things that are going on. Listen in to the talks of the workers. Put in a word or two yourself.

See that the things that are written about a certain shop shall reach the workers of that shop. Find out what they think about it and take their advice seriously.

Eventually you will become a live, up-to-date worker correspondent.

Use Gunmen Guards for Scabs in Strike at Cicero Factory

(Continued from page 1)

ing special agents to the houses of the men, promising them everything under the sun providing they return to work. Other agents leave even come to the strike headquarters and pretended to give some of the men jobs in other factories in the Cicero district. This is for the purpose of breaking up the effective picket line, but so far has not met with any success.

Fight Trust's Company Union.

The Edison Electric, which is a subsidiary of the General Electric Co., has been fighting against all attempts to unionize and, of course, all its forces will be used to frustrate this attempt.

A so-called fake shop council recompany union has been organized. Sick benefit systems have been established, etc. The so-called shop council can function until you begin to talk about wages, then the particular individual who dares to bring up such impertinent questions very likely finds himself out of a job.

Union Talk is Forbidden.

Talk about increasing production and such things as will benefit the company, but your job is secure, but keep your mouth shut about the union. The company has also special foremen's clubs where efficiency is discussed and bonuses are paid to the ones who can best speed up the men.

Must Organize Industry.

The men involved in this strike are striking against these slave conditions. Instead of false promises, discriminations, take lumber, speed-up system, they are demanding a living wage which will enable them to earn and to take care of their families. This strike should arouse the interest of the whole organized labor movement and be the signal for a general drive to organize the entire electrical industry.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

MOSCOW RAIL WORKER PAPER BOASTS 300,000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS

Do not think That Gudok, daily newspaper of the railroad workers in Moscow U. S. S. R., boasts 300,000 Workers Correspondents? The railroad workers have held meetings to which the leaders would come to criticize all diseases in the Worker Correspondents' contributions. We are devoting this column to just such a purpose. Send in your kick . . . or maybe a good word.

SIDE LIGHTS ON THE CONVENTION OF THE I. L. G. W.

Amusing Sketches of People and Sigman

By A Worker Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 13.—Every day there are more thrills at the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. If it isn't a near riot between the delegates of both sides, it is a slip of the tongue by the very "fair" chairman, in which he speaks the truth without intending to.

Yesterday, after some commotion in the hall, it must have been Sigman's better self that spoke: "It seems to me," he said, "we will soon need an impartial chairman." Even his tongue repeated his great pretense of fairness, for he makes frequent grand speeches, ignoring the presence of division in the convention.

Upon the appointment of committees, having put 14 out of 18 left wing delegates on the Label Committee, and no strong representatives on important committees, his conscience was clear, he said, that he had been fair.

Wants The Axe

Accused of permitting three "rights" to make irrelevant and incorrect statements and then denying the floor to three "left" delegates to refute them, he was criticized. "You will be more careful when you are conducting the convention," he said to "Red Rosenthal." "I wish I were," answered Rosenthal. "She do I," said Sigman, "but wait, you may be out, the convention isn't over. I wish you godspeed."

In the right wing bored the spokesmen are busy explaining themselves. Nadler can be found buttonholing a pale delegate, and virulently defending himself, denying the fact that he ever sold insurance and giving alibis . . . A young curly haired Beau Brummel explains the difficult issues of the convention to a gum-chewing "fair" country delegate thus wise: "They want the jobs."

. . . And the girl, finding one simple answer to all the questions she has been vexing on—she does not know how or why—says with relief at the end of the day's session: "Oh, I see, I understand now."

The socialist reporter who is press representative of the convention, sends no reports to the Federated Press, but tries to get statements out of Hyman and Zimmerman that he can interpret the difference of opinion on the leadership, so he can announce a break in the left wing ranks.

Socialist Reporter Worse Than Capitalist.

Getting a detailed statement from Zimmerman, he ignores it and sends his false interpretation to the capitalist press, which the capitalist reporter, himself present at the incident, was too decent to write.

There was much laughter after the session when Sasha Zimmerman asked Dr. Moskowitz, director of the label department, whether a left wing wag "label" could be given to a right wing convention. "I'd be satisfied," he answered, laughing. "They'd put some pep into it."

The "heroes and geniuses of the labor movement," as Sigman sarcastically calls the left wingers, are making splendid demonstrations and keep the convention at such a pitch that delegates and visitors are impatient for the reconvening of each session.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

ers and peasants are gradually getting rid of poverty. Every month sees the living conditions of the workers and peasants improving, and the first to share in this improvement are the children. This the lying Times knows but will not admit.

• • •

WHAT about the thousands of waifs who flit from school thru the alleys of London and Berlin? What about the hundreds of thousands who are on the verge of starvation in every country in the world? Those countries are not trying to "drive God out of the schools" but God seems disinclined to shower any favors on them. When there was a great famine in Russia, Irish priests declared it was due to god's anger over the atheistic government of that country. Yet a few years later a famine hit Ireland, the most priest ridden and spook-ridden country in the world not even excluding Poland.

• • •

THE American workers should expect weird tales of hunger and distress coming from capitalist lips and pens against the workers' republic of Soviet Russia. Everything that appears in the capitalist press concerning Russia should be treated with supreme suspicion. It should be considered guilty until proven innocent. England was flooded with lies about Russia until the British trade union delegation made its report. Since then, the paid liars of capitalism have had a hard time trying to make their lies stick. When the American workers send a delegation to Russia to see for themselves how conditions are in the workers' republic, and tell the story to their fellow workers on their return, the vessel keeps of capitalism here, will have harder sledding putting their tales across.

• • •

THE great trouble with society today, says a Jesuit priest of New York, is the unholy freedom enjoyed by the young people. He did not see that having more freedom than it has. The reverend father blames short skirts and other innovations used by women with the object of fitting the present day outlook for a good deal of the new limited devilry. Why the holy man should be grieved by such abbreviations is a mystery, for many being more than improved shin, that a priest sees only thru his spiritual eyes. Perhaps it is a case of atavism, or reversion to the good old days when the priests ate alone—a portion of the "pig that cheered" they do that now, but partook of everything else that was going.

• • •

THE picture this dessik drew of American today will not be enthralled on in the Times. It reads like something much like the pasture of Moscow drawn by the Times correspondent. The priest says: "our homes are ruined, factory and shop have not faithful each to each, and the dockets of our divorce courts are crowded, children are handed about from one divorce to another or to automobiles are parentless, in an institution. The fact of all this rottenness, he said was "self-sacrifice, a reaffirmation of the sanctity of life; a restressing of the dignity of human parentage; self-restraint." Which is all bosh.

• • •

ANOTHER catholic priest warns catholics against reading books placed on the index by the pope. With a view of safeguarding their morals if catholic parents had the privilege of first reading the books Joseph Mc Cabe, ex-priest tell us, the merry old anniversaries of the popes of Rome in other days they would think the Decameron or the old testament harmless books to place in the hands of their children. It is interesting to note that such writers as Nietzsche, Herbert Spencer, Sir Oliver Lodge and H. G. Wells are on the index. With the exception of the first named, these writers fit very well in a spook gallery.

• • •

CONSIDERABLE criticism was levelled against Governor Smith and Mayor Hylan of New York, by catholics for their presence at last month's ceremonies at the cathedral of St. John the Divine, an episcopalian institution. For an ordinary catholic to attend such a service would be a one way ticket to hell. But a dignitary of the church said that Smith and Hylan were justified in doing something they would mean damnation for an ordinary catholic. It seems a Roman congregation in 1882 permitted taking liberties with the laws of the church where politics were involved. A Roman priest said: Yet Communists are accused of sedition for obeying decisions of the Communist International! Who takes orders from a foreign country?

INDICTED BOMBERS AIDED MACHINE TO EXPEL PROGRESSIVE BARBERS

IN answer to the charges made by W. S. Leldig, president of the Chicago Barbers' Union, in the International Labor News Service, that the bombers who were recently indicted for their activities on behalf of the Master Barbers' Association, were supporters of the progressives in the union, the International Progressive Barbers' Committee has issued a statement exposing the not as supporters of the progressives, but as the ardent adherents of the Leldig machine.

In the following statement the Progressive Barbers' Committee shows that a number of those indicted served on the investigation committee that tried a number of the leading progressives on charges made by Leldig and that the progressive at all times opposed collaboration with the Master Barbers' Association, showing that such collaboration might lead the union into the situation that now faces it.

THE name of the progressives has been drawn into the recent "bomb trust" exposures by a statement given the International Labor News Service by President W. L. Leldig of the Chicago Barbers' Union. The attempt to link up the bombers who happen to be members of the union with the progressive group by calling them radicals.

The progressives wish it known that Joe Avanzi, Jack Davis, Louis D'Andrea, George Martin and George Mills have never been part of the progressive movement altho at times they have supported the progressives for reasons of their own. In the elections held in the union these men ran on a ticket of their own, with no particular platform. It has been the policy of the progressives to criticize this method.

Barbers Expel Progressives

"Both George Martin and George Mills were on the pay roll as local representatives of the International Journeymen Barbers' Union. The latter was chairman of the investigation committee which tried Joseph Giganti, A. D. Albright, Isadore Gilbson and their comrades and expelled them with the connivance of the international officials on the trumped up charges of Pres. Leldig and his brother officials.

"It is quite evident, therefore, to whom they were giving their support.

Against Collaboration

"The bombings of union shops, as the result of the boss barbers' activities, has been denounced many times by the progressives in the criticism of their officials' collaboration with the bosses. The progressives have warned the officials repeatedly that their collaboration policy would lead to the crippling of the union. This has proven to be correct and if the officials wish to clear themselves before the rank and file of the Journeymen Barbers' Union, they must publicly sever their connection with the bosses' association.

"International Progressive Barbers' Committee."

Coolidge Approves Execution.

MANILA, Dec. 14.—It was reported here that President Coolidge had approved the death sentence of Lieut. Thompson, convicted of murdering Audrey Burbick, daughter of an army officer.

Your Union Meeting

Second Monday, Dec. 14, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Meeting Place
625	Roller Makers, 5324 S. Halsted St.
194	Hod Carriers and Workers' Joint Council, 1828 Milwaukee Ave.
801	Hod Carriers' Local Joint Ex. Board, 1902 W. Division St.
1	Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, 2706 W. 21st St.
1	Bridge and Iron Local Iron Workers, 1902 W. Monroe St.
552	Building Laborers, 1743 W. Monroe St.
1	Cap Makers, 1001 Roosevelt Road.
1	Carpenters, 3615 W. Madison St.
13	Carpenters, 6637 W. 63rd St.
1307	Carpenters, 2906 W. 24th St.
2,005	Carpenters, 2906 W. North Ave.
2,005	Carpenters, 2906 W. Division St.
1	Carpenters, 2906 W. Washington St.
1	Carpenters, 2906 W. Madison St.
1342	Carpenters, 2906 W. 24th St.
2,005	Carpenters, 2906 W. Division St.
1	Carpenters, 2906 W. Washington St.
1	Carpenters, 2906 W. Madison St.
1	Carpenters, 2906 W. 24th St.
1	Carpenters, 2906 W. North Ave.
1

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The Amalgamated Elections

Elections of local officers in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union are to be held beginning tomorrow and in some localities continuing for three days. The joint board of the union, announcing the addresses of polling places says:

"Election period is an appropriate time for our members in which to manifest their interest in the welfare of our organization."

True! But the welfare of the organization hinges upon certain definite changes in the conduct of the organization. The workers in this union for years have been forced to accept the most shameful wage cuts under the euphonious slogan of "reorganization." Since the series of wage cuts thruout the country in 1922 that Sidney Hillman and his gang characterized as "great victories," the workers have been subjected to periodic "readjustments," to the advantage of the employers.

All reactionary officials conducting drives against the membership in the interest of the employers realize that the first essential is to silence exposure of their contemptible role by smashing the left wing and stilling criticism. Members have been expelled for voicing the elementary demands of the rank and file.

Sluggers and gangsters have been employed to break up meetings of loyal members of the union who endeavored to discuss the disgraceful servility of the officialdom to the bosses.

Indeed the election period is an appropriate time for members to manifest their interest in the welfare of the organization. The welfare of the Chicago organization can best be served by going to the polls and voting against wage cuts, against gangster terror, against expulsions, against suppression of opinion, and for an effective fighting organization by voting for Nathan Green whose program embodies the demands that can strengthen the union in its struggle against the employers.

Inciting Assassination

The presence in the capitols of the world of representatives of the Soviet Union enrages the reptile press so it launches a propaganda of assassination against Soviet diplomats. The *Chicago Tribune* of Sunday joins the clamor in an editorial describing Tchitcherin, foreign minister of the Soviet Union, as a modern Macbeth living sleepless nights for fear of the vengeance of some infuriated MacDuff whose family has fallen at the hands of the Bolsheviks. The difference is that instead of the modern MacDuff being an opposing military leader with the courage to stand face to face in open combat and with broad sword in his hand meet blow for blow, he is a snivelling, craven modern white guard conspirator who for capitalist bribes tried to throttle the workers' revolution in order that all Russia could be turned into a slaughter house. Instead of meeting his enemy in open battle, he sneaks in the dark and his weapon is not the sword but the assassin's bullet in the back.

The Chicago sheet visualizes Tchitcherin repating to himself the introspective dirge of Shakespeare's Macbeth:

> **But let the frama of things disjoint, both the worlds suffer,**
> **Ere we will eat our meal in fear, and sleep**
> **In the affliction of these terrible dreams**
> **That shake us nightly: better be with the dead.**
> **Whom we, to gain our peace, have sent to peace,**
> **Than on the torture of the mind to lie**

This sort of rot may appeal to the Rabbitry that gets its inspiration from the editorial columns of the *Tribune*, but we can assure them that the Soviet foreign minister, in case he quotes Macbeth in regard to any czarist or white guard who has perished in the flames of the revolution that *"have lighted foals the way to dusty death,"* will simply observe that:

"After life's fitful fever; he sleeps well."

No Bolshevik is ever plagued by dead counter-revolutionists.

As to the story of Tchitcherin's sleepless nights because he fears the assassin's bullet at the hands of the exiled czarist and white guards, we may recall still other words of Macbeth:

> *"It is a tale told by an idiot,*
> *Full of sound and fury,*
> *Signifying nothing!"*

Sigman's Desperation

Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who is endeavoring by every means, fair or foul, to hold his control of the organization against the overwhelming majority of the membership, has finally arrived at the last refuge of the labor faker. When his own policy of terror failed he proceeded to a methodical program of provocation, indulging in deliberate and studied insults and slander against the left wing. Members of the union, in attendance at the convention, resented this and showed in no uncertain manner their contempt for such tactics, which further infuriated Sigman.

When S. Yanofsky, the discredited editor of the official organ, *Justice*, was under fire from the left wing Sigman, in utter desperation, called on the Philadelphia police to stage an assault upon the visiting members. The police drove the convention delegates from the hall, beat up and arrested workers in the audience. Here is revealed in the most flagrant manner the role of Sigman and his machine as agents of the employers. Trade union officials who use the police to fight their battles deserve nothing but the undying execration of the membership.

The left wing in the International has proved in action that it is more competent to lead the union than the vile Sigman machine and in spite of Sigman's desperate methods to provoke a split will not countenance any such thing. It showed in the bitter struggle in New York that it would fight for the unity of the organization and it will prove to Sigman that his union-wrecking campaign in order to maintain his own rule will be decisively defeated.

Louis Lochner, in his book "Henry Ford, America's Don Quixote," revealed the futility of the voyage of the "peace ship" of ten years ago. Now Coolidge proposes an official delegation to Europe to establish a basis for permanent peace. Before another decade has passed Coolidge's mission, if he sends one, will be viewed with the same levity as Ford's.

LABOR IN THE FAR EAST (JAPAN) - - By TANI

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Trade Union Educational League, having received a series of articles on labor in the Far East, is giving them to the American workers thru The DAILY WORKER. The series on China and the Chinese labor movement is just finished. Today we begin a short series on the Japanese movement. Japan itself an imperialist country, offers a different picture. These are written by Comrade Tani, representing the Japanese labor on the Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions.

ARTICLE I.

MANY are already familiar with the recent split in the Japanese General Federation of Labor (Sodomei and in the founding of a left wing center, the Japan Labor Union Council (Nihon Rodokumiai Hyogikai). The event was one of the most important happenings in the history of the Japanese labor movement and its further developments are worthy of closer attention, for it marks the beginning of a new turn in the whole labor movement of the country.

Toward the end of last May, after the 14th Congress of the Japanese General Federation of Labor, 28 unions were summarily expelled from the federation, on the ground that they supported their Communist leaders against the wish of the bureaucratic central committee. This was the result of a heated fight between the Communist left wing minority in the federation and the reformistic right wingers, carried on for over a year.

The root of the split was in the history development of the labor movement along the general development of Japanese capitalism. It was a miniature incident equal to the birth of the Frankfurter Zeitung, the world war and the temporary collapse of the world labor movement. The same situation came to Japan in a national scale and five years later following the earthquake instead of the war.

It is not at all surprising, then, that the newly-born center of the revolutionary labor movement of Japan is very much alike in spirit and in policy with the R. I. L. U. The similarity is due to the similarity of situation and not to any artificial control from the movement.

The synopsis of the declaration of the inaugural congress of the above-mentioned Nihon Rodokumiaia Syogikai is as follows:

"WORLD capitalism and the trade union movement—The international capital is on the way to collapse. The proletarian mass is rising against the reformism of bureaucratic laborites and their split policies.

"The present situation of Japanese capitalism. The capital in Japan is in deadlock. Therefore, the capitalists and the government more and more attempt to exploit and to suppress the workers. In order to lower their standard of living and to enslave them.

"The principal policy of the labor movement in the situation.—Against the offensive of capital the force of the working class must be strengthened. In order to do so, the masses must be organized into trade unions on the basis of their immediate demands and must be trained to fight. Representing the immediate demands of the masses does not mean conciliation with capitalists.

THE present status of the trade union movement and criticism of leadership.—Accompanying the offensive of capital, the difficulty of maintaining the status of the workers, not to speak of its improvement, considering the ebbing strength of the trade unions, has increased. At the same time the capitalists attempt to defeat the trade union movement by corruption. Bureaucratic leaders have cabinetized themselves to temptation. But in the present deadlock situation the working class gains nothing thru collaboration with capitalists. Its betterment may only be expected thru constant, aggressive struggling.

"Our line of action":

"1. Attacking the working masses in the trade unions.

"2. Active fight for the betterment of the working class.

"3. Organizing women workers.

"4. Utilization of reformistic measures. Of co-operation with peasants they declare: "that the non-propertied elements comprise a majority among the agrarian population is a feature of the Japanese capitalistic society. Unity and co-operation between city workers and village workers is a fundamental condition for the success of revolutionary movement. The trade union movement should, therefore, always be in close co-operation in a united front with peasant movement.

"5. Organizing and training the union members on the basis of the class struggle.

"6. Educational propaganda on the basis of the class struggle.

"7. Active participation of all union members in the trade union movement.

"8. Local, national and industrial unification of trade unions.

"9. Co-operation with peasant unions.

"10. Promotion of the political movement.

"11. International unity of labor."

SUCH is the outline of the ideology of the left wing labor in Japan. The revolutionary workers of Japan seem to be not so blind to the general world situation nor to the immediate situation close around them. A little explanation on the points enumerated as the line of action may further prove their correct thinking.

As to point 3, they say: "Owing to the specific character of the industrial life of Japan, women comprise a large part of the Japanese working class. The trade union movement, therefore, must pay a particular attention to the problems of female workers."

Of point 4, they state: "Reformistic measures and machineress may be actively utilized only from the ground of class struggle. While they may be resorted to for the benefit of the working class, their true character should constantly be unmasked before the eyes of the working masses."

Of point 5

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

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CUBAN RULERS SAY MELLA MUST DIE

SENATOR BORAH'S DEMAND FOR RECOGNITION OF SOVIET UNION AROUSES INTEREST IN CAPITOL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senate resolution No. 74, which was introduced by Senator Borah and reads: "Resolved, that the senate of the United States favors the recognition of the present Soviet government in Russia," is the subject of much comment among members of both houses of congress.

Borah, in the strategic position of chairman of the foreign relations committee, influences groups in both houses when he speaks on international affairs, and it is believed that when this resolution, which was laid on the table at the request of Borah to be taken up later, finally comes before the senate there will ensue one of the greatest debates of the present session.

Sentiment Growing.

In spite of the refusal of the administration to recognize its stand on recognition of Russia, there is ample evidence that sentiment throut the whole country is increasing in favor of recognition. Manufacturers realize that Russia offers a splendid market for their commodities and they are demanding recognition in order to resume normal relations with Russia.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

A CONSIDERABLE store of speculative food is furnished to European diplomatic circles in the visit to France of George Tchitcherin, Soviet foreign minister. Comrade Tchitcherin is holding conversations with the French premier and according to reports, the discordant note is missing. It would not be surprising if Briand throws a fish eye across the channel while the Soviet envoy and Briand are ruthabbing. Briand framed the Locarno pact to isolate Soviet Russia, but the last word has not yet been said and France as well as Germany may not be so happy playing the role of serf to British and American capitalism, as the speeches of Briand and Luther would lead one to suppose.

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ONE quarter of a page of last Sunday's Chicago Tribune was devoted to news of Soviet Russia. Alongside of the column which carried the news of the purparlers between Paris and Moscow there was story of a banquet given to Soviet missions in America by some of the biggest bankers in this land of his bankers. Among those present were the vice-president of the Chase National Bank and our old reliable gusher, Charles Schwab, the shrinking violet who shed tears a few years ago when he was charged with spending a quarter of a million dollars a month in expenses while working for the government for one dollar a year.

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THE bankers and manufacturers gathered together in New York to honor the Soviet economic ambassadors and sup with them, never said a word about the "dirty trick" the Russian workers and peasants pulled off on the czar when they deposited him, under a ton of granite. They did not shed tears over the countless dukes, grand dukes and dukes not so grand who now flop around in restaurant kitchens washing dishes and making themselves generally useful. What they

(Continued from page 2)

Negro Mail Carrier Files $100,000 Suit Against Persecutors

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Samuel A. Browne, Negro letter carrier, has filed a suit with the county clerk of Richmond for $100,000 against nine of his neighbors, who have constantly persecuted him in an effort to force him out of the Eastchon Hill district where he purchased a home.

Browne points out in his complaint that these nine neighbors met in a real estate office in the district and conspired to intimidate him into selling his home by sending him threatening letters, by trying to force an early foreclosure of his mortgage, by trying to have him transferred to another postoffice and by making personal calls on July 17 and August 31, 1924 and July 17 of this year to attack the house and destroy his belongings.

TURKS DEFY LEAGUE ON IRAK FIGHT

British Prepare Naval Attack on Turkey

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Switzerland, Dec. 14.—Tewfik Rushdi Bey, Turkish foreign minister, announced last night that the Turkish delegation would have nothing more to do with the council of the league of nations as far as the Mosul dispute is concerned. They will not participate further in such deliberations and have stated their opposition to Britain and their resentment against the league in no uncertain terms.

The Turks were infuriated at the news from London to the effect that the British government was preparing for a swift naval attack upon the Dardanelles. This is interpreted as an attempt to capture and hold Constantinople, long an objective of Great Britain.

Will Resist Britain.

In spite of British naval preparations and the threat of wholesale air bombings against their country, the Turks declare they are prepared to resist by force of arms if necessary the efforts of Britain to seize the disputed territory in Irak.

The Turkish statesmen point out that most of the mandates areas in the middle east really belong to them and were forcibly annexed by the various countries holding league mandates after the war. Even with a so-called unanimous decision on the boundary dispute, which theoretically would array all Europe against Turkey they are unyielding as they know that the fierce antagonism that is now smouldering will force new alignments at the outbreak of a European war, and that it is unlikely that either Italy or France will engage in a war against Turkey on the side of Britain.

It will like it! Give your union brother a sub to The DAILY WORKER.

ARGENTINE TRANSPORT WORKERS GIVE WELCOME TO SOVIET STEAMSHIP

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 14. — The Transport Workers' Union of Buenos Aires has decided at a meeting to support the committee which has been set up to organize a reception for the Vasvis-Vorovsky, the first Soviet vessel which has visited South American ports. The anarchist paper La Protesta and the reformist paper El Aventino are attempting a revolting campaign against the Russian revolution during the visit of the Vorovsky, but without any success.

CRIBBEN-SEXTON STOVE COMPANY FRAMES UNION

Metal Polishers Appeal to Locals for Aid

The following appeal is being sent out by the Metal Polishers' Union, Local No. 6, to local unions all over the country telling of the attempt made by the Cribben, Sexton & company, corner Chicago Ave. and Sacramento Blvd., to frame up the polishers' union, which is leading a strike in the plant manufacturing the Universal stoves, ranges and heaters:

Third Degree Union Heads.

"Walter W. Bratton, international president of the Metal Polishers' Union, and John Werlick, business agent of Local No. 6, were accosted by three plainclothes officers on Wednesday, December 2, and whisked to the office of the state's attorney at the county jail and shut off from the outside with no means of communicating with an attorney. Both were subjected to a gruelling cross-examination on the Cribben and Sexton stove shop strike, and accused of plotting to blow the firm out of existence.

"People believed to be private detectives and known owners of the shop were permitted to view the prisoners, but fair shops were denied admittance.

(Continued on page 2)

GITLOW RELEASE IS VICTORY FOR NEW YORK LABOR

Organized Toilers Free Jailed Leader

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The following statement issued by District Two, (New York) of the Workers (Communist) Party hails the release of Benjamin Gitlow, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, as a victory for the organized workers of New York, who vigorously protested the jailing of Gitlow and calls upon the workers to join in the struggle against the capitalist system in the United States:

"The pardoning of Benjamin Gitlow by Governor Smith is a victory for organized labor of New York City. Benjamin Gitlow was imprisoned because he championed the interests of the workers. He was freed because hundreds of thousands of organized workers of New York City in support of the campaign conducted by the International Labor Defense and the Workers (Communist) Party, aided by friendly organizations, threw petitions in their unions and thru mass meetings demanded his release.

Against Capitalist Class.

"The victory of the New York workers is not only in the freedom of Gitlow, but also in the admission of Governor Smith that Benjamin Gitlow was imprisoned for the expression of a political opinion antagonistic to the interests of the capitalist class. In other words, that he committed a political 'crime' and was a political prisoner.

"This admission on the part of the governor shows that in America, with its boasted rights of free speech and freedom of opinion, members of the working class are imprisoned because their opinions do not coincide with those of the spokesmen for big business.

"Benjamin Gitlow returns from jail to the party forward the fight for which he was imprisoned for the establish

(Continued on page 2)

Denying Locarno—Their Own Child



Foster parites of Germany copying their parenthood of the Locarno "peace" pact, altho they preferred it, and participated in its creation.

(From Simplicissimus.)

Anglo-Russian Unity Committee Deplores Amsterdam Refusal

BERLIN Dec. 14 The Anglo-Russian Committee for World Trade Union Unity yesterday met here and among other actions issued a statement pointing out the deplorable effect of the decision of the general council of the Amsterdam International in refusing to meet in an unconditional conference with the Russian union to discuss admission of the Russian unions to the Amsterdam International. The statement was signed by Tomsky for the Russians and by Pach for the British. The British delegates in the general council voted solidly in favor of the conference proposal. The reformist leaders led by Oudegeest, Jonhaux and company, voted solidly against it.

PERSHING SORE AT CHILE FOR MAKING APPEAL

Also Don't Like Any Hostile Publicity

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ARICA, Chile, Dec. 14. General Pershing made a vicious attack on Chile and its representative, Senor Augustine Edwards for daring to appeal against Pershing's position on the matter of holding a plebiscite February 1, 1926, instead of April 15, as proposed by Pershing.

Pershing declares that the compliance to the commission's decrees had been "when accorded at all, formal rather than substantial."

Riles the General.

It was particularly annoying to the honorable general of the U. S. army that Senor Edwards had not only made a scathing criticism of his Pershing's handling of the matter, but had "released such address to the press."

"This, after I had specifically drawn his attention to such an understanding and agreement, advising him that such publication could only be regarded by the commission as conspicuous and an unfortunate violation thereof."

A New Plan.

Considerable sentiment among those in Chile who wish to keep the good will of the U. S. bankers, favors a division of the Tacna-Arica territory, instead of giving it all to one or to the other. If Peru gets the Tacna region under such a plan, it will have it only in spite of the fact that 50 miles of desert separate Peru proper from the Tacna region.

This plan, however, is the "only plan" offered by the "Pan-American diplomatic corps" a body something like the diplomatic corps at Peking, which is handling more and more the position of dictator of Chilean affairs.

Search for Perry.

Search for Ira D. Perry, Jr., million aire's son, confessed hold-up man and murderer who was paroled from Joliet prison after serving only three years of a life sentence, turned to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Newark, N. J.

WORKERS ENTHUSIASTICALLY GREET DAILY WORKER WHICH FIGHTS FOR THEM IN THEIR EVERY-DAY BATTLES

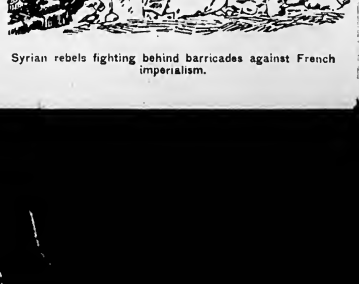
YESTERDAY'S issue of THE DAILY WORKER, which carried a story on the strike of the sheet metal workers of the Edison Electric Appliance company in Cicero and also the the statement on the Amsigamated Clothing Workers of America elections was widely distributed in Chicago.

As the workers in the garment trades district went to their shops, girls were on hand distributing copies of THE DAILY WORKER among them.

THE DAILY WORKER was enthusiastically received by the garment workers who are facing an important election, and by the striking sheet metal workers and by those at work at the main plant of the Edison Electric Appliance company.

THE DAILY WORKER is a tremendous weapon in the hands of the workers in their everyday struggles with the bosses. It can become a still greater power thru the co-operation of thousands of workers who will act as worker correspondents, writing stories of their everyday struggles to be published in THE DAILY WORKER, and thru distributing bundles of their paper containing these stories.

The War in the Near East



Syrian rebels fighting behind barricades against French imperialism.

U. S. BANKING POWER GROWS DURING YEAR

Corner on Gold Supply of World

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Staggering figures, reflecting the financial power of the United States, were contained in the annual report of Comptroller of the Currency, J. W. McIntoch made public today.

The combined banking power of all banks in the country is $60,969,000,000 an increase of $1,022,000,000 since June, 1924.

Bank stocks of the principal countries of the world were given as $8,650,339,000, of which the United States holds $4,221,200,000.

The United States has a corner on the gold supply with a stock valued at $4,518,467,000. Great Britain has $760,874,000. France, $710,000,000; Japan, $355,738,000. Spain, $489,164,000, and Argentine, $125,175,000.

Paper Currency.

This country, however, gave way to many foreign nations in circulation of paper currency. Hungary took first place in a walk with a total of 4,513,859,500,000 kronge, with France second with 50,603,965,000 francs. United States has $5,320,916,000 in paper.

Bank clearings for the year ending September 30, reached the colossal total of $365,296,000,000, more than $62,200,000,000 in excess of the preceding year.

National banks had $10,045,000,000 in loans and investments, $1,500,000,000 greater than a year before, while the national bank resources were $21,

(Continued on page 2)

Belle Maid Dress Co. Want Injunction to Intimidate Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 The Belle Maid Dress company, 253 W. 35th street, against whom the workers are on strike since October 1, has applied for an injunction against the strikers. Mr Rothenberg of 5 Beekman street, is handling this case.

The company's stubborn refusal to reinstate members who were discharged during the stoppage against the former administration is the cause of the strike. Members of the union are urged to help picket this shop.

On Page 5 You Will Find—

PAGE five, every day, will contain suggestions to Worker Correspondents, in which an effort will be made to point out common errors in contributions. Worker Correspondents are invited to write their views on our Worker Correspondence page and their criticisms of contributions. Also to ask questions. Address, Editor, DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

COMMUNIST IN TENTH DAY OF HUNGER STRIKE

Physical Condition Is Dangerously Weakened

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 14. The traitorous Machado government of Cuba, acting under orders from American imperialism declares that it will let Julio Antonio Mella, general secretary of the Communist Party, die in prison for his terrible crime of opposing the American sugar interests. Mella is entering upon the tenth day of his hunger strike. His pulse is recorded at 68, respiration at 20, and his entire physical condition is dangerously weakened.

The trumped up charges against Mella and the twenty workers arrested with him is acting on bosses in front of a factory, but it is well known that the bombs were placed by the police department. Mella was miles away at the time. There is little attempt to conceal the fact that the real reason for his arrest was activity in the strike of the sugar cane workers against the American sugar trust.

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Active Leader for Liberation

As general secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, Julio A. Mella has been the most active leader in the movement to free the island from Wall Street domination. He organized the Cuban section of the All America Anti-Imperialist League, which has systematically exposed the relations of the American ambassador Crowder, to the Cuban government.

In name the ambassador of a friendly foreign power, Crowder is in fact the pro-consul of an imperial overlord, treating Cuba as its private possession. General Machado, president of Cuba, is a mere tool of Crowder. The United States government permitted Machado to elect himself president by fraud and now Machado is "making good" with his protectors. Workers and students have been denied wholesale the right to voice "anti-American sentiments."

The case of Mella is of the utmost importance. It will show just how far American imperialism can or cannot go in its terrorization of an unbridled free country. Protests are pouring into Cuba from all parts of Central and South America. It is now up to the workers in the United States.

CRUSH WORKERS' DEMONSTRATIONS BY USING TANKS

Scotland Yard Head Favors Plan

LONDON, Dec. 14 Sir Basil Thomson head of Scotland Yard, in his recent work "The Criminal" advocates the use of armored tanks against workers, who are on strike or demonstrate for better conditions. The following extract taken from his book will give some idea of the propaganda that the ruling class is now placing in the minds of its defenders.

To Crush Workers' Demonstrations.

"The mounted police were useful in their day, but the day has passed. The defence for them is that they are useful in controlling disorderly crowds, but a London crowd intent on mischief in these days would have the men off their horses in the first rush, since the modern paving gives no sure foothold for a horse, however, he may be shod. . . . The modern appliance for dealing with disorderly crowds is the motor lorry filled with police and driven slowly along the line to punch the crowd in to be kept, or, in case of a mob bent on outrage, to fight back."

Suffragist Dies

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 14. M. Draper Smith, 70, suffragist and republican leader, died today after an eight months' illness.

ANDERSON APPEAL AGAINST HIS EXPULSION BY JOHNSTON ENDORSED BY 143 LODGES; WILL GO TO BALLOT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Appeal by J. F. Anderson, former vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, to the general membership to reverse the action of President Johnston, who suspended Anderson from membership, will be put up to the lodges thruout the United States and Canada.

Anderson announces that 143 lodges have endorsed his appeal, altho less than 90 were required to put the question to general vote. Acting President Conlon states that when the required number of endorsements are filed at Washington headquarters the ballots will be sent out.

No meeting of the executive council for disscussion of the matter will be held. A meeting which had been planned has now been indefinitely postponed. Some 25 of the larger lodges, according to Anderson, had decided to send delegates to this meeting, to express their view of the Johnston-Anderson controversy which arose from the race between the two last spring for the presidency of the organization.

BRINGS HAITI SUPPRESSION INTO SENATE

Shows Wall Street Is Ruling Caribbean

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.— Resolutions demanding of the state department an explanation of the powers and functions of Brig. Gen. John H. Russell, military governor of Haiti, and an account of his activities in preventing the holding of elections by the Haitian people, and also a resolution declaring it to be "the sense of the senate" that American forces should be withdrawn from Haiti, have been introduced by Sen. King of Utah, democrat.

Wants to Know.

In his first resolution King asks for all correspondence that has passed between Gen. Russell and the Haitian government, and between any other agent of the American government and the Haitian government, with reference to Haitian loans by American banks. He asks whether the state department has instructed Russell to prevent the holding of an election next January, or to retain the present Haitian officials in office in default of such election.

These inquiries are designed to bring out the fact that the Borno government in Haiti is a puppet set up by the American military forces and obeying Gen. Russell, and that it has been made to negotiate a loan in Wall Street at high profit to American bankers and against the will of the Haitian people.

Treaty Protects Bandits.

In his second resolution King declares that existing relations between Haiti and the United States have become unsatisfactory to Haiti and disadvantageous to the United States. This is due, he holds, to American military and fiscal control of Haiti. The purposes for which intervention was ordered have long since been accomplished, and it is now the duty of the United States to withdraw and to arrange an abrogation of any treaty or other agreement providing for the control of Haitian revenues by the United States, or providing for the intervention of the United States in Haiti's political affairs.

This last clause refers to the trick clause in the Haitian treaty establishing American officials in control of Haiti's revenues and permitting the American government to "protect" these American officials. Under this pretext American conquest of both Haiti and the Dominican republic was carried out.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

Speech of

Shapurji Saklatvala

in the House of Commons.

A bitter indictment of British imperialist domination, given by Secretary Kellogg as a reason for barring the author from the United States.

Add this splendid pamphlet to your library or give it to your fellow worker in the shop and trade union.

10 Cents

In lots of 100 or more—5 Cents.

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FOR RENT.

All Modern Conveniences.

For 1 or 2 men.

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NATIONALIST MOVEMENT STIRS SHANGHAI; "DARE TO DIE CORPS" FORMED

SHANGHAI, China, Dec. 14.—Colonel Yen Chung-chang, Chinese chief of police of the native city has prohibited public meetings following the formation of a "dare-to-die" organization of militant national liberationists, who openly proclaim they will fight to the death against police and soldiery breaking up meetings of the workers and the national liberation movement, of which the Kuomintang is the leading party.

This is merely an indication of the growing spirit of the Chinese masses, stirring under the heel of allan imperialism, and flkept from open revolt largely by native official repression.

From Tientsin the report is that a preliminary skirmish between the troops of General Feng Yu-hsiang and Li Ching-ling, governor of Chihli province, Li's troops won.. Tokio reports state the exact opposite. The railway and the motor road between Tientsin and Peking is said to be cut in several places.

Power of U. S. Banks Shows Big Growth During Year

(Continued from page 1).

$70,000,000, an increase of over a billion dollars in 12 months.

U. S. Gold Certificates.

The low amount of paper currency of the United States as compared to the tremendous issues of Hungary and France does not mean that these countries are in a more favorable condition as far as money is concerned. Quite the contrary is the fact. The movement of commodities is so slow in these countries, the economic condition so shattered, that it takes an enormous amount of paper checkbook symbols to carry on the business of the country.

In the United States a small amount of currency only is required to circulate an enormous amount of commodities. Also the currency need as circulating medium here is for the most part composed of gold certificates. Each dollow back in circulation is worth its face value in gold.

This tremendous change has taken place since the war. The ordinary bank currency issued has also based on the basis of gold, but to 12 gold dollars. The influx of gold at the close of the war caused a tremendous upward withdrawal of this currency from circulation and the issuing of new currency in the form of gold certificates, each of which is issued upon the basis of its face value in gold and can at any time be cashed on demand by the United States treasury for the full amount.

Even this issuance of gold currency has not helped the situation here which is rapidly becoming alarming because of the impossibility of finding places with which to dispose of the enormous surplus that has accumulated.

This plethora of gold makes essential the tremendous sweep of imperialist conquest, and is responsible for the efforts to maintain and increase the power of the military establishment of the country, so that the workers may be mobilized to wage war against other countries in order that the bankers on Wall Street may be able safely to invest the wealth they have pilfered from the working class.

Jewish Bakery Workers Thrown Out of Work in Dispute Between Bosses

A dispute between the Jewish bake shop proprietors' association and the retail grocery and delicatessen store owners has resulted in much hardship for members of the Jewish Bakers' Union Local No. 237.

The retail grocery and delicatessen shop proprietors refused to handle the bread baked by the members of the Jewish bake shop proprietors' association, as they claimed the price they charged for bread was too high and that they could buy bread from other bakers at a much lower price.

When the bakery wagons, which had been sent out to deliver the bread returned with their bonds, the bake shop proprietors closed their shops and sent their union bakery workers home.

The bake shop owners and the retail store proprietors have come to a temporary agreement and it is expected that the men will be back at work in two or three days.

Many of the union bakers fear that the agreement which the bosses have entered into with the storekeepers will result in an attempt to lower their wages.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

ATTENTION, CLEVELAND WORKERS!

GRAND CONCERT and MASS MEETING

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19

at Carpenters' Hall, 2226 East 55th Street.

Speakers: C. E. RUTHENGERG, General-Secretary W. P.
M. OLGIN, of the Jewish Bureau W. P.

The Freiheit Gezangs Ferein und Mandolin Orchestra and Other Musical and Literary Features.

BANQUET WILL FOLLOW CONCERT IN THE SAME BUILDING.

Auspices, Jewish Branch W. P.

All Proceeds Will Go for The DAILY WORKER and FREIHEIT.

MORE WORKERS JOIN STRIKE AT EDISON PLANT

Bosses Fail in Attempt to Recruit Scabs

By A Worker Correspondent

The successful picketing of the Edisonson Electric Appliances company plant at 52nd and 19th streets has resulted in a number of men failing to report for work yesterday morning, with some of them coming to the strike headquarters and joining the striking sheet metal workers. All that is now left in the plant is about a dozen scabs and an army of gunmen calling themselves deputy sheriffs.

Company Peddles Fairy Tale.

The company, in its desperation, is trying to induce workers in its main plant at 55th and Taylor Sts. to submit to a transfer to the struck shop, telling them that there is no strike and that a couple of men, who quit work or were fired, were raising hell in order to get back into the plant. This fairy tale that the company bosses are telling certainly jibes with the army of gunmen that are being maintained in the plant and that are used to escort the scabs to and from work.

The company is also offering the men at the main plant higher wages if they will submit to the transfer. As yet none of the workers have been injured in the strike, so far as is known. The strikers are taking steps to acquaint their fellow workers in the main plant of the situation that exists in the struck plant.

DAILY WORKER Tells of Strike.

The DAILY WORKER was distributed yesterday before the main plant telling the story of the sheet metal workers' strike.

The ranks of the strikers remain firm and they are determined to carry on the strike to a successful conclusion.

May Start Campaign.

The condition of all the workers in the electrical manufacturing concerns in Chicago is deplorable and out of the situation that now exists may develop a general organization campaign to organize this important industry.

Propose Investigation of Spy System Bosses Use Against Unions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. Senator Burton K. Wheeler has proposed a congressional investigation into the espionage system maintained by industries against organized labor.

Wheeler announced he would introduce a resolution in the senate Monday to authorize the investigation. It will call for an "inquiry into the extent of the system of industrial espionage in all its ramifications" and authorize the investigating committee to report to the senate what legislation is desirable to correct such practices as they may find inimical to the public welfare."

Soviet Court Frees Mother Who Slays Defective Child

MOSCOW, Dec. 14.—Olga Degtarova strangled her six-weeks old baby after she had found it was infected with a chronic disease which would render it insane, but would not cause its death for many years. She was tried and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the lower court. She appealed. The higher court freed the woman, declaring she had acted according to her best judgment of the most beneficial thing for her baby. The court declared she had done the best thing for society.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—A majority of German parents of children suffering from incurable mental or physical disease are willing to have their children's lives snuffed out, according to a study made by Dr. Ewald Meltzer, prominent physician and director of an asylum for imbecile children in Saxony.

Dr. Meltzer reveals in a book, which he has just published, that he asked 200 parents of his patients whether they would agree to the premeditated death of their children. One hundred and nineteen of the parents answered in the affirmative and only 45 were definitely in the negative.

Bandit Robs Blind.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 14.—A youth walked into the little broom factory operated by the Missouri commission for the blind and took the weekly payroll of $200. A group of sightless workers, who are paid from $10 to $12 per week for their work were deprived of their week's pay as a result of the holdup.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Great Britain pound sterling, demand, $4.84⅛; cable, 4.84⅛; France, franc 3.83⅛, 3.82; Belgium, franc, 4.53, 4.53⅛; Italy, lire, 1.93¼, 4.93⅝; Sweden, krone, 26.73, 26.76; Norway, krone, 20.37, 20.39; Denmark, krone, 24.88, 24.90; Shanghai, taels, 78.00.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

talked about was business, and it is a fact, the hardly believable that some of these hard-boiled bankers talked of the "traditional friendship between the Russian and American people." And I have not the least doubt but the Soviet envoys applauded these nice words. All of which don't mean a damned thing as everybody concerned knew very well.

• • •

THE thing that counts in business, and profits. There are approximately 160,000,000 people in Russia and whether they support a Bolshevik government or not, whether they believe in a personal god or in a chunk of dried cow dung, they eat, wear clothes and the other necessaries and luxuries things produced in American factories, and if one so inclined dropped one of their gold rubles in the cash box of an American nudist colony church the christian god would rub his hands with satisfaction over his belly to the satisfaction of investing the ruble in roast goose and champagne.

• • •

THE American bankers were happy in the that that Russia was again dropping a considerable number of rubles in the American market. It is not so very long ago that Mr. Bakhmateff, the ambassador without a country cut quite a figure here. Without any him $147,000,000 out of the U. S treasury to have a good time for himself and make war on the Soviet republic. But those days are gone forever and the very bankers who supported Bakhmeteff, are now just as cordial to the Bolshevik envoys. Nothing succeeds like success. Russia cannot be repeated too often in connection with Russia.

• • •

THE Associated Press dispatch said of the New York banquet. "The banquet was the first outspoken recognition by American finance and industry of the importance of Soviet trade and the stability of the Soviet government." Mark these words well and then note that Senator Borah has introduced a resolution in the senate calling for U. S. recognition of Soviet Russia. This is one of the very latest developments in American political life today. And when the red flag of a workers' and peasants' government flies over the embassy in Washington once occupied by the agents of tsarism, no worker with a spark of the divine fire of revolution in his soul, can regret that he has lived to see the most powerful republic now acknowledge the might of the first workers' republic.

• • •

RETURNING to Europe, for a moment England put something over when the Locarno pact was signed. But things do not stay put, and never less than today. We are passing thru the period of the decline of capitalism in the world sense. The fact that America is more powerful and more stable than ever before, is the exception that proves the rule. The interests of England clash with those of Germany and France. In fact the interests of all capitalist powers clash with each other. But the major clashes make the front pages, and no matter how many Locarno pacts are signed; no matter how many kisses the volatile Briand imprints on the austere jaw of Sir Austen Chamberlain, the war between the capitalists of France and England will not down.

• • •

OUTSIDE of the positive power of the Red Army and the support of the European working class in general, this conflict of interests is Soviet Russia's greatest protection against her foes. They are unable to agree on a policy of annihilation against a power that spells their ultimate doom. How often have we heard it said that every system carries within itself the germs of its own decay? The capitalist system is such a one-carrier. Nothing stays as it is. Change is the most constant phenomenon in life. Capitalism is going, but it will take some kicks to get rid of it. In the meantime the diplomatic war between England and Russia has the stage. It is a drama well worth watching.

British Government Refuses Rail Labor Any Wage Increase

LONDON, Dec. 14. The government commission on railway wages has rendered a report which denies all pleas for a raise in the wages of railway labor. It has been joyously accepted by the capitalist press, but there is certainty that the arrogant attitude of the commission will generate further unity in the ranks of the British unions. Especially it will tend to push the movement for an alliance with the miners and transport workers.

Bar Association Will Test Constitutionality of Illinois Parole Law

The Chicago Bar Association has appointed a committee, which is working out a plan to vacate the parole of Ira D. Perry, Jr., son of a millionaire manufacturer, who was sent to jail for the murder of a policeman during a holdup, and threatene to make the Perry case a test as to the constitutionality of the new parole law.

Bankers' Gold Purchases University Support Like Harlot Bought on Streets

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the Hearst press discovers with horror that Wall Street is the "mysterious Santa Claus" that is feeding the national collegiate world court conference with finances. It announces this discovery to the world and bids it shudder.

Arthur Brisbane and William Randolph Hearst have been so busy investing their surplus millions in New York real estate that they haven't had time to make this discovery before. Brisbane thinks "Andy" Mellon, secretary of the treasury, is one of the greatest financiers of all time. He is —for the great rich. "Andy" could no doubt have given Arthur a little primer lesson on the economic forces that determine opposition to or support of the world court, the back door to the league of nations.

It is Morgan's Wall Street that is in Europe with its loans and its Dawes plans, and it is Wall Street, with its international banking clique, that wants the United States in the court and the league. Therefore, it provides the coin to put it over.

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It was not difficult to learn that Corliss Lamont, son of Thomas W. Lamont, of the House of Morgan, is the figurehead of the dominant New York group of what is known as the "world court committee" of the Council of Christian Associations, that planned and carried out the collegiate conference at Princeton University, over which Woodrow Wilson presided before he started his political career that carried him to the White House, and to the Versailles peace conference as the chosen agent of American imperialism.

It was under the direction of young Lamont's committee that organization work was carried on, a propaganda campaign launched and an army of speakers sent out to persuade the students to become a goose-step universities and colleges, with their faculties, that they should all be for the world court.

The opposition,—championed by American industrial interests—lacking virility and organization, saw the world court adherents sweep everything before them in the fraudulent referendums that were conducted in real Tammany style.

They were not able to bring back the ghost of George Washington, to warn against entangling foreign alliances, to conjure up the past and glorify American isolation, divorcing the United States from the troubles besetting the capitalist countries of Europe.

• • •

The paid for demonstration of university students at Princeton is only another indication, and an important one, of the big efforts that are being made by the international bankers to put this country into the league and the court. It is the method of American finance capital to win congress for its world domination schemes.

That the movement is neither temporary nor sporadic is shown by the confession of the most active court disciples that:

"We were told we could have all the money we wanted to spend; the colleges don't have to put up anything themselves until 1927."

New York backers (Wall Street) are to finance the first year of the permanent world court organization the students have started. They will finance the second, and others also, if necessary.

All this so that the United States may resume its "leadership of the world," in the words of Bishop William T. Manning and Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, puppets that jump and dance as the dollar dictates.

• • • •

Thus, in spite of the opposition of industrial capital, American finance capital drags the United States more and more into the world arena of greater competitive rivalries, with their diplomatic alliances and ententes leading to new wars.

It is a challenge to America's workers and farmers to do the only thing open to them, develop their own class power in alliance with the workers of other countries, and thus prepare for the final test of strength that must result in the abolition of the profit rule that is even now purchasing the support of America's educational system, like a harlot bought upon the streets, in order that the chains of the dollar may be shackled more firmly than ever upon all nations. Thru the alliance of labor the shackles will be broken.

Stove Company Frames Union

(Continued from page 1)

both union officials, we suppose for the purpose of future identification.

"The grand jury was in session at the same time, but refused to fall for such a slaughtering frameup. Some friend of the union officials lay in wait round out the predicament and called their attorney who threatened to take out a habeas corpus writ unless sufficient evidence was produced for their immediate indictment.

"We'll Get You Yet!"

"This unlooked for move caused a scurry about, and after five hours of confinement both were turned loose with the threat 'We'll get you yet.'

"The incidents which led up to the frameup was an article printed in the labor-hating Chicago Tribune of Sunday, Nov. 29, which stated that the state's attorney was in possession of evidence that the largest bombing ever done in Chicago was plotted to be done at the Cribben and Sexton stove plant, and was only averted thru the arrest of one of the bombers. 'On account of the policeman, who was watching the plant being the father of six children, he did not want to make sure that the lawful waiting till a policeman was detailed as a watchman who had no children when the job would be completed.'

Expose Tribune Bunk.

"The above is pure unadulterated bunk and the kind the Chicago Tribune has been indulging in for years, but an excuse for which there is an especial reason in the fact that full page advertisements are appearing quite regularly for the Cribben and Sexton Stove company advertising the Universal stoves, ranges and furnaces.

In Desperate Straits.

"The Cribben and Sexton firm is in desperate straits and this desperate move in another attempt to force a lock-out on the strikers.

"Remember the 'Universal' stoves, ranges and furnaces, and will someone at the meeting, where this communication is read, make the motion to select one or more committees to acquaint the dealers in stoves, ranges and furnaces of the attitude of the Cribben and Sexton company and have them write this firm demanding that they adjust the differences and treat their employes in a fair manner.

"Brothers, we need your help in the march to victory. Get your committee into action.

"Fraternally yours,
Metal Polishers' Union, Local No. 6."

WORKERS CHEER GITLOW AT NEW YORK STATION

Union Delegation Meets Train at Grand Central

(Continued from page 1)

ment of a labor party, for world trade union unity, for recognition of Soviet Russia, for unalgamating the unions into powerful instruments in the struggle against the employing class and for the defense of every right of the workers to organize, to speak, to strike and to picket.

Plan Onslaught on Workers.

"The pardoning of Gitlow must not deceive any worker regarding the intentions of the capitalist class. At the very moment of the pardoning of Gitlow, the president in his message to congress, declared for the registration of all alien workers, under the guise of enforcing the immigration law; the president proposes the creation of a weapon which will give the capitalists can entirely greater slavery over both native and foreign-born workers. In Pittsburgh, members of organized labor are being sentenced to long time imprisonment for defending the right of freedom of speech and for fighting for the interests of organized labor. The confirmation of the imprisonment of Charlotte Anita Whitney is again a demonstration that the capitalist class is pursuing a policy of persecution and oppression of the workers.

"The freedom of Benjamin Gitlow must be the starting point of a wide spread agitation to arouse the workers to the need of energetic struggle against these efforts of the capitalists to subjugate labor."

• • •

Workers Cheer Gitlow.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—As Benjamin Gitlow, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party and standard bearer of the Workers (Communist) Party in the last mayoralty elections in New York city, stepped off the train which had just brought him from Sing Sing prison to the city, he was enthusiastically greeted by a delegation of workers representing the largest unions in the city.

Leaves for Philadelphia.

Following the demonstration which lasted for a considerable period of time in the Grand Central Station Gitlow left for the Intermediate Ladies' Garment Workers' convention at Philadelphia, where he had been invited to speak to the assembled delegates.

• • •

Admits Political Persecution.

ALBANY, New York, Dec. 14. It is the understanding accompanying the pardon of Benjamin Gitlow, Governor Alfred Smith admits that the conviction and imprisonment of Gitlow was for his political views when he states that as far as the Gitlow release is concerned, it was a question with him as to whether or not he has been sufficiently punished for a political crime."

Did Not Advocate Anarchy.

He then reviews the decisions of the judges in the appeals cases and declares that "I am further moved to extend executive clemency from the fact that two justices of the court of appeals dissented from the conviction, and I assume it must be upon the same technical ground even in the larger decision which, in effect, was that

(Continued on page 7)

Abd-el-Krim's Terms of Peace to Paris and Madrid, Papers Report

PARIS, Dec. 14.—According to the French press, Captain Gordon Cummins, Abd-el-Krim's representative in London, who arrived in Tangiers recently following a conference with Abd-el-Krim, is due shortly in Paris and Madrid with full powers to negotiate a peace between the Riffians, France and Spain.

South Side I. L. D. Branch Will Hold Meeting Tonight

The South Side branch of the International Labor Defense will hold a meeting tonight at the South Side Community Center, 3201 South Wabash avenue, at 8 o'clock sharp. Many important matters will be discussed and it is urgent that every member attend the meeting.

CELEBRATE

20th Anniversary 1905 Revolution

100th Anniversary Decembrist Uprising

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Promiment Speakers in Many Languages. — Excellent Musical Program.

Admission 25 Cents.

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THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

MARINE WORKERS' UNITED FRONT CONFERENCE AT MONTEVIDEO MAY LEAD TO ONE SEA INTERNATIONAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—(FP)—Years of American marine rule in Haiti and Santo Domingo are why no delegates from the twin republics will be found at the international marine union conference in Montevideo, March 15, say members of the Marine Transport Workers' Union which issued the summons. The American protectorate has scotched organized movements of the workers, they state.

Cuba is expected to send men from Camagney, Havana and Santiago, though government opposition caused the original plan to hold the conference in that island to be given up.

Montevideo was selected because it is the freest port in the western hemisphere. There is said to be less interference there with the civil liberties of unionists than anywhere else in the hemisphere. Also Montevideo has the advantage of proximity to Buenos Aires and other La Plata ports and is conveniently situated towards Brazil and Chile.

Reactionaries Oppose.

The conference will be the second of its kind. The first was held last March at New Orleans when a preliminary coming together of the independent unions of the hemisphere was made and a tentative program was mapped out. The M. T. W. was given power to issue the next call, originally set for next January but postponed to March.

The movement does not have the support of the A. F. of L., marine unions in the U. S. A. or the Mexican Federation of Labor. But from the latter country delegates are expected from the independent unions in Tampico and Vera Cruz and in South America the lines between the federation and independent unions are less sharply drawn.

Foresee One International.

The purpose of the conference is to lay the ground work for united action, the M. T. W. announced. A general strike eventually to force standard wage scales and conditions of labor. There is no standard today and it is said that the highest paying Mexican boats offer far more attractive wages than such American concerns as the Morgan line whose wages are today being produced as bonuses purchased from the U. S. Shipping Board.

Already some co-operative action is being taken. Since the last conference there have been a number of cases where struck ships from America were boycotted in Latin-American ports. The general feeling of the M. T. W. is that these conference understandings are only a first step, that a marine international, enrolling the union seamen of all nations of both eastern and western hemispheres is the desired goal.

PLEDGES SUPPORT OF INT'L. UNION TO N. Y. FURRIERS

G. E. B. Sub-Committee Adopts Resolution

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 14. According to a statement by Isaac Wald, general secty-treasurer of the Furriers' International, the sub-committee of the general executive board of the International Fur Workers' Union of U. S. and Canada, at its session held Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, 1925, adopted a resolution to co-operate with the joint board of Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15 of New York in its efforts to obtain the conditions for the fur workers of New York, as outlined in the new demands embodied in the new agreement with the New York fur manufacturers.

Shachtman to Represent International.

The sub-committee of the central executive board elected General President Brother O. Shachtman to represent the International Fur Workers' Union at the conferences to be held soon between representatives of the joint board and the manufacturers' association.

The first conference was scheduled for Tuesday, Dec. 8, to take up the demands contained in the new agreement for preliminary discussion. The new agreement is to replace the present one, which expires on February 1, 1925.

Items of Agreement.

The main features of the new agreement are: Forty hours a week, spread over five work days; equal division of work, no overtime to be permitted at any time.

The establishment of an unemployment fund, to which the manufacturers shall contribute and which is to be supervised by the union. The agreement contains 16 demands of the workers.

President Shachtman, who is now in Canada, is to replace the strike of the fur workers, which is pending for over nine months, and other organization matters in Canada and Detroit, will be look to in time to participate in the conference.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting

THE GHOST OF RICKERT

(Dedicated to Sidney Hillman).

By a Tailor Shop Worker.

The ghost of Rickert now draws near,
With blackjack hand
And ready gun.
These highest symbols of his rule—
And here.

Though newly clad,
Though different name,
We know him yet
To be the same.

And as his tyranny of yore
We fought until we won;
So now, O brothers! Let us fight
All those who rob us of our right,
With blackjack and a gun.

AVERAGE OF EMPLOYMENT LOWER THAN IN 1923, THOUGH SLIGHT INCREASE OVER 1924 REPORTED

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Small increases thankfully received in the encouraging note in the monthly employment reports of the Illinois and New York state labor departments. But in neither state have employers put enough men back to work to bring the average for the year up to 1924. In both states thousands who had jobs in 1923 are still out of work.

Employment in Illinois factories increased seven-tenths of one per cent between October and November, according to Statistician Cohn's report. This makes the highest level since February. There are about 4 per cent more workers on the payrolls than in November, 1924, but 6½ per cent less than November, 1923. The average for the first 11 months of 1925 is nearly 4 per cent below 1924.

"Industry continues on the upgrade," says the Illinois report. "Since July the factories of this state have increased their working forces by about 4 per cent, 31,500 securing positions thereby." This is the encouraging view. There are still at least 85,000 fewer jobs in Illinois factories than there were in November, 1923.

122 For Every 100 Jobs.

Free employment officers throughout the state reported 126 applicants for each 100 jobs compared with 122 in October. A year ago there were 140 persons applying for every 100 jobs.

A week's work in November brought an average wage of $28.46 to Illinois factory workers. In October this average was $28.49, the highest point since the department began its record in 1922. In November, 1924, the worker averaged $27.61 a week.

Employment in New York factories gained about 7-10 of 1 per cent between October and November reaching the highest level of the year. It now stands 1 per cent over November, 1924. But it is 6½ per cent below 1923. For the 11 months ended Nov. 30, employment in New York factories averaged 1 per cent below the same period a year ago.

Only Two to Brag Over.

The importance of sustained activity in the building industry and of high production in the automobile industry is stressed by the New York labor commissioner. Employment in the construction trades will probably balance on these industries.

* * *

The investigations of the banking interests are summed up by T. S. Holden, statistician for the F. W. Dodge corporation. Important branches of the industry, Holden says, at the opening of the building season are has been removed, but it is entirely possible that the growth requirements of the country may become larger than was expected. The showing seems unusually good to analysts. On the whole it looks as if there be a real reaction on the part of the public out of the boom it seems likely to develop fairly early. It will be unlikely to drop to extreme levels. It appears to me that the building total of 1926 will be less than that this year but probably not a great deal less."

Automobile production is being curbed and no one seems to know what the 1926 production can be. Only on up to this year's record. Employment in Detroit is still about 60,000 above a year ago. But the unevenness of seasonal sales, the increase in the number of cars sold on time, which are being taken back because of nonpayments, and the possibility that prices and liberal selling terms in 1925 have anticipated the normal 1926 market are recognized as unfavorable symptoms.

HOW TO BREAK STRIKES, TOLD BY U. S. GOV'T

Department of Labor Proud of Itself

Some workers may think that the United States government is a sort of "fair and impartial" arbitrator of their troubles and struggles with the bosses.

But just what the government's department of labor does in such cases can be well shown by the labor department's own words, given out in the department's news letter the first day of December. Here is what they report on three strikes.

Weavers, Providence, R. I.

"A conciliator from the department of labor reports that after a two days' conference with the B. B. and R. Knight company officials and striking weavers, an agreement has been reached. The trouble grew out of a demand by the company that the number of looms per weaver be increased from 4 to 6. The company has reached the employees accepted a ten per cent wage reduction as a substitute for the increased number of looms."

Weavers, Biddeford, Maine.

"A wire has been received from the department's representative that a conference the threatened strike of 3,000 operatives of the Pepperell Manufacturing company was averted. In the interests of production and increased efficiency the company proposed to install the multiple weaving system, and this plan was objected to by the operatives. At an extended conference held at Biddeford, attended by representatives of the workers, the company, the state labor commissioner, and two conciliators from the federal department of labor, an agreement was reached by which the weavers agreed to fully co-operate in trying out the new system.

Radio Workers, Bronx, N. Y.

"Employes of the F. A. D. Andrea company, a manufacturer of radio supplies, went on strike for a wage increase of from 12½ per cent to 15 per cent. The demands were refused. A conciliator from the department of labor was called in and found that only a small minority of the employes of the company had gone on strike. They were induced to return to work at the old rates."

Structural Workers Gain.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—Structural iron workers of Boston, who struck for a $1.00 per hour wage, have returned to work under the old wage scale, but with an agreement for a bonus of 15 cents per hour.

JUDGE ENJOINS U. M. W. BECAUSE IT IS BUILT ON INDUSTRIAL LINES

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 14. — Few workers among the ones outside those immediately engaged in the battle against the non-union operators of West Virginia realize the significance of the recent injunction of Judge McClintic against the United Mine Workers.

Judge McClintic, in issuing the injunction, said that he based his action upon the clause in the U. M. W. of A. constitution which, in his view, makes the union a monopoly. the clause is as follows:

"To unite in one organization regardless of creed, color or nationality, all workman eligible for membership employed in or around coal mines, washeries and coke ovens on the American continent."

This is industrial unionism, which William Green, president of the American Federation is set against as an upholder of craft unionism. Green, although he has issued statements of opposition to McClintic's injunction, has no room to quarrel with a capitalist court for forbidding industrial unionism.

WORK FOR A BIG DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

Kansas City Unionists Strong for Idea

By E. HUGO OEHLER.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 11.—The Trade Union Unity Committee, the enlarged former Purcell committee, has started the task of financing, selecting and sending a delegation from this district with the American trade union delegation that will visit Soviet Russia on the report back to American trade unionists actual conditions in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The committee is urging all trade unions in Greater Kansas City to send delegates to the unity committee to help carry on the work and to bring unity to the movement locally. The committee urges all trade unions in nearby cities to get in touch with the officers, E. H. Eastwood, chairman, and Barny McVey, secretary, Room 2, Labor Temple. The unionists of the nearby states are urged to get into the saddle and help direct this work requiring speedy action in order as to have a fine delegationato go to Russia.

Plans were immediately launched to increase the representation and to finance them. Sub-committees were appointed to call on unions for this purpose. The committee is forming a Christmas tree celebration to distribute baskets to the needy workers and to obtain funds for the financing of the delegation.

The committee meets the second and fourth Thursday of each month at the Labor Temple.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

CAP MAKERS PUT UP BATTLE OVER OFFICIAL 'WORK'

Left Wing Hammers At Zaritsky's Machine

NEW YORK CITY, (By Mail)—The officials of the Cap Makers' Union called a mass meeting to demonstrate their strength. The entire industry was stopped for the meeting. The main question really before the meeting was whether the officials of the union are agents of the workers or of the bosses. The whole membership was ordered into get a vote of confidence from the meeting.

Work For Bosses' Interest.

The situation in the union is very serious. Instead of the officials working in the interest of the workers who are members, they work more in the interest of the bosses and the contractors.

Thus was pointed out by many left wing speakers, among them H. Satar, Cohen, Borson and Eva Staffan. President Zaritzky refused to allow alternate speakers, one worker and one official. He forced the left wing to all speak after then let the machine use all the opportunity to close the argument. The atmosphere and the voting showed the base of members oppose the machine.

Many Abstain

From the entire audience of 1,800 the machine got only 343 votes and the defiant left with 154 who openly voted against the machine, while all the rest abstained from voting, fearing the fake counting of the administration. They were afraid of voting against the machine as they would not vote at all.

In the machine would allow the demand of the Cap Makers' section of the T. U. E. L. and the desire of the workers, there is no doubt but that all those who abstained from voting would surely vote against the machine.

Make Left Wing Stand Clear.

The opposition made a clear and strong attack to back up the administration speakers could not reply. Cohen said that the present leaders were out only for themselves. Satar made a sharp attack on the "work" of the administration. He pointed out facts showing where and how the machine is the open agent of the bosses. So did Borson.

Eva Stafran declared the ideological difference between the right wing administration and the left wing rank and file. Because of the lack of a class struggle policy in the officials, there is a reflection on the everyday work in the union. Sometimes workers work in union shops. She pointed out trade evil. All these speakers declared that they would keep on with their work for the membership's interests.

New York Plumbers and Gasfitters Refuse to Install Scab Ranges

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The members of the Gas Fitters and Plumbers' Union here in answer to the appeal of the Metal Polishers' Union, Local No. 8, of Chicago, refuse to install any ranges furnaces, or boilers made by the struck Cribben-Sexton & Co. stove manufacturing plant.

LABOR IN THE FAR EAST (JAPAN) - - - - - *By TANI*

EDITOR'S NOTE—Yesterday we told of the split forced by the reformists in the Japanese General Federation of Labor and of the program of action of the left wing body, the Japan Labor Union Council or, Nihon-Rodokumiai Hyogikai, whose general policy is one of class struggle instead of class collaboration, such as the leaders advise in the reformist federation. Today we read of the manner the Japanese left wing handles the pressing problem of unemployment.

* * *

ARTICLE II

National League of Unemployed.

MAN must no be judged by his words, but by his deeds. So we are more concerned with the actual deeds of the Japanese left wingers than with what they say in their declarations. Among the activities of the Nihon Rodokumiai Hyogikai, since its formation, there are two which are most worthy of close attention. They are the activities aiming at the organization of the National League of Unemployed and the organization of the Proletarian Party.

The terrible state of unemployment in Japan is alarming even the most indifferent sections of society and hysterical cries are heard everywhere. For instance, the Japan Advertiser (June 22, 1925), which is a organ of the bourgeois government for foreign propaganda, is forced to admit the critical condition of the country in an article entitled "Japan's Depression Worst in History."

In part it says "With an army of unemployed of considerably more than 2,000,000 during the last year in Japan, swelled constantly by numbers who have been thrown out of work during the first six months of 1925, and aggravated by labor disputes, the present period is said to be the worst nation-wide depression that this country has yet experienced, according to a statement issued by the social work bureau of the department of home affairs yesterday. A radical movement such as has never before been felt in Japan is expected to result from the constant wrangling between labor and capital and the prolonged unemployment."

THIS is rather a bold admittance of fact on the part of the bourgeois organ. Under such circumstances the leaders of the trade unions were for some time feeling the necessity of organizing the unemployed on a national scale, but owing to the so-called "internal trouble," which finally split the General Federation of Labor, they were not able to take certad action on even such a grave and common problem as unemployment. The initiative for organizing the unemployed on a national scale, however, was taken by the left wing leaders in July, soon after the conclusion of the "internal trouble."

On July 7, the eastern section of the aforementioned Hyogikai (Tokio) elected a "Committee of Action Against Unemployment" and started to work out a wide-scale project for agitation and organization against unemployment. At the mass meeting held on July 18 in Tokio under the auspices of the Hyogikai a measure to organize a "National League of Unemployed" was unanimously passed.

Following this first successful meeting on the problem of unemployment, 12 similar mass meetings were held in various quarters of Tokio and its vicinity within three weeks, all under the auspices of the Hyogikai.

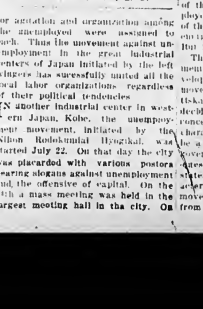
MEANWHILE, at the executive meeting of the said Hyogikai held on July 27, the Committee of Action against Unemployment was made a permanent organ, and at the same time the execution of actual work on the organization of unemployed, such as the registration of unemployed, negotiation with other labor organizations, etc., were started.

The unemployment movement in Osaka-Sakai is the largest industrial center of Japan while Tokio is the political center, under the auspices of the Hyogikai, started on July 10 with the broadcasting of leaflets and placarding. On the 12th a mass meeting was held in the city park. On the following day the Osaka branch of the Hyogikai invited all the local trade unions as well as the Japan Peasant Union for a "conference on unemployment problems." On July 20, answering the call of the Hyogikai, 21 delegates representing 27 different labor organizations met and agreed unanimously to carry on the movement against unemployment and to establish a permanent organ for the purpose.

IT is significant fact to this memorable conference the Japanese Federation of Labor Bu and sent its representatives. Since the recent split the federation has directly been subjected under the control of the reformist executive. Also, from their last rest of left wingers, have been obstructing all the attempts in which the latter are active.

At the conference, great indignation was expressed by some of the delegates at the non-attendance of the Japanese Federation of Labor, but at the suggestion of the Hyogikai and peasant representatives a delegation was elected to induce the federation to co-operate. The delegation succeeded and at the second meeting of the committee on July 26, the representatives of the federation were present.

At that meeting several committees of action were elected and actual work



TANI

Japanese Delegate to the Executive Bureau of the R. I. L. U.

for agitation and organization among the unemployed were assigned to each. Thus the movement against unemployment in the great industrial centers of Japan initiated by the left wingers has successfully united all the local labor organizations regardless of their political tendencies.

IN another industrial center in western Japan, Kobe, the unemployment movement, initiated by the Nihon Rodokumiai Hyogikai, was started July 22. On that day the city was placarded with various posters bearing slogans against unemployment and the offensive of capital. On the 24th a mass meeting was held in the largest meeting hall in the city. On the 25th a permanent local committee on unemployment was elected.

Similar attempts by the left wing elements in the trade union have also been made in other industrial centers and similar results have been arrived at. It is erroneous to suppose, however, that all these attempts have been carried on smoothly. On the contrary, every forward step that the left wing organizations has met with obstructies laid by reformists and with suppression by the government.

Arrests and bloodshed are usual occurrences at mass meetings. Often the speakers are not allowed to speak more than a few opening words before they are hulled down from the platform by armed police. However, the brutal measures of suppression exercised by police and the gendarmerie are serving as oil on fire. The revolutionary leaders of Japan are finding unexpected promoters of their agitational work in the very suppression by the police administration.

SO far the writer has not received information as to the completion of the organization of the National League of Unemployed; or the opening of the National Congress of Unemployed which is the immediate aim of the unemployment movement so energetically started by the Hyogikai but it is simply a matter of time.

There are two points to be remembered in observing the future development of this unemployment movement of the left wingers. At the present conjuncture (July 26, it was decided that "the movement shall not concern itself with the work bearing a character of mutual aid, but it shall be a protest movement against the government and other sources of the question of unemployment." This statement clearly indicates the character of the movement as a political movement, fundamentally differing from the movement of reformists.

ANOTHER point to be remembered is the dual purpose of the movement, which its promoters are thinking to attain. The All Japan Federation of Labor, that is, the national unity of labor, has had no opportunity of realization since its first afforation in 1922. The failure was partly due to the failure on the part of the leaders to bring the unity movement on concrete and practical problems.

This mistake has lately been acknowledged by the left wing leaders and the unemployment movement has been undertaken by them for the basis for the national unity of the trade union movement. This is why the present unemployment movement started by the Hyogikai is so important and needs close attention.

Proletarian Party.

IN Japan there is no "workers' party" nor any party legally representing the interests of non-propertied classes at the present. Since this was written The Proletarian or Labor Party has been formed early in December. Editor DAILY WORKER: The Labor or "Proletarian Party", however, has become food since a year before last when the extension of franchise became evident. This year in May the so-called "universal suffrage" to manhood suffrage with many limitations was passed through the diet and, the number of voters for parliamentary election was increased from 3 to 12 millions.

The new political factor thus created is already becoming the object of exploitation by bourgeois politicians on the one hand and on the other has become the basis of a new political force of the oppressed class. The bourgeoisie who have still to fight against feudalistic aristocracy and landlordism, want to exploit the new political factor for the warfare against their internal enemies.

For this purpose they are giving orders to their reformist lackeys to organize the so-called labor into an imaginary social-democratic party. Against such a dancer and betrayal, the left wing leaders in the trade union movement are striving to organize the new political elements into a "proletarian party" on the basis of class distinction.

LATE last year preliminary work for the practical organization of a "Workers' and Peasants' Party" were started by Communist elements within the labor organizations. Particularly in the Japanese Federation of Labor the work was going on with definite results, until the so-called "internal trouble" put a temporary check upon it.

During and after the split, the center of the organizational work of the political party has shifted from the Federation to the Japan Peasants' Union and to the newly organized Nihon Rodokumiai Hyogikai.

The reformistic leaders of the federation, no doubt, have to come to their will after the expulsion of communists, have connected to attempted to lead the party movement into chaos, thereby to a sabotage of the interests of the working mass. Instead of one national party of workers and peasants, which up to recently they advocated they have begun to endorse the formation of local independent parties.

This, under the tacit guidance of the political committee of the Japanese federation of labor, several small local parties have already sprung up in different parts of the country. As a matter of course, those so-called parties are of no great force, but their appearance at the critical moment of the founding of a national party is certainly an obstacle and an active sabotage on the part of the reformists against the coming "Proletarian Party."

(To be continued in next issue.)

Organization Meetings | # Worker (Csommunist) Party | Social Affairs Resolutions

WICKS SPEAKS IN PITTSBURGH ON LOCARNO

Labor Lyceum Secured for January 2nd

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 14.—Arrangements have been completed for the lecture of H. M. Wicks on "Locarno, a New Threat Against the Soviet Union," to be held here on Saturday evening, January 2.

The large hall in the Labor Lyceum at 35 Miller street has been secured and a good crowd is expected as Comrade Wicks has spoken here a number of times and the Pittsburgh workers know that when they listen to him they learn something that will enable them to better fight the battles of the workers.

Young Workers League of Chicago to Hold a Big Affair Dec. 19th

To raise funds for the Freiheit and the Young Workers' (Communist) League, the Y. W. L. together with the Freiheit Youth Clubs, are holding a concert and dance, Saturday, Dec. 19, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

An interesting program has been arranged and all those who come are assured of an enjoyable and instructive evening. In addition to the program which will consist of solos from the Freiheit Mandolin orchestra and poems and recitations, S. Canin, prominent singer, will also aid in entertaining the audience. There will also be recitations and a prominent speaker will address the audience.

The doors will open at 7:30. Admission is 35 cents. Come, have a good time and at the same time aid in supporting the Freiheit and the Young Workers' League.

Section 3, Executive Committee Meets on Wednesday Evening

The Section Executive Committee of Section Three, Chicago Workers (Communist) Party will hold its regular meeting at Vilnik, 3146 South Halsted street, Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 8 o'clock. All nuclei secretaries must attend this meeting as many important matters will be acted upon.

Y. W. L. Working in the Needle Trades Called to Meeting

The needle trades fraction of the Young Workers (Communist) League will hold a meeting Saturday afternoon Dec. 19, at 2 p. m. at 3118 Roosevelt Road.

All league members who work in the needle industry, whether members of unions or not, must attend this meeting which will take up important work in connection with the young workers in the needle trades.

Ford Druggist Not Guilty

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Dec. 14.—Indicted on a charge of murder due to the sale two years ago of alleged poison booze which caused the death of several Pana residents, Robert A. Smith, Pana druggist, was found not guilty by a circuit court jury.

PARTY'S CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ENDORSES UNITY RESOLUTION OF THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE

BY decision of the political committee, which on November 14th adopted the unity resolution for ending the factional struggle in the party and drawing the party into mass work, the resolution was submitted to the members of the Central Executive Committee with the request that they record their vote on the resolution.

Under the decision of the fourth national convention of the party the Central Executive Committee now consists of 22 members. The committee was elected on a parity basis at the convention with the understanding that if the representatives of the Young Workers (Communist) League changed after the Young Workers League convention the party membership was to be maintained. The fact that such a change took place added two members to the Central Executive Committee.

The Central Executive Committee, thus constituted, has endorsed the resolution of the political committee by a vote of 17 in favor and five opposed.

The resolution of the political committee thru decision of the Central Executive Committee becomes the resolution of the Central Executive Committee. The overwhelming majority of votes cast for the resolution shows that the work of unifying the party is developing and gaining stronger support among the leadership of the party as it has received in the vote of the membership at the various meetings thruout the country.

Central Executive Committee
C. E. Rothenberg, Gen. Sec'y.

NEW YORK MEMBERSHIP AND DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ENDORSES THE C. E. C. UNITY RESOLUTION

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The members and District Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party endorsed the resolution of the Central Executive Committee for the unification of the party and again throwing the party into mass work by a vote of 469 against 233.

The meeting at which the decision was made began at 3 p. m. and lasted until midnight, thus giving full opportunity for debate on the resolution.

Jay Lovestone and James P. Cannon represented the Central Executive Committee of the party. J. W. Johnstone appeared at the meeting and asked for time to speak in opposition to the unity resolution. He was granted the floor by the C. E. C. representatives for an hour for his attack upon the resolution, thus giving him the opportunity to present any argument he could, against the Central Executive Committee proposal for unification and development of mass work of the party.

Joseph Braldy, who opposed the unity resolution and supported Johnstone's position openly defended Ludwig Lore, an expelled member of the party on the floor of the membership meeting.

The membership meeting in New York was preceded by a meeting of the District Executive Committee which had been elected on a parity basis of 7 to 7 in August. The District Executive Committee after long discussion of the unity resolution adopted the resolution by a vote of 8 to 2. The N. Y. membership vote of 2 to 1 in favor of a cessation of factional struggle and support of the Central Executive Committee in its efforts to unify the party and throw the party strength into the struggle against the capitalists and into work among the masses, is another great step forward toward achieving the ends which the Central Executive Committee is fighting for, that is, to draw the party into the mass struggles of the workers, to throw its strength into these struggles rather than have them go into the fictional fights inside of the party.

ABOUT EXTRA DUES PAYMENTS

THE organization department of the Central Executive Committee is advised of the fact that some units of the party are experiencing difficulty in figuring out the dues payments of those comrades whose earnings are over $100 a month.

The constitution of the party (Art. 16, Sec. 2) states:

"Each member shall pay 50c per month dues, which shall be receipted for by dues stamps issued by the Central Executive Committee. Members whose earnings are more than $100 per month shall pay additional dues to the amount of 1% of their earnings above $100."

For the benefit of the financial secretaries, and for the party members generally, the following scale of dues payments is here given. This should be clipped out and kept, particularly by the financial secretaries, so that no confusion may arise when the matter of dues payments for the comrades making over $100 per month comes up.

The Scale is as Follows:

Comrades who earn from $100 and up to $125 per month, pay 50c. a month in dues; that is, one regular dues stamp.

Comrades who earn from $125 and up to $150 per month, pay 75c a month in dues; that is, one regular dues stamp, and 1 special 25c stamp.

Comrades who earn from $150 and up to $175 per month, pay $1 a month in dues, that is, one regular dues stamp, and 1 special 50c stamp.

Comrades who earn from $175 and up to $200 a month, pay $1.25 a month in dues, that is, one regular dues stamp, and 1 special 75c stamp.

Comrades who earn from $200 and up to $225 a month, pay $1.50 a month in dues, that is, one regular dues stamp, and 1 special $1 stamp.

Comrades who earn from $225 and up to $250 a month, pay $1.75 a month in dues; that is, one regular dues stamp, and 1 special $1.25 stamp.

Comrades who earn from $250 and up to $275 a month, pay $2.00 a month in dues; that is, one regular dues stamp, and 1 special $1.50 stamp.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

Attention!
Chicago Party Membership Meeting
on
PARTY UNITY AND TRADE UNION WORK
Tuesday, December 22, 1925, 8 P. M.
at
SCHOENHOFEN HALL, 1224 MILWAUKEE AVENUE
(Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.)

This meeting, in place of the section meetings, is of the utmost importance. Every party member must be present. Only party members who are either in a shop nucleus or street nucleus and members of the Y. W. L. can be present. Admission by membership card only. Representatives of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party will speak on the resolution of the C. E. C. for party unity and trade union work.

HOLD MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS IN THE DISTRICTS FOR UNIFICATION AND PARTY TRADE UNION WORK

Meetings of the District Executive Committees of the various districts as well as membership meetings in the main party centers on the two vital questions of unification of the party behind the Central Executive Committee, and the intensification of the party's trade union work, are being arranged.

The following are the arrangements for the meetings to be held:

Membership meeting, Dec. 15, at 1626 Arch St.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—D. E. C. meeting, Dec. 16; membership meeting, Dec. 17, Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

CLEVELAND—D. E. C. meeting, afternoon of Dec. 19; membership meeting, evening of Dec. 18, at Gardinia Hall, 6021 St. Clair St.

CHICAGO—Membership meeting, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 7:30 p. m., at Schoenhoffen Hall, 1224 Milwaukee Ave. (Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.).

These meetings are of the utmost importance and the comrades in the various centers must see to it that the maximum attendance is obtained.

What Do the Young Communists Want During December, the Economic Trade Union Month?

This question answered in an entire page of The DAILY WORKER on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23rd.

Special articles will appear on various phases of the conditions of the young workers in industry and their special activities in the unions and shops.

The page will be edited by the Young Workers (Communist) League.

SEND IN SPECIAL ORDERS FOR THIS ISSUE.

Bundle orders for league and party units 2c per copy.

WORKERS CHEER GITLOW AT NEW YORK STATION

(Continued from page 2)

these men did not, advocate anarchy which is the absence of all organized government but a new and radically different form of organized government.

* * *

"Patriot" Fumes at Pardon

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—In a statement issued by Captain George L. Bates, adjutant general of the military order of the world war, on the pardoning of Benjamin Gitlow, he declared that "in liberating a man who deliberately preaches the doctrines of revolution, anarchy and overthrow of the government, a man who has been duly convicted and such decision upheld by the United States supreme court," Governor Alfred Smith had committed a serious error in his judgment and action in demobning the pardon and that it was "a deplorable miscarriage of justice" and would not meet the approval of "true" American citizens.

* * *

Back Syndicalism Laws.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—A criminal anarchy law modeled after that of the state of New York and designed for the protection in the law and order states was presented for the approval of the general board of assistants of the Society of Mayflower Descendants at its annual meeting by Addison P. Munroe, governor general of the organization.

Introduce Bill in Legislature.

Munroe suggested that the recommendation be accepted and that State Societies of Mayflower Descendants cause it to be introduced in their various state legislatures and endeavor to secure its passage.

Swallows Pennies.

BOLTON, England, Dec. 14.—George F. Whittaker has undergone another operation because he has a passion for swallowing pennies. An x-ray showed four pennies in George's stomach. Only two months ago he underwent an operation for the removal of seven pennies from his stomach. He says he can't explain his desire to swallow money.

Specialist Blames Bad Cooks for Urge to Drink Intoxicants

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Drunkenness is encouraged by poor cooking, according to Sir William Milligan, well known specialist. Beer minimizes the effect of bad cookery and there would be less drunkenness if wives were better cooks, the specialist said.

Democratic Head Asked by Hindenburg to Form New German Govt.

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—President Hindenburg today charged Doctor Erich Koch, leader of the democratic party, with the responsibility of forming a cabinet, based upon a great coalition. Dr. Koch accepted the task.

To Reopen Studio.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 14.—Warner Brothers, motion picture producers, are to greatly enlarge their operations in New York, it was reported here and will reopen the old Vitagraph studio here.

Former Premier Dies.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—Antonio Maura, former premier of Spain, died suddenly on the estate of his son at Torrelodones.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

SUPREME COURT REOPENS ANITA WHITNEY CASE

To Test Validity of Syndicalism Law

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 14.—The supreme court has ordered a re-argument before it of the jurisdiction of the court in connection with the conviction and prison sentence of Anita Charlotte Whitney for alleged violation of the California anti-syndicalism law.

An appeal by Miss Whitney, was dismissed recently by the court on the ground of lack of jurisdiction. Arguments were then presented by her counsel attacking the constitutionality of the law and the court granted a rehearing.

Polls Open Today for Chicago Amalgamated Joint Board Elections

In the election that is now taking place in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers for the Chicago joint board officials, the lines are drawn very clearly. On one side is the candidates of the left wing, and the progressive elements in the union, Nathan Green, member of the pantsmakers' local, who is pledged to a program which stands for progress in the union and against the present slugging and expulsion policy carried on by the present administration.

On the other side is the candidate of the reactionaries and the die-hards in the union, Sam Levin, the present manager of the Chicago joint board, under whose leadership many of the active members of the union have been slugged and terrorized.

Rah-Rah Boys Register O. K. of Wall Street's World Court Proposition

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 14.—A hand picked gang of sons of plutocrats selected from various universities meeting here in what they term the national collegiate world court conference went on record yesterday in favor of the Hughes-Coolidge plan for U. S. adherence to the Permanent World Court. In a message to Woodrow Wilson as president of Princeton university is one of the servants of Wall Street who advocates the world court proposals and is carrying on propaganda in favor of the scheme in colleges and university training schools for scabs and strike breakers.

Wireless Operators Declare Strike on British Steamships

LONDON, Dec. 14.—As a protest against a two-dollar-a-month cut in wages, non-wireless operators employed on British vessels have gone on strike. The wages of the operators range from $40 to $80 a month. Unless a settlement is reached shipping will be seriously affected.

Union Pacific Profits of 1925 to Equal 1924

Union Pacific earnings so far this year indicate that profits for 1925 will equal the records set in 1924, when the road earned $14.28 on every share of common stock.

BOOKS BY LENIN



Can be had from the DAILY WORKER

CAN YOU COME OVER?

We're long on blue blazes. Work is piling up on our small office force and we need your help to fold and a hundred other little jobs. If you have a little time to spare at any time of the day and you want to help The DAILY WORKER step over to see us. We'll bid you welcome.

Questions for Fifth Lesson in Capital

(Chapter II, pages 96 to 106, Volume I.)

EARL R. BROWDER, Instructor.

1. What connection has the right of private property with the process of the exchange of commodities?
2. Has a commodity a use-value to its owner?
3. Explain the process which produces, from the development of exchange, the universal equivalent.
4. How does money give an external expression to the contrast between use-value and value?
5. Of what consequence is it whether an article is produced for consumption, or produced for exchange?
6. What sort of commodities are the first to become money?
7. What sort of commodities are best fitted by nature to perform the function of money? Give reasons.
8. Is the value of gold merely a formal, imaginary value?
9. How is it possible to find an expression for the value of gold?
10. Is the problem of analyzing money, of any fundamental difference from the problem of analyzing a commodity?

Answers to Questions of Lesson Four

(Pages 81 to 96, Volume I, Capital)

1. Commodities enter into relations with each other, not as use-values (a pencil has no use-value in relation with a cigar), but merely as quantitative expressions of homogeneous human labor.

2. The enigmatical character of the product of labor arises from its form, as a commodity, under which form the social character of labor, the mutual relations between the producers, expresses itself as a social relation between the products of labor.

3. This appearance of a social relation between the products of labor creates the illusion that value is a characteristic that resides within the commodity itself. This, however, is only an illusion. The value is an expression of the equality of all sorts of human labor, of the social character of labor.

4. The actual nature of the relationship expressed in the exchange of commodities is a definite social relationship between men.

5. Fetishism, in the religious world, is the idea that the products of men's brains (idols, gods) are independent beings endowed with life, entering in to relations both with one another and with the human race, the fetishism of commodities, is the idea that the products of men's hands (commodities) have an independent existence when they become commodities, entering into relations both with one another and with their producers.

6. The actual process of exchange, the means whereby the private individuals or groups, carrying on production independently of one another, come into social contact with each other in the act of exchange, by means of which their labor asserts itself as a part of the labor of society, this is totally independent of whether the individuals or groups are conscious of this fact or not, and knowledge of the relations so established does not change the basis of exchanges, which continues to appear to the producers in the form of value as a characteristic of the products of labor.

7. It is necessary that the production of commodities becomes highly developed, and men have accumulated a great deal of experience with the phenomena of exchange, before the scientific conviction can be established that all the different kinds of private labor, being carried on independently, are continually being reduced by this system to the quantitative proportions in which society requires them.

8. The expression of all commodities in money, which leads to the establishment of their character as values, actually conceals the social character of private labor, because this money form gives the absurdity of one concrete commodity standing as the universal incarnation of abstract human labor. This form of thought has social validity only for a definite, historically determined mode of production, and its mystery vanish ice when it is compared to other forms of production.

9. In feudal society the relations in the performance of labor are based upon personal dependence, and these social relations appear in their true nature as the mutual personal relations of the persons and classes in that society. Under capitalism these mutual relations are disguised in the shape of social relations between the products of labor.

10. Marx's statement that the formulae of bourgeois economists are the products of a society in which the process of production controls the men, rather than the men controlling the process of production, means that these formulae, being so dialectical ly opposed to the underlying reality, disclose the complete lack of understanding of the bourgeoisie of its own system; a system controlled by men must necessarily be a system understood by men.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

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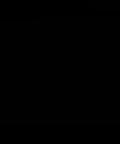
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Workers Write About the Workers' Life

BILL GREEN'S ADVICE GOES FAR ASTRAY

Sends Information But It Only Confuses

By TOM RAY.
(Worker Correspondent)

McDONALD, Pa.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor has mailed out sets of slogans addressed to "Fellow Citizens and Trade Unionists:

He states that there are 158,000 coal miners on strike in the anthracite region. But he doesn't mention that 10,000 miners remain at work taking care of the coal operators' property. This means that the same results will come out of it as came out of the 1922 railroad strike, when nine crafts remained at work while seven crafts went on strike.

Information Should Not Confuse.

We have learned what the fatal results of such A. F. of L. policies are, and want no more of them. Information should be mailed out, but not to confuse the workers.

Green advises us to study two pamphlets by John L. Lewis on the anthracite. But we remember the last international convention when Lewis told us he would see us in hell before he would give Alex Howat a hearing, at a time when about 80 per cent of the delegates expressed themselves in favor of Howat.

Public Sympathy Depends on Power.

Green says that "public sympathy" is necessary. But he chooses to forget that the way the British miners won their strike was not by depending on the "public" but upon their own power, used in unity with the two other basic industries, the railwaymen and the transport workers.

The British workers are not afraid of Communist leadership and as long as they have the power the "public" will favor them, just as ever here the "public" favors those who have the physical force to rule.

The American miners must unite their forces like the British did, so that they will all strike at once, then unite in an alliance like the British did, with railway workers and transport workers. And then, with militant leadership they can get somewhere.

THREE VALUABLE PRIZES OFFERED FOR BEST CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORKER CORRESPONDENTS' PAGE

Three valuable prizes will be offered for the three best Worker Correspondents' stories sent in that week. These will be published on the Friday, Dec. 18th, Worker Correspondent's page of The DAILY WORKER. The first prize is the much valued book by Nikolai Bukharin, "Historical Materialism"; the second prize, "Whither England" by Leon Trotsky and the third prize the original of the cartoon by R. Logan, framed, the reproduction of which will appear in this page.

Hurry up and write your story and send it in. Non-party workers as well as party members are included in this contest. Any worker can be a Worker Correspondent. Send all contributions to: Editor, DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

EIGHTH WEEK OF STRIKE FINDS HILLCREST SILK STRIKERS FIRM; SCABS REPORTED TO HAVE QUIT

By ALBERT WEISBORD, a Worker Correspondent.

WEST NEW YORK, N. J., Dec. 11 The beginning of the eighth week in the gallant struggle of the silk workers in the Hillcrest Silk Mill in West New York finds the workers who are out just as firm and solid as before. Those who have savings are ready to spend all of their savings and borrow before going back defeated.

Those who are in need are being taken care of by the strike fund which has been raised and which is large enough to enable even the full payment of strikers on the picket line. However, as the fight is becoming one of a fight to a finish character, contributions to the United Front Committee of Textile Workers of Hudson county, made payable to George Pearlman at the headquarters, 2381 Broadway, Union City are very welcome.

The boss is frantic. In spite of everything he is not able to get workers who will scab, at least he has never been able to get even ten per cent of the help he needs in the mill. And now it has been reported that the few scabs have not been able to face the steady picket line of the strikers and at least half of them quit work telling the boss they were tired of doing his dirty work.

Change of Front by Police

The determination of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers in pushing the case against the police for their illegal and brutal actions have resulted in a change of front on the part of the local police police and mayor. They have become quite polite. An offending policeman has been removed from the force pending investigation. Also the police have given front page publicity to how the officer had forced someone physically to go into the mill as a strikebreaker. A big mass meeting has been staged with speakers Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Tresca, and Albert Weisbord.

Efforts will be made to make the mass meeting the initial force in stimulating the mill committees in the other mills of the district so as to show the bosses that organized unified front the workers have established an united front of their own.

A Silk Striker



Boiler Explosion Sends Crew of 16 to Watery Grave

VIGO, Spain, Dec. 14.—Sixteen members of the crew of a launch at Bouzas were killed when the boiler exploded.

Talks with Daily Worker Correspondents

By NANCY MARKOFF.

ONE of the students in the Chicago Workers' Correspondents' class, who is also a Chicago correspondent for the Novy Mir, New York, the Russian Communist daily in this country, gave a brief talk to the class on how the Novy Mir developed its Workers' Correspondents. That account was very helpful to the class because the problems the Novy Mir faced were similar to the ones we have to face in developing our Workers' Correspondents.

IT takes a little time before a worker forms an understanding of what the job of a Worker Correspondent requires. At first he is inclined to think that an easy flow of language or the eloquence of a college professor in character are essentials for the job. But when he sits down to reason it out with himself he realizes that the people he will write for are workers like himself, that they live very much the same as he does, that his worries and his problems are very much like theirs and once having reached that conclusion he is well on the road for active participation in the class struggle as a fighting Worker Correspondent.

NEXT in line comes the need to develop a nose for news. For instance, a worker will tell you that nothing ever happens where he is employed that he can write about. But that very same worker will tell in the next breath that "in the store where he works the employes pay more for food than the customers because they cannot take their lunch hour during the special sale price hour."

IN the beginning it is better for a Worker Correspondent, if he is in doubt about whether a story is news or not, to send it in and let the editor pass final judgment.

IF anyone has told you that we are averse to receiving cartoons for our Worker Correspondents' column, tell him he is misinformed. The fact of the matter is we are wishing very hard that some worker cartoonists would get busy and once having reached that on the job.

Worker Correspondents Join Celebration of 1825-1905 Revolts

The Chicago worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, the Russian progressive Womens' organization, the Workers' House and many other labor organizations joined the celebration arranged in memory of the 20th anniversary of the revolution of 1905 and the 100th anniversary of the Decembrists uprising to be held in Chicago Sunday, December 28, at Schoenhofen Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.

The following will participate in the concert program: Russian String Orchestra of the Workers' House; Latvian, Lettish and Jewish Singing Societies, soloists, etc., over 150 people in all. Speakers in English, Russian and other languages will address the crowd that is expected to fill the hall. Beginning at 2 p. m. sharp. The celebration is arranged by the Veterans of the Revolution of 1905. An admission fee of 25c will be charged for the benefit of the International Labor Defense.

Millinery Workers of New York Get Exactly What They Asked for

By A Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK CITY—Local 24 of the Millinery Workers unanimously demanded the release of Benjamin Gitlow from Sing Sing prison, at their meeting on Thursday, Dec. 10 at Bryant Hall.

The appeal for the pardon of Gitlow was unanimously passed at a meeting at which more than 100 workers were present. This is one of the many demands that have been made by local unions of this city for Gitlow's release.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Story Nosovitsky Didn't Tell

Jacob Nosovitsky, calling himself an international anti-labor spy, has been publishing in the Hearst newspapers a more or less fictitious story of his attempts to spy on the Communist Party and the Communist International.

C. E. RUTHENBERG

will tell, in next Saturday's Magazine Section of The DAILY WORKER, how the Communist Party of America discovered and exposed the clumsy attempt of Nosovitsky to spy upon the party and the labor movement —the story Nosovitsky DIDN'T TELL!

IT is interesting reading.

Get next Saturday's issue of The DAILY WORKER, December 19.

Or, better—
Subscribe now, and be sure of getting all of the fine, new features that are coming.

BUSINESS FIRMS COMPEL WORKERS TO BE ATHLETIC

Advertising Scheme Is Behind Move

By A Worker Correspondent

Big firms like Montgomery Ward, Western Electric company, Taylor-Trunk company, Capper and Capper, Spalding Sporting Goods Store and many others organize, for advertising purposes, athletic teams out of the ranks of the workers employed by them. The workers train and play after working hours.

The bosses spread the propaganda that this is done for the workers' health, but this is not true. Physical exercise is good for one's health when used as a recreation but that which is compulsory and carries with it the fear of losing one's job can not be regarded as play. Further physical strain after a long day's work at the bench, or standing on one's feet all day, behind a counter waiting on customers can not be regarded as fun but only as the rankest form of exploitation.

The writer happened to be present at a game staged between the Montgomery Ward team and some school girl team. The Montgomery Ward girls were so tired that they were more on the floor than on their feet. You could discern by the expression on their faces that they were in no mood to play, but they had to play or lost their jobs.

Workers who want to participate in healthful sports can join a sport organization of their own where they will organize the games themselves and have their say in booking the games instead of some official of the exploiting class who for the company's interests to protect.

For information on how to join the Workers' Sport Alliance communicate with Emma Bloch-wald, care of Bloch son, 1911 W. Walton Pl. Chicago, Ill.

Prolet-Tribune, Living Newspaper of Novy Mir

By A Worker Correspondent
Student of Chicago Class

About a year ago the Chicago group of the worker correspondents of the Russian Communist daily Novy Mir began to talk of issuing a living newspaper. Some comrades were afraid that it is too a big job for the group. They were talking about it the whole year until finally they collected enough courage to start.

A few months ago the first issue of Prolet-Tribune, as the paper was named, was "published" at the Workers' House. Altho an admission fee of 25 cents was charged about a hundred workers attended the reading and enjoyed it. The news about the novel "paper" spread among the Russian workers of the city.

The second number was issued about about a month later in the same place. The hall was crowded not only with workers, but the "intelligentsia" also made its appearance. The editors of the local Russian newspaper, a few Russian physicians, and others attended. There was too much copy, and part of it was left over for the next issue.

The unanimous opinion was favorable for the worker correspondents. The comrades from nearby cities who attended were so enthusiastic that they invited the group to issue the living newspaper also in Kenosha and Pullman.

This success encouraged the group so much that they decided to issue the paper periodically once a month in Chicago and also in Pullman and other nearby places where they may be invited. They also decided to lower the admission price to 25 cents. The next regular issue of Prolet-Tribune will be out next Saturday, Dec. 19, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division street. It is planned to have also an article written by a worker correspondent of The DAILY WORKER.

Soldiers Used Pravda to Spread Propaganda in Dark Days of Czar

Do you know: That among the first Worker Correspondents for Pravda, the largest Communist newspaper in the world and published in Moscow, U. S. S. R., were the Soldier Correspondents? They used their paper to agitate for the organization of a union of workers and peasants.

You can use your paper. The DAILY WORKER to agitate for the organization of a union in your shop. Send in your story. Then order a bundle of papers and see that they are read by your fellow workers. Your name and address with contributions will enable us to send you suggestions personally. Therefore, if possible, let us have it. Your name will not be used unless you wish it. You need not explain why you don't want your name used, we'll understand perfectly.

The Pravda has over one-half million circulation. Worker Correspondents did it. Send in your contributions and watch The DAILY WORKER grow!

WHY THE LEFT WING OF I. L. G. W. HAS SIGMAN WHIPPED IN SPITE OF FAKED CONVENTION MAJORITY

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 11—(By Mail).—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' convention, in many ways, is unique as far as the American labor movement is concerned. For the first time a left wing makes its appearance representing the vast majority of the membership, but is represented by a minority delegation. This situation is seen and felt by everyone attending the convention.

Of course the Sigman machine makes a verbal bluff that they represent the membership, but the left wing has many times during the convention served notice that the welfare of the union demands a new administration and the Sigman administration seems to be very uneasy over the situation. What the trump cards will be is not yet visible.

Two Irreconcilable Views.

Left wing resolutions, such as world trade union unity, are being mechanically voted down and class collaboration schemes endorsed mechanically by the Sigman paper majority. At this writing the officers' report has not come before the convention. In this report will center the struggle between the lefts and the rights.

The administration is frankly for class collaboration and even lays the plans for the Sigman-Lapidus policy while the left wing, under the leadership of the Trade Union Educational League, is determined to compel the repudiation of the expulsion policy and to turn the organization away from cooperation with the exploiters of labor and into the channels of the class struggle.

The fact that the left wing delegates represent all the large clothing centers, with the exception of Cleveland, makes Sigman hesitate. He can not ignore Boston. His manner throughout the convention shows plainly that he would like to let the membership in Boston and Chicago are waiting to speak a word of the unrest from this convention and materialized.

Green's Soft Pedal.

Bill Green's speech to the convention was a plea for unity and concession to the element of the left wing. He even praised the radicals, altho it seemed many times that he was about to forget his role for the moment and talk about the radicals as he would like to. Sigman undoubtedly told him the predicament he was in, so the latter had to be changed to suit the circumstances.

A left wing representing the vast majority of the membership cannot and will not allow itself to be "gypped" or pushed around. The background of Sigman's strength lies in what is known as the "cult of town locals" and to the method of representation at the conventions. An examination of how Sigman gained the majority of delegates to the convention and why he is so uneasy about his majority. The figures are compiled in the research department of the international as it is Sigman's own figures I am using.

Long Island and Eastern Department.

Local No.	Avg. Paying Members in 1924	Delegates
22	1	1
23	8	1
91	2	1
99	60	2
111	110	2
128	95	2
132	2	1
144	14	1
3	192	17

In five sections of the country, with 37,300 paying members, there are 1,200 members the Sigman administration has 50 delegates.

Relative Strength.

Cleveland is the only center that Sigman controls. Six locals have an average membership of 1,470 with 14 delegates. Even here the left wing has three delegates out of the 14. Philadelphia with a membership of 2,110 sent a solid machine delegation, but the membership are supporters of the left wing. Most of the leading members of the T. U. E. L. have been expelled. Their return to the union means left wing control. Anyone who had doubts about the left wing's claim should have attended the Yeshevnia given by the left wing delegates at which over 1,000 of the Philadelphia membership attended.

What strength the Sigman administration has lies in Cleveland, and in Locals 10, 48 and 89 of New York City. These three locals are large locals with a total average membership of 11,190, and in these locals the left wing has substantial minorities.

Where Left Has Power.

On the other hand contrast this with the strength of the left wing. Remember these figures are compiled by the Sigman officials. Local 2, 12,000 members; delegates, 14; Local 9, 7,000 members, delegates, 11; local 22, 12,000 members, delegates, 14; Local 35, 6,000 members, delegates, 10. Here we have only four locals with an average membership of 37,000 with 49 delegates while Sigman has 50 delegates for 1,200 members. The left wing also controls Chicago, Boston, Montreal and many other smaller centers.

It can be readily seen, from these figures who it is that speaks in the name of the membership, and why the Sigman machine is wakening under the sledge hammer blows of the progressives and why the left wing frankly tells Sigman that his convention's paper majority will avail him nothing. The rank and file has spoken in unmistakable terms, that they want and must have a class struggle program and a class conscious leadership.

Order a bundle of The DAILY WORKER for every meeting of your union.

NEW DRIVE FOR LABOR PARTY NOW UNDER WAY; FURRIERS' RESOLUTION

The following resolution adopted in October by the Furriers' International convention is similar to the one adopted on Thursday by the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union convention at Philadelphia:

WHEREAS, The organized workers in their struggle for higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions have found themselves forced to combat not only the employers directly, but also the government thru all its agencies, anti-labor legislation, Daugherty injunctions, railroad labor boards, use of troops and police in strikes; and

WHEREAS, The entire history of the struggles of the working class shows that so long as the powers of the government are allowed to remain in the hands of the capitalist class, as at present in the United States just so long will these powers of government be used against the workers; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary, in order for the workers to develop the political power of their class to build up a political organization of their own, a labor party which will draw the millions of workers into political activities and organize them for political struggles against the capitalists, and

WHEREAS, The LaFollette progressive movement, which is devoted to the interests of middle class business and large farmers, cannot serve as a party of the workers and poor farmers and has completely betrayed those workers who saw in it a substitute for a labor party; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the International Furriers' Union herewith favors the formation of a labor party based upon the trade unions and including as affiliated sections all other political organizations of a working class nature, upon a local, state and national basis.

"Christian" Poland Arrests 112 Peasants; Charge "High Treason"

GRODNO, Poland, Dec. 11. A hundred and twelve peasants were recently arrested and forced to march long distances to the prison here. All of the peasants who were arrested are charged with high treason because of their demand that western White Russia join the Soviet Union.

COOLIDGE AND MINE OWNERS IN CONSPIRACY

Out to Smash Union in Anthracite

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON — (FP) — Calvin Coolidge may be stubbornly determined to help Morgan and Mellon and their allies in destroying the United Mine Workers of America.

Coolidge's closest adviser, except Mellon and Hoover, is Dwight Morrow, partner of J. P. Morgan. The Morgan and the Geo. F. Baker interests control the anthracite industry through the Big Seven anthracite companies. Morrow is in a position to tell Coolidge of any major moves by the anthracite operators. Does Coolidge know this?

That the anthracite operators, including Warriner and Richards, with Ivy Lee, their press agent, and Merritt, their counsel, held a secret conference Nov. 19, 20 and 21 in the Railroad club in New York City, at which they agreed to make a fight to a finish against the union?

That the big operators pledged the support of the New York banks to the smaller operators, to tide them over the period of the fight, and that Geo. F. Baker, Jr., was present when this compact was made?

That they took this action, resolved to brook no interference by any public official, state or federal, after satisfying themselves that Coolidge would do nothing to spoil their plan?

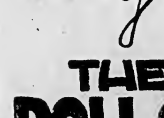
The Federated Press is assured that this conference was held and these decisions taken. It is assured further that the sentiment of the group is expressed by one operator when he said that "This time we will stand for no publicians butting in as we let Mark Hanna and Roosevelt break in once, but that was enough."

The reference to Roosevelt and Hanna recalls the Roosevelt letter in Sen. Lodge published last summer, in which T. R. told of having sent Elihu Root to see Morgan & Co. since it was obvious that Mr. Morgan has the power in anthracite. Root saw Morgan's partners Geo. W. Perkins and Robert Bacon, and got told Pierpont Morgan" on the telephone, with Geo. F. Baer. He induced them to agree to accept a coal commission which should make a settlement. That was in 1902. The strike had run all summer.

Starve the union coal miners into submission, is the plan the U. S. chamber of commerce offers. It is circulating this idea throughout the country. Now the business lobbies in the national capital are confident that with Coolidge's help and the help of the interstate commerce commission and a huge anti-labor majority in congress they are about to witness the crushing of the strongest unit in the American Federation of Labor.

Nowhere in the administration, or among its business allies, is there any fear that the American labor movement will deliver a counter blow.

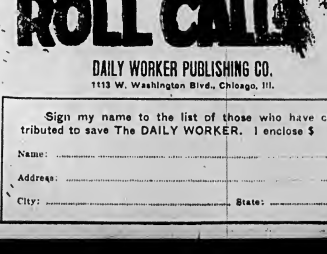
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Today's Honor Roll of Workers:

Young Workers League, German Br., Philadelphia, Pa.	$ 25.00
Bridgeville, Pa., Czecho-Slovak W. F.	15.00
Karl Marx Br., Workers Party, Chicago, Ill.	100.00
Pullman, Ill. Street Nucleus 1	6.00
Rose Grossman, Baltimore, Md.	3.00
Workers Party, Publisade, Minn.	6.50
Finnish Branch, Workers Party, Berkeley, Calif.	60.00
Kathonian Br. Workers Party, Seattle, Wash.	10.00
Finnish Branch, Workers Party, Temple, Mo.	25.00
Dutch Flemish Br. Workers Party, Detroit, Mich.	8.00
Today's total	282.50
Previously recorded	36,206.15
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Publicity Agent for Grafters

Revelations at the trial of Colonel William Mitchell emphasize the fact that the capitalist class of this country rugges in the business of patriotism just as they engage in any other business for profit. Not the profit of the whole capitalist class, but each group of capitalists trying to loot the government treasury before other groups beat them to it.

It is primarily the business of a capitalist government to serve the interests of the entire capitalist class. It is the executive committee of the capitalist class as a whole. But occasionally it breaks down as various groups of venal officials try to gain peculiar advantages for one group of capitalists. To best serve the interests of the capitalist class the government should be able to step in and force any given group to yield to the welfare of the whole capitalist class. Such action frequently aligns powerful interests against the party in power. A case in point is the present furore over the role of aircraft in warfare.

For years the aircraft trust had been pillaging the government thru fraudulent contracts. Such frauds, involving millions of dollars, admitted by the war department itself, have been awaiting prosecution, but the department of justice, under the notorious crook, Daugherty, and his successor, John G. Sargent, has refrained from prosecution, for reasons best known to themselves.

In their desire to continue their looting the aircraft trust started a campaign with Colonel Mitchell as its principal publicity agent. In his zeal to serve the interests of his masters, Mitchell came in conflict with the general staff of the army and is now being court martialed. So powerful are his backers that his trial is a stage for melodramatic heroics. Everything was going splendidly as long as testimony in favor of Mitchell was being presented. The Hearst papers whooped it up for Mitchell and a separate air service.

But the scene changed as rebuttal testimony began. The wind was soon taken out of the sails of the "hero," fondly referred to by the aircraft grafters as "Colonel Billy." Evidence was presented to prove that Mitchell, while in France, indulged in the most reckless excesses, sending men to certain death as they flew over territory defended by the anti-aircraft guns of Germany.

Another blast against the claim of the supremacy of air forces shook the case of Mitchell when secret German war documents, obtained by the American military attache at Berlin, were read in court.

The claim of the aircraft trust that the anti-aircraft guns are ineffective is refuted by this evidence. Out of a total of 6,052 allied balloons and planes wrecked during the war 911 were brought down by anti-aircraft guns. That is more than 15 per cent of the total.

This squabble of one branch of the so-called national defense against the rest, because of the greed for self, is one of the reasons why military forces under capitalism can never hope to reach that stage of discipline realized by a revolutionary government.

In the United States each capitalist group strives for advantages for the sake of profit. Men in the service can never be assured their lives are not being wantonly sacrificed in the scramble between groups of manufacturers fighting to hog the graft.

Compared to the military unity of the Soviet Union, where the element of profit is eliminated and where the one impelling motive is the defense of the revolution no such a scandal as the Mitchell episode can ever arise. That is also one reason why the Soviet forces are the most formidable in the world. Furthermore the red army soldiers know they are not pawns in the game of profit, but they are protected by every device known to modern warfare.

Hunger Strike Against Imperialism

Julio Antonio Mella, general secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, organizer of the student's federation and editor of the organ Youth, which also represents the All America Anti Imperialist League, is trying to arouse the workers of the Central American countries and of the United States against the fierce despotism prevailing in Cuba by a hunger strike in jail.

A valiant fighter in the youth movement and for the liberation of the workers from the thralldom of imperialism, Mella was chosen a victim of the vengeance of the American combines exploiting Cuba. He supported workers in their refusal to slave on the sugar cane plantations at starvation wages and under miserable conditions. This interfered with the interests of the Davemeyer sugar trust, which, with the American Tobacco company, incited the war against Spain and has since held sway in Cuba. The police agents of the trust planted two bombs near a factory and then arrested and accused Mella and eleven other workers of the crime.

It is generally recognized that the United States ambassador, General Enoch H. Crowder, is exerting pressure to keep Mella in jail.

Today is the eleventh day of the hunger strike and the Cuban government shows no inclination to relent in its persecution. The outcome rests with the working class.

Protests have already been made by the All America Anti-Imperialist League to the Cuban government and to the American state department. Also communications have been sent urging the labor union of Central America to act. Workers everywhere should protest against this crime of imperialism and in Cuba the workers should be urged to call a general strike, thereby stopping production until the agents of imperialism release this valiant fighter for the working class.

Wall Street is anxious to help in on the proposed Geneva disarmament conference for the altruistic purpose of inducing European nations to devote their energies to rebuilding their industries to make the countries safe for investments of finance capital.

Mr. Morris Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has formed a united front with the Philadelphia police whose job it is to keep that city on the scab list.

The official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers attacks The Daily Worker in a concoction of drivel, in an effort to evade the answer it must eventually make to its own membership regarding the use of gangsters against the left wing.

The Convention Is Over, What Next?

By Ben Gold

THE convention of the Furriers' International Union was held recently in Boston. It was necessary to discipline the New York members for their disobedience and disloyalty to the general officers. The general officers in the accusations, claimed that the Joint Board as well as its local officers were not locally in their offices because the elections, according to the interpretations of the constitution by the former president, was not held at the proper time. Besides, in addition, left wingers were elected to responsible offices. The former secretary-treasurer, Rosenthal, they claimed was illegally suspended from his office and a few more acts that touched upon the integrity of the international constitution were pointed out.

Discipline. How?

To discipline the thousands of union members. How? Make them pay a fine or possibly suspend them from membership? Dissolve the New York Joint Board? Remove the elected local officers? Suspend entirely the four largest locals of the international?

The plan as to how to suspend the New York membership is still held a secret. Probably "the method to be" general officers know it. The punishing disciplinary measure, has not yet been made public. At the beginning of the convention, it appeared that the general officers would not permit a big delegation of the New York Joint Board to be seated until the most important problems of the convention had been settled. In fact, at the former general executive board meeting held by socialist party politicians, who practiced the same methods that were used by the republican party politicians, it was born to deny to their seats in the assembly

To Shut Off Expose.

The unseating of the delegate was not only meant to hit the New York Joint Board, but was also meant to prohibit the New York members from unseating the dastardly gang of the Morris Kaufman-Abe Cahan-Forward leadership in the New York organization. To shut up the mouths of opponents has always been the tactics of yellow union leadership. The fiasco was made clear to all when the constitution was made the main problem at issue. The cry of the former General Executive Board about the constitution was only camouflage a smokescreen by which they sought to cover their acts of brutalities and crimes against the New York membership.

Did the yellows really think that the John Hillquit would be barred from the convention? Did the socialist party hired advocate really plan to call off the New York board from the international? Of course, the right wingers in their hopeless fight against the left wingers are capable of all—but it would have been suicide for the yellow clique. For how could they call off over 10,000 members of the International when the entire international is only composed of 11,000 members?

Try to Save Hides.

It is clear that the right-wing politicians with the socialist law guides did not know in what world they were. The stage-done to discipline the New York membership was only a threat of a bull-dead cyclone, a soap bubble that burst at the first convening of the delegates. The battle cause each one of them sought a way to save his own hide, sought the best method to be erased out of the slush that they themselves had mixed. Many a moon eyed Joint Board can be deeply thankful to the left wing delegates who helped them get out of it the faster.

They have manoeuvered, pulled political manakin wires, used all kinds of dead political appeals, tried to change the dealer of the cards. "Let me deal once and I'll let' you deal again," was their pulley. They have even invited a new player—the Judge, but the game was lost—the king was left without a throne. The machine did not dare to cut off the New York membership from the international. A majority seated the delegates. The fissers lost themselves entirely. Whither will the roads lead? The right-wing leaders do not know it. They must follow there is no alternative. From the so-called aggressiveness they were forced to retreat to the defense lines.

Who Needs Discipline?

Without mercy is the prosecution. The decision of truth is deep. Who needs to be disciplined? The New York membership that bled and suffered, starved and finally emancipated itself from the Kaufman-Forward rule or the leaders who were responsible for the imposition, terror, injustice, prosecutions, punishment, suppression, etc. an endless chain of crimes?

How does the leadership feel? Have they no conscience? Do they feel remorse? Self-reproaches and Noskes know no remorse! Should the method arise again they will do it over again! When the hot-wing delegates speak about Stalinism, the present president speaks it is the voice of the mass thousands who believe in them. But do those on the side-line believe? Seemingly impossible. But not all has yet been told—everything he may not been said. Behind the debacle that aroused the conscience that spoke he never vote

The bad men told but he wants to know the truth. When even a tenth of the truth is known it is cent.

"Against the Constution."

No one denies it. Neither the former president, nor the vice-president has anything to say: Justify—what? Crimes! But . . . the constitution! You have transgressed against the constitution—you are illegally in office, constitution neber lies are their shouts. The orders of the president were not followed against the constitution. The former president was attacked and suspended for actions that were not so beautiful, however it is against the constitution. A number of organizers were shown the exit the machine told the locals—that is against the constitution. Thousands of furriers refused to listen to the former president, this also is an additional point for the accusation of violations of the constitution. A just election was held so, this is unconstitutional. Brother—fat fighters were thrown out and the graft system has been uprooted—the right-wing prosecution calls it "irregularities" so, this is against the constitution. The left wing organized an opposition to the higher gendarmerie—this is also against the constitution. The thousands of membership who flung back the suspension policy acted against the constitution. Thirty-two pages, densely written, contained the blasphemies committed against the "holy" constitution!

Verdict! Guilty!

Guilty—That's All!

How otherwise? The president appointed a committee of seven. Five constitution-loving citizens and two "outlaws." Five strangers from afar, as I think, who were never in New York as yet. Investigations? What means? Facts? Unnecessary! Guilty that is all!

Th delegates vote on the report. So here is where the big comedy begins. The constitution is alright when it opposes you—but when it affects my interests, I mind it as a cat's meow. Parliamentary rules are good weapons to disarm and train opponents, but when the opponent holds the parliamentary weapon it is—down with rules, down with regulations—away with the constitution. When it is necessary, we make much of democracy but, brother president follows the constitution, does our legally president since? Ha, and everything else! Appeal against the presidents decision you are out of order! Truly, how do you dare? If you finally win your appeal against the decision of Mr. President—the majority is out of order. And if you open the holy book, and read the constitution the reply comes as out of order Justice! RULED OUT OF ORDER! You are guilty if the constitution is against, you are guilty—you are guilty anyway. You have violated the yellow virginity!

The joker is a funny card. You can use it, both ways—right or left. When necessary, it fits into the blacks, when there is a call, red is its color. If you are a good player it may save you the game. At the beginning, the game was lost. So the joker was dealt to them. And the blacks won against the red a game that is all. The entire labor movement is only a game with the gang. But the convention unveiled the game and put in the open its players.

(To be continued.)

Uniting Science and the Working Class -

By Gregory Zinoviev

(Speech of Gregory Zinoviev, president of the Communist International, at the meeting of the Leningrad Soviet in connection with the celebration of the 200 years' anniversary of the Leningrad Academy of Sciences.)

IN the name of the Leningrad Soviet, I have pleasure in extending a hearty greeting to the Academy of Sciences and its guests. I greet you in the name of the Soviet of Workers' Deputies of Petrograd, the Soviet of the town which is universally hears the historic name of the successor man of our epoch, that of comrade Lenin.

Before I have the honor to the founding tion of the Academy of Science, much has happened in Leningrad. To mention a few things from the recent past, it was from that the Bolshevist movement took its origin in the streets of St. Petersburg, men said as Tsarevitch-Alexei was led to the scaffold and, amidst the silence of the people, not only our party but actual exponents of the greatest leaders of the movement "Narodnaya Wolya" (people's freedom, people's will). Workers, peasants, soldiers and others, took place. It was here that the workers first raised the banner of insurrection, and here that the two revolutions of 1917 were carried to victory.

Not Leningrad alone, but this particular hall has had many experiences. It experienced the epoch of absolutism, the epoch of monarchy, of the bourgeoisie and the landowners; here the State Duma met, it experienced the first lightning flashes of the revolution; and then, when the workers' revolution began to be victorious, it saw the delegates of the country of the workers and peasants. Finally it experienced great world congresses of the revolutionary workers of all countries, but now for the first time it sees within its walls an assembly like this, a meeting of representatives of the working class of the glorious revolution with the best representatives of science in the whole world.

Our party has an exactly outlined program based on the scientific conception and on the foundation of the inviolability of scientific knowledge. Karl Marx was a very eminent scientific man and not merely a revolutionary. His discovery has, from the scientific point of view, at least the same enormous significance as the few inventions which have been made in the domain of pure science. The Marxian realises that a great discovery in any domain whatever be it in astronomy or in pure mathematics—has an enormous significance. The discoveries of Prof. Pavlov are of far-reaching importance. We however, believe that the discoveries made by Karl Marx with regard to the laws of the development of mankind, have at least no less historical significance.

As long as 50 years ago, Karl Marx showed that class war would inevitably lead to the **dictatorship of the proletariat.** The dictatorship however on its part, is a stage of transition leading to the annihilation of the whole state, of all means of force, a jump from the era of necessity to the era of freedom. At that time only a few took this discovery seriously. It is now being confirmed here, in a country which embraces a sixth of the whole globe, and it will doubtless meet with confirmation in the whole world. (Applause.)

At that time the best heads, such as Darwin, also grasped the great significance of Marx' discovery. Today there are no doubt among scientists and a few who take an attitude of unbelieving scepticism toward the ideas of Marxism. We are however firmly convinced that now that Marxism is being put into practice—an epoch is coming in which there will be certainly an approach between the best representatives of science and the representatives of the masses of workers who are manifested in politics. In various parts, from various sources, from various points of view, not much doubt these days are still met with, some definite point and then they turn their backs side by side.

In the program of our party the following words are to be found: "The Russian Communist Party supports all measures which lead to the development of science and is interested in further development and in the creation of favorable conditions for the improvement of the productive forces of the country." We have of course not yet done even the half of what might be done to promote science and to improve the material position of the disciples of science. The situation in our scholars is still very hard. What has been done is only a beginning. Now that the country is beginning to boom economically and that we have started actually to carry out the program of the October revolution, I must state that we shall greatly multiply that which has been done already. In any case, what we have already accomplished shows that we are fully aware that the development of science is closely bound up with the development of the efficiency of our country and of the whole human race.

There are many differences of opinion between the scientists as well as revolutionary tendency and views with an anti-revolutionary tendency. Marx answered capitalistic appellations for those who did not talk an obedient tone as "lackeys of capital." Marx said that in order to reach the dominant heights of science it is necessary to fight one's way bravely along one's path. Was he not right? Scientists are also forced to do so. A conscientious researcher is in moral subjection to the ruling classes and is incapable of working in any line. Those who subordinate science to outside interests were denounced unanimity by Marx. Some of the opponents of Marx by way of insult use the term "Marxist" adapted his science to certain material interests. This is untrue. On the contrary, the fact is that scientific Marxism has no other interests than that of serving the interests and of giving objective expression to the interests of the enormous majority of the population.

Two parallel processes are inevitable. The fighting lines of the sciences are constantly approaching nearer to the fighting lines of the revolutionary class struggle. On the other hand, processes of disintegration are taking place within the world of science itself. Scientists must study the science of social development as it is necessary and must endeavor as quickly as possible to open to mankind the door which must lead to the destruction of capital.

Lenin once said that the scientists had tried 665 remedies before they found remedy 606 to destroy such a scourge as syphilis. But is not capitalism on the whole a greater scourge than syphilis? And, is it not worth while for scientists and revolutionaries to have just as much patience and in the same way to try 606, and, if necessary, 606 remedies in liberate mankind from the yoke of capitalism? (Loud applause.)

The idea that the proletariat by liberating itself is liberating the whole world, is beginning, in numerous places, to penetrate the minds of people of entirely different points of view. Thus as the Daily Herald reports, an archbishop recently said at a religious meeting:

"I sometimes think that the Russian of Soviet endeavoring to fulfill the Christian teaching which we Christians reject. The slogan 'Every one according to his need' is a more Christian recommendment than 'Everyone according to his greed'. The former is the principle of communism, the second is ours."

This sound ideas crop up sometimes at unexpected places. Of course we do not carry out the Christian doctrine because we are materialists. Nevertheless we tell ourselves, in the opposition camp they speak of the superiority of our ideas. "The mode of history dies well."

Professor Roman from India, who is taking part in this meeting, used strong words in his speech when he said the time of time cannot arrest the inevitable. I said to myself that, though his terminology is different, he has in essentials reached the spirit of Lenin, and that the words "It is granted to no one to prevent mankind realizing the principle of freedom," are very remarkable and symbolic.

All this justifies us in regarding with confidence the future of science. There is still much that separates us from the scientists, but there is also much in common between us, the representatives of the proletariat, and the scientists.

We do not demand a program in common, but we believe that there are three points which might unite us. These are:

1. A fight against new wars. It is clear to us all that forces hostile to mankind are already making preparations for a new war. Can we, the workers in the revolutionary labor movement join with the camp of the scholars, so that each in his own way works against the return of new wars? (Applause). I believe that we can so unite.

2. I feel sure that every serious scientist realizes the fatal injury which arises from the anarchy which prevails in production, from the lack of a systematic foundation in economics, from the conflicts and rivalries which arise therefrom. In the present stage of the development of material wealth, the time has come to abolish anarchy in production. The time has come for mankind to live according to a plan which is less dependent on blind chances and on the nature of the elements in production, less dependent on the conflicts in privileged groups which inevitably lead to wars. He who is prepared to join us in fighting anarchy in production. I believe that, in spite of the differences of opinion between us we can, in the case in question, unite to help mankind to get out of the anarchy of production and to promote the development of the cultural and material forces of mankind. (Applause.)

3. The third thing, finally, in which we can unite, is an alliance of scientists with the working masses with the working class. Yes or no? I ask the scholars. Has the time come to bring science nearer to the masses and to make the greatest discoveries of science accessible to the people? Yes or no? I am convinced that all scientists, all the best of mankind cannot but be thinking of uniting with the people and especially with the working masses, the vanguard of all who work.

I believe that these three points: the fight against war, against anarchy in production, and for an approach between science and the masses must be completely and an unlitionally acceptable to every scientist who wishes to serve his people, to serve the whole world.

The famous Russian scholar Prof. Timiryasev, in his last letter to his son before his death, wrote that the Bolshevik party was working for the happiness of the people and will bring them happiness. Full of enthusiasm for Lenin's activity, Timiryasev wrote: "I send you my warmest greeting and wish you continued success in your work for the happiness of mankind."

This was the first swallow from the world of science. Since that time eight years have passed and science's revolution has overcome all obstacles and has come nearer to the fulfilment of its program, to the elevation of the standard of the culture and well-being of the people. There is no doubt that the Russian scientists will now reach us by various ways, there will sometimes wound us but they will reach the point at which Timiryasev arrived.

The scientists of Leningrad experienced difficult times in the years 1918-1921, when the material situation of scholars was such that they had a right to be discontented. It was not easy for us to witness these privations. We did not close our eyes to the fact that the professors were suffering severely, and we were objective enough not to cherish feelings of enmity when we were met by an obstinate refusal on the part of certain groups of scholars to understand our work, and saw how all our intentions were interpreted in an unfavorable sense. We were also objective enough to realize that this attitude was inevitable and to grasp the fact that at first we could not but talk different languages. We understand that the time would come, whether in one or in many years, when the best of them would recognize that we are in the right, not only eventually but in essentials, when they would realize that the working class had seized the power not in order to gain privileges for itself, but in order that its victory to liberate the whole world.

The introduction of our revolution has now ended and the real program of the great revolution is beginning. Now we can really think of safeguarding not only the political, but also the economic side of the revolution. Ensuring the economic side of the revolution however means raising our country to a height it has never before reached.

We turn to our scientists and to the representatives of international science and we can be prepared to request that they will help us in this great work. We believe that it is their duty and their moral right to help the Soviet revolution to raise itself to a cultural height which has never before been attained.

We look to you to show that science no longer plays the part of the handmaid of the bourgeoisie, but that of a torch which lights the way for oppressed mankind. Help this people of a hundred millions, and the working masses will show you their true gratitude (Stormy applause).

Uncle Sam—Savior of the World


ДОЛОЙ!
ДОЛОЙ!
ДОЛОЙ!

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

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COAL STRIKERS FIGHT PINCHOT PLAN

SIGMAN MACHINE IS FACING HOT FIGHT ON EXPULSIONS IN LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' CONVENTION

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 15.—The expulsion policy is now before the International Ladies' Garment Workers' convention. Progressive delegates have presented a minority report dealing with the situation in the industry, condemning class collaboration and expulsion policy, and demanding referendum on policy and elections of president, secretary and general executive board. The minority report shows that the demoralization of the union is due to the Sigman administration creating war within the union while making peace with instead of struggle against the bosses.

Zimmerman introduced the report. He drew a picture of the struggle where Sigman combined with Breslaurer, Heller and Langer against progressives and was finally compelled to join with progressives against these exploiters. He warned the machine that they would again issue leaflets and shift membership meetings until a class conscious fighting policy was adopted and enforced in the international that Sigman's administration and their policy must be repudiated.

Challenge Gangster Practice.

Rose Woris pointed out that Sigman had used police courts and gangsters, broke into offices at dead of night and that many members were crippled for life by these gangsters who had been paid out of the union treasury; that they had advised both custom company take out injunctions against workers.

Antonini complimented the progressives, saying that they were a good militant group and that he had opposed the expulsion policy. He defended Sigman by trying to blame Langer, Breslaurer and Heller for the expulsion policy altho Sigman's report lays basis for same policy in the future and only yesterday Sigman declared war on progressives as soon as the convention was over.

Joseph Zack pointed out that expulsions always begin just before a new agreement and that if they had conferred with the employers they would have agreed to civil war in the union, that expulsion policy is part of class collaboration and only benefitted the employers, that unity and solidarity can only come with repudiation of expulsion policy and the adoption of a fighting policy against the employers.

The committee on officers' report endorses the general executive board report, commends it for its good work and lays basis for continuation of class collaboration and expulsion policy. The debate will last all day.

AS WE SEE IT
By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

MUSSOLINI is going ahead. He is about to declare Italy an empire and makes the little puppet Emanuel an emperor, perhaps with a raise in pay. This is good, remarks Arthur Brisbane, the doting philosopher of the liberal press. The pope is of the opinion that fascism is better for him than either the rule of the workers or the liberals, but the holy organ grinder does not like the idea of forcing catholics to join the fascist unions. The church should be the center of social life and not the state, says the pope. He means political life also.

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ACCORDING to reports, certain socialist elements in Italy have issued a statement demanding a concerted war against fascism. It is about time. The Communists have been like voices crying in the wilderness calling for a united front against the blackshirt regime. The socialists heard and heeded not. Now, Mussolini announces his decision to crush all parties that make the slightest pretense of standing for the interests of the workers. Mussolini has lined up with the proponents of class collaboration in the United States; with the Bill Johnstons and the William Greens. The only difference is that Mussolini is more intelligent than the American sapheads who are using the unions as tools of the capitalist class.

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MUSSOLINI is opposed to class warfare and he is taking what he thinks are the necessary organizational steps to eliminate the class struggle. But Mussolini, who knows something about history should recollect the story of the Saxon king who tried to hold back the tides with a broom. There is only one solution of the class struggle and that is the abolition of all classes thru the coming to power of the only producing class—the working class. "Everybody a producer" will be the slogan of the future. There will be no class warfare then. It is interesting to note that the theory of class peace has now become a universal disease sponsored chiefly by renegade socialists. The pure and simple labor faker lacks the intelligence to rationalize his treason.

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THERE is talk of a dictatorship in France. Strange how benevolent this dictatorship appears when it is considered necessary to save the skin of some capitalist power! It is sinful when the workers adopt it as a necessary organ of government during

(Continued on page 4.)

Montreal A. C. W. Wins Against Open Shopper

NEW YORK.—(FP)—Union victory is reported to the general office of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' union from its Montreal organization where Gold Bros. had locked out the workers in an open shop effort. Union conditions again prevail after a settlement.

Standa off Poase.

YELLVILLE, Ark., Dec. 15.—Trapped on Bonanza Mountain near Buffalo, Ark., Arnold Comer, 16, charged by a coroner's jury with the murder of three persons at Buffalo, yesterday, was reported standing off a posse of officers and citizens.

Why not? Ask your neighbor to subscribe!

MELLA ON HUNGER STRIKE IS REMOVED TO PRISON HOSPITA AS CONDITION GROWS SERIOUS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 15.—Julio A. Mella was removed today from his cell to the prison hospital in a critical condition. He is continuing the hunger strike which he began eleven days ago as a protest against his imprisonment on a framed-up charge to satisfy the American sugar combines. The Cuban government remains deaf to all pleas for his release.

The International Labor Defense opened a campaign to save the life of Julio Antonio Mella, Cuban victim of American imperialism, now on hunger strike, when it cabled to General Enoch H. Crowder, American ambassador to Cuba that 200,000 American workers affiliated with the I. L. D. would consider him responsible for the possible death of the Cuban labor leader.

Challenge Crowder.

Here is a copy of the cable sent to General Crowder: "International Labor Defense representing two hundred thousand workers and affiliated organizations consider you respons

(Continued on page 4)

STEEL TRUST THROWS 2,000 WORKERS ONTO STREETS TO STARVE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 14.—The National Tube Co., a subsidiary of the steel trust, suddenly closed down its plant at Benwood, throwing 2,000 workers out of employment.

The New Lord and His American Peasant



STRIKE TIES UP PRODUCTION AT EDISON PLANT

Scabs Unable to Turn Out Struck Work

Production at the Edison Electric company, 52nd Ave. and 19th street, is practically at a standstill due to the strike of the sheet metal workers. It was admitted by one of the scabs and also by the so-called deputy sheriff or plug-ugly, who was "guarding" the scabs, upon being questioned by one of the strikers yesterday, that the scabs were not able to turn out the work that had been performed by the skilled mechanics that are now on strike.

Scabs Quitting Daily.

The scabs are quitting the company and the number of those at work continually decreases while the strikers' ranks increase. The only force that remains status quo since the strike was called is the army of gunmen that the company has hired.

The company, in its desperation, is trying to induce the men in the main plant, which is located at 56th and Taylor St., to go to work in the struck plant. So far is has had no success.

Strikers' Solidarity Increases.

The strike which is in its second week, finds the ranks of the strikers increasing, their solidarity unbroken and finds them just as determined as ever to win this strike. The picket line

(Continued on page 4.)

Severe Earthquake Shakes Khorassam

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Two hundred houses were completely destroyed, two persons were killed and twenty injured in severe earthquakes that shook Khorassam in northern Persia on Sunday, according to an Allahabad dispatch here.

COOLIDGE ADDS TITLE OF DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS TO MELLON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—President Coolidge issued a proclamation designating Secretary of Treasury Mellon as director-general of railroads, auceeeding James C. Davis, Des Moines, Iowa, resigned.

DAILY WORKER DRIVE CLOSES $10,000 SHORT

Rush Remittances to Help Reach Quota!

The DAILY WORKER campaign for funds officially ends today, the total raised to date is almost $10,000 short of the amount necessary to make the paper's future publication certain. The sum required is $10,000, while only $30,628.26 has been received.

Shop and street nuclei of the Workers Party are urged to make a final effort to forward further contributions to bring the task of saving The DAILY WORKER to a successful conclusion. All possible haste is requisite. Hundreds of dollars are still expected from rescue parties yet to be held and also from the sale of DAILY WORKER stamps in the hands of workers, and from funds not yet collected or remitted by Workers Party secretaries.

Hereafter, under the heading of "Honor Roll of Workers Aiding Press," the list of donations received will be published daily.

With the paper not yet financially stable, added attention must be devoted to the task of building The DAILY WORKER'S subscription list. Every Communist a subscriber; every subscriber a builder this is to be the achievement of 1926.

LA FOLLETTE NOW IN FOLD OF OLD GUARD

Has to Pretend He Remains "Prog"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—Robert M. LaFollette, son of late leader of the Wisconsin insurgency, was formally assigned today to senatorial committees as a full-fledged republican.

He was assigned to republican membership on the manufacturers, Indian affairs and mining committees by the republican committee on committees and will be given a share of republican patronage. His father served here him on the manufacturers' and Indian affairs' committee, being chairman of the former until ousted from the republican party in the senate last March.

Altho now alligned with the republicans, young LaFollette is not expected to become a regular by any means.

Reaffirms "Progressivism."

LaFollettes today announced himself as an independent republican and renewed an oath of allegiance to the progressive platform of his late father, in a letter to the republican committee on committees.

If the republicans of the senate desire him in their fold under the circumstances, LaFollette said, he would be glad to accept the majority committee assignment given him by administration leaders.

LaFollette sent his declaration of independence to Senator James E. Watson, republican, of Indiana, chairman of the committee on committees. The letter said.

"I am informed thru the newspapers of this morning that the committee on committees has voted to report my committee assignments to the senate. Before this formal action is taken by the committee it seems im-

(Continued on page 2)

JAPAN SENDS MORE TROOPS INTO KOREA AND INTO KURUME

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKIO, Dec. 16.—The Japanese war department issued a statement explaining that the sending of two battalions of troops to Korea and four to Kuruma was for the purpose of bringing Japan's Manchurian forces to nominal strength. These troops, according to the statement, will act only to "protect" Japanese "lives and property" and "guard" the railway zone.

BORAH SEES SWING TOWARD RECOGNITION

New Forces Favor Russian Accord

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. — That forces hitherto opposed to recognition of the Soviet Union are now changing their stand is clearly evidenced by developments since the publication of the facts regarding the conference of Soviet representatives and bankers in New York last week.

Senator William E. Borah's resolution, known as senate resolution No. 74, will probably receive support that will seriously challenge the stand of the administration upon this issue.

American bankers who conferred with the Soviet representatives did not do so because they have any love for the revolution, but because they are interested in investments in Europe and they now realize that the policy of trying to outlaw Russia among the nations of the world will work disastrously for them. Hence, in sheer desperation, they are forced to strive to reach an agreement whereby they hope to bring about more stable conditions in Europe.

Furthermore the industrialists who have commodities to sell on the world market feel keenly the pinch of absence of trade relations with Russia and consider the policy of the Coolidge government a particularly foolish one. Borah speaks primarily for this group.

Hope of Success.

The recent favorable developments have made the Idaho senator not entirely without hope of success despite the fact the state department returned the usual stereotyped reply today to questions as to whether any change in the administration's Russian policy was imminent. This reply is:

"There has been no change and there is nothing to say."

The department declined to comment on the fact that Soviet spokesmen were entertained at the exclusive bankers' club last week or to explain how they got to the country—in view of the department's established policy of excluding all foreigners suspected of red or pink traits, as in the Karolyi case.

Saklatvals Question Up.

Critics of the State department in congress, however, are pleading to raise the question in connection with the exclusion visited on the Karolyis by Secretary Kellogg. They are going to ask why the department permits the ingress of accredited representatives of Soviet Russia, while denying entrance to a Hungarian nobleman and a British Communist member of parliament, Saklatvala, who merely expressed their belief in certain Moscow doctrines.

Senator Borah will have more support for Russian recognition in this session of congress than he has ever been able to muster in his previous efforts.

U. S. Chamber of Commerce Throws Smokescreen About Pinchot Plan; Lewis to Give More Concessions?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The proposal put forward by Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, to settle the anthracite strike was mildly criticized today in a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the United States chamber of commerce.

A part of the resolution follows:

"An examination of Governor Pinchot's proposal shows that it did not propose that controversial issues should be arbitrated. On the other hand, the operators offered arbitration of all issues involved in the controversy."

LEWIS MACHINE PLAYS BOSSES' GAME IN UNION

Officials Determined to Crush Miners' Spirit

By NORMAN H. TALLENTIRE,
Workers (Communist) Party Special Organizer in the Anthracite Coal Strike Field.

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(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Dec. 15.—The strike in the hard coal district has now lasted over one hundred days, and many of the miners, who during the September days jokingly referred to the strike as a "vacation," are now beginning to feel the pinch of poverty, and are glad to receive relief from volunteer committees, organized by petty business men and sympathizers, and sponsored by the local police, and in one case by the chamber of commerce.

Beware of Pinchot Plan.

The purpose behind the platitudes and the stand pat policy of the Lewis machine should now be plain to every miner. Altho unfortunately the majority of them have unbounded faith and follow blindly wherever "Lewis" leads.

The acceptance of Governor Pinchot's proposals (which, with exception of the partial check-off, are nothing more nor less than the operators' propositions wrapped up in silver paper) however, by the anthracite scale committee should sound a warning to every striking miner.

Kill Convention Plans.

It's a long road from the international convention in the Cleveland armory, to the acceptance of Governor Pinchot's plan by the anthracite scale committee. The Cleveland convention gave the miners a progressive program, and a militant policy, demanding the nationalization of mines, six-hour day, and five-day week, with uniform contracts expiring simultaneously. The convention instructed a sub-committee, consisting of Golden of District No. 9, Brophy of District No. 2, and Mitch of Indiana to draw up a plan for nationalization. When the plan was submitted, one of the most destructive criticisms of it came from the national office of the United Mine Workers of America, in the form

(Continued from page 2.)

OPEN SHOP COAL MINES MERGE IN GREAT COMBINE

Billion Dollar Firm Formed by Bankers

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—One representative of the bituminous coal operators today admitted that plans practically have matured for merging leading interests in the West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky fields into a billion dollar combine. It will be the biggest coal combination in the history of the country.

The operators' representative refused to allow his name to be used but admitted that the contract between the bankers heading the merger and the operators is practically ready for signing.

A majority of the more important operators in eighteen of the West Virginia fields and six or more of the Kentucky fields, which border on the Big Sandy River and Tug Ford are reported to be included in the deal.

These fields have an available coal valuation of approximately $2,000,000,000, according to the engineer's advisory valuation committee of the United States coal commission, which figure of course includes plant values.

CONGRESS OF RUSSIAN C. P. IS IN SESSION

Tremendous Progress Soviet Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 16—One of the most important congresses of the Russian Communist Party is now in session in the Kremlin. It is the leadership of the party that has made possible the tremendous progress since the close of the era of civil war. In the difficult reconstruction work within the Soviet Union the problem of economic development of the country in order to keep it on the road to socialism has been of primary importance and has consumed the energy of the best brains in the movement.

Party congresses are of great moment to the whole country as party decisions are usually put into immediate practice in the government.

The past year has been one of remarkable progress in industrial life. The heavy industries have not only reached, but surpassed the condition existing before the war and the revolution. This has been accomplished in spite of the large capitalist nations conducting an economic boycott against the Soviet Union.

There is little or no opposition to the policy pursued by the leading group in the party. A few elements, mostly inexperienced ore unable to grasp the real significance of the situation and raise objections that too many concessions are being given outside capitalists. In the debates in the Moscow district, Comrade N. Bukharin, one of the members of the political bureau, defended the policy of the party and declared that it was absurdly ridiculous to charge the present trend as capitalistic, citing facts to prove that capitalism has been left behind and that the path was so obliterated it could never be retraced.

The present political bureau of the party consists of Comrades Zinoviev, Stalin, Bukharin, Trotsky, Rykov, Tomsky and Kamenev.

New York Librarians Get a Wage Increase

NEW YORK (FP)—Wage increases ranging from $200 to $700 a year for the 551 members of the circulation department of the New York Public Library go into effect with the first of the year on the recommendation of the circulation department administrative staff organization with which these workers are affiliated.

Have a Good Time

SATURDAY

at These DAILY WORKER Parties.



NEW YORK

Saturday, December 19

Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave.

BOSTON

Saturday, December 19

Dudley Street Opera House, Lecture by Comrade Ruthenberg, dancing, entertainment. Admission 35 cents. Given by the Boston Branch.

SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, December 19

Russian Night given by the Russian Club, Inc. Social at 225 Valencia St. Admission 75 cents.

Sunday, December 20

Musical Matinee at 225 Valencia St., at 3 P. M.

NEW YEAR'S

ROXBURY, Mass.

Friday, January 1

Symphonic dancing, in a year's celebration with a new year's midnight dinner. Given by the Roxburs Jewish branch of the New International Hall

Waiting for Hunger to Do Its Work



Drawn for The Daily Worker by R. Lozan

Coal Strikes Fight Pinchot Plan

(Continued from page 1)

of attacks by Elbe Scarbes in the only real Mine Workers' Journal.

In the interim since the Cleveland convention the officialdom of the United Mine Workers of America has executed a strategic retreat from the progressive program at Cleveland and they now stand pledged, by the acceptance of the "Pinchot plan" to a policy of class collaboration, which if carried out in its entirety, will wreck the miners' union, and make of it nothing more nor less than a company union, patterned something after the company union on the Philadelphia Rapid Transit system. This is as suggested by the Wilkes-Barre Telegram out in its issue of 12, 1925.

What has come of the hard coal miners' demands as put forward at the Tri-District convention last June? In the Pinchot plan every demand put forward is forgotten except one, the partial check-off is granted, which means a revenue of over one million dollars per year to the international office in Indianapolis. This is all the miners obtain by this wonderful Harrisburg "settlement" with its concessions to the operators' concessions to the "public" concessions to everybody, but nothing for the striking miners.

Put Up No Fight.

The scale committee, so far as can be gathered from press reports, never even made a fight for the 20-cent demands, but swallowed the Pinchot plan practically in its entirety, which gives the operators that which they would hardly have dared to ask for three months ago.

A five-year contract. A no-strike agreement, and, arbitration of the miners' demands.

In this "settlement" if it is ratified, the miners surrender the right to strike, the right for which organized labor in America has fought its bitterest and bloodiest battles, this principle which even Samuel Gompers would always defend to the limit, ultra-reactionary as he was. The surrender of this principle, one of the cornerstones of the labor movement, is the net result of the miners' strike to date.

Another accomplishment of the wonderful "settlement" is the separation, for all practical purposes, of the hard coal and the soft coal miners. When the 1922 strike was called all miners quit work together. By some wonderful manipulation of "Lewisian" policy, they returned to work with contracts, which expired at different periods (to say nothing of the strikers in the Connellsville coke region who were left without any agreement at all). The result of this policy is, that while the hard coal miners strike, the soft coal miners continue to work, and by the Pinchot plan this policy is to be continued for at least five more years.

Operators Want "Separate" Union.

The operators' press is carrying on a subtle propaganda, for the creation of a "separate union" in the anthracite, and this vicious anti-union position is strengthened by the fact that these two sections of the union, are dealt with as two separate entities when contracts are made.

Will the miners in convention ratify the "Pinchot plan"? At the present time, it appears as the they will. During the "lost days" vacation" the Lewis machine, in collaboration with the state and local authorities have done everything in their power to stifle any opposition of the union membership, and to silence all criticism of their activities, no matter how sincere or constructive it might be.

Attack Progressives.

Commencing with the breaking up of the progressive miners' meetings in many towns, culminating in the arrests of Toohey, Valentine, Reid, and Zarek, in Scranton on September 26, which action was officially endorsed by the executive board of District No. 1, Pappelbe directed the policy of silence and repression has been carried out by the Lewis machine with "mathematical precision" to quote a statistical phrase of Lewis. Wherever members asked questions or protested, they are promptly silenced. Several members have been thrown out and charged with "creating disturbance" for simply distributing leaflets calling for a full strike. In other cases officials have put thru resolutions calling to cut off locals of local unions, who as members of said local unions demanded some action in the strike. Many local unions manage to transact all the business in twenty or thirty minutes, in other cases no meetings whatever are held, the officers say "We have no business to transact during the strike" or "We cannot afford to pay the hall rent during the strike." There are a number of local unions that have not held meetings since the strike. When the miners ask for relief they are told they will get it only by the local business of the machine. Copperhead threatened to expel the Pottsville local if they use their funds for relief. In the Connellsville section, as have the spectacle of police officials and district officials drawing their members before a police magistrate and making them sign affidavits before they can obtain relief.

Lewis Prepares His Ground.

These examples of the Lewis policy are but an extension of his entire policy in the international since he took the helm. From Cleveland to Harrisburg he took a long step, but the entire policy of soft coal has been here to this end. In his public speeches and statements during the strike, Lewis has stated repeatedly, "I will gladly recommend an increase" "I will gladly recommend an increase" agreement to my people." "We have always stood for stability in the industry" and "We are ready at any time to meet the operators on a give and take basis." These statements of Lewis given out in advance, prepared the way for the "Pinchot plan" which was promptly accepted by Lewis despite its vicious character.

The suppression of the miners' protests in the local union, together with Lewis' systematic propaganda in advance for the terms of the "Pinchot plan" coupled with the fact that no effective relief or commissary system has been organized, with consequent distress for many strikers and their families, have prepared the way for the acceptance of anything of which Lewis would recommend. This is the key to the whole Lewis policy in the strike to keep the miners in the dark, and in suspense, and to suppress the meetings when protests arise, and failing any adequate relief system, to capitalize the "war-weariness" of many of the strikers by putting over the "Pinchot plan" in order to get the boys back to work. In response to the demands of the public for "the adjustment of the present controversy."

This destruction of the union however, which is implied in the "Pinchot Plans" will not be effected without protest. The bosses having had three of their major demands accepted by the scale committee are "asking for more," and in answer to their demand, local unions and policy committees all over the coal region, are passing resolutions demanding that the maintenance men, and soft coal miners be pulled out. Such resolutions have been passed at Avoca, Wilkes-Barre, Forrestville, Pine Hill, Primrose, Duncot and Branchdale.

Back Progressives!

The miners are beginning to realize that a real menace to their union is involved in the present fight, and if given real leadership the miners will fight to the end for "the union." The only program that gives them a fighting policy in the present situation is the program of the Progressive Miners' Committee, and wherever speakers have been able to present that program it is endorsed wholeheartedly by the strikers. They must proceed one step further and organize committees of militant miners to put this program into effect, and substitute for the class collaboration policy of Lewis the program and policies of the workers based on their conditions as a class. This is the only basis on which they can win their fight.

He will like it! Give your union brother a sub to The DAILY WORKER.

LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION GREETS GITLOW

Demonstration Marks Entrance to Hall

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15—A most enthusiastic demonstration took place, when Benjamin Gitlow, who has just been released from the Sing Sing prison at Ossining, N. Y., entered the hall.

It was equalled only in its intensity by the second demonstration which followed his introduction to the convention and the presentation of a basket of red carnations from the progressive delegates bearing the inscription:

"Welcome to our class war prisoner, Ben Gitlow, from the progressive delegates to the Ladies' Garment Workers' Convention."

When the convention adjourned for lunch, Ben Gitlow was presented by the progressive delegates with a gold watch as a token of their esteem for his activities in behalf of the workers.

"I speak to this convention with a great feeling and emotion that it was the action of the convention in passing unanimously a resolution demanding that Governor Smith pardon me that responsible for my being a free man," declared Gitlow.

He stated that this was only possible as a result of the militant and powerful international union and that it is clear what the members thot on the question of political class war prisoners. He declared that it was not his case alone, but the case of hundreds of workers who could open the doors of all the jails and set all the class war prisoners free. He pointed out that the case of strikers in the converting field in many of the large industrial states in the union, Pennsylvania where the coal and iron police and the whole state constabulary, Illinois where Smith in particular has won the support of the criminal elements, and California where the Criminal Syndicate was in power.

Gitlow then pointed out that with the industrialization of America as the dominant form of class struggle and with America now the dominant world power, that the workers must form a labor party and bring about a labor union unity. He hoped that out of this convention would come unity and showed that the International Ladies' Garment Workers' organization had one of the most enlightening histories in the American labor movement and that they had conducted great struggles, lifting the entire needle trades out of the sweat-shop holes, building up from a few hundred members to 150,000 and that this was the proof of the courage and calibre of the membership which makes one sure that the organization cannot be destroyed, cannot be split, and that it will meet the future as it was able to meet the past.

He pointed out that we cannot live on the past; that the future belongs to those with vision, to the advancing exploited workers of every country in the world.

The convention is still discussing the officers' reports. The left wing resolution for direct negotiations with employers with the strike weapon to enforce demands instead of arbitration and that arbitration was only to be entered into after a long protracted strike when the union was too weak to go on in further and that all future agreements must have the clause giving the union the right to strike was adopted.

Rasky, Halperin, Antonini, Fineberg and Sigman defended this resolution. Antonini gave away the machine strategy. After defending class collaboration he said that the left wing wanted them to defeat the left wing resolution, but that they were not going to do it. Fineberg "evolved" a new "theory." He stated that the class struggle did not quite mean getting the workers out on the streets but that arbitration, with so called "impartial" chairman, was a weapon of the class struggle.

The convention is expected to end with the fight on the expulsion policy.

Watch Congress and Be Convinced of Necessity for the Party of Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., senator in place of his father, is given his committee assignments by the regular republican senate organization. In reply to a request by newspapermen for his comment on these "republican honors" bestowed upon him by Wall Street's politicians, LaFollette, Jr., stated, "I have nothing to say."

The conclusion is that the regular republicans have effectively gagged the "crown prince" of Wisconsin politics by accepting him as their own. The middle class attack waged in the senate by the elder LaFollette against big business is thus completely silenced.

• • •

It was no later than last Sunday that the so-called "progressive" party of Illinois, meeting in Chicago, sent a greeting to LaFollette, Jr. The message was no doubt inspired by the forlorn hope that perhaps LaFollette, Jr., was still on the doorstep of the republican party facing the out-of-doors. Developments indicate that in fact the young senator is facing quite the other way.

What is true of LaFollette holds equally for the other members of the so-called LaFollette group, especially in the house of representatives. They will be assigned to minor committees in most instances, stripped of all seniority rights, and eager to get the crumbs. Not one has appeared to wage an independent fight against both the old capitalist parties.

• • •

As this is being written the news comes from Washington that LaFollette dispatched his note of surrender to Senator James E. Watson, the most unscrupulous profit politician in the whole Wall Street fold, who is chairman of the G. O. P. committee on committees; in other words, capitalism's ton cancus in the senate. LaFollette protested he is still an "independent republican" adhering to his late father's platforms. But old party political platforms are made to walk in on, and LaFollette, Jr., has walked right into the republican party on the platform his father provided him. Now he will have no more use for it.

"Jim" Watson's republican crew, upon receiving the Wisconsin senator's note, decided unanimously not to change their position. "That LaFollette's letter didn't change the situation at all."

Wall Street has thus decided that a few "independent republicans" will look good in its political menagerie, where Borah, Capper, Couzens, Johnson and a few more talk much but threatens it not at all. LaFollette is the latest and probably the most valuable addition to this zoo, since the prestige of his father well keep large numbers of workers and farmers paralyzed politically a little longer in the belief that there is "something good" in the republican party.

• • •

Daily events in Washington, however, will cause them to think otherwise. The Brookhart-Steck contest in Iowa for instance will end this week. In the election campaign the republican organization supported Steck, the democrat. But Brookhart, the republican, claims the election. In commenting on this situation, a capitalist sheet recently declared that Brookhart would be seated by the republicans who fought him last year, because if he isn't seated, he might go into the elections next year and cause trouble. In other words, the contest will not be decided on its merits, but on the basis of how the decision will affect the future of the republican party. Brookhart, a United States senator at Washington, inside the republican fold, is considered safer than Brookhart, outside the senate, seeking to organize the discontent of the Iowa farmers.

• • •

As workers study these developments they must inevitably decide for the building of their own party, independent of and opposed to the old parties.

Watch the sessions of congress and be convinced.

LaFollette, Jr., Is Now in the Fold of the Old Guard

(Continued from page 1)

portant that there should be no misunderstanding as to my position.

Can Play Politics.

"At the recent special election held to fill the vacancy created by the death of Robert M. LaFollette, I was designated as the regular republican nominee by the voters of Wisconsin at the primary, duly elected under such designation.

"In announcing my candidacy, and thruout my campaign, I declared my allegiance to the progressive principles and policies of government as interpreted and applied by the late Robert M. LaFollette thruout his entire public career. The platform upon which I was nominated and elected was that upon which he announced his successful candidacy for the senate in the republican primary of 1922, and upon which the republican members of the house of representatives from Wisconsin were elected at the same time.

"I shall, during my service in the senate, adhere to the letter and spirit of the platform upon which I was elected, and shall follow the independent course which I have marked out for myself.

"With these facts before the committee should they assign me to committees as indicated by the press I shall accept such formal assignments."

Old Guard Isn't Worrying.

After receiving the letter, the committee on committees met again and reaffirmed its previous action.

"LaFollette's letter didn't change the situation at all," said Watson later. "He will be assigned as a republican."

The assignment of LaFollette as a republican member of the committees on manufacturers, Indian affairs and mining committees was later confirmed by the senate, without debate.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

Special Constabulary Refuses to Follow Out Free State Dictates

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BELFAST, Dec. 15 (Letter has what appears to be a first close rebellion on its hands.

Special constabulary who have revolted against being disarmed unless they are granted bonuses and special gratuities for their services on the free state border, refused an interview with Cosgrave's chief.

Thus far the mutineers have been peaceful but they have loaned warnings that they are heavily armed and will shoot to kill if any attempt is made to interfere with them. Announcement has also been made by the rebellious constabulary that when their present food and supplies have been exhausted they will make raids upon stores and private supplies.

BUFFALO READERS, ATTENTION!

INTERNATIONAL BANQUET

given by the D. E. C. of the W. P. A.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1925, at 8:30 P. M.

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CACHIN SPEECH SHAKES MORGAN BANK'S SCHEME

French Communist Hits U. S. Imperialism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Marcel Cachin, leader of the Communist fraction in the French chamber of deputies, threw a monkey wrench into the maturing plans of American imperialism to completely dominate the French people as it has done the German people under the Dawes' plan, in a speech attacking Wall Street and the Washington government yesterday in the French chamber.

Strikes Popular Note.

It happens that it strikes a popular note among all Frenchmen, for the French bourgeoisie resents the steady pressure of American financial imperialism, and the radical working class well know that everything will be taken out of their hides by some scheme similar to the Dawes' plan when once Wall Street gets its dominance officially established.

Thus it was that Cachin's speech drew applause from all sides of the chamber when he launched a virulent attack on the American government in part he said.

Peculiar Example for Disarming.

"America reproaches us for not disarming. But do they themselves do anything toward the disarmament that with supreme hypocrisy they wish to impose on the universe?

"Military expenditures in the United States in 1925 reached a total of $.000,000,000. They have 16,000,000 men available and a conscript law to draft them forcibly to make war. Their fleets are worth $3,000,000,000. And that is the disarmament in America as the example they set for us."

Seeks to Yoke France.

"America is not only the factory for the world, but the banker. The Dawes' plan amounts to the subjection of Germany to America, and the Belgians had to modify their budget on the commands of America, the financier. What concessions did Italy make which we do not know? Is France herself not about to feel the yoke of Wall Street? They want to buy even our tobacco monopoly."

So forceful was Cachin's speech that it is the sensation of the day, some of those who applauded vigorously afterward considering that perhaps the whole outburst may not have been directed if France wants to get American loans. But it has created a political opinion which makes it much harder for the French ruling class to surrender the French workers to the merciless exploitation of American financiers, for the privilege of being insured their part of the robbery.

Chicago Tuberculosis Society Endorses Tests for Illinois Herds

The Chicago Tuberculosis Society at its last meeting, passed a resolution demanding that the city council pass the milk purification ordinance, demanding that all milk entering the city be carefully inspected and that the herds be submitted to the tuberculin test.

The farmers of Lake county met at Libertyville and formed the Federal Tested Herds Association of Lake county. Over 500 farmers owning 700 herds joined the association and endorsed the tuberculin test for cows.

The farmers of McHenry county, who have an injunction against the city of Chicago, prohibiting it from inspecting the milk and testing on the tuberculin tests, declare they are in favor of the tests, but that as the state and the federal government refuse to reimburse them for part of their herds, it would mean bankruptcy for them and that as soon as the federal and state government make sufficient provision for them, they will submit their herds to the test.

ALBERTA COAL MINERS BEFORE CLASS JUSTICE

Canadian Court Denies Right to Picket

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CALGARY, Alberta, Dec. 18.—The class character of the courts of the Dominion of Canada has been fully displayed in the trial before Judge Boyd of nine of the twenty-four Dromhaller coal miners, who are charged with "watching and besetting."

The jury, which is composed of reactionaries, who are eager to show their loyalty to their masters, in the first case found six guilty and two not guilty. A boy of fifteen, who was also convicted, was recommended to leniency. In this trial the defense was not allowed any peremptory challenges in the selection of the jury, but the state exercised the peremptory challenge right to exclude anyone who may be in any way sympathetic to the coal miners, who are fighting for the right to picket the strike mines in a peaceful manner.

The trial of the miners is divided into twelve separate cases. Nine of these cases have been refused the right to trial by jury, under what is known as the "Northwest Territories Act of 1874." The cases are pending jury trial for "watching and besetting."

Most of those that are indicted and are to be tried are held on twenty-seven charges. One working woman, Sadie Squires is being held on two charges. Eight of the men are charged with "unlawful assembly."

J. T. Shaw, ex-progressive member of parliament for West Calgary is the prosecutor and has used every rebuffing scheme that he could think up in convicting those that were tried in the first trial. In questioning the defendants, he has thrown slurs on their nationality and the activities of the Young Communist League have been discussed by this the lawyer for the prosecution giving the trial a political aspect.

The miners who were convicted in the first case are appealing their cases.

Need More Funds.

The Canadian Labor Defense League, which is aiding the miners' fight for the right to peacefully picket has its headquarters at 211 Milverton Blvd., Toronto, Ontario, and is appealing for funds to carry on this case pointing out that it needs about $1,000 immediately to aid these striking coal miners of Alberta and that it has but $200 on hand.

Meat Trust Grabs the Two Dakota Supposed "Co-op" Packing Firms

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Press correspondents at the capital have been circularized by Armour & Co. with a jubilant announcement that that firm has purchased the two great cooperative meat packing plants at Fargo, N. Dak., and Huron, S. Dak., which had been closed because of the farm delegation. They ousted boss of the Nonpartisan league and other farmer movements in denunciation of the capitalism which was represented by the cooperatives.

Painters' Union Is Voting Strong for a Five-Day Week Plan

CLEVELAND (FP).—Union painters are getting more wholeheartedly for the five-day week in the national union referendum. Already almost one-third of the brotherhood's 120,000 members are working for 5 days a week. Many contractors favor the plan, claiming on Saturday half the men normally

HIMSELF A CLASS WAR PRISONER, HE SENDS DONATIONS FOR I. L. D. BAZAAR AND SUB TO DAILY WORKER

(By I. L. D. Press Service)

We are in red with appreciation and admiration for our comrade as we publish his letter. You will feel as we do when you read it. It is written by a class war prisoner behind bars in an American bastille. Himself a victim of the class struggle, he contributed to the International Labor Defense bazaar in Chicago the few trinkets he possesses. He sent them to help other victims like himself. He asked a few dollars in return so that he might get a few little things that he cannot earn the money for. And among them is a subscription to The DAILY WORKER. But read the letter yourself.

Dear Comrade:

Your letter of November 27th reached me last night. I am pleased to be able to help you with the bazaar. Tomorrow I will ship you one solid beaded bag, two hair belts, and one that has lizard. I am also instructing my wife to ship you a hair hand bag which I have at home. The price I had originally held the hair bag at was $25.00 but as you are using it for a good cause I will be satisfied with $20.00. Also you can make a killing with it. It contains 4 529 hairs 25 inches long. I want $14.00 for the bead bag and $8.00 each for the belts. The last hand I will donate in full. I would gladly give you all the goods for the defense of those miners if I could. But under this system even a class-war prisoner needs a dollar or two occasionally. I know you will be pleased with the goods I am sending and anytime you want more I will be glad to send you any I may have on hand.

Now please get this straight, put for one year's subscription to The DAILY WORKER and have it sent to me. Deduct the cost of the subscription from the amount due me for the rattles. I told you to do this the last time I wrote to you but evidently you overlooked that part of my letter. I want the paper so please don't forget.

Wishing you success and thanking you for your order I remain

Yours fraternally,

Eugene Barnett.

RAILWAY LABOR BOARD AIDED IN ESTABLISHING A COMPANY UNION IN PLACE OF REAL LABOR UNION

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

That the dilly-dallying U. S. rail labor board plays right into the hands of the anti-union railroad interests appears in a decision involving wages of bridge and building painters employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. Five years after the case was brought to the board by the maintenance of way brotherhood and four years and eight months after the carrier refused to carry out the decision the board now decides to let the railroad have its way.

"Situation Has Changed."

The maintenance of way brotherhood made many attempts to have the board censure the railroad for refusing to obey the original decision and subsequent ones to the same effect, but the board delayed two years in answering the union's final letter. This long interval gave the manager a chance to undermine the influence of the union.

When the case was revived the railroad was ready to testify, since the original decision "the situation on the Lackawanna railroad, so far as it affects the painters in question, has been materially changed. These painters are no longer represented by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes but are and since April 12, 1923, have been represented by the Federation of Mechanics & Helpers of the Engineering Department."

The abandonment by the painters in question of the real union was apparently the only new evidence on which the railroad and public representatives on the board, voting solid by means of the labor members, rescinded the former decisions and let the road and its company union have its way.

Too Raw for Wharton Even.

This action is denounced in a dissenting opinion by A. O. Wharton, formerly president of the ship trafts federation and now a labor representative on the board. Wharton says, "On Nov. 20, 1925, or five years and fifteen days after receipt of this dispute, and after four times unsatisfying the request of the employes, the board, without the introduction of any evidence not in its possession at the time the first decision was rendered, adopted a decision completely reversing its previous decisions."

The original case involved the application to maintenance of way painters of the 15 cents per hour contained in the labor board's 1920 decision. The board decided March 4, 1921, that the 15 cent increase applied to the rates paid three painters on March 1, 1920. The railroad contended that, on March 1, 1920, it was paying these painters a higher rate than prevailed for similar work on other roads and that the 15 cent increase should be applied to rates parallel with those paid by the other roads. It refused, on this ground, to carry out the decision.

Jockey for Time.

After hearing the railroad's statement of the case the board again decided Dec. 3, 1921, that the railroad must pay these painters in accordance with its previous decision. On April 14, 1922, the employes submitted detailed evidence of the road's failure to apply the decision.

The railroad again submitted its argument and the board again replied that the only legal recourse for the management to apply the decision and thereafter if it wanted a change, to create a dispute and bring the matter to the board.

Meanwhile, the Union Dies.

The road continued its refusal, the union wrote the board asking that the management be vened for dissolution, but the latter feared that this letter was not even acknowledged. Not until two years later did the board make an inquiry, reverse itself and sanction the road's defiance.

In other words, in the course of the board's delay the railroads induced these painters to leave the real union and join the company union. The board helped the management demonstrate to maintenance men that decisions make no difference when they favor a real union. The board absolutely fostered the company union.

President Wilson's Old Side Kick Now Fighting U. S. Seamen

CLEVELAND (FP).—Newton Baker, son of Woodrow Wilson's cabinet member, has been hired by the Lake Carriers Assn., a steel trust subsidiary, to fight the seamen's act in congress. Baker will try to kill provisions for manning boats with trained seamen and making the three-watch system compulsory. The Lake Carriers want permission to use green college boys during the height of the season and to destroy the 12-hour day. Baker was secretary of war while 500 military objectors were subjected to brutality and inhuman punishment in army prisons during the war for democracy.

WILL MOVE U. S. JOBS TO ITALY AND TO GERMANY

Will Leave Workers Here Unemployed

Eagerest of German economic barbary by the American flood of capital is preceding at an alarming rate, according to a Berlin dispatch to the London Daily Herald. The ultra-conservative dominates indicating that American capital in Germany, except for the Ruhr basin coal region, is already at the highest billion dollar mark.

These loans at high rate of interest will probably be converted into shares of stock before the end of the year, according to Berlin correspondents to shares mentioned.

A recent example of this is the control to American finance in Germany by Hartman, Sons, which represents interests of Standard Oil. The Berlin government is now arranging with Harriman and Company for American loans to help it in its power to force a satisfactory settlement.

The Daily Herald correspondent also makes the significant suggestion that some "circle in the American political or economic penetration into Germany runs a double War Street policy of getting Germany as much as possible from economic penetration [illegible] Soviet Union [illegible] which [illegible] that the $250,000,000 credit which was granted to Russia by a German bank was partly provided by American banks."

The international struggle for American capital appears in an interview given to Mussolini, by H. Pogolo Thaler, by C. W. Barron, owner of The Wall Street Journal and other financial papers.

Barron frankly favors the investment of American capital and says he can be made little or no profit in Italy but he says, "I am willing to have a lower level of wages than we have in the United States and also to aid make [illegible] cheaper than we can make it [illegible] Cheap transportation from Italian materials can be had to Italian ships because Italian railroad rates are low paid.

Here is open advocacy of the shifting of jobs from the United States to Italy if bankers can't keep down wages here by importing Italian labor there. Barron is one of the employers who hopes to bring Italian workers in Italy, financed, of course largely by American capital, for Barron believes that financial and banking relations between the United States and Italy are going to be very much closer and that in the time millions more of American money will flow into Italy."

U. S. Imperialism May Punish Chile with a Bankers' Blockade

The government of Chile appeals to the league of nations against the refusal of Gen. Pershing, chairman of the Tacna-Arica plebiscite commission, to hurry up the election which will determine whether that disputed region of nitrate deposits shall belong to Chile or Peru. By enslaving the supremacy of Washington as the arbiter in dealing for the western hemisphere, Chile has bowed to the prestige of the United States in Latin America.

One of the consequences may be a boycott against Latin American governments that uphold Chile in the past. Chile has borrowed money in London, but in recent years many loans have been floated in Wall Street. Now she needs further loans. That is the trump card held by Washington. Nevertheless, the state department does not want the revolt to start. Chile might be able to get along. She Russia, without Wall Street money for a few years. And in that period she might create a strong anti-Washington entente south of the Rio Grande.

BIG BUSINESS IS EAGER FOR RUSSIAN TRADE

Demand Reopening of Trade Relations

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.— Sentiment for the development of trade relations with the Soviet Union is increasing among business men in this country following the gathering here of representatives of the biggest American banking and industrial concerns of the country and the representatives of the Russian Soviet government, at which Charles M. Schwab and the head of the Chase National Bank welcomed the Soviet mission to this country and expressed themselves in favor of commercial relations with the Soviet Republic.

Outspoken Recognition.

This gathering is looked upon as the first outspoken recognition by American finance and industry of the importance of commercial relations with the Soviet Union and an admission of the stability of the Soviet government.

Eager for Russian Trade.

In spite of the refusal of the American government to recognize the Soviets, the business interests are eager for Russian business and are literally breaking their necks in the mad scramble to gain some of the orders which the Soviet trade mission will place in this country. Many of the concerns are arranging long term and easy credits in order to induce the Soviets to trade with them.

Incidentally, the recognition of the Soviet Union will be one of the big issues in the coming session of congress as American business realizes that the fantastic hopes of an early collapse were nothing more than wishful thinking inspired by the feverish imagination of the capitalist press and demand that all barriers in the way of commercial relations be removed.

Reopen Relations Despite Coolidge

Speaks in welcoming the Soviet mission to the guise of by public talk of the country pointed out the necessity with which American business men must want to trade with the Soviet Union and declared that the only relations between the American and Russian peoples must be those of friendship and develop growth and capable in all directions [illegible] placed in the way of such development.

Schwab expressed satisfaction over the fact that Russia was again trading with America. Schwab said that the Bethlehem Steel corporation had sold much steel to Russia before the war, and hoped to sell more in the future.

Express Confidence.

Reeve Schley, head of the Chase National Bank, which financed the purchase of American cotton by the Soviet Union's textile syndicate and has largely and profitably participated in Soviet commerce with the United States for the past two years, took the opportunity of expressing his confidence in the Soviet trading methods and urged the immediate resumption of trade relations with the Soviet Union.

Schley spoke of the economic progress of the Soviet Union in the last two years in overcoming the effects of war, blockade and famine. He described a visit he made to the Soviet Union last summer, when he was greatly impressed with the general order and especially the excellent condition of the railways.

Boris Zon, president of the Amtorg Trading corporation spoke about recent developments in Soviet-American commerce and described the future possibilities of increased trade.

Among those present besides Schwab and Schley were William Ewing, member of J. P. Morgan & Co., Charles E. Sabin, chairman of the Guaranty Trust company; Arthur Leadly, president of the Equitable Trust company, and Clarence Dillon, member of Dillon, Read & company. Morgan's chief competitor in foreign investments. There were also a number of representatives from such important firms as the Remington Typewriter company and the Chicago Pneumatic company at this gathering which voiced the desire of big banking and industrial capital for the immediate resumption of trade relations with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Trading corporations that were represented were the Amtorg Trading corporation, Textile Syndicate, State Bank of Russia and the Central Co-operative Society.

Japan Wants to Know Why Valiant Nordics Deported Mill Hands

SALEM, Ore.—(FP)—The Japanese government has demanded an official investigation of the deportation of Japanese as mill laborers from Toledo, Ore., last summer. Unemployment was a factor. The $125,000 damage suit filed by the Japanese against several Toledo citizens will be tried in the federal court at Portland.

White men have been doing the work ever since the deportation. Company officials have charged that whites were unwilling to do the work and Japanese had therefore been employed.

PULLMAN CORPORATION CLAIMS ITS COMPANY UNION ELECTION IS FAIR, BUT WON'T PROVE IT

NEW YORK.—If a ku klux klansman had attended the last New York mass meeting of the rising Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in Negro Harlem his sense of the Ofness of things would have been rudely shocked. For here were gathered a polite and knowledge of affairs and above all with a merry wit that it would be difficult to match.

B. of L. E. Pledges Aid.

W. J. Orr, general organizer for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, had something to say. Now that the porters were beginning to do something for themselves, he said, the train service men in the old line brotherhoods would and take kindly to porters who refused to line up in their own union.

Don Verney, new field organizer for the brotherhood, since his union activities caused his resignation a few days ago, went over big with the audience. And he and Lancaster, another porter whose employers terminated his Pullman service abruptly, both knew the company union inside and out and know it for a fraud.

"The brotherhood's membership is about 5,000," said Lancaster. "There are 12,000 porters. By January we'll have 51 per cent." The union expects easily to beat the employe representation plan, the company union, to the 51 per cent and to make the latter look foolish when it goes before the railroad labor board clubbing to represent the workers.

Company Wants No Investigation.

Stories that Pullman porters are being forced to vote willingly at company union elections now being held to enforce the plan forced under threat of discharge caused the Federated Press to ask New York Superintendent Rittenhouse about it over the phone.

"The elections are quite fair," said Rittenhouse. "The men are free to vote as they please."

"When may we send a reporter to watch the election?" we asked.

"Oh no we couldn't allow that—free and fair superintendent."

Brotherhood men say the company election is needed in the employe representation plan attempts to claim majority in the railroad labor board.

Instead of "Getting the Kaiser" He Gets $300,000,000 Estate

BERLIN.—(FP).—Wm. Hohenzollern, 87 may no longer be the big boss of Germany, but he is right, for by capitalist standards he is still Germany's biggest man, for the return of all his property, which is the Prussian state is expected to have decided on. This will make him the richest living German. The ex-kaiser's property is valued at $300,000,000. An offer of an annual income of $500,000 by the Ebert-Stresemann government was curtly refused and the return of his whole property demanded. Wages of German workers average about $100 a year.

Grave Diggers' Union Buries Nobody for a Scab Scale of Wages

CHICAGO (FP).—Denials that the Cemetery Employees union are pulling an effective strike have been forthcoming in a frantic plea to the superintendents of 5 Catholic cemeteries for bulletins as to strikebreaking.

The diggers of such graves are few in numbers and it is feared that the shortage especially for bodies for which no coffins are ready will be exhausted in short order. An 8-hour $6 day is demanded by the union, which is chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor.

Two of the World's Largest Stove Firms Combine in Michigan

DETROIT (FP).—Close on the heels of the consolidation of Dodge Brothers with the Graham Truck Co. comes the consolidation of the Michigan Stove Co. and the Detroit Stove Works, two of the world's largest stove companies. Two years ago the Detroit Stove Works absorbed the Art Stove Co. These companies manufacture under the Laurel, Garland and Jewel trademarks. The new combination is to be known as the Detroit Michigan Stove Co.

Manitoba Labor Party Strong in Winnipeg

WINNIPEG.—(FP).—The Independent Labor party of Manitoba elected four aldermen to the Winnipeg city council and two members to the school board Nov. 26th. This was a net loss of one labor alderman.

Winnipeg will be represented in the next session of parliament by two Labor M. Ps., J. S. Woodsworth and A. A. Heaps. No other part of Canada elected any labor representatives to Ottawa.

Watch the Saturday Magazine section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker

Canadian Asbestos Trust Formed; Holds 80 Per Cent Supply

MONTREAL (FP).—The directors of the various asbestos companies of Canada have completed plans for a merger and the price of asbestos has gone up. The consolidation will include all producing mines in Quebec except three controlled by American firms which produce raw material and manufacture it into finished articles. The chief promoters of the merger are Dillon Read & Co., New York, have made "a satisfactory arrangement with the three independent firms to prevent dumping surplus products on the markets." Quebec furnishes about 80 per cent of the world's asbestos.

OFFICE WORKERS' PAY LOWER THAN FACTORY LABOR

Only Three-Fourths of 1914 Living Scale

The average wages paid office workers, including all grades up to office managers and superintendents, employed by factories in New York state in October, 1925, was $31.19 a week, compared with $32.58 in October, 1924 and $25.18 in June, 1914. The increase over last October amounts to 5.6 per cent. But the increase over 1914 is only 7.8 per cent while the average wage paid industrial workers in the same factories has increased 123 per cent in the same 11-year period.

Office wages and the wages of industrial workers in New York for each year were, according to the state labor commissioner's annual reports, Average weekly

	wage	Office	Industrial
	1914	$19.18	$12.70
	1915	18.81	12.49
	1916	19.58	15.51
	1917	21.07	17.74
	1918	24.11	22.74
	1919	27.15	24.41
	1920	31.06	28.80
	1921	31.25	24.53
	1922	31.20	25.61
	1923	32.58	27.72
	1924	32.58	27.53
	1925	34.48	28.58

This lag in office wages meant a serious reduction in the living standards of white-collar workers. In the winter of 1919-1920 they were forced to meet a 70 per cent increase in the cost of living with wages up only 26 per cent, in 1919-20 a 10 per cent increase in living costs with wages averaging only about 42 per cent over 1914. Such wages could purchase less than ¾ of the goods and services to which their prewar earnings had accustomed them. Today office workers have just about caught up with the pre-war standard while factory workers have materially improved their position.

Capitalist Courts Again Prove Their Enmity to Unionism

CLEVELAND (FP).—A former unionist has won a $6,000 court award against Structural Iron Workers Local 17 based on the Cleveland union's refusal to reinstate him as a union workman. He had violated union rules and had been fined $999 by the local. A permanent injunction forbidding the union to interfere with his efforts to obtain work was also granted.

BORAH TO RAISE RUSS ISSUE IN COURT DEBATES

Fight Starts Next Thursday, Dec. 17

By LAURENCE TODD, (Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.— Led by Chairman Borah of the senate committee on foreign relations, the battle in the senate against American adherence to the world court will begin as soon as Sen. Swanson, ranking democrat on the committee, shall have finished his speech in support of the court on Dec. 17. Such effective debaters as Norris, Reed of Missouri, Johnson of California and Brookhart will join in the attack. Lenroot will direct the defense on behalf of the Coolidge administration.

Borah's line of attack will be that the court is a creature of the league of nations, and as such is not an unbiased international court, but is controlled by the militarist powers of Europe. That it offers no solution for problems of political crime, because no offender can be hurt into court without his own consent. Real political crime makes it danger ous, he will argue, to raise the problem of States that has not been squarely met.

Conference Will Fail.

In this connection it is also expected that Borah will concentrate on the folly of the Hughes-Kellogg-Coolidge policy of official negotiation with the Russian government. He will point out a failure for the arms reduction conference which the league is about to call, and which the Soviet Union as well as the United States will be expected to join. Only the Mohammedan world is a ferment and China in continuous unrest, he holds that it is childish to imagine that Britain, France, Russia, Japan or Italy will disarm. The most the western powers will do is to launch a commission to "study" possible future disarmament. Militarist imperialism will not end with suicide pact yet. Even a few small er countries will demand security through an increase in the power of the league, before they disarm.

Will Fight Conference.

President Coolidge has decided to put up no opposition to the decision as to whether he shall take part in a general disarmament conference under league auspices, but it will oppose American participation on the ground that the scheme is directed rather to increasing the hostile than to banishing war. Borah's proposition of Russia as a necessary preliminary step to any dealings with league Europe.

Fairy Tales

for

Workers' Children

By Herminia Zur Mühlen.

Translation by Ida Dailes.

Illustrated with black and white drawings from the original German edition and four color plates and cover designs by Lydia Gibson.

A book that children will treasure and one that will instill in their minds a sense of being in the ranks of the working class.

Put one aside and the children of other workers get this book!

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CELEBRATE

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Prominent Speakers in Many Languages. — Excellent Musical Program.

Admission 25 Cents

Auspices Workers (Communist) Party, Young Workers (Communist) League, District No. 2

ATTENTION, CLEVELAND WORKERS!

GRAND CONCERT and MASS MEETING

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19

at Carpenters' Hall, 2226 East 55th Street.

Speakers: C. E. RUTHENGERG, General Secretary W. P.
M. OLGIN, of the Jewish Bureau W. P.

The Freiheit Gesangs Ferein and Mandolin Orchestra and Other Musical and Literary Features.

BANQUET WILL FOLLOW CONCERT IN THE SAME BUILDING

Auspices, Jewish Branch W. P.

All Proceeds Will Go for The DAILY WORKER and FRE

Workers (Communist) Party

DETROIT TO HEAR WICKS NEXT MONDAY

Speaks on Locarno at House of Masses

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 15—Arrangements are being made for the lecture of Comrade H. M. Wicks next Monday (Dec. 21st) at the House of the Masses, 2648 St. Aubin street at 8:00 o'clock in the evening.

Comrade Wicks has been well-known in Detroit for the past ten years, having first spoken here in 1915, and during the campaign of 1916 he addressed huge meetings for weeks at a time on the street corners and in halls. He was one of the first to organize the left wing in the old socialist party in Detroit, that finally helped build the Communist Party.

Detroit workers have not heard him for nearly two years.

The lecture for Monday is on "Locarno, a New Threat Against the Soviet Union."

New York Gets Ready for New Year's Eve, Red Mask Costume Ball

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—New York City will dance out the old year and dance in the new on the night of Dec. 31, and the morning of January 1, in two big halls at Harlem Casino, Lenox avenue, corner 116th street, in a Red Mask Costume Ball. The distribution of 6,000 tickets and 15,000 throw-aways is already begun thru the agency of three institutions, any one of which could make a New Year's Eve costume ball a success. These institutions are the Workers' School, the DAILY WORKER and the Young Workers' (Communist) League and all three organizations are busily engaged in the sale of tickets.

Typographical Correction.

Thru a typographical error, many tickets have gone out with the announcement "New Year's Eve, Friday, December 31," as the date of the big event. The tickets and throw-aways are now being corrected, but many are already in the hands of purchasers who are requested to note that New Year's Eve is Thursday night and not Friday night.

All Must be Masked.

An elaborate program of entertainment has been devised for the occasion including fabulous a complete Young Pioneer program and many novelty features especially appropriate to the holiday season and to a "Red" New Year's Eve. A single ticket admits to both halls at the price of 50 cents in advance and 75 cents at the door. Unlike most mask costume balls where only a few mask and wear costumes in the hall, it will be made unanimous. There will be red masks on sale at the hall and anyone found unmasked before midnight will be punished. The usual funeral black masks are strictly prohibited.

Make your slogan "1 subscription every week."

New York, Attention!

The "Novy Mir" Ball

D. Dobkin
The famous tenor
Lidia Savickaya
Soloist of the Boston Symphony
Pierre Matheo
Soloist of the New York Symphony
Hemreskin
ton oboe and English horn)
Hilda Shaket
The famous interpreter of classic dances

All Will Appear at the "NOVY MIR"

CONCERT and BALL

Where?
Park Palace,
110th St. and 5th Ave.
When?
Dec. 24, Christmas Eve.
Who Will Be at the Ball and Concert?—All, All, All.
Get Ready—Buy Your Tickets in Advance.

HOLD MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS IN THE DISTRICTS FOR UNIFICATION AND PARTY TRADE UNION WORK

Meetings of the District Executive Committees of the various districts as well as membership meetings in the main party centers on the two vital questions of unfiestion of the party behind the Central Executive Committee, and the intensification of the party's trade union work, are being arranged.

The following are the arrangements for the meetings to be held:

PITTSBURGH, PA.—D. E. C. meeting, Dec. 16; membership meeting, Dec. 17, Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

CLEVELAND—D. E. C. meeting, afternoon of Dec. 19; membership meeting, evening of Dec. 18, at Gardinia Hall, 6021 St. Clair St.

CHICAGO—Membership meeting, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 7:30 p. m., at Schoenhofen Hall, 1224 Milwaukee Ave. (Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.).

These meetings are of the utmost importance and the comrades in the various centers must see to it that the maximum attendance is obtained.

CLEVELAND MEMBERSHIP MEETING WILL BE HELD THURSDAY NIGHT

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 15.—Friday evening, Dec. 18, at Grdina's Hall, 6021 St. Clair Ave., at 8 p. m., Comrades Lovestone and Cannon will represent the Central Executive Committee of the party at a membership meeting.

The party faces many important tasks and issues, and the two comrades of the Central Executive Committee will present these issues in detail. There will be questions and answers and then a short discussion.

All comrades should be present. Admittance only by membership card.

WICKS LECTURES TONIGHT ON SOUTH SIDE; SUBJECT: COMMUNISM AND RELIGION

H. M. Wicks will lecture this evening at the South Side Community Center, 3201 S. Wabash avenue, on "Communism and Religion." The meeting is open to the public and no admission fee is charged.

This is part of the mass educational work that is being conducted by the nuclei in Chicago. The subject is one of the most interesting particularly in view of the religious riot that is peddled at this time of year.

Belden, North Dakota, Is on the Job to Aid The Daily Worker

The Belden, N. D. branch of the Workers (Communist) Party has sent in a donation of $25 to help The DAILY WORKER.

The comrades there look forward to being able to send more money in from time to time to help their daily.

"Living Newspaper" to Be Out Saturday, Dec. 19.

The third issue of Project Tribune, the living newspaper issued by the Chicago worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out Saturday, Dec. 19, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division st.

This living newspaper is very popular among the Russian workers in Chicago.

Admission will be 25 cents. Beginning at 8 p. m.

NEW YORK WILL HAVE DAILY WORKER RESCUE PARTY, SATURDAY NIGHT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—A DAILY WORKER Rescue Party, will be held at the Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., Saturday, which every member of the Workers (Communist) Party and readers of The DAILY WORKER is urged to come. There will be plenty of life preservers and coffee for everyone.

Bring a package along to aid The DAILY WORKER and add to the fun.

CHICAGO SECTION CONFERENCES TO PLAN ACTIVITY

The following letter is being sent to all Workers (Communist) Party members in Chicago by the District No. 8 office calling for the election of delegates during the week of Dec. 27 to Jan. 2 to section conferences and announcing the date and place of section conferences which will elect permanent Section Executive Committees as well as discuss and act on the future activity in the section.

"Local Chicago is now wholly organized on the shop and street nuclei basis. It is necessary that the regular committee shall begin to function effectively. Each section organization must elect a permanent section committee to direct the work of the section in all fields.

"The section committee is to be elected at a conference of delegates from each shop and street nucleus in the section.

"Each shop and street nucleus is to elect delegates to the section conference at the rate of 1 delegate for each ten members and major fraction thereof in good standing. Elections of delegates is to take place between Dec. 27th and January 2nd, 1926 inclusive.

"The section conferences, which your organizer is to address will be held on Sunday. Be sure that the nuclei in your section send their delegates to the proper place.

"Section No. 1 Monday, Jan. 4 1926 (Place announced later).

"Section No. 2 Sunday, Jan. 3, 1926 (Place announced later).

"Section No. 3 Monday, Jan. 4, Valnis, 3216 S. Halsted St.

"Section No. 4 Tuesday, Jan. 5, Prichett, 3418 W. Roosevelt Rd.

"Section No. 5 Wednesday, Jan. 6, W. Carmen, 2700 N. Clark st.

"Section No. 6 Thursday, Jan. 7, (Place announced later).

"At the section conference, a section committee will be elected and will organize its work. Industrial and trade union work, building The DAILY WORKER, agitprop activity, shop papers and other immediate campaigns of the party will be taken up at the conference.

"Elect your delegates to the section conference and send in the name of the delegates to the district office."

Attention! Chicago Party Membership Meeting

on

PARTY UNITY AND TRADE UNION WORK

Tuesday, December 22, 1925, 7 P. M.

at

SCHOENHOFEN HALL, 1224 MILWAUKEE AVENUE
(Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.)

This meeting, in place of the section meetings, is of the utmost importance. Every party member must be present. Only party members who are either in a shop nucleus or street nucleus and members of the Y. W. L. can be present. Admission by membership card only. Representatives of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party will speak on the resolution of the C. E. C. for party unity and trade union work.

STATE POLICE PROPAGANDISTS ON CASH BASIS

CINCINNATI—(FP)— Ohio, the battleground for state police lobbyists and their hitherto victorious opponents, is being rombed by a New York cash-and-carry gang calling itself the Publicity Bureau for State Police Inc. By patient use of the telephone books in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus and other cities, the state police agitators are seeking from their New York offices at 2126 Broadway to separate every Ohio citizen of means from $50. In return for his $50 the Ohio gentleman becomes a member of "our honorary advisory board," as chairman Charles M. Averill puts it in his come on letter.

Strikes and radicalism by which any labor activity is meant are given as urgent reasons for supporting the state police propagandists.

"We are endeavoring to an important drive to sell state police to the entire nation," the $50 selling letter says. "Thirty three states have no state police whatever and 15 states about half enough."

An additional function of the state troopers is specified as acting "effectively in case of war or a radical outbreak."

Mella on Hunger Strike Is Removed to Prison Hospital

(Continued from page 1)

ilde for the continued imprisonment of Mella and twelve others whose only crime is opposition to the American sugar trust. Mella is on hunger strike and if he dies he will be a victim of American imperialism, that protest against this outrage will be heard thruout the United States at demonstrations arranged for us."

Demand Liberation.

Another cable to President Machado of Cuba reads: "In the name of two hundred thousands individual members and affiliated organizations we protest against the continued imprisonment of Mella and twelve other workers whose only crime is the defense of Cuban liberation from Yankee imperialism. We demand their liberation and release."

Both clearance were signed by James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense.

Mella and twelve other Cuban workers were charged with setting off bombs in front of a Havana factory. This is a frame-up, is universally among the Cuban working class and American workers, it is regarded with this method of getting rid of labor organizers. Mella is a leader of the student elements who have demanded the repeal of the Platt amendment which gives the United States official control of Cuba. Mella first came into conflict with the agents of the American imperialists in Cuba when he supported the exhibited "violence" in their resistance to the exacting conditions forced on them by the sugar trust.

Mella is secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and of the Cuban section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, which has branches in several South American countries.

Manuel Gomez, the secretary of the United States section of the league has raised a protest to the president of Cuba against the death by starvation of Mella.

Strike Ties Up Edison Plant's Production

(Continued from page 1)

which has been thrown in front of the plant is just as effective as on the day they walked out and the scabs have to bide their faces in the dark in order that they might not be recognized.

The men employed at the main plant have been fully informed of the true situation that exists in the struck shop thru the columns of The DAILY WORKER, which was distributed in front of the main plant yesterday. The strikers are now more than ever certain that their fellow workers employed in the main plant will refuse to scab on the strikers and thus will aid the sheet metal workers to win their strike.

Do Yeoman Service.

The Edison Electric company is a subsidiary of the General Electric company, which is notorious for its rabid open shop policy. The sheet metal workers that are now on strike are doing a yeoman service to the American labor movement in starting to organize one of the many Electro shops in this most important industry—the electrical industry—and if the labor movement, in general, will back up this struggle, this attempt will be crowned with success.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1).

the transition period between capitalism and socialism. The most widely quoted argument against Russia, is that there is no democracy there. We freely admit that the workers and peasants dictate the policies carried out in Russia, but at the same time we assert that those classes comprise the overwhelming majority of the population. Some day the workers and peasants of the world will realize that they must choose between the dictatorship of the workers and that of the capitalists. There is no middle ground.

* * *

RUMORS of an understanding between the right wing of the British labor party and that section of the liberal party that follows Lloyd George are current in England. This would not be at all surprising. George has a panacea for British capitalism in the shape of a land reform which may give McDonald the excuse for crossing the bridge George has a war chest of five million dollars that looks good to the McDonalds, Hendersons and Snowdens. Besides, the Trade Union Congress is now in control of elements far to the left of the leadership of the labor party. The liberal party is practically dead. What may develop is a split in the labor party with MacDonald and Co. lining up with the Georgite section of the liberals and perhaps the fascist elements in general. This gang may hang out its shingle and offer its services as the savior of British capitalism, which is just now rather weak at the knees.

* * *

HENRI BARBUSSE, world renown ed novelist, author of "Under Fire" and other stories, declares that the white terror is raging furiously in Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Jugo Slavia and that the situation is more serious than those existing in western countries imagine. He estimates that at least 15,000 workers and peasants have disappeared in Bulgaria since the advent of the Zankov regime. This means that 15,000 have been murdered. Yet, you will notice that our capitalist press is not developing goose pimples over the situation. If such a state of affairs existed in Russia what an outcry would be raised!

AN effort was made in Ireland to organize the opposition to the free state government into an anti-government bloc in the Irish parliament. The proposed bloc would be composed of the representatives of the Irish labor party, the republicans and the group that recently split with the government. The intransigent attitude of the DeValera followers made this impossible. Like the Austrian opposition in Italy the DeValeritte refuse to participate in parliament, but they should unify their pure political goals with an oath of allegiance to the King of England. This is the height of political folly and imbecility. The Irish republican party deposits $750 with the government in return for the privilege to contest the elections, thus recognizing the government but they will not enter parliament to overthrow the same government. Such is so doing they would recognize the treaty which created the free state.

AN interesting development in free land is the crystallization of a definite anti-papal sentiment among the catholic population. This movement rallies around Father Michael O'Flanagan, one of the most eloquent orators in Ireland. In a recent speech O'Flanagan proclaimed that we have been proving for many years—that a pope of Rome sold Ireland to England for one penny per head and that Rome and London have always been in cahoots to keep Ireland in subjection. This is encouraging, tho some alleged revolutionists, who have more wind in their sombrero than brains in their heads, profess their devotion to the Roman church on the ground that it is the best of all religions. Irish students, artists, poets and novelists are also organizing, against the church and reaction in general. This is a healthy sign of the times.

Bishop Brown to Speak in Akron on Sunday

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 15. Bishop William Montgomery Brown and Fred G. Biedenkapp will speak on Labor Defense at the Music Hall, corner of Exchange and High Sts., Sunday afternoon, Dec. 20, at 2:30 o'clock under the auspices of the International Labor Defense branch. A small admission of 25 cents will be charged.

BISHOP BROWN MAKES HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOSTON THURSDAY

BOSTON, Dec. 15—Bishop W. Montgomery Brown will speak under the auspices of the International Workers' Aid, at Ford Hall, 15 Ashburton Place, Thursday evening, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock.

This is Bishop Brown's first appearance in Boston since his expulsion from the episcopalian house of bishops and a large crowd is expected.

The Workers' International Relief is maintaining several orphan homes in Russia, the largest of them being the John Reed Home in Samara. The proceeds of this meeting is to go to this home thru the International Workers' Aid.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Paul Crouch Shows Loyalty

THE campaign of the Young Workers (Communist) League for the $5,000 Build the League Fund has been under way for seven weeks. During this period only $1,678.80 has been turned in to the Chicago district running second.

Paul Crouch, honorary member of the national committee of the league sent the following message from his Alcatraz, Cal. prison:

Dear Comrades:

Enclosed you will find $2. This is for the $5,000 Build the League Fund. I regret that I cannot give more, but you will doubtless under stand my financial circumstances. I pledge myself to contribute not less than $25 of my total earnings to the league and its official organ after my release.

Sincerely yours,
Paul Crouch.

The young workers must match loyalty with loyalty and rush their funds into the league office.

What About Your Children?

Have you ever given a thought to this question? It is already being answered by the Young Pioneers League of America, which organizes and educates the children of the working class in the class struggle.

Every working class parent should acquaint himself with the theory and practice of the Communist children's movement. This can be accomplished by reading the bulletin for the teachers of Communist children's groups. The latest issue is now out. Among the features there is an article by Comrade Gregory Zinoviev on the children's movement. A review of the decisions of the fifth enlarged session of the Executive Committee of the Young Communist International, on the children's movement, an article on Leninist education in the children's groups by F. Gunther, two interesting articles by Comrade P. Passonen on Capturing the Villages, and Opposition Children's Organizations. Other features are: How a school strike should be conducted, child labor, etc.

Copies can be had from the Young Workers (Communist) League, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago at 10 cents per copy.

Young Workers League Will Hold Membership Meeting Christmas Day

C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party will speak at a membership meeting of the Young Workers (Communist) League on Christmas day on the united front campaign of the party in connection with the labor party and the defense of the Soviet Union. James P. Cannon will speak on the international situation and world trade union unity. While this meeting is arranged as a membership meeting of the Young Workers League, all young workers are invited to attend this meeting. Party members and older workers will also be welcome.

Following the meeting which will be held late in the afternoon a Communist social will take place where the comrades will have an opportunity to enjoy themselves.

Admission will be free. The place of the meeting will be announced later.

Liebknecht Memorial Meeting Arranged by Chicago Young Workers

A meeting to commemorate the work of Karl Liebknecht will be held in Chicago on Friday, Jan. 8, at North West Hall, corner North and Western avenues.

Max Shachtman, member of the national executive committee of the Young Workers League, will be the principal speaker at this meeting; Earl R. Browder, director of the Research department of the Workers (Communist) Party will also speak.

An elaborate and interesting program is being arranged in addition to the speaking.

Admission will be 25 cents. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Young Workers' (Communist) League District No. 8.

Young Pioneer Group Leaders Meet Thursday

On Thursday, Dec. 17th, 8 p. m., at 1902 W. Division St., Chicago there will be a meeting of the local leaders of the Young Pioneers movement. The definite organization of the Chicago Young Pioneers will be discussed behes many other vital questions.

All comrades of the party or league interested in the work of the Communist children's movement are urged to attend. All members of the Young Pioneers League are urged to attend prepared to submit their problems and reports. Those who cannot attend and wish to bring matters before the meeting should write to Y P C, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago.

Pioneers to Visit Unions.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 15. At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Young Pioneers League it was decided to start a Young Comrade subscription campaign.

The Pioneers will visit trade unions and other organizations and appeal for subs for the children of the members. A prize will be given to the two comrades securing the most subs. The campaign will close March 15.

What Do the Young Communists Want During December, the Economic Trade Union Month?

This question answered in an entire page of The DAILY WORKER on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23rd.

Special articles will appear on various phases of the conditions of the young workers in industry and their special activities in the unions and shops.

The page will be edited by the Young Workers (Communist) League.

SEND IN SPECIAL ORDERS FOR THIS ISSUE
Bundle orders for issue and party units 2c per copy.

Concentration Group and Nuclei Secretary Meeting, Thursday Nite

There will be a meeting of all secretaries of concentration groups and nuclei, Thursday, Dec. 17, at 1902 W. Division street, beginning at 7:30 p.m.

Two main questions will be discussed. First, the functions of the concentration groups and nuclei; second, the functions of the section committees.

Comrade Williamson will speak at this meeting.

Every secretary should have been notified of this meeting by their section secretary. Attendance at this meeting is compulsory and the section secretary will be held responsible for the attendance of the secretaries of the nuclei and concentration groups in their sections.

Young Pioneers Hear How Russian Children Organize for Action

LOS ANGELES Cal, Dec 15—About 150 Pioneers thronged the headquarters of the Young Workers (Communist) League last week to hear Comrade Anna Porter of San Jose, California, tell about her recent experiences in Soviet Russia, and especially about the Young Pioneers there. Thru the efforts of the Young Workers (Communist) League, Comrade Porter was also scheduled to speak at the University of California alumni "Education in Russia," but the powers-that-be in the Hearst dynasty horrified when they found out of her sympathies with the Soviet government, and hurriedly cancelled the engagement lest some of the students who were eager to hear her might be contaminated by "insidious propaganda."

December Is Economic Trade Union Month

Among the most important activities of the Young Communist movement is economic trade union work. By this is meant the active participation of the Young Communist leagues in the everyday struggles of the young workers in the shops, on energetic activity in strike and organized propaganda and agitation within the trade unions for the complete unionization of the young workers.

The young workers are among the worst exploited section of the working class and activity on the economic trade union field is an effective method of gaining contact with them.

The Young Communist Internation al has set aside December as economic trade union month thruout the world. This means that the combined forces of the Young Communist International, which numbers two million, will concentrate their activities on every phase of this work.

The Young Workers (Communist) League of America is carrying on the international campaign, adopting it to the specific conditions in America. Energetic drives for the unionization of the league members, proper functioning of Young Workers' League trade union fractions, general drive for unionization of the youth, special conferences of young miners and general factory workers and factory committees are all receiving the special attention of the league.

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Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER
Robert Minor Editor
Appearing Every Saturday
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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL ..... Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Hail the Russian Communists

The congress of the Russian Communist Party is now in session in Moscow. Congresses of the leading party of the Communist International are always of tremendous interest to all revolutionary elements everywhere. Every congress means a long step in the direction of socialism, as history has imposed upon it the task of guiding the destinies of the outpost of the world revolution—the Soviet Union. The party is the vanguard and the motivating force of that revolution.

At this congress reports will be made showing the most notable advance in the eight years of Bolshevist rule. The recent economic report, published in THE DAILY WORKER, proves conclusively that the nation has travelled far on the road toward Communism that the rule of capitalism is gone forever and that each passing year makes more and more impossible the return of the old system.

Not only is capitalist rule destroyed, but the very soil upon which capitalism thrives is being uprooted as the new economic system develops under the conscious direction of the Communist Party.

By way of diversion we have the usual barrage of insipid drooling of capitalist propaganda from the lie factories of Riga, where white guard exiles hover like hungry buzzards over the border of the Soviet Union, eking out a mere existence thru receiving doles from capitalist newspapers for the fantastic lies they spin regarding the condition of Russia. A convening of the Communist Party congress is always the signal for activity on their part. But intelligent workers never believe anything the capitalist press publishes bearing a Riga date line.

THE DAILY WORKER hails the congress of the Russian Communist Party and assures the Russian comrades that we will serve their cause, which is the cause of the working class of the whole world, by striving to achieve in the United States the victory over capitalism that they have achieved in Russia.

Scouring the Earth for Peons

Christian imperialists with designs upon the Near and Middle East shed crocodile tears over the alleged deportation of christian populations by the Turks, in order to inflame prejudice against that country preparatory to a rapacious war, but they maintain a pronounced silence on a system of organized pirating of human beings that is in vogue in India.

On October 19, this year, according to reports of the United States department of labor, the government of Guatemala and the Mexican and General corporations, limited, entered into a contract which permits the corporation to bring natives of India to Guatemala to work as laborers on the corporation's plantations. Of course, they will have to work until they pay for their transportation.

Needless to state they will be confronted by conditions similar to those existing in certain coal regions in the United States where the workers are paid in company script and kept in debt to the company so they remain in a perpetual state of peonage.

That which is imposed upon white people in this country will be intensified against the slaves transported from Indian to Guatemala.

The fact that these peons are secured in India is evidence that British capitalists are behind the thing.

If this practice is permitted to continue it means that large numbers of the seething masses of India will be deported to all parts of the world to furnish cheap labor power for British imperialism.

It is about time world unity of the labor movement is established to forcibly prevent slave ships sailing the seas. Only the power of labor can stop this contemptible traffic.

Registration of Aliens

A definite policy in an effort to place laws upon the statute books compelling the registration of alien workers has been adopted by the Coolidge administration. The Coolidge message to congress wherein he said, "If investigation reveals that any considerable number (of aliens) are coming here in defiance of our immigration restrictions, it will undoubtedly create the necessity for the registration of all aliens," was simply a more mild formulation of the vicious statement of Secretary of Labor Davis, in his report to congress:

> "No one knows how many agents of anarchy there are in the United States today. They come in devious ways and operate by stealth and concealment. That they should be found and deported no true American can deny."

This means that foreign-born workers will be subject to arrest and deportation any time they participate in a struggle against the capitalists. The government of Wall Street will declare their activity in the struggle, whether it be a strike for better conditions or a political demonstration against some intolerable abuse, to be illegal and evidence that they are "anarchists," hence they are in the country illegally because of restrictions against what the government interprets as anarchy.

Whether the victims ever heard of the bourgeois philosophy of anarchism is of no concern to the government. What Davis interprets as anarchy cannot be questioned, tho it is contrary to all known facts. This threat is not aimed against the radical worker alone, but against any worker who dares challenge the despotism of the employer of labor.

It is only a step from registration of alien workers to registration of *all workers*, American born as well, on the pretext that registration must be complete to determine who are aliens.

This means registration for industrial conscription and the governmental establishment of a black list, so that any worker who has the courage to rebel against industrial despotism will be terrorized and hounded into submission to the domination of the exploiters.

It means a complete registration to enable the capitalist class and its executive committee, the United States government, to prepare the ground for military and industrial conscription of every worker in preparation for the next World war that is now being provoked by the clash of imperialist interests.

All workers must resist this assault with every weapon at hand.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

The Convention Is Over, What Next?

By Ben Gold

(Continued from last issue.)

FOR six days the battle at the furriers' convention lasted. Left-wing delegates fought the right-wing played in accord with the instructions of the imported socialist advocates. On the seventh day, the convention really entered upon its work. The report of the general executive board satisfied the committee, which was appointed to accept it. The majority of the committee had no word of criticism.

Six locals had returned their charters had no more locals. The majority of the appointed committee had no word of criticism on that. Among those locals which exhaled their last breath of life under the right wing leadership was local Cleveland. The committee raised no question about it. The furriers know the history of Cleveland. For weeks the tom-tom resounding about the gigantic struggle at Cleveland. The "strongest" boreas, headed by the president, led the strike at Cleveland. And the lusty Forwards proclaimed the final triumph why worry? Why? There is no local in Cleveland! What happened? The local has been "dissolved"...

Waste Union Funds.

In Mount Vernon, two first-class organizers led a shop of twenty on strike. The strike cost about $2,000. And it was given up.

In Chicago the pressers and dyers were organized in a local—the local has been "dissolved."

The organizers visited the great out-of-town scab shops where skilled workers toiled ten hours a day for $18 a week. they reported—well—they had visited. What else?

In St. Paul, there is a struggle going on for the past three weeks for a ten per cent raise in wages. Two years ago the president himself conferred with the president of the bosses' association. The general executive board acted upon it. Messages and messengers ran back and forth; mass meetings were held, and the decision was made—to delay until the next season. Finally—it's being delayed again.

In Boston, the international forced it boss to abide by the union conditions. The international took out an injunction against the firm. This, of course, was done by the able counsel of the socialist lawyer. The report showed few gains—but chiefly defeats. Above all—the report says nothing about work that has been neglected. No attempts were made to organize the thousands of unorganized.

Forget New York.

The successful organization work of the New York Joint Board is not even mentioned in the report of the general executive board. Why? They are left wingers—dunm them!

The successful strike and gains of the 1,200 Greek workers is not mentioned, just as the international officers felt ashamed of it. The committee reports everything is alright and recommends its acceptance. Only Comrade Schneider had a great deal to oppose in the report.

Connections O. K.

The ex-president answers in a long speech. Injunctions are O. K. As a practical labor leader, he recognizes that capitalists fight workers with injunctions—but, workers, too, may employ them. A very good means to cure a boil! About the locals that did not wish to become locals, it is the fault of the rank and file. A fact! Milwaukee workers do not want to be organized. The rank and file is a double crosser. It wants benefits in time of strike. The rank and file is a traitor. Leaders are alright.

Oh, in what cynical relations are the leaders to the workers! Oh, what a joke, what a gag! Can one believe his own ears. One wonders is it a convention of workers' representatives? "The rank and file is a double crosser; has a greed for money; is a traitor" and the leaders, the socialist lawyers, they are "alright."

Financial report reads, $13,000 were spent for organization work. Over $22,000 in benefits to the double-crossers—the rank and file. Over $50,000 were paid out to the lousy and pure international employees.

"Rank and File Ignorant."

The rank and file, bursts out the president, is dumb and ignorant. It does not want to be organized.

Don't worry, the Forwards will educate it. The Fur Worker, organ of the international, will stimulate their conscience. Over $10,000 were spent on the Fur Worker, to slur the left wing and throw mud at Soviet Russia.

Just examine the Fur Worker and see what sort of educational work you find there. What a shameless hand led it! Mr. President, Secretary and Organizers sought $110 weekly wages and their expenses, quite legally, but veuled their spleed on the workers, when they wanted benefits while on strike. The right wing delegates felt at ease when the president rubbed it into the rank and file. They laughed heartily. "That's right, give it to them, and at the same time hand it to those left wingers, who still have faith in the rank and file." How can the rulers be the representatives of the workers, when they have no faith in them? How can one represent workers, when one would call them alive? The relations and feelings between the workers and the leaders forced upon them are quite mutual! No wonder, the labor movement makes such progress!

Mock Workers' Resolution.

To the proposed resolutions, the leaders had a mocking tone cynicism, full of mockery. The tone was of defeat, of weakness. Their only reference a petty sarcasm. Be it their consolation! The convention is over.

It was no mass convention. Everything did not ride along as smoothly as usual. Wherever there are left wingers, there must be strike, life and soul. Cynicism and petty sarcasm made no effect on the left wing delegates. Resolute and certain of the final triumph, have the left wing led the struggle against the old, degenerate, mould-breaching pests of the labor movement. The maneuvers and the deals did not help. Even the joker did not aid much.

Saved For Short While.

Only for a short while has the machine saved itself from complete annihilation. Here and there, it has smuggled in a few on jobs; but no positions, because the membership paid them in return with the same coin—hate and disgust. Of what value is the machine without the trust of the workers? Of course, the machine may avenge itself on the workers and throw down their resolutions and fail to bring into action their desires. But it is not as in the days gone by. The force of organized membership has shown how it may cowplast its enemy! Let them try to challenge the furrier workers. Furriers know no half-way battles! The fight against Kaufmanism will be brought to its completion.

At the meeting in Cooper Union, the membership has shown its rage against Kaufmanism and the Forwards supported by the socialist party lawyers, which is proof enough that the workers will not tolerate any oppressor. The good old days are gone, the right wing in the needle trades should learn a lesson from the history of the Furriers' Union.

LABOR IN THE FAR EAST (JAPAN) -

By TANI

EDITOR'S NOTE—The Trade Union Educational League offers to American workers a series of articles on labor in the Far East, the present series being on Japanese labor by Comrade Tani, member of the Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions for Japan. The first told of the split forced by reformists in the Japanese General Federation of Labor, the formation of the left wing center, the Nihon Rodokumiai Hyogikai and its class struggle program. The second told of this organization's activities on the serious problem of unemployment. Today we read of the problem of forming a labor party, called in Japan the "Proletarian Party." This has been realized since the article was written, but Comrade Tani tells of the struggle put up for it by the left wing. The next series will be on the labor movement of Indonesia.

ARTICLE III.

AGAINST such an attack of the reformists the Nihon Rodokumiai Hyogikai has come out with energetic propaganda, mercilessly criticizing the attempts of the reformists and calling for the solidarity of all proletarian elements for the realization of a unified national political party. The slogans of the Hyogikai are:

1. Strict to class-conscious leadership.

2 Mass organization of workers and tenant peasants.

3. Political party of daily struggle.

ON July 7th the Central Executive Committee of the Nihon Rodokumiai Hyogikai issued a manifest to the affiliated unions. It begins with the following words:

"On June 21st the Japan Peasant Union issued a call to organize a preliminary organ for the foundation of a proletarian party.

"We, the workers, have hitherto declared that we are the vanguard of the toiling masses and are by duty bound to lead the peasants and others. In spite of it, certain of the leaders of trade unions have forgotten to lead the proletarian class on the political field. We accept with great pleasure the call of our peasant brethren, who have taken the initiative upon themselves. We must now certify with redoubled energy the negligence of some leaders among us and hasten the realization of the proletarian party."

AT the Executive meeting of July 12th, the Central Committee of the Hyogikai issued the following instructions as to the task of organization of the party.

"1. That the District Political Bureau of the Hyogikai shall direct the political committees of local unions in respective districts and shall organize a special committee-committee for the organization of the party.

"2. The said committee shall be organized with two or three members from each affiliated union together with the members of the District Political Bureau. These members of the committee shall devote their time entirely to the assigned task.

"3. The work of the committee is: a) to hold local conferences with other labor organizations; b) to consult educational and propaganda work such as mass meetings, placarding and broadcasting leaflets, etc.; c) to assist the Peasant Union in carrying out its program, d) to fight against the tendency to organize scattered local parties; e) to carry on discussions on the program of the party.

"4. The Central Political Bureau shall issue a draft of a program and organizational plan. The local committees shall discuss them in the light of their specific conditions.

"5. The local committees shall send weekly reports to the Central Political Bureau."

ON the 19th of August the preliminary "Conference for the organization of Proletarian Party" was held in Osaka. 11 labor organizations (no peasant organizations, one political organization of the sort) Rosa Kai and two Senseisha (socialist organizations) were represented in the conference by 56 delegates.

The more important of them were the Japan Peasant Union, the Japanese Federation of Labor (the leaders also joined the conference in spite of its advocation of local parties), the Government Factory Workers' Federation, the Nihon Rodokumiai Hyogikai, etc. The conference resolved to establish a permanent preliminary committee for the organization of the Proletarian Party. This committee was elected.

At the opening of the party program, the outline for the future tasks of the committee, the program for the second conference, the financial affairs, etc., were decided on.

BEFORE the opening of the conference, a certain amount of anxiousness was expressed as to the possibility of the flaring up of friction once more between the left wing and others, the Hyogikai, thereby endangering the conference. This fear, however, was unfounded and through skillful maneuvers of left wing delegates the conference closed with victory on their side. The appearance of a national party of the proletariat has been realized at this memorable Osaka conference.

The left wingers will endeavor to put the following demands among others in the platform of the Proletarian Party. How many of these points will actually be adopted is a matter of future interest, for it will show the relative strength of the left wing in the movement.

1 Down with imperialism and its wars.

2 Self-determination to Korea and other colonies.

3 Hands off China.

4 International unity of labor.

5 Those who toil the earth shall own it.

6 Eight-hour work day and full maintenance for unemployed.

7. Workers' control of industry.

8 Universal suffrage to all from 18 years of age.

9 Freedom of press, speech, assembly and organization.

10 Abolition of all gag-laws (peace-preservation law etc.).

11 Abolition of Upper-House, Privy council, "Genroes", etc.

12. A workers' and peasants' government.

AMONG other activities of the left wing minority of Japanese labor, we must count its international activity first. When the Chinese textile workers started a colossal fight against world imperialism early this year, the Japanese revolutionary workers rushed to the rally of the Chinese workers and started an energetic protest movement against their own imperialistic government. The movement was relentlessly suppressed by police and gendarmerie, but it has succeeded in awakening the sense of international solidarity of the working class even amongst the most backward masses.

The invitation issued by the Nihon Rodokumiai Hyogikai to the delegates of the Russian unions and consequent visit of the delegates to Japan is also a topic worthy of mention. It has been a long cherished dream of the Japanese working masses to shake hands with the Russian workers who have accomplished their revolution.

THIS desire had no opportunity to express itself for eight years owing to the complete blockade set up by the bourgeois government. The burst of enthusiasm manifested by the Japanese workers in meeting the Russian delegates on their way through Japan is quite understandable in consideration of these facts.

At the same time the contemptible attitude and laughable confusion of mind manifested by the Japanese police authorities regarding the un welcome guests is also quite understandable, when we remember the high tide of the revolutionary labor movement in the country. There is nothing more fearful for the Japanese bourgeois government than the international solidarity of the revolutionary elements within the country. The new "peace preservation law" which imposes ten years' imprisonment upon revolutionary workers is aimed at discouraging their international activities.

IN spite of all such measures of suppression and obstacles, the Japanese working class is more and more coming to the front as with the international labor under the leadership of the left wing minority. It has already declared its intention to join one international when it will be formed.

It refrains at the present from joining either to the Amsterdam or to the Moscow internationals. As a matter of fact, this is the result of the tactical move on the part of Japanese left wingers to nullify the recent attempt of the right wing leaders to push the Japanese organized labor into the side of the Amsterdam International and thereby firmly establish the rule of reformism in Japan.

(End of series.)

A Letter on the Amalgamated and a Reply

DEAR Brother Editor:

I take this opportunity to express my opinion thru the columns of your paper on the present situation in the Chicago locals of the Amalgamated. The I don't agree with your ways and tactics, since I express the opinion of hundreds and perhaps thousands of other workers I would like an answer to my questions in THE DAILY WORKER.

Now to the point. Ten years ago we, the workers in the men's clothing industry revolted against the corrupt and bureaucratic administration in the United Garment Workers' Union. This revolt against the policy of selling out to the bosses, against czarism in the union and for the interests of the rank and file was successful and we founded the A. C. W. U.

BUT, like many other fights, we now find that we have won the battle, but not the war. While we defeated the bureaucracy in the old union we failed to build the new union on such a basis that we would prevent the rise of another bureaucracy.

In the beginning the A. C. W. U. was a fighting organization, but that only lasted until our two leaders Rosenblums, Harry Cohens and Levine intrenched themselves in power and now we have the old story in a more brutal, more corrupt, and more ugly form.

And I write this to you because you, the lefts, are unconsciously doing your best to prevent history repeating itself today.

Here are some facts to which I expect an answer:

1—The members have lost confidence in our leaders and every time a movement starts to refuse to finance these officials by refusing to pay them dues you help the officials turn your press and the organized group in the T. U. E. L.

2—At the last wage cut conference called by the progressives, to which I was invited, where we were supposed to find a way to stop wage reductions that are being put into effect thru conspiracies between the manufacturers and the officials of the union, a gang of thugs led by the scum of our union, Novak Brothers and Cooper, raided the meeting with guns and blackjacks and slugged men and women present, blinding Brother Hirschler and wounding many others. You can rest assured they will be paid for the job. Hundreds of workers, when they heard of the incident, were enraged, and were ready if the only organized opposition in our union, the T. U. E. L., would start a movement against having an assessment of twenty-five dollars levied that will certainly be used against us instead of against the bosses. We were ready to line up and give our machine the proper answer that they deserve.

But when we came to the local meeting one of your members, M. Berson, gets up and makes a speech that we should pay the twenty-five dollars assessment. The officials laughed in our faces at such an opposition.

3—These thugs are known to the police because of the many crimes charged against them. When they attack us they know that no matter what they do you will protect them against the police, and in this way give them a free hand to terrorize the membership.

4—The rank and file have lost confidence in the elections carried on by the Amalgamated. The know that no matter for whom they vote it is the machine that takes care of the election and will decide who is elected. Instead of boycotting the election and carrying on a campaign against such fake elections you go ahead this year again and put up Brother N. Green to run as manager of the joint board and in that way recognizing the legality of the election.

We proved in 1914 that the way of open fraud, and defiance of the fake leaders is the only way to fight successfully. You have shown in 1923-24-25 that your tactics of maneuvering has helped the bureaucracy to entrench itself for themselves such a power that the membership is terrorized to the extent of being afraid to come to a local meeting.

The conclusions of this letter I have the following to say: If your tactics are correct I challenge you to print this letter and answer my questions. If not then it belongs in the waste basket I will understand that you have nothing to say and that it is time that we organized a real progressive group that don't believe in your Jesus Christ tactics.

Hoping that you will answer me as well as the hundreds of others that hold my opinions I remain,

Fraternally yours,
L. Marcus, Local No. 39.

* * * *

The Error of the Splitting Tactics.

Brother Marcus makes a mistake in tactics which has been committed often—much too often—in America. That mistaken idea that the progressive and left wing members can defeat the reactionaries by refusing to pay dues. But the reactionary officials cannot be defeated that way. The blow falls against the union as a whole, divides the membership into two camps fighting one another, and thus gives a new lease of life to the old officials, who come before the members in the role of angels of peace pleading for unity.

The left wing will rally the membership for the support of class struggle policies as against the class-collaboration policies of Hillman, Levin & Co., and any attempt to rally the membership only on the destructive platform of non-payment of dues would wreck the left wing and the union. So the proposal of Brother Marcus cannot be accepted.

That does not mean, of course, that when the membership has given its support to the left wing program and to left wing leaders, that then the membership must submit it tricked out of its victory by the old officialdom. No, in such a case the left wing will not hesitate in following the glorious history of the foundation of the A. C. W. of A. in the struggle against Rickert and the scabbing C. W.

As for the struggle against thugery, which is now a burning question in the A. C. W., the left wing is not pacifist, and it does not subscribe to the doctrine of Jesus, to "turn the other cheek." Resistance must be organized to meet and defeat gangsterism. But this must be done by the members themselves. The police will not do it for us. And while we have no interest in protecting the gangsters from the police, neither have we the slightest idea that we can expect any police protection, nor does the left wing solicit it. The left wing depends upon the organized power of the membership.

In both the points raised by Brother Marcus, the left wing has only one objective toward which it struggles—that is, to rally the membership to fight for correct policies, and for militant leadership. When the members are drawn into that fight, then these problems can be solved—and in no other way. The great weapon of the reactionary officials is to get the members fighting against one another instead of fighting against the wrong policies and wrong leadership. Brother Marcus should cut fall into their trap, but should stand shoulder to shoulder with the left wing, and build up the fighting power of the rank and file.

—Earl R. Browder.

Slave Awaking

(Tune—It Ain't Gonna Rain No More)

Oh! the days were dark and dreary
While in slavery they were spent.
When the workers stood at their machines
Their bodies bathed in sweat.

Oh! we aint gonna slave no more
no more.
We aint going to slave, no more.—
What in hell will the bosses do
When we aint gonna slave no more?

They appealed to Calvin Coolidge
When the shops, to picket we went
And to protect their interests
The Army and Navy he sent

Oh! we aint gonna slave no more
no more
We aint going to slave any more.
They can shoot and club, and torture us
But we aint gonna slave no more.

We will join the Workers Party;
Strive with all our might
We'll weld the chains of Labor
And abolish the parasites

Oh! we aint gonna slave no more
no more.
We aint going to slave, no more, —
We Workers will take control of the earth
And we aint gonna slave no more

W. J. Howey

Workers Write About the Workers' Life

MINER'S HOME DYNAMITED IN STRIKE FIELD

Bosses' Scheme to Pin Job on Strikers

By GEORGE PAPCUN.
(Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 15.—A house of a union coal miner was dynamited at 9:30 in the evening at Westland. The house is owned by the coal company and was occupied by John Gillia a Scotch miner, one of the strikers on strike at the Midland mine, who had lived in that district for 22 years and for the past six years had resided in the house which was wrecked.

Bosses Agents Cook Up Story.

The miners in the Midland mine have been on strike for the past two months. The company that owns the mine is the Pittsburgh Coal Co., who has tried to operate the mine on the 1917 scale. A score of detectives and deputies were brought on the scene, and each and every one of them is making discoveries and getting clues which always seem to point to union miners. The company is cleverly playing up the outrage against the union miner and is trying to get the miners to go to work. All the miners are of the opinion that it was nothing but a frame-up by the coal company to scare the fellows into starting to come back to work.

The company has issued a statement for propaganda purposes to fool the miners and the local papers are playing it up big. The statement says, "In view of the disturbance in Library and Westland, three facts stand forth as significant of the miner of the company. The number of miners at work this morning is greater than yesterday. The total number of miners working in the mines of the Pittsburgh Coal company in the Pittsburgh district, is greater today than at any time since the company resumed operations under the 1917 scale and the amount of coal brought from the mines and loaded in railroad cars was the largest since the mines have been reopened. The company regrets greatly the trouble at Library and the the dynamiting of a house at Midland mine last night, but is pleased to know that the occupants of the house, a union mine worker and his family, were uninjured. This man, tho he had declined to work on resumption of operations, had been permitted to continue to occupy his home. The company volunteered to shelter the family, including the children, last night."

Don't Fool Miners.

The miners are not so easily fooled, that the company has become so good that it is going to take care of the union miner and his family, after the blow-up. They know it is only a scheme to get the miners back to work.

The miners are sticking solid. The coal company is trying to import strikebreakers and to a certain extent is succeeding. Pat Fagan and his bunch are issuing statements, which is about all they are doing. The miners are more determined than ever to fight and are willing to go out on the picket line, only the union officials will not permit them. The union officials tell the miners to sit quiet and do nothing.

There is a sentiment among the miners that are out on strike and among those that are working, for action, that is a general strike.

The coal companies are also trying to play up race-hatred among the workers and among the black and white.

$14,000 Fire Loss.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—Officials of the Big Four railroad placed at $14,000 the loss from a fire that damaged freight cars and tracks in the yards here.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Furnished Room
FOR RENT.
All Modern Conveniences.
For 1 or 2 men.
Apply c o DAILY WORKER.

THREE VALUABLE PRIZES OFFERED FOR BEST CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORKER CORRESPONDENTS' PAGE

Three valuable prizes will be offerad for the three best Workar Correspondanta' storias sent in this week. These will be publishad on the Friday, Dec. 16th, Workar Correspondent's page of The DAILY WORKER. The first prize is the much valued book by Nikolai Bukharin, "Historical Materialism"; the second prize, "Whithar England" by Leon Trotsky and the third prize the original of the cartoon by R. Logan, framed, the reproduction of which will appaar in this paga.

Hurry up and write your story and send it in. Non-party workers as well as party members are included in this contest. Any workar can be a Workar Correspondent. Send all contributions to: Editor, DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

COMPANY USES EX-CRIMINALS AS SCABS IN BOSTON CHECKER TAXI DRIVERS' STRIKE; MEN STAND FIRM

By SAUL WHITE, a Worker Correspondent.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 15.—The strike of the 600 checker taxi drivers for a closed shop is now in its eighth week and still going strong. The fighting spirit of those boys is wonderful in spite of the tremendous opposition they have to free.

The Line-Up Against Workers.

The deputy superintendent of police, Mr. Goode, is a shareholder in the Checker Taxi Corporation; Mr. Charles Innis, the company lawyer, is the republican boss of the city who elected the new mayor of Boston, Mr. Malcolm Nichols; what further expinna-tion for the company's success in obtaining a very drastic injunction against the strikers. It also explains why men with criminal records, some of whom are out on parole, are given chauffeur badges and are pressed in to strikebreaking service.

However, the picture would not be complete without the A. F. of L. officials playing their usual role of betrayals. And the medal, in this case, goes to John Kearney, secretary of the Cooks' and Waiters' Union, also president of the Boston Central Labor Union.

Agreament Agrees With Bosses.

Kearney was drawing wages from the strikers obviously getting more than one salary from the labor movement for serving on a settlement committee during the early stage of the strike. He fooled the men into accepting an agreement which meant suicide for the newly born union.

With this agreement giving them every privilege, the company officials began firing the most militant of the strikers as soon as they returned to work, apparently victorious, and the men, in the face of such betrayals, had to quit again to protect their fellow workers, who were being victimized for having fought the hardest in the strike. At this stage the city fathers intervened to save the company and as a consequence injunctions, police, things all the elements of a capitalist democracy were let loose.

Election Day is Far Off Yet.

Mr. James Moriarty, formerly president of the Boston Central Labor Union, who sits in the city council and appeals in every election for the labor vote, has also overlooked this strike.

"Luckily the union taxi drivers of other companies have a sense of solidarity and have assessed themselves $3 and $1 per week for the strikers. But this is not enough. We pay $10 rent for serving on a settlement committee during the early stage of the strike. He fooled the men into accepting an agreement which meant suicide for the newly born union.

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PREMIER TAXI DRIVERS TOIL LONG WORKDAY

Organized But Union Is Not on the Job

By A Worker Correspondent

The drivers in the Premier Taxi Co., the only 100 per cent unionized taxi company in Chicago, have working conditions that are worse than those in nonunion companies.

Wages are 42% per week providing a total of $60 is collected or booked. Under $60 in bookings the pay is on the commission basis of 35 per cent, and 25 per cent on all over $80 in bookings. Tips amount from $8 to $12 per week extra. If bookings are under $60 for one week and it repeated again the next week the driver is fired.

Ten and one-half hours is the length of the working day, the average is much more. Single shift drivers put in 14 to 16 hours and often more. Double shift drivers work 10½ to 12 hours. Extra night drivers who are also double shift men must wait 2 to 3 hours for a car which is not included in the working time. These hours are, sometimes, hardly long enuf when the "business" is poor and $60 has to be booked by the end of the week.

Every driver and garage employe in the Premier Taxi company belongs to the union and that's all. That the union is a fighting weapon is not a conscious fact among the members. No meetings are held, at least, announcements are not given out. The company is able to exist only because it is a union company. Make the company nonunion, it will collapse in competition with the Yellow Cab company.

Establish regular union meetings and a slogan of "All Taxi Cab Drivers Must Be Union Members" should be the present program of action.

HALKETT BARS PROGRESSIVES FROM COUNCIL

Two Carpenters' Locals Disfranchised in N. Y.

By MIKE ROSS
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 15.—Morris Rosen who was re-elected as delegate to the New York District Council of Carpenters at the last meeting of Local No. 376 so that the local could cast its vote for progressive candidates in the coming district council elections, was refused his seat by the administration.

A newly elected delegate from Local No. 2717, by the name of Feldman was also refused his seat. This is the third successive delegate which the machine refused to seat from that local. A seat by the name of Heren was appointed by Hutcheson's pet poodle Gritzin, to cast that local's vote for Halkett.

Halkatt Like Stuck Pig.

When Halkett, president of the New York Building Trades Council, saw the credentials, his liquor colored face grew redder and he yelled: "We don't want no reds or Communists here." He squealed so loud that all the windows had to be closed for fear that pedestrians would think that murder was being committed.

Progressive delegates tried their best to get the floor, but discussion was suppressed. Delegates Quirly and McGrath were forced to sit down, while Delegate Libzin, who is candidate for the 2nd vice-president managed to say, despite the tarrorism prevailing, "Rosen must be seated or the district council elections are illegal."

Disfranchise Two Locals.

The credentials of both locals were ruled out of order. With Locals No. 376 and No. 2717 disfranchised, the Hutcheson district council officials are sure of re-election.

The officials did not even read the names of the candidates for election on nomination night so that the delegates would be ignorant as to who is the opposition and so that the official minutes would not contain the names of the opposition candidates.

Druse Defeat French.

JERUSALEM, Dec. 15.— Egyptian newspapers today reported the killing of five hundred French troops and the capture of eighty in a battle with the Druses, south of Damascus on December 5

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!
CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY
Meat Market Restaurant
IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakary dalivaries made to your home.
FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
(Workers organised as consumers)
4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOCIALISTS SHOW TRAITOR FACE TO SILK STRIKERS

Only Communists Stand by Them in Struggle

By ALBERT WEISBORD
(Worker Correspondent)

WEST NEW YORK, N. J., Dec. 15.—The Hillcrest silk strike has had the very good effect of opening the eyes of the workers to the forces that are arrayed to crush them. Federal government, local police, state courts, press, church and other bosses' institutions have become exposed to the silk workers for what they really are. But many workers still had certain illusions about the socialist party which at the beginning of the strike they ardently cherished and only towards the end were compelled to give up.

When the workers needed some money for the strike, they went to the socialist party but their "working class party" gave them no help to raise money—but advice. These skunks calling themselves "socialists" told the workers to drop their leaders who had faithfully been leading their strike for over six weeks, now on the eighth week, who had to en physically threatened by the police and who had gone to jail for the strikers, in the middle of the strike. The traitors did not cure that if the weak link in their organizers at this time the strike would be lost. Were they not aware that the reason why police, courts, press and church and boss had made such a bitter attack against the organizers was because they knew once the organizer went the strike would be lost? Sure these traitors knew that. The socialist party became exposed again to the workers, that it is the agency of the bosses to betray and confuse the workers in critical periods of class warfare—But this time the socialist parts did not succeed in its role of betrayer of the working class. The workers themselves knew how to answer them. They said to the socialist party that the question of what organization joined was not the affair of that party but the workers' own affair, that the socialist party workers had been invited to work with the united front committee but had refused and now when the workers were sorely pressed and needed help and unity then the socialist party raised "conditions."

The workers have learned that only the Workers (Communist) Party fights unreservedly without "conditions" in the first ranks of the workers for their demands against the bosses.

Need Organizers to Unionize the Ford Slaves in Detroit

By A Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 15.—It is with pleasure that I read the articles written by the Worker Correspondents in The DAILY WORKER and the articles championing the cause of the striking miners. I was a miner myself and know what they have to contend with.

At present I am employed at the Ford Motor works here. Workers are treated like animals. Of all the places I've worked in, Ford's is the worst. There is no union to which the workers can appeal for protection from actual abuse. The only thing we can do is to curse them under our breath and this we do aplenty.

We are driven to our utmost and still we live in constant fear of losing our jobs. A new man breaking in is threatened, bull-dozed and abused something terrible. It is not uncommon for workers to give up and go home sick from exhaustion or to see dozens going to the hospital daily for treatment of cuts and wounds, the result of mad driving of human beings by the greedy capitalists for more wealth.

Yes, the eight-hour day is in force at Ford's but every bit of strength is squeezed out of the men during these eight hours. At the end of the day I am limp as a rag.

It is too bad there are no organizers here to organize the Ford workers. I am sure there are a great many who would be eager to join a union if a good campaign were started.

Worker Burns to Death; Widow Receives Nothing

By A Worker Correspondent

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 15.—Clothes soaked with oil from his job at the Stanley works in New Britain made Paolo Tiralongo, a bad fire risk. His clothes caught fire in the comfort room at the shop and he was burned to death. Then his widow, Teresa Tiralongo appealed to the compensation board and got nothing; again she appealed to the superior court of Connecticut and again got nothing. Judge Marvin argued that the accident was not "due to a risk of the employment itself." The company attorney thinks that his clothes were ignited by a cigarette, but there is no positive evidence.

FURRIERS WANT HIGHER WAGES, SHORTER HOURS

New York Agreement Expires January 31

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The 44-hour week with no overtime permitted, elimination of all piece work, and wage increases of $10 a week and more are leading articles in the full text of demands the fur workers' union is making on New York manufacturers in place of the existing agreement that expires January 31.

The first answer of the manufacturers' association was to refuse any changes in the old agreement and if this position is held to, a strike impends. The New York Joint Board recently showed its strength in a victory over the Greek manufacturers, bringing a large portion of the still unorganized section of the market under union control, and a confident spirit is in the air. Comparison of wages demanded with those now paid, shows:

	Minimum New Scale	Minimums Old Scale
Cutters	$57.50	$40 to $46
Operators	47.50	32 to 38
Nailers	45.00	30 to 36
Finishers	42.75	28 to 35

Plans for unemployment regulation call for the substitution of the 22-hour week whenever an unemployment emergency exists and unemployment insurance to which manufacturers shall contribute weekly sums equal to three per cent of wages paid, the fund to be controlled by the union. A similar insurance plan is followed by the cap makers.

All home work is pernicious form of overtime must end, says another clause. Manufacturers may only contract work out to shops that have at least 10 workers and agreements with the union. May day must be recognized as a holiday. Most of the fur manufacturing of the nation is done in New York and the union's 9,000 members here comprise more than three-quarters of the total membership.

Bombay Textile Labor Wins Strike Against Cut, But British Lose

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—With suspension by the British government of India of the 2½ per cent excise duty on cotton goods, the 150,000 cotton mill strikers of Bombay, India, win their three months' strike against 11½ per cent wage cuts. Word of the victory, cabled to New York, was received by the Friends of Freedom for India. The Indian cotton mill owners blamed the excise duty which taxed every yard of goods produced in India, for the wage cuts they announced.

The victory of the Bombay strikers indicates that industrialization of India will go rapidly forward, says S. N. Chinoy, secretary of the Friends of Freedom for India. The tax had been imposed for the purpose of discouraging Indian industry and its repeal—a concession to the sentiment mobilized by the strike gives Indian textiles that much more leeway in competing in the world market.

It may mean the entrance of new British capital into Indian industry in any case the situation for Lancashire, England, cotton mill workers, is not promising of anything but more unemployment. Cheap production of cotton goods in India, China and Japan have already seriously affected the Lancashire workers, who are well-organized and have had comparatively good working conditions.

Take Coolidge Slogan, "Keep Government Out of Business," Seriously

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Led by Homer Ferguson of the Newport News Shipbuilding company and by leaders in the National Association of Manufacturers and other big business associations, a meeting of business men opposed to any and all business activities on the part of the government has just held two days of talk in the capital. Committees were appointed to carry on the work.

The substance of the demands made by numerous speakers was that the federal government should rid itself of waterpower plants and sites and all other industrial assets, including its merchant fleet; that no goods should be produced for sale in prisons; that cities should own no public utilities; that public operation should cease.

Customs Officials Can Bar Aliens, Says the U. S. Supreme Court

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The authority of American consuls to hold up papers and bar aliens for entry into the United States was inferentially upheld by the supreme court today.

The court dismissed a petition of Marcus Gruber, New York, for an order to compel Consul General Halstead of Montreal to vise passports for Rose Porter, a Russian relative. Gruber contendad the consul had no discretion.

Student Conference Wrecked by Jim Crow Spirit of Southerners

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 15.—The newly formed student federation, which was created at the National collegiate World Court conference, was wrecked when the delegation of southern students bolted the convention following the election of Miss Mabel Halloway, a colored girl, to the executive committee of the federation.

The southern delegation objected to the presence of Negro students in the hall and when Miss Halloway was elected they bolted.

One of the proposals endorsed by the conference by an overwhelming vote was the world court.

CHINESE WHITE GUARD LEADER ASSASSINATED

Feng's Troops Rule in Tientsin Area

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, Dec. 15.—The steamer President Pierce of the Dollar line was entering the harbor last night when the noted white guard Chinese communist who led the war on Canton recently, Hong Shao-lin, sailing under an assumed name from Hongkong, was shot by a Chinese worker supposed to be his servant. The worker then committed suicide. The general is not expected to live.

Reports from the north show that Chang Tso-lin's remnants of an army of 100,000 are fleeing in disorder. Chang has seized and killed all of the relatives of Kuo Sung-ling, leader of the mutiny against him.

Dispatches say that General Feng Yu-hsiang has sent word to Japan that the movement against Chang is not anti-Japanese and that Japan's present holdings will not be touched. Feng's troops still face those of Li Ching-ling, governor of Chihli, and the latter is sure of defeat if battle ensues.

American troops, acting as railway guards are said to be keeping the rail line open from Peking to Tientsin for mail and foreign passengers. Feng's troops fill all trains.

Senate Committee Says Insurgent Nye Has No Right to Be Seated

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. The senate elections committee today adopted a report recommending that senator-elect Gerald P. Nye, insurgent republican of North Dakota, be denied his seat.

The report declared that Governor Sorlie of North Dakota had no legal authority to appoint Nye.

Wheat Gambler Makes $1,000,000 in Six Days

Following the spectacular unloading of over 3,000,000 bushels of wheat at the high price and then buying it back at 10 to 20 cents lower per bushel, Jesse Livermore was able to make $1,000,000 in a six-day gamble.

Professional trading in wheat, it is declared, has seldom been so enormous as it was during the past month.

Market prices on wheat were kept booming for over a month by the board of trade gamblers. Many small investors bought at top notch prices. Then followed the spectacular unloading of over 3,000,000 bushels throwing the small fellows into a panic and then when the price was forced down, Livermore stepped in and cleaned up.

It was claimed by the gamblers at first that crop damage in the Argentine and heavy buying of wheat in America caused the rise in prices to $1.77 per bushel.

Fraudulent Practices in Collecting Taxes Embodied in Charge

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. An attack on alleged irregularity in the administration of the income tax law against the Robert Dollar Steamship company was revealed today in testimony taken by the Conzens senatorial committee in its secret investigation of the internal revenue bureau.

The testimony showed that the committee's investigators charged irregularities had saved the company payment of $500,000 in taxes and given it a refund of $11,000 in 1918.

MILK DEALERS' CLUB GOES OUT OF BUSINESS

Association Is Charged with Bombings

The Good Fellowship Club, an organization of Chicago milk dealers, which the state's attorney charges has had a monopoly on the delivery of milk dealers, has decided to disband.

A dealer who was not a member of this association could not sell milk to any customers of members of the association. All dealers were given a certain territory to cover and one dealer could not encroach on the rights of the other dealer. The Good Fellowship Club, it was pointed out, reprimanded any offender by tossing a bomb into the dairy plant of the dealer and in that manner force a member of the association into line and a non-member dealer out of business or into the association.

Retail Stores Penalized.

It was further pointed out that the small retail stores were restricted to sell milk at certain hours and could only sell the milk at certain prices. Failure on the part of a small storekeeper to follow out the rules laid down was met by a heavy penalty.

A number of the officials and business agents of the club are indicted and are charged with the bombings of a number of dairies. They will be placed on trial the early part of January.

Other Employers Indicted.

Not only are the milk dealer association heads under indictment, but also the heads of the hardware business men's association, the Master Barbers' Association and a number of real estate owners' associations.

Chicago Railroads Still Consider 15 Pct. Suburban Fare Raise

Chicago railroads operating suburban service will not act in concert on the 15 per cent increase in commutation tickets granted last week by the Illinois commerce commission, it was learned. While some of them are inclined to accept the commission's ruling and try out the temporary rate, others feel that it does not grant the relief they deem necessary and are contemplating appealing to the interstate commerce commission.

The Rock Island seems to be the only road reasonably certain to accept the state body's new ruling. The Illinois Central and Burlington are studying the case and have not made known their decision.

Make your slogan—"1 sub every week!"



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F. Bersbing, Chicago	$ 2 00
Russian Branch No. 1, W. P. Detroit, Mich.	2 00
A friend, Danish Br. W. P., Detroit, Mich.	111 11
Ancell Rossi, Fayetteville, W. Va.	1 50
Wm. C. Eggelling, Hoboken, N. J.	3 00
Wm. P. Haywood, Los Angeles, California	1 00
Finnish Branch, Workers Party Seattle, Wash	10 00
Joseph Urenica, Chicago, Ill.	2 00
English Branch, Workers Party Santa Barbara, Calif.	1 00
M. McSullivan, Kansas City, Kan	1 00
Geo. Rupert, Oakland, Mead.	10 00
Steve Kamenaric, Los Angeles, Calif	2 50
H. Pederson, Portland, Ore.	2 00
Isak Tiast, Palisade, Minn.	6 50
F. E. Dustman, Berlin Center, Ohio	1 00
Today's Total	$159.61
Previously recorded	30,468.87
Total to date	$30,628.48



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The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

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TURKEY DEFIES LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SIGMAN MACHINE DENOUNCED ON CONVENTION FLOOR; MEMBERSHIP WILL REPUDIATE FAKE MAJORITY

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 16.—The Sigman machine's paper majority was strained almost to the breaking point today in the vote on that portion of the officers' report dealing with the expulsion policy in general and the New York situation in particular.

After a show of hands the tellers announced that the vote was 154 for and 112 against, but a roll call cut the machine vote to 140 and raised the left wing strength to 114 with 14 delegates abstaining and 6 absent. One member of Local 89, Antonini's local, voted against the machine while Antonini and the rest merely voted present.

The machine suffered badly in the debate and Sigman, in a two hour speech, was unable to repair the damage. Hyman, following Fineberg, who raised again the issue of good and bad Communists by accusing Zimmerman and others of not being "true disciples of Trotsky," delivered his best speech of the convention. The speeches of Fineberg and Sigman attacked the Communists and were evidently intended to split the non-Communist left wingers from the Communists. The ineffectiveness of this tactic can be seen by the vote.

Marks enlivened the proceedings by calling the attention of the chairman to the provocative activities of Levinson of the socialist New Leader among the delegates, whereupon Sigman announced that Marks had two comrades present "who should have been thrown out the first day." He referred to the correspondents of The DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit who were at the press table, but not even among the right wingers was there any enthusiasm displayed for the suggestion of President Sigman.

Sigman's speech consisted of n her tiresome justification of his activities and his vehement and oft repeated protests that he wanted no credit for himself were convincing evidence

(Continued on page 4.)

REACTION IN I. L. G. W. U. VIOLATES THE NEW YORK PEACE AGREEMENT

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 16.—The Sigman machine today violated the peace agreements concluded with the New York locals and carried a recommendation of the law committee which changes nothing. The committee on law gave locals of 300 and less two delegates and locals of 1,000 three for the first 1,000 with one delegate for each additional thousand.

Local 2 with 10,000 members now has 12 delegates in this convention. Katolsky of Cleveland, speaking for the committee report, admitted that the New York locals had a majority of the membership. Hyman showed that the out of town locals were being used by the Sigman machine against their own interests and that the New York membership, which the machine ruled by an artificial majority, were the ones who supported financially all organizing work in cities outside of New York.

Hyman termed the machine's opposition an insult and warned the Sig-

(Continued on page 4.)

DAILY WORKER HELPS CAMBRIDGE SHOE WORKERS BETTER CONDITIONS

Workers all over the country are realizing more and more the value of The DAILY WORKER. In one issue of The DAILY WORKER, an expose of the rotten conditions existing in a Cambridge factory was printed. The workers organized a demonstration before the state board of labor and industries and the board was forced to "cover up" the violations of the shoe company.

In every city in the country, there are factories where workers have grievances and struggles with the bosses. There are important issues before the workers in the factories, such as lengthening of hours, speeding-up, cutting of wages. The DAILY WORKER staff is not able to get this news. The workers in those shops should write their stories to The DAILY WORKER. Order a bundle in which the article appears and distribute it to the workers.

It is in this way that The DAILY WORKER can become a living force in the every-day struggles of the workers. Every worker a WORKER CORRESPONDENT!

The Dream of the Coal Barons



Drawn for The Daily Worker by R. Logan.

DEATH RATE MOUNTS HIGHER AND HIGHER IN NON-UNION MINES

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 16.—The death rate in the non-union mines mounts higher and higher. In the month 54 coal diggers laid down their lives. Nearly 25 per cent of the fatalities in West Virginia occurred in McDowell county where union mines are scarcer than hen's teeth.

According to the state department of mines one miner pays with his life for every 245,129 tons of coal mined.

The non-union coal operators violate as many of the safety laws as they want to with impugnity. The law is in their hands in most of the mining regions and all attempts at organization are squelched by these servants of "laws and order."

* * *

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—An appeal is being sent out not to forget that the union miners of West Virginia are still in tent colonies and that they need shoes, clothing and other necessaries of life.

The miners refuse to go to work in the mines under non-union conditions.

LANDIS AWARD RECRUITS SCABS FOR EDISON CO.

Pickets Threatened by Drunken Deputies

By A Worker Correspondent

The Edison Electric Appliance company, 62nd Ave. and 19th St., unable to get any of the workers in the main plant, located at 56th and Taylor Sts., to go to work in the struck plant are now using the Landis award office, 219 North Clark street, to recruit scabs. Yesterday morning the union pickets succeeded in pulling out one of the men, who had gone out with the sheet metal workers at the time the strike was issued and turned back a worker who was sent from the Landis award employment office.

Bosses Make United Front.

The Landis award committee, which represents the bosses in the building trades and maintains an employment office for the building trades bosses, is now using this office to send scabs to the Edison Electric Appliance company.

The worker, whom the pickets informed of the strike, had come from Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he has a wife and family. He is out of work and when he arrived in Chicago, he went to the Landis award office to get a job. They sent him to the struck plant, not telling him that the plant was on strike. When informed of the strike he refused to enter the plant.

Union Votes Assessment.

The Sheet Metal Workers' Union, Local No. 115, has voted a $1 assessment per member to be used to pay strike benefits. This local is conducting the strike and is determined to continue the fight until the strike is won.

Drunken Deputy Pesters Picket.

One of the deputy sheriffs or gunmen, hired by the company to guard the scabs, attempted to intimidate one of the pickets and then threatened to arrest the picket and send him to the county jail. This deputy was so well lit up, that when he ate his dinner in one of the nearby restaurants he waitress kept her eye on him for fear that he might drown in the bowl of soup which he had on his table. He had great difficulty in keeping his head out of the bowl. These deputies are armed and stagger around the entrance trying to pick fights with the pickets.

Spain Sends Protest to United States on Embargo on Oranges

MADRID, Dec. 16.—The Spanisir government has sent a note of protest to the United State, as the result of the American embargo on Spanish oranges.

Order a bundle of The DAILY WORKER for every meeting of your union.

LEVIN THROWS THREE WORKERS ONTO STREETS

Machine Attempts to Terrorize Militants

By A Worker Correspondent

Sam Levin, manager of the Chicago joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, removed three needle trades workers from their jobs because they distributed sample ballots to the workers in the shops on which it urged the workers to vote for the progressive and left-wing candidate, Nathan Green.

Joseph Kistelek employed at the Bancek Tailoring Co., Abe Lerner employed at the Myer & Co., and Ethel Flegel employed at Banner Tailoring Co. were are removed from their jobs at the instructions of Sam Levin, manager of the joint board.

Prefer No Charges.

The removal of these members of the union was done in a purely arbitrary manner. No charges were preferred against them. The only reason given by Levin was that they distributed sample ballots containing the program upon which Nathan Green, his opponent, is making his campaign.

Vote For Green!

The following is the text of the handbill, urging the workers to vote for the candidate of the progressive and left-wing group:

* * *

Vote For Nathan Green for Manager of the Chicago Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Ill. Is endorsed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Group of the T. U. E. L. Mark your Ballot like this N. GREEN [x] — S. LEVIN [ ]

Progressive Program.

A Vote For Nathen Green For Manager of The Joint Board is a Vote For

1. Gonufun Unemployment insurance.
2. Organization of the Unorganized.
3. Freedom of Minority Expression.
4. Reinstatement of Members Expelled Because of Differences of Opinion.
5. Amalgamation.
6. Shop Delegate System.
7. International Trade Union Unity.
8. Labor Party.

Against.

1. Wage Cuts in the Form of Readjustments.
2. Expulsions.
3. Slugging.

When some of the members of the union appeared before Levin and asked for an explanation of their removal from the job, he declared that he does not object to the pickets announcing the candidacy of Nathan Green, but that he objects to the program printed on the other side. He declared that they will not be allowed to go back to work until he prefers charges against them to their respective local executive boards.

Violated No Rules.

The members, who were taken off their jobs, have not broken either the discipline or the rules of the union by distributing the handbills as the machine itself is distributing sample ballots marked for its candidate urging the members to vote for Sam Levin, who is responsible for the slugging and expulsion policy in Chicago.

TAMMANY POLITICIAN WILL TAKE IT EASY ON $5,255 PER YEAR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Mayor Hylan retires January 1, with a pension of $5,255 a year.

Hits Debts to U. S.



MARCEL CACHIN,
Communist, Speaking in the French Chamber of Deputies.

LABOR PARTY SPEAKER IS SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS' HARD LABOR

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Belfast city commission sentenced Samuel Patterson, a member of the Belfast labor party, to six month's hard labor for making an alleged seditious speach at an open air labor party meeting.

A police constable quoted extracts from the speech containing the alleged seditious utterances, but Patterson strongly denied making these statements.

Three other witnesses, including the chairman of the meeting corroborated Patterson's evidence but the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The government first attacked the Communists; now it is jailing labor party speakers.

SCOTLAND YARD HEAD ARRESTED FOR RAPING GIRL

Red-Baiter Gives False Name to Police

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Sir Basil Thomson head of Scotland Yard and advocate of the use of armoured tanks against striking workers, was arrested during the week-end in Hyde Park, charged with raping a young girl.

Sir Basil Thomson when arrested gave the name of Hugh Thomson. The woman's name was given as Felina de Lava. Both were taken to the Hyde Park police station and were held until they failed on appear at the Marlboro street police station on Monday and the police are now seeking them.

Sir Basil Thomson was Great Britain's assistant commissioner of police from 1913 to 1919, and was a prominent figure at Scotland Yard during the world war when he was in charge of "combating spies in Great Britain." He was male director of intelligence in 1919 and continued to hold that office until 1921. He was created a knight in 1919 in recognition of his

(Continued on page 4.)

REPUDIATE THE WAR DEBTS, URGES MARCEL CACHIN IN HIS SPEECH IN FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Dec. 16.—In a speech before the French chamber of deputies, Marcel Cachin, the leader of the Communist fraction, voiced the opposition of the French workers to the payment of the war debts to the United States and the attempts of American imperialism to place its yoke on the French workers, when he declared, "We (the Communists) do not agree to deliver into the hands of American financiers part of our public fortune. We do not desire that to the exploitation of French capitalism, which is already hard enough, there be added the exploitation of a capitalism with whose methods we are familiar. . . . . The working men and peasant classes of this country will never accept the additional sacrifices imposed during sixty two years in order to give American industrialists whose methods we know, those 150,000,000,000 (francs) asked of us today."

The following speech made by Cachin and loudly applauded in the chamber, is filled with biting sarcasm and bitter irony, when he exposes the aims and methods of American imperialism in France and other sections of the world.

"The question of interallied debts seems to me sufficiently vital for our country to be again discussed in this chamber. Our country is asked to make the sacrifice of 150,000,000,000 francs in favor of our two former allies, the United States and England. We are asked for two generations to make a sacrifice which is all the more to be apprehended because it is impossible to conceive of a worse financial situation than ours. Our allies' demands are absolutely incompatible with the situation of this country as well as with the most elementary morality. France paid with her blood, said M. Louis Martin. This formula must never exercise full weight in the minds of all honest men.

"From the beginning of the war I watched closely the purchases France made in the United States. M. Dehys Cochin, who was entrusted with them on behalf of the government, carried out his task with a conscientiousness all those who knew him must recognize. With what suppressed anger did he not analyze those veritably

(Continued on page 3)

BRITISH WAR LIARS BUSY AS WAR CLOUDS GATHER BECAUSE LEAGUE ASSAILS TURK CLAIM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Dec. 16.—Turkey tonight sent an official letter to the league of nations' council announcing its refusal to recognize the league's authority to award Mosul to Irak, under the British mandate. This letter creates a situation that may easily result in warfare between Great Britain and Turkey. Great Britain will insist upon the league of nations enforcing its decision, which means that all other countries that are members of the league will be expected to furnish their quota of fighting forces and equipment to throttle Turkey in the interest of Britain.

In spite of the fact that Turkey had announced that it would not abide by the decision of the league, which is known to be under the domination of Britain and which everyone knew in advance would grant the Mosul territory to that country, the league of nations deliberately provoked Turkey in the most vicious manner.

Turkey Is Mobilizing.

Turkey is already mobilizing her forces, according to information from Constantinople, and Britain is known to have been preparing for war with Turkey ever since the defeat three years ago of the Greek armies which were subsidized by Britain. Bases for naval supplies have been established in the eastern part of the Mediterranean sea by Britain and at any moment open warfare may break out, starting a conflagration that may inflame all Europe and the world.

The Turkish delegation has flatly refused to attend the session of the league council after the awarding of the decision to Britain.

War Liars Busy.

In order to create a proper setting from which to launch atrocity stories one General Laidoner submitted the report of the Mosul investigation commission to the league of nations. The decision had already been prepared, but Laidoner had to be called in so that the reptile press of Britain could begin the publication of atrocity stories.

With war with Turkey looming Britain refrained from pressure upon France regarding the coveted mandate in Syria and the present Briand government of France leans towards Britain. It is questionable if the Briand government can stand long enuf to come to the aid of Britain in

(Continued on page 5)

PROTEST GROWS AGAINST ATTACK ON JULIO MELLA

Big Demonstration in Chicago Sunday Night

Calling upon the forward-looking workers of Chicago to demonstrate their solidarity with Julio A. Mella and the other victims of American imperialism in Cuba, Haiti, Central America and the Philippines, the All-America Anti-Imperialist League (U. S. section) has combined with International Labor Defense in arranging a monster anti-imperialist protest meeting, to be held Sunday evening, Dec. 20. The meeting will take place at Northwest Hall, corner North and Western avenues, and the doors will open at 7 o'clock.

William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, will be the principal speaker. There will also be Negro, Cuban, Filipino and Chinese speakers. Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, will be chairman.

Protest is Nation-Wide.

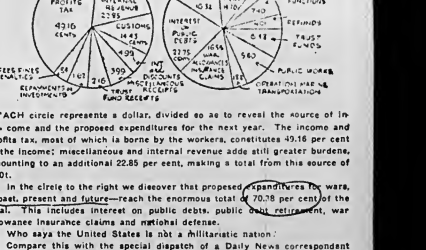
Both the All-America Anti-Imperialist League and International Labor Defense are mobilizing all their energies to draw the workers to this demonstration, which is only one of a number of similar demonstrations to be held in the principal cities of the United States within the next few days.

It is pointed out that quick action is necessary if the protest of the American workers is to be heard before it is too late to save the life of Mella, who is in a critical condition in the prison hospital at Havana, where he is continuing his hunger strike. He was imprisoned with twelve others, because of his activities against the big American sugar combines.

Not only in the United States, but through Latin America, the protest is swelling against the latest imperialist exploits of Wall Street and Washington. Meetings have already been held in Mexico and Colombia. Everywhere attention is called to the fact that the new brutalities in Cuba come close on the heels of Lampadaire and Wholesale

(Continued on page 5)

THE WAR BUDGET


INCOME AND PROFITS TAX
49.16 CENTS
CUSTOMS 14.43
.98
.99
.38
.07
.16
PENALTIES
REPAYMENTS ON INVESTMENTS
INT. ON DEBTS
MISCELLANEOUS
TRUST FUND RECEIPTS
PUBLIC DEBT 22.75
INTEREST 16.38
.63
.40
.10
.16
.63
.40
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.40
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LOREITES FIGHT AGAINST LABOR PARTY DEMAND

Yellow Gang Joins Food Workers Reaction

By BERT MILLER.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 16—A resolution calling for the "Formation of a labor party passed upon the trade unions and including as affiliated sections all other political organizations of a working class nature, upon a local, state and national basis" was defeated by a combination of the followers of Ludwig Lore and the most reactionary forces in the Amalgamated Food Workers' national convention, held at the Labor Temple on Sunday, Dec. 12 and 13.

Three points of view manifested themselves on this question. First there were those who demanded that the union have nothing to do with political questions. Second, there were those who that the worker should be free to choose from among existing political parties of labor. Third came the view of the left wing which fought for a labor party to carry on the struggle of the workers on the political field. Delegate Hegner, of Bakers' Local 3, who thruout the convention had been actively allied with the Lore forces, led by Burkhardt and supported him on practically every proposal, supported the recommendation of the majority of the agenda committee which called for the rejection of the labor party resolution. Hegner declared that the workers' political parties had already made trouble enuf and that there were plenty of them.

Left Wing for Labor Party.

Delegate Gerber, of Bakers' Local No. 1 was of the same opinion. He that that workers should be free to support any political party, but that the convention had been called for organization purposes only. Gerber is known in political circles as one of the leading supporters of Ludwig Lore.

Against this the left wing delegates conducted a valiant struggle for independent political action, thru the formation of a labor party. The fight was beaun by Delegate Kniffdes, representing the Hotel Workers' Union who pointed out the necessity of a political party of labor to "fight the battles of labor." In further declared that every economic struggle is a political struggle. He showed that while the bosses discouraged the workers from forming their own political party they organized themselves into powerful trusts and at the same time they did not fail to use the forces of the government to their own advantage, thru their control of political parties. In this way they use the courts, the police, injunctions against the workers as in the great Broadway strike of the Reeter company.

Kniffdes also pointed out the dangers of recent legislation, finger printing and the repressive legislation against foreign-born workers as another reason for the immediate formation of a labor party. Delegate Christian and Obermeier of the Hotel Workers' Union, Foders and Rosenberger of Bakers' Local No 164 also supported the resolution for a labor party. General-Secretary Burkhardt, who is a recognized leader of the Lore forces at the convention took no part in the discussion, even the he was pressed to state his views.

For World Unity.

The convention also went on record for world trade union unity, but referred the matter of sending a trade union delegation to Soviet Russia to the various locals to pass upon. The resolution for world trade union unity was not accepted without a struggle, for the majority of the resolutions committee consisting of Lore sympathizers had voted it down by a majority vote of four to one. But upon the minority report of Delegate Kaffedis, demanding that the resolution be accepted, the ranks of the Lore delegates were broken by General Secretary Burkhardt, who spoke for the adoption of the resolution sensing the serious blot that would be placed upon the organization if the resolution were not accepted. The majority of the resolutions committee then withdrew their recomendation, and the proposal made by Delegate Kaffedis was carried.

Had Kaffedis not taken up this fight, there is no question but that the resolution would have been snowed under. A considerable part of the convention listened to a discussion of the Free Voice, official organ of the union. The paper was severely criticized for its failure to carry organization material and suggestions for building up the Amalgamated Food Workers and for developing a spirit of solidarity and artiety in the organization. It was pointed out of the left wing delegates that the paper amply reprinted clippings from the capitalist press and from other workers' papers.

Thruout the convention the left wing forces were led by Delegate Obermeier, who stressed particularly the inefficiency and the lack of activity on the part of the present administration in all phases of its work. Resolutions were carried for recognition of Soviet Russia, the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, and for the organization of the cafeteria and lunch room workers. Resolutions were also carried against the policy of class collaboration, and for the amalgamation of all the food workers' unions into one powerful union in the foor industry.

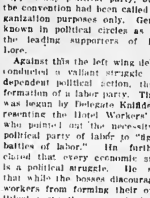
Recomendations for carrying the amalgamation resolutions into effect were deferred until a later session next Sunday.

Another struggle during the convention was around the question of the composition of the incoming executive board. Delegate Obermeier proposed that each section of the industry be represented by three delegates on a central executive committee of nine selected from the general board of 26. Under the former procedure of the Amalgamated Food Workers concerned itself little with the broad problems of the entire industry. In the discussion, it was bfeit out that the new form of committee would be of great advantage in organizing the unorganized, and handling the problems of all sections of the food industry. A resolution was passed taxing each member $1 a year, which money should be spent as follows Sixty per cent for the purpose of organizing the unorganized, 40 per cent for educational purposes. The next session of the convention will be held on Sunday, Dec. 20.

Have a Good Time

SATURDAY

at These DAILY WORKER Parties.



NEW YORK

Saturday, December 19

Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave.

BOSTON

Saturday, December 19

Dudley Street Opera House Let-tuch Folk dances, choral singing, dancing, and "Kartoffel Salat." Given by the Lettish Branch.

SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, December 19

Russian Night given by the Russian (W. P.) branch, at 225 Valencia St. Admission 55 cents.

Sunday, December 20

Music, dancing, at 225 Valencia St., at 8 p. m.

NEW YEAR'S

ROXBURY, Mass.

Friday, January 1

Singing dancing new year's celebration with a new year's cold night dinner given by the Roxbury Jewish Branch at the New International Hall

Early Trial Demanded for Cook County Jail Heads Caught Grafting

An early trial for Sheriff Peter M. Hoffman, Wesley Westbrook, former warden of the Cook county jail, and five others indicted with them in proceedings growing out of unusual privileges accorded Terry Druggah and Frankie Lake, millionaire bootleggers, while they were serving terms for prohibition law violations will be asked by the district attorney.

The indictments, returned by a federal grand jury yesterday, charge the seven with bribery, with acceptance of bribes, and with conspiracy to obstruct justice.

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Millionaire's Son Fails to Surrender and Finish Jail Term

Chicago police received word that Ira D. Perry, Jr., whose father believed he would surrender himself, in order to terminate discussion aroused by his parole, had failed to meet officers sent to rearrest him. He had served only three years of a life term at Joliet for murder when he was paroled under a new law that permits freedom for prisoners any time after conviction and sentence.

Are you going to give? Make it a book on Communism!

COOLIDGE GETS JOLT IN FARM BUREAU POLL

New Head Is Not Real Farmer

By CARL HAESSLER.

CHICAGO—(FP)—All the way to Chicago from the white house in Washington and all in vain is the bitter pill Calvin Coolidge is digesting, as he scans the election results of the American Farm Bureau federation. He had come west to help keep the reactionary big-business leaders of America's largest farm organization in power and he had failed.

A new man not dazzled by the Coolidge bunk about "richer" things in farming than money, not impressed by Coolidge's advise to go to the usurious bankers for help, not overawed by the presidential frown on government export corporations, now sits in the presiding chair of the American Farm Bureau federation in place of the railroad packer-banker ally, C. E. Bradford. The new man is Sam H. Thompson.

Tried to Save Old Guard.

Coolidge was summoned to Chicago, not to tell indifferent farmers that "agriculture in America has been raised to the rank of a profession," as he stated Dec. 7. His real mission was to save the old guard in the farm federation from defeat at the hands of enraged and awakened delegates who had come from 31 of 48 organized states for a new deal. It was thought that when Coolidge declared against a government export corporation to handle surplus farm products his stand would discredit the opposition that had crystallized around Sam Thompson and would flout Bradford back into power. But Thompson got 23 votes for president, Bradfute only 19 and 1 scattering. Coolidge proved unable to deliver.

The new board of directors immediately went on record for the very export corporation that Coolidge had personally bonded as "dangerous and not helpful." Bradfute returned to his broad fields acres in the bitterness of defeat while Coolidge in the white house is nursing his severely stubbed political toe and wondering what farm policy will keep the western states out of the insurgent column in the November elections.

New Head Is Banker.

Too much should not perhaps be expected of Thompson in his new job. Though born on a 80-acre farm near Quincy Ill. 62 years ago and father of 7 children all living on Illinois farms he is now a substantial banker, heading the Broadway bank of Quincy, and only nominally farms the 600 acres he holds in Adams county. He has been a member of the Illinois house of representatives at Springfield and has been active in farm federation work since 1916, heading the Illinois section, known as the Illinois Agricultural Assn. since 1923. This is the second biggest unit in the federation with 63,000 members, Iowa leading with 75,000.

Thompson has been close to Frank Lowden, former Illinois governor and Pullman soup-lady whose lieutenants sought to buy his way to the republican presidential nomination in 1920.

Both Lowden and Thompson opposed the $20,000,000 so-called cooperative Grain Marketing Co. of which Gray Silver was president and which went up in smoke when the farmers refused to bite and buy its stock. It was later admitted by the principal promoter of the corporation that it was an unloading scheme by grain gamblers like Armour and Rosenbaum to get rid of their elevators and equipment at a generous price. The McNary-Haugen grain export corporation bill passed congress as it seemed likely.

Be will like it! Give your union brother a sub to The DAILY WORKER.

NEW YORK WORKERS, ATTENTION!

Daily Worker Package Party

Saturday, December 19, 1925

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Workers Lose Many Fingers Thru Bosses' Criminal Negligence

ALBANY, N. Y.—(FP)—Workers in woodworking factories could be saved many fingers and serious injuries if their employers provided them with better workplace, analysis of woodworking accidents by the New York state labor department shows. The study of accidents in 300 factories employing 15,805 of the 71,500 workers in the industry proves again that the percentage of permanent injuries is higher than in any other industry. Most of the accidents were amputations of fingers or hands by saws, especially the circular saw. "There is only one machine in industry on which more accidents occur than the circular saw and that is the power punch press," the labor department bulletin states.

GITLOW SPEAKS IN NEW YORK AT SUNDAY MEETING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK Dec. 16 Benjamin Gitlow, just released from Sing Sing prison, will make his first public appearance at the celebration of the 1905 revolution to be held on Sunday afternoon, Dec 20 at 2 o'clock at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave.

The meeting is held as a triple celebration. This month marks the tenth anniversary of the December uprising which was the first attack upon feudal autocracy in Russia. It also marks the 20th anniversary of the Moscow armed revolt of December 1905, which was the high point of the 1905 revolution and which first broke the proletariat into the field as the definite revolutionary force destined to overthrow czarism. With this has been combined the welcome to Gitlow and the celebration of his release from prison as a response to the demands of the working class.

Benjamin Gitlow will address the meeting. Other speakers are Alex Trachtenberg, Manuilsky, Algernon Lee, who participated in the 1905 revolution, William W. Weinstone, Chas Krumbein, Pascal Lowgrove and Robt. Reitzel will speak in Russian and Alex Olgin in Jewish. An excellent musical program with appropriate revolutionary numbers has been prepared. The veterans of the 1905 revolution residing in New York will be considered guests of honor on the occasion of this celebration. A program of the events of 1905 will be chosen to celebrate.

Admission to both concert and celebration is 25c and all the workers in the city are urged to attend. The celebration is under the auspices of the Workers Party, District No. 2, and the Young Workers League. One half of the proceeds will go in the form of a donation to the International Labor Defense.

Arrest Irishman for Operating Distillery in Jewish Cemetery

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec 16 Police and federal agents swooped down on a Jewish cemetery here and arrested Harry Graley, an Irishman, on a charge of running a still.

The officers confiscated the still, 35 gallons of alleged liquor and forty barrels of mash.

Children's Clothing Workers Win Demands

NEW YORK—(FP)— Children's clothing tailors employed by J. J. Pries & Co. won against the concern's attempted wage reduction. The workers, organized in the Amalgamated clothing workers, followed the union policy of accepting no reductions this season and refused to return to their jobs when cuts were announced.

Wall Street's Bankers Have Sufficient Votes to Win World Court Fight

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the fight in the United States senate, to secure adherence of this nation to the world court, starts in Washington. International bankers, profit petted church dignitaries, peace-time pacifists, labor reactionaries of the Gompers school, the finance-controlled daily press and college presidents subsidized by Wall Street, or its connections, all join in the demand that this country resume its place as the "moral leader of the world." It is claimed that this was lost when Coolidge did not send his diplomats to assume open leadership of the anti-Soviet Looarno conference.

It is going to be an interesting fight; probably the most revealing in this session of congress. Senators will talk according to the note of the clinking dollar that sounds best to their ears.

• • • •

Secretary of State Kellogg stated the position of the Coolidge administration in New York City at the dinner of the Council on Foreign Relations at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton, reiterating that it is its fixed determination "to avoid participation in purely European political matters." This conical statement indicates the low intellectual level on which the White House hopes to press its fight, which will be opened in the senate by Swanson, a democrat. It has even caused the anti-court Hearst press to scream:

"What do European countries want from the American people today? Higher ideals, cleaner politics, nobler aspirations, unselfish morals? No such things. As regards them all, Europe feels herself to be generations ahead of us.

"There is no dividing line in Europe between politics and business. In Europe politics is business just now and business is politics. No such line as that drawn by Secretary Kellogg exists in Europe . . . .

"What dictates Europe's politics in Persia? Business in oil. What dictates Europe's politics in Mosul? Business in oil. What dictates Europe's politics in China? Business, coal, iron and markets. What dictates Europe's politics in the Pacific? Business—commerce—trade—markets."

• • • •

This is a rather naive confession coming even from an "expert" on the financial pages of the Hearst press. It is not sufficient to say there is no dividing line between business and politics in Europe. That applies to the whole capitalist world, including the United States. The international bankers want this country in the world court and in the league of nations as a business proposition. When the league hands over the Mosul oil fields to the British, that creates envy in the profit heart of the Standard Oil company. The world court said the league had the right to make this decision. And if it has, that is an organization worth while for American dollars to control.

• • • •

Government is but the instrument of business. It is capitalism's dictatorship for the suppression of the working class at home, and the oppression of people's abroad under the naked fist of dollar diplomacy. The political policies of the government are the business policies of great greed. It is easy to understand why the democratic senator, Swanson, opens the world court fight, when it is remembered that John "Wallstreet" Davis, Morgan's personal lawyer, was the democratic candidate for president last year. It was under the democratic president, Grover Cleveland, that the United States seized Hawaii, and began developing its imperialist policies in the Pacific. And it was the republican president, McKinley, who continued those policies in launching the war against Spain.

• • • •

Advance estimates say that 15 senators in both the old parties will oppose entrance to the world court. All the rest, both democrats and republicans, a sufficient number, are in favor. That is sufficient testimony to show that finance capital controls both the big political parties, and dictates its policies to the United States government, of which congress is the oratorical wing.

JAPANESE LABOR GETS LOW WAGES FOR LONG HOURS

If you knew that thousands of workers in your trade were being exploited 11 hours a day for wages averaging less than $6 a month and that this was leaving you only partly employed, wouldn't you do something about it? If you found that these workers were organizing to free themselves from this misery wouldn't you make common cause with them?

That's how the case for world trade union unity presents itself to British trade unions. Figures recently issued by the Japan Cotton Spinners Assn. show good ground for such action. They show the huge expansion of the Japanese textile industry and the rapid gains of Japan in the world cotton cloth market, all based on wages that would hardly feed a horse here.

Average Japanese wages on a yearly basis appear so low when translated into American money that they might easily be mistaken for the monthly wages of an unskilled laborer or the weekly wages of a skilled tradesman in this country. The figures for male and female employes in the spining mills are:

Japanese Cottonmills

Year's pay	Male	Female
1914	$24.55	$15.95
1915	24.75	16.10
1916	25.00	16.70
1917	27.25	18.55
1918	34.30	23.80
1919	55.80	43.50
1920	78.35	55.94
1921	73.15	55.67
1922	77.20	62.16
1923	74.15	55.90
1924	76.20	60.30

Women workers outnumber the men 3 to 1 in the spinning mills and 5 to 1 in the making of cloth so that the average wage in the Japanese cotton industry is less than $65 a year. These workers keep Japanese textile machinery working 22 hours a day in two 11-hour shifts.

Cotton cloth from Japan goes to China, India, the Dutch Indies, Australia, the Philippines and in considerable quantities even to the United States. The value of these exports increased from $3,857,871 in 1913 to $21,501,705 in 1914 and to over $163,000,000 in 1924. Taking Alexandria, Egypt, as a typical foreign market we find Japanese goods offered at $5.30 per piece in competition with the product of American mills at $7.65.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

REED ASSAILS ITALIAN DEBT CANCELLATION

Wall Street Bankers Denounced

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Under a broadside attack from western republicans and democrats, the administration lost its first skirmish in the senate this afternoon to obtain ratification of $3,000,000,000 worth of war debt settlements.

Led by Senator James A. Reed, (D.) of Mo., both republican and democrats forced administration leaders to abandon an attempt to get the agreements before the senate for immediate consideration.

In a frenzy debate, which lasted over an hour, a dozen senators denounced the Baldwin agreement as certain to cost the American people billions of dollars in taxation.

Morgan Assailed.

"The House of Morgan has sought to influence the settlements of these debts," Reed of Mo., charged. "The international bankers have steadily preached a doctrine of cancellation and I for one, will do my best here to defeat them."

"I want to call senate's attention," said Senator Johnson, "that as soon as a settlement was made of the national debt, a loan was made to Italy by Morgan at 7 per cent interest while the interest paid by Italy to the people of the United States is only one twenty-eighth of that given to the House of Morgan."

Slams Mussolini.

"The difference is that we had our money in and Morgan had his money in his pocket," retorted Reed, of Pa. "If our government was going to lend Italy money now, I would ask for even a higher rate of interest and I might not want to take a chance no matter what the rate of interest was." This is a direct slap at the fascist bandit.

When Smoot asked the senate for its consent to an immediate consideration of the settlement, there was a flurry of objections.

Reed, of Mo., protested against hasty consideration of any of the settlements.

"These settlements involve billions of dollars and those billions of dollars will come out of the pockets of the American taxpayers or out of the pockets of the people of foreign countries who made a contract to pay them. I for one shall not give my consent to a hurry-scurry haphazard handling of these settlements.

Senator Johnson and Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, the democratic leader also objected.

Cannon Will Speak Before Detroit Labor on Sunday Afternoon

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 16 The Detroit labor forum, which is conducted under the auspices of the Detroit Federation of Labor, has engaged James P. Cannon, executive secretary of the International Labor Defense, as the forum speaker on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 20. The forum opens at 3:00 p. m. His subject is announced as "Legal Frame-ups in the Labor Movement."

The Detroit labor forum which holds its meetings in the auditorium of the East technical high school on Grand River and Hich streets, has already proven its worth to the workers of Detroit.

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66 W. Washington	167 N. State
42 W. Harrison	234 B. Halsted

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ATTENTION, CLEVELAND WORKERS!

GRAND CONCERT and MASS MEETING

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19

at Carpenters' Hall, 2226 East 55th Street.

Speakers: C. E. RUTHENGERG, General Secretary W. P. M. OLGIN, of the Jewish Bureau W. P.

The Freiheit Gezangs Ferein and Mandolin Orchestra and other Musical and Literary Features.

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GERMAN TRADE UNIONS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES

Still 3,000,000 Less Than in 1922

How the skyrocketing of German finance produced by the attempt to enforce the Versailles treaty has reacted on the German trade unions is shown by 1924 membership statistics in the year book of the General Federation of German Trade Unions. A continuous and rapid decrease in membership reduced the total from 7,205,904 at the end of 1922 to 3,978,002 at the end of 1924.

The rapid decline began in the last quarter of 1923 after the currency crisis had put down production, causing wide unemployment. In that quarter trade union membership fell off by 1,227,902. Throughout 1924 it continued to fall, the loss in that year totaling 1,768,135 members. But in spite of these heavy losses amounting to 3,330,902 members, the federation membership at the end of 1924 was nearly 2,000,000 ahead of 1913.

The average annual membership in 1924 was 4,564,163 compared with 5,578,718 in 1913. For 16 of the larger organizations composing the general federation the membership figures were:

	1913	1924
German Unions		
Agricultural workers	19,077	147,650
Building trades	343,152	362,481
Carpenters	62,069	87,049
Clothing workers	53,871	99,281
Factory workers	211,716	394,894
Food industry	51,537	68,981
Metal workers	560,644	859,063
Mine workers	104,117	229,956
Printers	68,642	69,376
Railroad men		202,689
Shoeworkers	44,902	91,756
State and municipal workers	52,896	187,205
Textile workers	141,481	426,510
Tobacco workers	34,191	73,066
Transport workers	235,663	310,948
Woodworkers	199,199	323,176

The other organizations composing the general federation are the bakers and confectioners, barbers, bookbinders, butchers, chimney sweeps, chorus singers, coopers, coppersmiths, engineers, firemen, gardeners, glassworkers, hatters, hotel and restaurant employes, leather workers, lithographers, moving picture employes, musicians, painters, pottery workers, porters, printing trades helpers, roofers, salaried employes and saddlers.

With the end of 1924 the downward movement in membership stopped and the first quarter of 1925 showed an increase of 210,000 over the number enrolled in December, 1924. The General Federation is the most important factor in German trade unionism but there are also the so-called Christian trade unions and the Hirsch-Dunker (company) unions with combined membership of about a million.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

Furnished Room

FOR RENT.

All Modern Conveniences.

For 1 or 2 men.

Apply c o DAILY WORKER.

Fairy Tales

for

Workers' Children

By Herminia Zur Mühlen.

Translation by Ida Dailes.

Illustrated with black and white drawings from the original German edition and four color plates and cover designs by Lydia Gibson.

A book that children will treasure and one that will instill in their minds a pride of being in the ranks of the working class.

For your child and the child ren of other workers get this book!

75 Cents Duroflex Covers

$1.25 Cloth Bound

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.

1113 W. Washington Blvd.

Chicago, Ill.

DRIVE FOR RECOGNITION OF SOVIET UNION GROWS!





THE upper photo shows the city of Moscow as it is today. In the lower left-hand corner is a picture of a number of Russian peasants and workers looking at a tractor that has arrived from the United States. Russia needs many more tractors and as soon as the Soviet Union is recognized many more tractors will be bought in the U. S. with opening of full commercial relations. In the lower right-hand corner is a picture of the unofficial Soviet Union representative, Boris Skvirsky, who is in Washington, D. C. One of the big issues before the coming sessions of congress will be the recognition of the Soviet Union. Powerful business combines eager to do business with the Soviet Union are urging that trade relations be opened immediately so that they can get some of the contracts for agricultural and industrial machinery, which are now going to those nations that have recognized the Soviets.

BROOKHART WILL KNOW FATE BY CLOSE OF WEEK

Final Arguments on Contest Saturday

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. The contest between Senator Smith Wreathari, insurgent republican, and Daniel F. Steck, democrat, for the junior senatorial seat from Iowa, will be closed Saturday, it was announced today. Both sides will complete their cases before the senate elections committee with oral arguments Friday and Saturday.

The committee then will determine the legality of contested votes. If it decides that some 4,000 Brookhart votes, now contested by Steck, were legally cast, the present senator will be seated for a full six-year term.

Mangue Has Contest.

A scheduled meeting of the senate elections subcommittee to hear evidence filed in the contest of former Senator Mangue Johnson, of Minnesota, against the seating of Senator Schall, of Minnesota, was postponed today because of the absence of Johnson's attorneys.

The subcommittee, comprising Senators Deneen, of Illinois; Goff, of West Virginia, and Neely, of West Virginia, will convene it was said, whenever the attorneys arrive. Johnson will be represented by Donald Hughes and George Edgerton, of St. Paul, while E. Smith, and John Rees will appear for Schall.

Why not? Ask your neighbor to subscribe!

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK

DENTIST

645 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BUFFALO READERS, ATTENTION!

INTERNATIONAL BANQUET

given by the D. E. C. of the W. P. A.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1925, at 8:30 P. M.

in Engineer's Hall, 36 W. Huron St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Speakers: Ben Gitlow, W. W. Weinstone, Norman Tallentire, and Ben Lifshitz.

TICKETS $1.25 GOOD MUSIC

Urges Repudiation of War Debts

(Continued from page 1).

ments to countries which Americans imagine to our distress imposed on us.

"We shall there were other questions, but right here is the part of the question. Our soldiers brought to America the French government lost nearly 3,000,000 men. Before signing the taxpayer of the governments duty to turn taxes those who subscribed these supplies and make those discharge which received Not done.

Military Expenditures Increase.

"The American newspapers report that their country is burdened with taxes, while the French pay insufficiently. We are told that we extravagantly maintain an army of 100,000 men, the upkeep of two small cruisers are barred. But I would like to ask America whether she herself is taking the road toward disarmament, which with supreme hypocrisy she would force upon the whole universe. The army and navy budget absorbed 12,000,000,000 francs this year in the United States. The Americans spend of disarmament while they double their land forces. Their navy is estimated at 2,000,000,000 francs, while cleverly worded was the Washington convention that it allows them to build fast cruisers and submarines. They have 850,000 military engineers and periodically mobilize the country militarily and industrially. This year on one of those days of military preparation, 16,000,000 men were called up. I am glad the French government is being invited to disarm, but I should like the invitation to come from a country giving an example of disarmament, not a contrary one.

"Does the United States really require the 150,000,000,000 francs they again add us, will she not try to obtain certain guarantees? Will not we, too, feel the yoke of Wall Street? Already a certain section of the press tells us to utilize the state monopolies and advises the sale of tobacco to a company which will give you billions of dollars on her railroads and upon them.

Overture Being Made.

"In Norway the same language was spoken in regard to her telephone. As for France, Morgan's bank helped her in 1924, but when the United States

"In order to maintain the standard of the pound the city of London for the first time has been forced to bow before the mountains of gold. When one speaks with [illegible] one is not aware of [illegible] which is so [illegible] to protest with energy and compassion for infinite distress with the magnificent prosperity of the interlocutor.

Accompanying Ambition.

"The United States is now accomplishing the ambition of her financiers of years back. We, the world's granary, will become its workshop. It shall only be really victorious when we become its banker. The United States has become our banker. With the Dawes plan she has enslaved Germany. We ourselves are machine with big strides toward financial dependency in American capitalist. A typical example is Belgium, which shows its government and parliament are at the mercy of American bankers.

"Mention has been made of the sacred debts. Of July, who obtained favorable conditions for her debt and who insisted upon the value of the lire. But we would like to know whether no several conventions were signed, whether Italy is still mistress of her industrial and economic forces. Poland recently obtained a small loan of 58,000,000 but the contract stipulates that if within agreed periods Poland has not executed all its clauses her creditor will lay hands on her railroads and

"We, the communists do not agree to deliver into the hands of American financiers part of our public fortune. We do not desire that to the exploitation of French capitalism, which is already hard enough, be added the exploitation of a republican with whose methods we are familiar. One exploitation more than suffices us.

Never Accept Additional Burden.

"We do not desire to see part of our riches fall into the hands of foreign capitalists. The working and peasant classes of this country will never accept the additional sacrifices imposed during seventeen years in order to give American industrialists those methods we know, those 150,000,000,000 asked of us today."

'PROGS' WANT TO GO BACK TO OLD TRUST BUSTING

Long for Days That Are Gone Forever

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. A congressional inquiry to determine whether there has been a complete collapse of the government's prosecution against the anti-trust laws is being considered by senate progressives, it was learned today.

The department of justice, it was disclosed officially, has lost nearly every anti-trust action instituted in the federal courts since July 1, 1924, excepting those in which pleas of guilty or the so-called "consent decrees" have been entered. Most of them have been removed from court dockets since the advent of John G. Sargent as attorney general.

Want Trust "Busting".

The record of the last year and a half is in marked contrast to the "trust busting" days of the Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson administrations, which each cited combinations as the Standard Oil, Eastman Kodak, Dupont's Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, the National Cash Register and others came under attack.

The senate progressives contend the laws are still the same and the combinations are greater than ever. Hard days of planning to inquire why there are no prosecutions.

Since July 1924, twelve major anti-trust actions have been dismissed or decided adversely to the government. Three consent decrees were entered in four other cases a number of defendants entered pleas of guilty and were assessed fines.

New York Italians Protest Freeing of Matteotti Murderers

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—(FP)—Italian workers in overthrown a mass meeting called in a big east side hall to protest the freeing of the men who murdered Giacomo Matteotti, Italian socialist deputy. The New York local, North American Anti-Fascist Alliance, sponsored the meeting. All stood a moment in silent tribute to the slain deputy and then vigorously booed all reference to Mussolini and proposals that this dictator be made "Roman emperor."

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

HOUSE AND SENATE QUARREL OVER WHO SHALL RATIFY DEBTS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. — The agreements for funding $3,000,000,000 of America's wartime foreign debts have aroused a keen controversy in congress, it was learned today, with administration leaders of house and senate clashing over the question as to which branch has the legal right to ratify the settlements first.

The controversy may delay final ratification of the settlements and result in one of the most unusual clashes over legislative prerogatives that has ever cropped up in the history of the congress. The issue has settled upon the right of the senate to ratify the settlements before the house has taken that action.

House leaders, democrats joining allks with the republicans, contended the bills were revenue measures and that under the house's constitutional powers, the bills must "originate" in the lower branch of congress. Senatorial leaders deny the bills are revenue measures and that therefore, the upper branch has the right to act upon them whenever it desires.

MACHINE MINING TO BREAK UNON IS BOSSES' PLAN

Few Men at High Pay; Rest Can Starve

Negotiations in progress in a joint commission composed of representatives of the Illinois mine workers and the operators of the state may soon result in considerable changes in the lives of Illinois coaldiggers. According to a report on the Illinois mining institute by the Coal Age, pressure is being exerted to hasten action by the commission in order that rapid introduction of machine loading may meet nonunion competition.

"Mechanization of coal mines is at our door", said J. A. Garcia, of the institute executive board. "We are confronted with competition from other states whose favorable running rates are enabling them to take our markets. This has put our industry in Illinois in a most deplorable state and in my judgment the crisis can be met only by the mechanization of our mines."

Other speakers, cited by the Coal Age, asserted that because a reduction in wage rates could not be expected, "a complete new order of practice must be made if the state is to maintain itself. Many changes will be noted in the next 5 years, especially in the cleaning of mechanically loaded coal."

"Machine loading", according to the Coal Age, "reduces the number of men in a mine and cuts down by 60 per cent the number of working places required under hand loading. Concentration of working force such as this reduces the length of entry to be kept up, and the investment for rails, wire and supplies. It was estimated that in a period of 2 years a mine can be fully equipped with machine loaders bought with the earnings of those first installed."

This description brings out the revolutionary change in the coaldiggers' position the loading machines will produce. It is similar to that produced in the lives of independent craftsmen by power machinery and the factory system in the 19th century. It takes away the freedom enjoyed by the craftsman working in his cottage or the miner working alone with his buddy in his underground room or place. It substitutes the discipline of the factory with its constant supervision by the boss and its regular hours of work. The machine must turn out its quota of production every day to produce the return on the investment. The freedom of the miners will be subject to this investment demand of the machine.

Another important feature of the change is that most of the saving through machine loading must be a saving in wages. This will not mean necessarily mean reduction in the wages of the individual loaders, which may be protected by the agreement as to the machine scale, but reduction in the number of miners employed. It will reduce the total wages paid by a given mine even if the machine loader is not cut, though the companies would like to slash his individual pay as well.

ENGLAND HAS SIX BRANDS OF FASCISM

Government Aids the Unofficial Scabs

LONDON—(FP)—England has six main strike-breaking organizations preparing for next spring, according to the British Labor research department. They are not commercial scabherding agencies after the American model (a model which has been imitated in France, as revealingly as the recent trial of the Desarmenes gaumen have shown), but so-called patriotic organizations enrolling volunteer scabs. They resemble the German Technical aid with a large admixture of Italian fascism, and are recruited chiefly from the middle-class line of the six organizations listed is formed directly by the government of the Army Supplementary Reserve (transportation section) and the government has made it clear that it will collaborate with the unofficial organizations in the strike.

The five unofficial organizations are the O. M. S. (Organization for the Maintenance of Supplies), National Citizens' union, British Empire union, British Fascists and the national guard. As an example of the government's strike-breaking tactics a reminder is given of how during the railway and coal strikes of 1919-21, it ordered that unemployment doles were not payable to anyone who refused to do transport work, and how it asked local authorities to form citizen guards.

The professional scab is quite a familiar specimen in America, just as the middle-class "patriotic" or fascist scab has long been familiar to European labor, but that the former exists also in Europe has come as a surprise to many people. In the recent trial in France of strike-breakers and stool-pigeons for incidents during the strike of sacking-packers at Dechauveau last winter, it was revealed that all three accused were professional scabs employed by an agency with headquarters in Paris, which exists by grants from employers' associations. It had even received a secret grant of 20,000 francs from the city of Paris at the instigation of ex-premier Millerand. It was revealed, also, one of the accused boasted of having broken 20 strikes.

Fascism is the classic example of the development of scabbing into a social creed. The scabbing section of the British fascists recently threatened disciplinary action against members if they do not "state definitely exactly what duties they are prepared to perform while the British Fascists," in the event of serious industrial trouble in the spring." Such "social creed" as the scabbing section of the British fascists has recently threatened disciplinary action against members if they do not "state definitely exactly what duties they are prepared to perform while the British Fascists," in the event of serious industrial trouble in the spring." Such social creed

Workers (Communist) Party

PHILADELPHIA ON RECORD FOR PARTY UNITY

Factional Efforts Are Decisively Rebuked

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The Philadelphia organization, which was a hotbed of factionalism during the pre-convention period, has swung into line for unification of the party and the throwing of the party organization into mass work. This decision was registered at a District Executive Committee meeting held on Monday and a membership meeting held on Tuesday.

The District Executive Committee, after 5 six-hour debate on the unity resolution of the Central Executive Committee voted nine to seven for the resolution.

The membership meeting, held on Tuesday night, voted 131 for the unity resolution and 74 against, with seventeen abstaining from voting.

The small opposition in the party which is endeavoring to continue a factional struggle made every effort to mobilize its forces against the unity resolution in Philadelphia. False rumors in regard to the party situation and underground documents were widely circulated in an effort to give the membership a wrong impression of the situation.

Try to Defog Issue.

These efforts even went so far as to endeavor to discredit the greatest recent achievement of the party in securing the unanimous support of the Finnish section convention for the reorganization of the party unification and mass work. After the Finnish convention discussed the party situation and reorganization, which was a big issue among the Finnish comrades, for three days, they, with the representatives of Central Executive Committee arrived at an unanimous decision for the party and against all elements which were trying to drive the Finnish workers out of the party. The opposition to party unity in Philadelphia raised the issue that this great victory for the party was secured only by coercion or mechanical means. These factional rumors are scrutinized at a time when the press of the Finnish section is filled with resolutions and letters from the branches and members expressing their joy at the results of the Finnish section convention and the whole leadership of the Finnish section is working to win all the members of that section to the party as members of shop nuclei and street nuclei.

The Philadelphia membership reports a large number are now functioning in the party and took part in the liquidation of the factional activity the party had to overcome the whole party energy into the work among the masses.

HOLD MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS IN THE DISTRICTS FOR UNIFICATION AND PARTY TRADE UNION WORK

Meetings of the District Executive Committees of the various districts as well as membership meetings in the main party centers on the two vital questions of unification of the party behind the Central Executive Committee, and the intensification of the party's trade union work, are being arranged.

The following are the arrangements for the meetings to be held:

PITTSBURGH, PA.—D. E. C. meeting, Dec. 16; membership meeting, Dec. 17, Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

CLEVELAND—D. E. C. meeting, afternoon of Dec. 19; membership meeting, evening of Dec. 18, at Gardinia Hall, 6021 St. Clair St.

CHICAGO—Membership meeting, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 7:30 p. m. at Schoenhoffen Hall, 1224 Milwaukee Ave. (Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.).

These meetings are of the utmost importance and the comrades in the various centers must see to it that the maximum attendance is obtained.

CLEVELAND MEMBERSHIP MEETING WILL BE HELD ON FRIDAY NIGHT

The Cleveland membership meeting will be held on Friday night and not on Thursday as the headline in the notice in yesterday's DAILY WORKER stated. The membership meeting will be held at Grdina's Hall, 6021 St. Clair Ave., at 8 o'clock, FRIDAY evening.

WORKERS' SCHOOL AT CHICAGO HOLDS MANY CLASSES DURING WEEK

The following classes are being held now every night at 19 South Lincoln St., unless otherwise noted. They are as follows:

Monday, 8 p. m., Capital, Volume 1, instructor, Earl Browder.

Tuesday, 8 p. m., Imperialism, instructor, Manuel Gomez

Tuesday, 8 p. m., Elements of Communism, instructor, Oliver Carlson.

Tuesday, 8 p. m., English, 2644 Le Moyne St.

Wednesday, 8 p. m., American Social and Labor History, instructor, Wm. F. Dunne.

Thursday, 8 p. m. Elements of Communism, instructor, Max Bedacht.

Thursday, 8 p. m., Worker Correspondence. Editorial Room, Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd. Instructors: J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Dunne.

Friday, 6 p. m., Elements of Communism, instructor, H. M. Wicks.

Friday, 8:30 p. m., Public Speaking, instructor, H. M. Wicks.

Friday, 8 p. m., English, 2644 Le Moyne St. Ida Daries.

Sunday, 10:30 a. m. History of International Youth Movement, instructor, John Williamson.

WICKS TO SPEAK ON LOCARNO IN GRAND RAPIDS ON SUNDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 16.—Tickets are being sold for the lecture of H. M. Wicks next Sunday at 8:00 o'clock on "Locarno." The meeting will be held in Workers' Hall, 211 Monroe Northwest, and a good crowd is expected.

It is almost ten years since Comrade Wicks lectured in this city, though at that time he used to be here frequently and many workers express delight that he is to return for a lecture here on the present tour. The admission charge is 25 cents.

Cleveland Jewish Branch to Celebrate Fourth Anniversary

CLEVELAND, Dec. 16.—The Jewish branch of this city will celebrate its fourth anniversary on Saturday, Dec. 19, at Carpenters' Hall, 2226 East 40th street.

The speakers of the evening will be Comrade Weil, Rethenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party and Mosqaye (Shain) member of the Jewish National Language Bureau. The Prolet Dramatic Verein will sing some of its choicest songs.

As the anniversary of the Jewish branch, all comrades and sympathizers of all languages are invited. Admission will be 50 cents.

Lenin Memorial Meeting Arranged in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa. Dec. 16.—The Lenin memorial meeting here will be held Sunday afternoon, Jan. 24 at 2 p. m. at the International Socialist Lyceum on James St. N. S. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. Watch this paper for further announcements!

H. M. WICKS WILL SPEAK TO PITTSBURGH WORKERS ON LOCARNO PEACE PACT

PITTSBURGH, Pa. Dec. 16.—The Locarno pact will be discussed by Comrade H. M. Wicks of The DAILY WORKER at a meeting arranged here at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Saturday Jan. 2. Admission 25 cents.

Lettish Branch Has Big Program for the Daily Worker Party Saturday

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—The Lettish Dramatic Society is having its own DAILY WORKER Benefit Party next Saturday evening, Dec. 19, in Dodge's 86 Opera House. Musical selections, chorus singing, Lettish songs, "The Moaning of Our Daily Press," speech by Comrade B. Zellins, Dick Gilmore. Articles for sale and good time for everybody. All proceeds to The DAILY WORKER.

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Attention!

Chicago Party Membership Meeting

on

PARTY UNITY AND TRADE UNION WORK

Tuesday, December 22, 1925, 7 P. M.

at

SCHOENHOFEN HALL, 1224 MILWAUKEE AVENUE

(Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.)

This meeting, in place of the section meetings, is of the utmost importance. Every party member must be present. Only party members who are either in a shop nucleus or street nucleus and members of the Y. W. L. can be present. Admission by membership card only. Representatives of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party will speak on the resolution of the C. E. C. for party unity and trade union work.

Scotland Yard Red Baiter Arrested for Raping Young Girl

(Continued from page 1)

services at Scotland Yard and his frame-ups of active leaders in the British trade union movement.

He itself was born in 1861, and is the son of the late archbishop of York. He was educated at Eton and Oxford. He has served as governor of Dartmoor prison and also of Wormwood Scrubs.

It is a curious coincidence that England's society was shocked some two years ago when Sir Almeric Fitzroy, an official of the privy council, was arrested in Hyde Park, also charged with an offense against a woman. He was later acquitted.

The conditions which prevail in Hyde Park at night have long been a matter of protest in some London newspapers, which state that it is not safe for decent people to enter the park after nightfall. The attitude of the police in Hyde Park has several times been bitterly criticized by the newspapers.

PAUL DOUMER IS BRIAND'S NEW FINANCE HEAD

Loucheur Resigns to Save Cabinet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Dec. 16.—Senator Paul Doumer tonight accepted the invitation of Premier Briand to become finance minister, replacing Louis Loucheur who was forced to resign yesterday, because of his inability to draft a financial program suitable to the chamber of deputies.

Loucheur and the big capitalists as well as the Briand cabinet are known to be in a conspiracy to ruin the franc in order to wipe out the internal debt so that outside capital will invest in the country's industries. On the other hand the capital levy proposed by the Herriot group will work to the advantage of the big capitalists by imposing such a tax burdens upon the small fry that they will be ruined.

Fascist Threat.

Both groups try to force the workers to shoulder the tax burden with the result that discontent is increasing at a rate that alarms the capitalists and not a few of the nationalist papers are openly speaking of a fascist dictatorship. As against this the Communists are prepared to challenge the capitalist government itself and try to arouse the workers to a struggle for a dictatorship and the establishment of a workers' government in its place.

Reaction in I. L. G. W. U. Violates N. Y. Peace Pact

(Continued from page 1)

manites that there had been for months and would be allowed to travel no further in the direction of minority dictatorship. Earlier in the session another blow at the majority of the men's local was struck by the machine when it increased the per capita tax from 10 to 15 cents.

Dubinsky Official Terrorist.

The resolution calling for general elections of business agents was also defeated. The role of Dubinsky as the official terrorist for Sigman was displayed during the debate and while Dubinsky was in the chair. Delegate Horwit stated to the convention that Dubinsky had told her that unless she voted for the expulsions her local would get no aid from the international.

It is by such methods that the out of town locals are whipped into line by the machine. They must either line up or be broken up.

The conventions will probably adjourn sine die tonight unless the debate on the referendum election of officers is prolonged.

Coast Guard Stations to Be Open All Winter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Confidential reports indicating a big mechanization of rum smugglers along the Canadian border, led to issuance of an order that all coast guard stations on the Great Lakes remain open through the winter.

MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN, UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTS C. E. C. UNITY RESOLUTION

MUSKEGON, Mich., Dec. 16.—At a joint meeting of all Workers (Communist) Party branches here, the unity resolution of the Central Executive Committee was unanimously adopted.

SIGMAN MACHINE DENOUNCED ON MEETING FLOOR

Members Will Reject Fake "Majority"

(Continued from page 1)

that he was trying to play upon the sympathies of the delegates; added to this was a vituperative onslaught on Hyman and a denunciation of the Communists and their official organ. He told of his early affiliation with the I. W. W. and apologized for it by saying that he was an ignorant immigrant boy at the time.

Blames Membership.

He blamed the membership for the bad conditions in the industry and proved that he reads "The DAILY WORKER and Freiheit by quoting liberally from their editorials. Borochovich opened the attack on the left wing following Shelley, an "impartial" delegate whose request for the floor was greeted by a storm of laughter aroused by a delegate quoting from Zimmerman's earlier speech in which he said that impartial people were found only in the cemetery. Borochovich quoted from Justice and proved that while the left wing joint board was fighting to save the union in New York after election by the largest majorities ever polled, Yanofsky as editor and spokesman of the machine, had carried on an unscrupulous campaign against the rank and file officials.

Expose Machine.

Hyman's speech was the most complete exposure of the crooked practices of the machine in New York that has been heard at the convention. None of his statements were denied by Sigman able to answer a single one of his arguments or accusations when he closed debate. Pinelas, also a delegate, in an article dealing with Perlstein in the Freiheit and Hyman stated that if there was one thing in the Freiheit in which he had been in full accord it was this particular article. He told how the machine had planned to have the strike committee raise the dues, disband and leave the membership unable to lodge a complaint against any permanent body. He told how Perlstein had been both for and against a raise in dues in order to confuse and divide the membership and how the left wing had found the unions bankrupt when it came into power. He stated and proved that the machine had attached the funds of the union and tied them up so that they could not even pay unemployment benefits as they fell due. He cited the case of the worker who died of injuries received from machine gangsters and the case of the ex-gunmen hired by the Sigman machine who beat up the workers in the Solomon case.

Flays Sigman.

Hyman sketched with bold strokes the background of corruption, gangsterism and reputed activities which led to the revolt of the New York membership and told the Sigmanites that it would do them little good to raise the Communist bugaboo. "You have a right to fight the convention," he said, "and that men like Yanofsky is responsible for your victory. Give us more Yanofskys. Yet delegates who are afraid to face your membership rome to New York when I give my report on this convention and see what they think of your victory. You have slandered us until Dubinsky was in the chair. Delegate Horwit stated to the convention that Dubinsky had told her that unless she voted for the expulsions her local would get no aid from the international.

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WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

START THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE YOUNG MINERS' CONFERENCE

THE conditions of the young miners in eastern Ohio and vicinity, who form a strong section of the miners' movement, are such that it is necessary for the young miners to meet and discuss the situation and formulate immediate demands. Many of these young workers are employed at jobs which require speed and dexterity. The bosses take advantage of the young miners and have introduced a speed-up system which requires the young miners to haul from a greater number of miners, with no other consideration.



The desire on the part of the bosses to increase their profits leads them to neglect the necessary maintainance work of the mine, with a consequent large number of accidents, many of which affect the trippers, trappers and other young workers around the mine.

The young miners must strengthen themselves and discuss their immediate situation, formulating the necessary immediate demands to meet the situation. For this purpose a conference of young miners is being called for the end of February. This must receive the support of all the young miners of the district.

• • •

School Strike in New York.

NEW YORK CITY.—The strike movement under way in public school 14th, Brooklyn, N. Y. against the transferring of 500 children to distant schools is being energetically supported by the Young Pioneers League. From the beginning of the affair the Young Workers (Communist) League has had its representative working with the parents and helping the organization of their actions. The newspapers are carrying front page stories on the strike and printing pictures of the parents marching with placards bearing the slogans of the strike.



• • •

Favor National Sports Movement.

NEW YORK CITY.—The provisional executive committee of the Workers' Sports Alliance, at its last session, went on record favoring the creation of a national sports movement which shall be centrally located. This again puts to the fore the problem of combining the workers' sport clubs and leagues in the various cities of this country.

• • •

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Young Workers of Other Lands

Young Workers United Front.

LONDON (By Mail.)—The executives of the Young Communist League and the I. L. P. Guild of Youth had a joint session for the purpose of discussing a united front campaign on the question of trade union organization of the working class youth.

The Sunday Worker has the following to say on this important development: "We wish our young comrades success and fraternal cooperation in the wish we are confident that we are voicing the hopes of thousands of young miners, engineers, transport workers, thruout the country and no less, the sentiments of every active trade unionist who has ever fought to defend his class."

• • •

Return of Austrian Youth Delegation.

VIENNA, Austria.—The Austrian young workers' delegation on their return to Austria from an extensive visit thruout the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia issued a manifesto to the entire working class youth of Austria in which they declared: "The path of the young workers of the other as yet capitalist countries is the path of unity with the Russian proletariat, the path of political and trade union unity."

Against Revision Apprentice Law.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The Willumsson will explain the function of the nucleus and elementary campaign against the apprentice law. Class struggle and also the functions of which is just now undergoing revision. the section committee.

It has issued a manifesto against the proposed revision directed mainly against the proposal to compel apprentices, during strikes to continue working. The suggestion has been made to the trade unions to carry on a campaign for the dissemination of this question in the Danish relchstag.

• • •

Krupskaya on Children's Bureau.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—An enlarged bureau for the International Communist Children's Movement has been established by the E. C. of the Y. C. I. Besides representatives of various Young Communist leagues, Comrades Krupskaya and Horak have been added.

• • •

League in Brazil.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—According to the latest news, a Young Communist League has been established in Brazil, South America, which considers itself a section of the Young Communist International.

Chicago Functionary Meeting.

Every comrade in the Chicago Young Workers League who is a secretary of a concentration group or nucleus must be present at the meeting that is being held Thursday at 1902 W. Division St. at 7:30 p. m.

At this meeting Comrade John Williamson will explain the function of the nucleus and elementary campaign against the apprentice law. Class struggle and also the functions of which is just now undergoing revision. the section committee.

Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League!

What Do the Young Communists Want During December, the Economic Trade Union Month?

This question answered in an entire page of The DAILY WORKER on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23rd.

Special articles will appear on various phases of the conditions of the young workers in industry and their special activities in the unions and shops.

The page will be edited by the Young Workers (Communist) League.

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By TOM BELL.



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THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Workers Write About the Workers' Life

DULUTH WASHING MACHINE MAKERS HAVE NO UNION

Many Other Workers in City Are Unorganized

By A Worker Correspondent

DULUTH, Minn, Dec 16. The conditions of the Duluth workers may be judged from the following information gleaned by the inquiring worker correspondent:

A young worker in the Hershey Co., a subsidiary of Marshall Wells, one of the largest employers of labor in the city. This branch makes washing machines. There are about 85 men employed. About one-half of the workers are from 17 to 25 years of age. The rest average up to 60. There are work periods. Work begins at 7:30 a. m. and 12:30 after lunch. They work until five and a half day on Saturday. The workers receive about $3.00 a day. There is no union, planned hard work and frequent accidents.

A hotel worker related the following: There are 12 girls working in the hotel she works in." They receive $50 per month and room. Have to board themselves. All rooms are inside and the only air inlet is from a transom. Only one light is allowed to a room. Each girl has about 20 rooms to look after. Sometimes they work overtime and have to do it gratis. Most of the girls are recruited from small towns and the outlying country. It never dawns on them to better their conditions collectively.

The local papers are too busy throwing bouquets at William Green and the unlamented Gompers to do any organizing. Some of them are on the chamber of commerce as well. Hire the strikebreaker assembly. Until a strong left wing develops here the outlook isn't very promising.

Contractors' Greed Responsible for Death of Hammond Worker

By HENRY-VICTOR.

Worker Correspondent, Student Chicago Class.

HAMMOND, Ind., Dec. 16. The greediness of the bosses in their desire to gain the maximum of profits has cost the life of John Hojek, a laborer of Hammond, Indiana.

A predominance of cheap concrete used in the construction of the piers which were to support a building caused the accident at 14 Plummer Ave., Hammond, Ind. The foundation slipped pinning John Hojek against an adjoining house and crushing him to death.

Contractors Wiens and Rosenwinkle—who, in their chase after large profits have wholly ignored the safety of the laborers by substituting a cheap grade of concrete for the necessary grade, may be pointed out as those directly responsible for the death of the victim.

Worker Correspondence will make The DAILY WORKER a better paper — send in a story about your shop.

BANKS MAKE ENORMOUS PROFITS ON FARMERS FORCED UNDER MORTGAGE

By BENJAMIN D. LEVINE, a Worker Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Dec 16.—The Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass., reports that net earnings for the year was $334,520,331, more than double those of a year ago, while loans during the year total $6,687,200, which is one million more than the total loans in the previous year.

Banks Take 16½ Per Cent.

Farmers from every state in New England and also New York and New Jersey numbering 3,581 have applied for loans of over $15,000,000 of which only the above amount of $6,687,200 has been granted. The average rate of earned interest has been 16½ per cent.

Thus farmers are forced to apply for loans and to pay such an enormous rate of interest, practically handing over their belongings to these "money sharks." Bank presidents characterize this state of affairs as "very good" and as "all that can be desired."

What Is Left For Farmer.

Farmers get their share of these enormous profits as follows: Every farmer applying for a loan is forced to buy stock in the bank to the extant of 5 per cent of the loan received This stock is his property on which he receives such dividends as the bank is "able" to distribute.

After the reserve fund will swallow up $200,000 of the net earning and all other "funds" will be amply covered, how much will be left for the farmers?

An interesting feature of the bank is the selling of stock to the farmers at 3.4½ per cent profit while their own rate of profits on the same money borrowed to the farmers is 16½ per cent. No wonder the president of the bank talks of "prosperity"—prosperity for whom?

THREE VALUABLE PRIZES OFFERED FOR BEST CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORKER CORRESPONDENTS' PAGE

Three valuable prizes will be offered for the three best Worker Correspondents' stories sent in this week. These will be published on the Friday, Dec. 18th, Worker Correspondent's page of The DAILY WORKER. The first prize is the much valued book by Nikolai Bukharin, "Historical Materialism"; the second prize, "Whither England" by Leon Trotsky and the third prize the original of the cartoon by R. Logan, framed, the reproduction of which will appear in this page.

Hurry up and write your story and send it in. Non-party workers as well as party members are included in this contest. Any worker can be a Worker Correspondent. Send all contributions to: Editor, DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION NOT FREE IN GIRARD

Must Pay $5 and $8 Per Month for Each Child

By W. J. WHITE.
(Worker Correspondent)

GIRARD, O., Dec. 16. We are supposed to be having free public schools in Ohio but in this town we have the following facing the workers: Sending a child to school after it passes the 5th grade will cost parents $5.00 per month while the education of children from the next grades up will cost parents $5.00 per month for each child. The above was announced at a meeting of teachers and parents. Some of the parents left the meeting in a rather strange frame of mind.

Portables for Poor Children.

It is known to all that recently we built a $500,000 high school for the purpose of boosting real estate. Elementary schools are not being built and children of the workers are confined in portable fire traps but we spent a $300,000 high school to boost real estate plots. And to pay for this the worker will have to dig deep in his pocket.

At the same meeting the following was announced to the parents that of 774 pupils examined physically, 237 had bad teeth, 134 had bad eyes, 152 have to have their tonsils removed; 2 were ordered taken out of school because they were tubercular; 18 were treated at the school clinic because parents were too poor.

Babbits on School Board.

The school board has only one member who believes in evolution and he is Charles Ira Kinzers, Mr. Moore, a dentist. The fundamentalists, the old fossils and the Babbits have easy sailing and have the backing of the ku klux. Old principal Mr. Cash, had the knees in his pants conferred so that he could pray long and loud to the lord. Bible study is obligatory in the public schools.

AMERICAN GIRL TELLS OF RUSSIA AS SHE FINDS IT

Impressed with Workers' Well Being and Comfort

By GUSSIE KRUSE,
An American Worker Correspondent in the Soviet Union.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail)—Since I came here, I am working in the English press section of the Communist International. The conditions under which we work here are very pleasant. The hours are from ten till four thirty, with time allowed at noon when we go downstairs to the club rooms for a glass of tea and a sandwich or piece of cake. Days before holidays we go home at four o'clock instead of four thirty. All in all I find things very pleasant.

How Russia Looks Today.

Conditions in Russia have improved very much. There are many new buildings now and many more being repaired. The streets are clean as are the trains, street cars, etc. In fact conditions have improved so wonderfully that there is now a splendid motor bus service on many of the principal streets of Moscow. We rode from Riga to Moscow in a third-class compartment and it was just as clean as it could be. Some comrades told me that when they came over two years ago the third-class compartments were terrible to ride in as the peasants threw everything on the floor. All this has been stopped and a porter comes into the train twice a day and sweeps

ALL TAXICAB DRIVERS MUST BECOME MEMBERS OF THEIR TRADE UNION

In this section devoted to worker correspondence there appeared an item yesterday "By a Worker Correspondent" declaring that "The drivers in the Premier Taxi Co., the only 100 per cent unionized taxi company in Chicago, have working conditions that are worse than those in non-union companies."

This sentence may create a wrong impression unless the whole item is carefully read, especially the last paragraph, demanding the organization of the unorganized taxicab drivers, reading as follows:

"Establish regular union meetings and a slogan of, 'All Texicab Drivers Must be Union Members' should be the present program of action."

Since the writer is a taxicab driver himself, he is doubtless familiar with the conditions prevailing under the different companies. Better conditions, however, are a temporary antidote to unionism offered by some corporations, until the danger of organization has been overcome, when rotten conditions are restored. The only reason the drivers for the Premier Taxi Co., however weak and lacking in aggressiveness, offer the basis for struggle for the unionization of all taxicab drivers. As our "Worker Correspondent" pointed out, the union of the Premier drivers must be strengthened by making it a live, militant organization, and the slogan must be raised: "All Taxicab Drivers Must be Union Members."

'LIVING NEWSPAPER' IS PLANNED BY THE CHICAGO WORKER CORRESPONDENTS

Tonight at 8 o'clock the Chicago worker correspondents' class meets in the editorial room of The DAILY WORKER. Many important matters are to come up. Among them are the organization of the "Living Newspaper" and a discussion on how the Pravda developed its worker correspondents. Every student of the class must not fail to be present.

Imagine The DAILY WORKER read by over a half million workers. Pravda, the Communist daily of the Soviet Union, has over a half million circulation. The worker correspondents made that possible for the Pravda. The worker correspondents can make it possible for The DAILY WORKER.

Have you been reading the articles appearing every day on this page? That valuable work has been done by workers who take The DAILY WORKER seriously. That they are achieving something that we may all be proud of, you must agree. You can do it, too. It is only necessary to get started.

Take this work seriously. Attend the worker correspondents' class tonight. Don't put it off for another night because tonight is important!

Meetings Are Inspiring.

Since Bill and I are here we have been invited to attend meetings and social affairs at several of the small towns I only wish that some one of you could attend one of these affairs the way they are organized would be a credit to any organization the world over. First they have speakers representing trade unions, youth organizations, peasants, etc., which lasts about two hours. Then they have a ten or fifteen minute recess and then a concert. Most every club has its own band and then they generally have a short play a recitation or two, some singing and now they are starting to give revolutionary dance interpretations.

The clubs of the workers here are a delight to visit. Each one has its room corner, which is decorated with either a picture or bust of Lenin, some of his sayings, and always flowers. Then each club has its library and reading room. Social hall, dramatic department, etc., and all scrupulously clean. Practically each factory nucleus has a club of its own so that the lives of the worker are bound together not only at work but also at their study and play time

Truly a Workers' Country.

I have spoken to many visitors since I am here, and there is one thing that all agree on and that is the fact this is really a country of, for and by the workers. This fact is felt no matter where you are or what you are doing, and unless a person can get this fact into his or her head nothing here can be understood.

Being a woman, naturally one thing which impressed me very much was the clothes of the working people here. To say the least the people here are very well dressed, not in the height of fashion as we are accustomed to seeing them in America, but in good, substantial clothes that would be a credit to people anywhere.

Another thing that is very noticeable in Moscow to anybody who has traveled around in Chicago and New York is the absence of children on the streets. I almost forgot to believe there weren't many children until the day of the November 7 celebration when the children were brought out from the schools and nurseries in trucks and automobiles, the larger ones, of course, marching in the parade. The first chance I get I will visit some of these schools and then I will write again and let you know just how they are conducted and how they work and play.

"Living Newspaper" to Be Out Saturday, Dec. 19.

The third issue of Project-Tribune, the living newspaper issued by the Chicago worker correspondents, the Novy Mir, will be out on Saturday, Dec. 19, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

WHITE GUARDS TRY TO SPOIL REVOLT CELEBRATION

Attempt to Draw Away Crowds on Sunday

The local counter-revolutionary white guards, masquerading as the "progressive club," have arranged a dance for this Sunday in order to interfere with the revolutionary celebration of the 20th anniversary of the 1905 revolution and 100th anniversary of the Decembrists uprising. Usually they charge 50 cents or 75 cents admission to their affairs. This time, in order to draw away as many as possible, they charge only 30 cents admission.

All the anarcho-monarchist elements of the Russian colony are grouping around this counter-revolutionary outfit, but they will not succeed in breaking up the celebration of the class conscious workers. All will come to Schoenberg Hall, corner Ashland and Milwaukee Ave., this Sunday at 2 p. m.

Come yourself and bring your friends along. Give the counter-revolutionists the proper answer they deserve by crowding the hall to capacity!

Turkey Defies the League of Nations

(Continued from page 1)

the impending struggle over Mosul oil.

Lindsay told the press also about Turkish atrocities. Iraq was recently ravaged before their husbands, how priests were humiliated, how wholesale deportations of christians were occurring, etc.

Since the recent expose of the British publicity agents during the war who admitted that they falsified stories of German atrocities in order to inflame the population of the neutral and allied countries the old gag has lost its effectiveness. Lindsay is a person of shifty reputation and is known to be a hard bit of medicine achievements, but quite as good as any one else for the job of parroting the lies written by the agents of British imperialism.

Britons Fear Workers.

British statesmen and the attaches of the British group here are besides their usual activities busy with the question of war as they fear the wrath of the working class of Britain and also fear that a war against Turkey may be the signal for a world conflagration in all the Asiatic and African colonies. At the same time she dare not back down on the Turkish question as such action will be interpreted as weakness and that will also encourage the suppressed nationalities now restless under colonial despotism and the mandates system of the league of nations.

Protest Grows Against Attack on Julio Mella

(Continued from page 1)

deportations in Cuba, Panama and Costa Rica. All are the product of national sovereignty in these countries is being swept away.

The meeting Sunday night will expose the moving impulses behind the ruthless advance of American imperialism in Latin-America and also in the Far East. It will demonstrate the community of interests between the working class in this country and all the oppressed peoples of the American empire struggling against Wall Street. And it will voice a protest that cannot be ignored.

Spread These Leaflets.

Leaflets advertising the meeting will be ready as soon as the presses can turn them out. Several thousand of them will be on hand today at the office of International Labor Defense, 23 South Lincoln St. Workers interested in getting a wide distribution for them can secure a bundle by calling there. All labor organizations, fraternal societies and organizations of Latin-Americans resident in Chicago are urged to cooperate.

Engdahl Speaks Friday to Workmen's Circle on What Left Wing Wants

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, will address the members of Workmen's Circle, Branch No. 548, this Friday night, Dec. 18, at Humboldt Hall, 2229 W. Division street, on "What the Left Wing Wants in the Unions."

Ulster Govt. Dickers with Its Armed Thugs

BELFAST, Dec. 16.—The members of the special constabulary which revolted against the order to disarm here and in other parts of Ulster were still in control of the Belfast barracks.

The Ulster government was seeking to break up the revolt by treating with the various groups separately. The forces of the government have not yet made any attempt to recapture the barracks now being held by the rebels.

He will like it! Give your union brother a sub to The DAILY WORKER.

RAILWAY WAGE FIGURES SHOW A SLIGHT RAISE BUT NUMBER EMPLOYED DECLINES 141,847

By LELAND OLDS.

Increases in railroad wages in the last 2 years have been won by a whopping majority of jobs, the wage report of the interstate commerce commission revealing operations in September reveals. This report shows the average earnings of all hourly paid employes at $130 for the month compared with $126 in September, 1923, two years previous. This is a gain of about 3%. But in the same period the number of workers earning these wages decreased from 1,821,345 to 1,679,198, a drop of 141,847 or about 8%.

These figures mean that by working a little more work out of each worker remaining on their payrolls the railroads could raise wages to avoid unrest while reducing the total paid in wages from $255,217,195 in September 1923 to $214,281,820 in September, 1925. This is a decrease of nearly 8%. In the last 6 months in spite of paying slightly higher per capita wages than in 1923 the railroads have actually spent $102,000,000 less in wages. This huge sum represents the employes' extra contribution to this year's record profits.

The effect of this policy on 12 representative groups of railroad employes appears in the following figures showing the number employed and average earnings in September 1923 and 1925.

Number employed	Earnings	
1923	1925	1923	1925
Section laborers	130,500	124,309	$124	$128
Section foremen	27,183	27,183	172	172
Electrical repairers	6,994	6,756	158	159
Machinists	68,302	58,602	154	152
Shop helpers	132,099	113,247	106	106
Boilermakers	23,009	19,938	98	93
Telegraphers	55,761	53,780	141	145
Freight handlers	42,922	40,923	125	128
Freight conductors	27,402	25,510	225	228
Freight brakemen	35,455	31,119	174	176
Freight firemen	34,387	31,151	154	156
Employed on hourly basis	1,821,345	1,679,198	130	130

The slump forces as a group have been lumped but by this process, the number of shopmen fell from 577,412 in September, 1923, to 495,369 in September, 1925, a drop of 14%. The total wages going to shopmen in the month fell from $70,383,264 to $66,819,123 or about the same percentage.

The number of train and engine service employes declined from 347,398 to 327,374 or nearly 6% while in spite of the general wage increases negotiated by the brotherhoods the total paid them in wages increased less than 1% from $61,566,852 to $62,088,465.

The number of workers in clerical occupations was reduced from 239,621 to 230,629 while their total wages remained practically stationary, amounting to $28,837,745 in September, 1923, and to $28,641,891 this year. Maintenance of way forces were reduced from 145,201 to 424,025 and their total wages from $38,624,334 to $37,747,928. The large miscellaneous group including dispatchers, telegraphers and station employes decreased from 182,337 to 185,404, their combined wages remaining practically stationary at about $29,000,000.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

Your Union Meeting

Third Thursday, Dec. 17, 1925.

No	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
1	Allied Printing Trades Council, 90 W. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
271	Amal. Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
227	Boiler Makers, 2040 W. North Ave.
93	Beer and Soda, 1838 Milwaukee Ave.
14	Brick and Clay, Sharmanville, Ill.
486	Brick and Clay, Glenview, Ill.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6448 S. Halsted St.
141	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chi., 11037 Michigan Ave.
584	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
2182	Carpenters, 738 W. North Ave.
180	Drug Clerks, 431 S. Dearborn St., Room 1327.
134	Electricians, 1507 Ogden Ave.
713	Electricians, 7435 Dante Ave.
115	Engineers, 3223 Houston Ave.
429	Firemen and Enginemen, 38th and Campbell Sts., 7:45 p. m.
269	Hod Carriers, South Chi., 3701 E. 92nd St.
60	Janitresses, City Hall, Hearing Room.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
54	Ladies Garment Workers, 1214 N. Ashland Ave.
100	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W.
12	Leather Workers, 819 W. Harrison St.
225	Molders, 119 S. Throop St.
371	Painters, District Council, 1448 W. Adams St.
2	Piano and Organ Wkrs., 190 W. Washington.
281	Plumbers, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
724	Railway Carmen, 75th and Drake Ave.
504	Railway Clerks, 3128 Commercial Ave.
14872	Sign Hangers, 810 W. Harrison St.
12	State, Tile Roofers, 1224 Milwaukee.
110	Stage Employes, Masonic Temple, 10:30 a. m.
	Stone Cutters, 180 W. Washington St.
742	Teamsters, 3206 Houston Ave.
754	Teamsters (Dairy), 220 S. Ashland.
110	Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

M. Bunde and L. Surla, Virginia City, Nev. (collected)	$ 8.40
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Farrell, Pa., Workers Party (collected)	5.00
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J. Mueller, San Francisco, Cal.	1.00
S. L. Miller, Sinitan, Idaho	2.00
V. Markovich, Youngstown, O.	2.50
(All of the above donations, amounting $48.90, were contributed by comrades of South Slavic branches of the Workers Party.)	
Lake View Scandinavian Br., W. Side (Chicago)	12.00
R. E. Rooney, Duluth, Minn	2.25
Young Workers League, Oakland, Calif.	10.50
W. P. Onasto, Keene, N. H.	1.00
(Soviet meeting)	10.00
C. Christoferson, Snake River, Wash.	5.00
E. R. Ford, Detroit, Mich	5.00
Bulgarian Br., Workers Party, Portland, Ore.	7.00
N. N., Los Angeles, Calif.	4.00
Peter Johnson, Minneapolis Minn.	3.00
Finnish Branch, Workers Party, Pittsburgh, Pa.	15.00
Monroe Reims, Canton, Ohio	1.00
Todays Total	$115.55
Previously reported	30,628.26
Total to date	$30,774.01

Chicago Readers, Attention!

7TH ANNUAL YULETIDE FESTIVAL

given by the UNITED WORKERS' SUNDAY SCHOOLS of Chicago

Sunday, December 20, 1925, 3 P. M.

at WICKER PARK HALL, 2042 W. North Avenue

Children's Program—Concert During Afternoon

DANCING DURING EVENING IN LARGE HALL.

Tickets in Advance, 35c — At the Door, 50c a Person.

Some Results of the A. C. W. Readjustment Policy

By A Worker Correspondent

IN the year of 1919, when Chicago clothing workers were organized 100 per cent into the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, we made it a rule that foremen are not to do any work on a garment. A foreman's job consisted of looking after the floor, taking care that the garments were made according to specification and in many cases acting as the direct representative of the employer. It was strictly understood that foremen must not handle a needle or a shear.

And our union did not tolerate the violation of these rules. Many trade board cases were fought on this issue with good results as far as the union was concerned. It was part of our agreement and our officials valiantly fought for this rule. That all happened during the good old days of 1919 to 1922-23.

Workers Lose Out by Change.

But today, the our officials tell us that under this new agreement that was signed last May we retain the same union and shop conditions as of 1922, the actual facts prove the contrary.

In most contracting shops we find that the foreman not only does the bossing, but he actually takes away the work from a union man. For example: In the shop of Schafner and Halperin, when the readjustments took place on one operation, sleeve trimming, the worker who did this work was dropped and the foreman did this work in addition to being foreman. When this worker complained to his deputy, his reply was: "Don't ask me for the job, ask the fore man, and if the foreman is willing to give it up all right, if not, I can't help it. The firm can't afford to keep the foreman unless he saves a man's wages."

This is one of many concessions given to the bosses when readjustments are made.

In the International, when the workers came back to work after 19 weeks of strike they found that one of the tasks before us assistant foreman with privileges to do another man's work. He did the job of cutting buttonholes and the people in the shop had to tolerate it. Not only that but also scabs. In the pressers' section a scab became an examiner.

Injustices Exist in All Shops.

During the last nine months I had the misfortune to work in practically every small shop in town because in town the employment exchange has only such jobs to give out. (As explained is a previous article our deputies control the better or steady jobs.) That gave me an opportunity to see the conditions in many small and contracting shops. And the above is true of all of them.

In 1920 our organization fought bitterly against contracting shops because they are nothing more than sweat shops. But today this has all been changed and our organization is giving concessions to the contracting shops to assure their existence.

And the people who work in the big shops are by no means immune from these evils of readjustments, as I pointed out in the case of the International which is a big shop.

The only way to do away with all injustices in our industry as well as in our union is to return to the old Amalgamated spirit of 1919. Then no concessions were granted to bosses and the bosses had to behave themselves according to the specifications in the agreement. Then we had a union and we felt like good union workers.

Lives and Lessons of *Nicolai Lenin* *Karl Liebknecht* *Rosa Luxemburg* in one attractive booklet

BY MAX SHACHTMAN.

On the occasion of the anniversary meetings during January there is no more fitting way to celebrate the memory of our martyred comrades than to distribute this booklet into every corner of the country—wherever workers congregate.

Because of the smallness of the meetings we expect a great rush of orders. We therefore ask that you get yours in early so as to give us plenty of time to get them to you.

Single copy 15c—in lots of ten or more 10c

Fill Out the Blank Below:

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1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find $ for booklets dealing with the lives of Lenin, Liebknecht and Luxemburg

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

250 Advertising rates on application.

Desperate to Hold His Job

One of the most despicable tricks ever indulged in by a labor faker, desperately fighting to hold his job at the expense of the membership of the union, has come to light in the present elections now going on in the Chicago locals of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union.

Sam Levin, present manager of the joint boards, ordered three members of the union who were distributing pluggers for the opposition candidate, Nathan Green, removed from their jobs in the shops. Levin instructed the chairman of the shops to send the men over to his office. Arriving there he informed them that they could not distribute the pluggers. He said he didn't object to one side of the plugger which advocated voting for Green and against him, but that he did object to the program which advocates progressive reforms in the union.

This may seem strange to members of unions that are conducted along decent lines, especially those older unions of Chicago where bulletin boards are maintained in the shops and it is the duty of the shop chairmen to post all publicity matter of any nature when campaigns for election of officials are going on. But so low is the official dom of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers that they actually remove from their jobs workers who dare support opposing candidates.

The Amalgamated used to proclaim its progressivism and sneer at the reaction of the A. F. of L. unions, but should any member of one of the oldest, avowedly conservative and most powerful of the A. F. of L. unions, the International Typographical Union, indulge in such antics as those performed by Mr. Levin, he not only would be removed from the ticket, but expelled from the union.

It is about time the gangsters and self-appointed dictators in control of the Amalgamated were removed, and the organization be brought back to the path of ordinary unionism.

World Court Debate Opens Today

According to schedule the long awaited debate on this country's participation in the world court will open today in the United States senate. Put forth as the proposition of the republican administration, first sponsored by the Harding-Hughes group and now considered the principal issue of the Coolidge-Kellogg administration in the sphere of international relations, the senator who will introduce the proposition is not a republican, but a democrat.

A prepared speech of 25,000 words is to be delivered tomorrow by Senator Swanson, a democrat from Virginia, who is ranking member of the foreign relations committee. Senator Borah, chairman of the foreign relations committee and a republican, will be the leader of the fight against the republican administration. He will be supported by such republican gladiators as Hiram Johnson of California and Moses of New Hampshire, both veterans of the historic league of nations fight that sent Woodrow Wilson into retirement, a defeated and discredited hickey of Morgan, after his spectacular performance at the Versailles "peace" conference.

While the situation looked favorable for Coolidge's proposal a few weeks ago, as the time of convening congress approached the ranks began to waver. Formerly depending upon the solid democratic support in the senate, with the exception of Reed of Missouri, it now develops that Reed has a number of others with him. The total estimated opposition is now 15, while 32 is the number required to defeat ratification.

Events transpiring in Europe, which reveals the role of the league of nations as the machine thru which the imperialist nations pave the way for future wars of conquest, will do much to strengthen the opposition.

The working class of the colonies and the home countries of imperialism are potential pawns in this game of imperialism. The world court proposal is the demand of Wall Street. The working class of the United States, instead of supporting the futile opposition engineered by the industrialist group around Borah, should in no uncertain terms let it be known that the warlike preparations now proceeding at this and other countries will be fought with the utmost energy. Workers conscripted into imperialist wars must learn how to turn the tide in their own interest instead of permitting themselves to furnish bonquets of bayonets and bouquets of bullets for foreign battlefields.

France Nears Cabinet Crash

For the third time within less than two months the government of France faces a crisis. The indefinable position in which it finds itself as the result of the collapse of the franc makes impossible the continuation of the present chamber of deputies for the simple reason that no one party is strong enough to put a competent revenue program into effect. The right, under the Poincare Blue Nationale can never solve the problem. The Herriot left and the Painleve left group both failed. Briand, the wily strategist, who has steered the ship of state thru many raging seas of political strife cannot avoid crashing upon the rocks of disaster.

Theodor Louis Loucheur, the millionaire finance minister who tried to solve the problem that baffled the now discredited Caillaux, the "finance wizard," resigned in despair. Where Caillaux pulled the cabinet down with him, Loucheur by resigning tried to save the rest of the Briand cabinet.

But the franc continues to fall, closing yesterday around 28 to the dollar. Not even the patched up agreement with Britain over the Syrian and Turkish struggles can save the present government.

Soon there must come new elections when the Communist Party of France will conduct a drive to expose the bankruptcy of the parties of the bourgeoisie and rally the workers against the capitalist government itself.

Mussolini is absent from the front pages of the newspapers lately. His reception at Locarno and his display of cowardice in remaining away from London have not contributed to make him good newspaper copy."

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

Mr. Mellon Hands out Christmas Presents

By H. M. Wicks

DONATES FIVE MILLION DOLLARS TO TWO OF HIS FRIENDS AND REMEMBERS HIMSELF.

IMMEASURABLE is the contempt in which the ruling class of this country holds the working class when it can get away with such a flagrant fraud as the Coolidge-Mellon "tax reform." The government, which is the executive committee of the capitalist class, knows that the average worker merely reads the headlines in the reptile press on such questions as tax reduction and, if those headlines solemnly assure him that the "common man" has been benefited thereby he immediately proceeds to whoop it up for the grand and glorious republican party that he so considerate of the workers that it reduces his taxes.

While many workers can and do accurately keep track of the percentage of the base half scores during the season and while they have an trouble figuring up the averages of their favorite bowling teams, when it comes to solving problems that directly affect their own economic condition they leave that to the headline writers, who see to it that the reader gets thoroughly saturated with misinformation.

Three Chief Beneficiaries.

THE chief gainers as a result of the Mellon tax reforms are the men who have the largest incomes. According to last year's returns, based upon the 1924 tax law with a surtax of 20 per cent, three tax payers made returns on incomes over $2,000,000. Their combined income was $27,955,319, and they paid in taxes the sum of $11,000,000. Under the proposed Mellon plan which cuts the surtax to 20 per cent these same three of their income is identically the same as it was last year and it will be much more, will get away with a combined tax of $5,241,463.72.

It is interesting to know precisely who these three taxpayers are. Mr. Mellon, himself, is one of them. The other two are Henry Ford and John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The reduction these three received was more than the total reduction realized by the 2,000,000 taxpayers commencing at the $4,000 bracket down.

When we also take the next three richest taxpayers and we get interesting figures. These three pay in taxes over $1,000,000 each and less than $5,000,000. They paid in taxes for last year a total of $11,274,317. Under the Mellon plan the taxes of these three will be reduced $2,616,291.17.

Other figures prove that the 5,000 richest exploiters of labor in this country will receive reductions totaling more than $50,000,000 next year that is treating their income on the basis of last year.

Mr. Mellon's "Reform"

MELLON and the supporters of his plan contend that it is the most far-reaching tax reform ever proposed in the United States congress. They claim that only one who is well trained in the mysteries of human capital and income could have conceived of such a bill.

His plan should not be considered a real reduction in revenue. Any half-wit on earth can bring about a simple reduction in revenue by simply slashing all taxes, both direct and indirect.

For instance it would be a simple thing to take taxes off all necessaries of life, knock out taxes on all incomes under $5,000 a year and make everyone receiving above that amount pay half out in taxes. But such a proposition would be nothing less than subsidy for Mr. Mellon and his class and, consequently isn't being done under capitalism.

Much more ingenious is the scheme of Mellon. In his testimony before the committee on ways and means he said:

"In determining what taxes should be reduced, it is important to bear in mind the distinction between a reduction in taxes which simply reduces revenue.

"A reduction of the lower brackets in small incomes is an increase in tax able income. A man with a $5,000 salary does not carry funds in non productive investment, and a reduction in his taxes does not therefore create additional taxable incomes.

"A reduction in the surtax, however, increases the amount of capital which is put into productive enterprises, stimulates business and makes more certain that there will be more $5,000 jobs to go around."

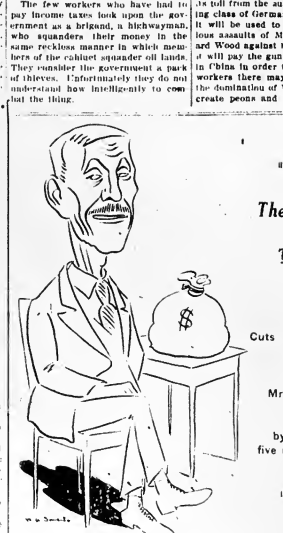
It is with such sophistry that the coolidge administration donates hundred million dollars to three thousand plutocrats. The government is long to those three thousand, or less, the most powerful of this number, and still they object to payin for the conduct of that government.

Mr. Mellon's proposals simply mean that the financial parasites of this country are to be relieved of paying heavy taxes in order that they may have more to invest in profitable industry. In other words so that they will have more capital with which to exploit labor. The only means conceivable in which profits can be made is through the exploitation of labor. Nothing has any value what ever until labor power has been applied to it and its value is determined by the amount of socially necessary labor time required to reproduce it.

But Mellon evades this plain fact by stating that with the money invested in these three men will have 15,000 jobs and since these five thousand year men do not invest in nonproductive enterprises tax-exempt securities they will pay sufficient in income taxes to make up for the loss on the great incomes.

ANOTHER illusion being dissipated by Mr Mellon and his gang of imperialist yegg men is that of every person having an "interest in the government." If people pay income taxes they will feel that they have a share in the government and will therefore defend their "investment." Surely no one who sees the manner in which the petty bourgeois shopkeepers hire jay-bird lawyers to show them how to evade taxes can be induced to believe that taxpaying increases love of government. The average taxpayer has about as much respect for the government as a bootlegger has for a prohibition agent when they try to cheat him out of his share of the graft.

The few workers who have had to pay income taxes look upon the government as a brigand, a highwayman, who squanders their money in the same reckless manner in which members of the cabinet squander oil lands. They consider the government a park of thieves. Unfortunately they do not understand how intelligently to combat the thing.



The Secretary of the Treasury

-:-

Cuts down the taxes of himself and his pals Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Ford by more than five million dollars.

As for the reinvestment of the profits of the richest people of the country in industry so there can be more $5,000 a year jobs, everyone knows that this profit for the most part is of late years being invested in foreign countries. Industrial development in this country is so advanced that but a very small portion of that which is piled up as surplus is ever reinvested within the borders of the United States. In Mr Mellon's report to congress he emphasized the enormous plethora of gold now in the country and the necessity of disposing of it in a profitable manner. Then in his tax proposals he presents a contradictory argument by exempting his fugrant excess.

By stating that the millions of dollars [illegible] by the tax exempting can be reinvested in this country. Instead of employing American workers some of it will go to Italy to enable Mussolini to weld more firmly the shackles of slavery upon the working class of that hapless nation; some of it will claim its toll from the suffering of the working class of Germany; another part of it will be used to support the rapacious assaults of Major General Leonard Wood against the Filipino people; it will pay the gunmen of imperialism in China in order that the millions of workers there may be brought under the domination of Wall Street. It will create peons and slaves, and mighty few $5,000 a year men. Those that [illegible] does create will be merely the vile lackeys and thugs enabling the ruling class more effectively to throttle the working class. Most of the $5,000 a year men are those craven creatures known as "efficiency experts" and "industrial engineers" who spend their energy devising more bestial ways of taking from the wage slaves the last bit of vitality within their bodies in a given period of time.

Much noise is being made over the fact that by raising the exemptions to include all incomes under $3,500 for heads of families more than 2,000,000 persons who paid last year will be exempt from paying income taxes this year. Since the total number of income tax payers last year was 4,376,421, that means there will be but 1 270,421 or less, paying income taxes this year. For these people we hold no brief. They are either big exploiters of labor or petty bourgeoisie, with a [illegible] of labor fakers whose [illegible] comes place them definitely in the bourgeois class.

Nor do we rejoice over the exemption of the 2,000,000. For the most part they are the lowest, the vilest, the most filthy of the petty bourgeoisie, small shopkeepers, country bankers, lawyers, preachers, university professors, and salaried petty slave drivers in industry. They are the chief beneficiaries aside from the top-notch capitalists.

Then in between the two extremes there is an upper strata of the petty bourgeoisie who didn't get any tax reduction. Those with incomes from $13,000 to $44,000 a year do not get any relief from the Mellon tax plan. They are for the most part industrialists who resent the encroachments of finance capital, and Mr. Mellon the Pittsburgh banker has no sympathy for them and he knows that they have little power and are few in number, so they must bear their affliction in silence.

The Rest of Us.

AS for the rest of us, who did not pay income taxes last year and do not pay them this year, we cannot get excited over the tribulations of any of the income tax payers. But there are points in the Mellon tax bill that amount to a reduction in the standard of living by placing taxes upon necessaries of life. For instance, more than $250,000,000 is paid in taxes on tobacco, which for amusement and recreation who can admission fee is charged, more than $75,000,000 will be collected to defray the expenses of the capitalist instrument of subjection, while [illegible] is to be collected from the workers in the form of [illegible] taxes.

According to the last census (1920) there were 11,500,000 wage earners in the United States. Those figures some thing over 21,000,000 families of wage earners.

[illegible] it is proven that there were in [illegible] more than 36,000,000 wage workers who received less than the previous exemption limit. It stands to reason that most of these received less than $2,000 a year.

Mellon's tax plan will have the effect of the taxes retained progressively talk in the bourgeois press on the one hand and on the other it reveals the financial interests of the country as unwilling to finance their own government and striving to devise means of transferring the tax burden upon the working class in the form of [illegible] taxes. [illegible] of workers in the [illegible] class [illegible] their standard of [illegible]

The Red Versus the Black Agrarian International

By T. COMBAL, Moscow.

IN the coming events which are going to determine the fate of humanity, the peasantry will be the decisive factor that will decide the outcome of the struggle one way or another. Although the peasantry, for a good many reasons will not be the one to become the leading factor in this struggle, nevertheless its role will be tremendous, even if only because on a world scale it comprises over a billion human souls, which in many lands go to 50 per cent of the entire race. Since the peasantry used to be considered as the most conservative and backward element on our globe, petty bourgeois ideologists have based all their hopes for the preservation of the capitalist order upon the political neutrality of this peasantry. Now, since the imperialist world war a sharp change has taken place in the peasantry.

FIRST of all, there has grown in the peasant mass the consciousness of the antagonism between his interest and those of the bourgeoisie and the landlords, secondly the class differentiation has grown among the peasantry. Thirdly, ever increasing masses of the toiling peasantry are beginning to realize the community of their interests with those of the proletariat.

The importance of the peasantry in the coming world-events is taken into account not only by the revolutionary proletariat, but also by the bourgeois and landlord parties.

The slogan launched by the proletarian vanguard, "The revolutionary alliance of workers and peasants for the fight against capitalism and landlordism" has met with vivid response among the peasants. Ever since the time when the more advanced and class conscious elements of the peasantry have created the Red Peasants' International under the name of the International Peasants' Council (Krestintern), this slogan has begun to assume organized forms. The bourgeois is fully aware of the fact that it would prove unable to resist the united front which is growing among the workers and peasants, and it therefore tries to hinder the formation of such an alliance, to gain over to its side the prosperous and even the middle elements of the peasantry, and to set and to subjugate to itself the village. It may safely be stated that the coming revolutionary events—the decisive encounter between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will be preceded by the light between these two classes for this mighty ally, for the peasantry.

THIS fight for the peasantry is growing in extent thruout the world, assuming a more and more organized character.

On the one hand, the Krestintern is gathering under its banner ever increasing numbers of the existing as well as of the newly arising semi-bourgeois leaders. On the other hand, the bourgeois and capitalist reaction, in league with the wealthy peasants, is trying to capture the peasant movement and to direct it into its own channel, not only nationally in the different countries, but also internationally upon a world scale.

Already before the formation of the Krestintern, the capitalist and landlord reaction had endeavored to create a "black agrarian international." On their part, the wealthy peasant, upon the initiative of Stambuliski, created the "people's green agricultural international," which to this day retains his Slavonic rifle-butt, not having made any considerable headway.

Along with these attempts there could recently be noted the reports of the social-reformists of the menshevist type to draw the peasantry into the sphere of influence. It was ingratiously that Otto Bauer published his book "The Fight for Land, Field and Forest," neither is it by mere accident that the Second International is convening shortly at Paris a conference on the agrarian and peasant question. But by far the most brilliant proof of the growing struggle for the peasantry and at the same time to us the most dangerous manifestation of the black reaction, is the fact of the decision of the 12th international congress at Warsaw last June to create its own black agrarian international as a counterpoise to the red Krestintern. Every emphasis should be put upon the undoubted fact that since that very moment the fight for the peasantry between the world reaction and the proletariat has assumed an organized character on either side, and that henceforth it will be waged chiefly under the banner of the two internationals. The red Krestintern and the black agrarian international.

The agrarian congress at Warsaw was convened by the so-called international agrarian commission created at the world exhibition of Paris in 1889, upon the initiative of the then premier of France, a member of the Paris Commune.

Under the slogan of "professional" unity of all the agriculturists, beginning with the large landowner and ending with the poorest peasant, in the spirit of the antiquated doctrine: "The plough becomes the symbol of civilization," was founded the international agrarian commission, which has since convened congresses there were twelve agrarian congresses, including that at Warsaw) and acted as their executive organ. At first the participants of these congresses consisted of representatives of the different agricultural associations (almost exclusively of landowners) professors and other specialists, and later on they were attended also by delegates of about thirty governments (ministers of agriculture and higher officials), who have established close contact with the international agrarian commission of Paris and with the International Agrarian Institute at Rome, which had been founded under its auspices in 1905.

Ostensibly these congresses have pursued scientific aims and have been convened for the exchange of information on agricultural progress, but in fact, they have helped the large landowners to bring pressure to bear upon their respective governments in the furtherance of their particular interests. The Warsaw congress attended by about 250 delegates representing 25 countries, and also by representative of the league of nations, constitutes the most important of all the organized offensives of the world's agrarian capital against the toilers in general, and the peasants in particular.

The actions of the landlords cannot be considered as isolated. Before starting the attack they have reached an agreement with the big bourgeoisie and secured support of both industrial and financial capital. Extremely characteristic for the whole tactics of the landlords is the fact that upon the demand of the bourgeoisie, they have agreed to some concessions on the land question.

(Continued in next issue)

ART REVIEW -:- By Georgiana Bonita

HAVE you been to see Antonio? If not, you still have a chance. The annual exhibition of American painters and sculptors now open at the Art Institute will continue until December 13. We have visited the exhibition on several Sundays and each time we have come away with the conviction that if we were permitted to take away the picture of our choice out of the scores of interesting paintings, we would take Antonio. Number 189. You will find him away in the corner of the last room at the right, sitting on a park bench, his head resting in his hand. There he is, the itinerant worker. You see that he has nothing in the world but the clothes upon his back. You see in his face the weariness, the disappointment, and the hopelessness, not of the moment, but of the age-old experience of his class. Life has rubbed him of everything but one. What is it a memory or a dream? Decide for yourself. Go and see him and bring away with you the love of the memory of him as we have done.

But if we could not have Nikola Shattinatein's Antonio, we would take Miners, by Knute Heidnar. Number 87, in a room on the left side. Work are are issuing from the mine, their dinner pails in their hands. They seem to bring something of the damp and darkness of that other world of theirs back with them, and even the dusky light of evening—for is it morning, seems too bright for their eyes. Heavily they walk, their shoulders drooping, their spirits waning. They are tired. Too tired to care. See if you do not love the Miners. And let's be glad that an artist of so true an appreciation and so penetrating a sympathy has given us the picture.

THERE are other pictures of direct interest to workers. Some because of their warning of the evils of imperialism, others for their beauty of drama and color. Among these are Planting Potatoes, by Boss Moffitt, Number 141; A Valentine Message, Arthur [illegible] Number 125, showing over-[illegible] bringing in the load. There is a [illegible] picture of a Mexican border, [illegible] Number 76. Do not [illegible] Number 27 as you will notice that the lovely lady in black beside him is by the same artist who painted Antonio. You just pass down one room on the right you will notice Randall Davey's Cowboy, simply beautiful. His true, to life and big and [illegible] strong, so saturated with the spirit of the out-of-doors, of the mountains and the plains so all together alive! Yet we heard a man say in passing "I don't like that his shirt is all open." Wouldn't you have smiled, too?

Be sure not to miss Benker's From the Soil portraying a worker leaning on his spade. The hardened sun-beaten [illegible] recall in veritable lines from Markham's Man With the Hoe, and especially those from Josephine Peabody's Singing [illegible]

"Perished that and toiling tongue
Since it spoke, once it sang!)
Love to hunger, dead to song.
Only heat-scale load with wrong
Hammer on, How long? How long?
How long?"

The institute is open without charge on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays and all local holidays. Ask a guard to direct you to the room where the annual exhibition is [illegible]

NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE DANCE ON SATURDAY, DEC. 19 AT 8

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—A dance will be held Saturday Dec. 19 by Section 2 of the I. L. D. at 301 W. 26th St. All New York comrades are urged to come and help with the work of defense.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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WAR LOOMS OVER LEAGUE VERDICT

SIGMAN DRIVES TOWARD SPLIT, FORCING LEFT TO LEAVE HALL, BUT IS COMPELLED TO RETREAT

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 17.—The Sigman machine late this afternoon abrogated the most important provision of the peace agreement, the section providing that the question of proportional representation should be submitted to a referendum vote and the left wing delegation, following the lead of Hyman, left the convention.

The crisis was provoked with coldblooded deliberation by President Sigman, Dubinsky and others, and was evidently part of a preconceived plan to place the blame for a split on the left wing. This plan failed, however, because the spokesmen for the left wing immediately issued a statement repudiating any suggestion of a split and voicing a determination to stay in the union in spite of all maneuvers by the real disrupters—the Sigmanites.

Force Sigman Retreat.

So raw was the provocation of Sigman and so obvious the violation of the fundamental basis of the unity agreement that even capitalist papers here, like the Evening Ledger, place the blame for the crisis upon Sigman. At nine o'clock negotiations opened between the administration and the left wing and an agreement was reached that the administration would urge the convention to adopt the referendum provision upon the return of the left wing delegates to the convention. The convention will resume its sessions at 9 o. m. The situation is critical and much depends upon the manner in which the Sigman machine carries out the agreement.

After the left wing had walked out the machine attempted to reorganize the convention, read the left wing out of the union and proceed with the business of the convention but opposition to this policy came from a number of administration delegates who were not close enough to the machine to be blinded to all reason and who still retained some loyalty to the union.

These unexpected defections forced Sigman to change his policy. After stating that he would crush the New York locals in two months after the convention, even the penciled support of Green and the A. F. of L. could not counterbalance the decreased morale of the machine followers. The situation was a very dangerous one, not only for the left wing in the I. L. G. W. but for the entire American minority movement.

The split in the I. L. G. W. was not only imminent this afternoon, but it had actually occurred. The manuver

(Continued from page 2.)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

SIDNEY HILLMAN, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, is running a race with President William Green of the American Federation of Labor for the class collaboration stakes. Green is swallowing Hillmen's dust. The labor faker who nods patronizingly at the class struggle has put it all over the labor faker who preaches the doctrine of unity between capital and labor. Green is touring the country theorizing on the advantages to be gained by "both" labor and capital from cooperation instead of struggle, while the mmmbers of his own union are engaged in a life and death struggle with the anthracite operators in Pennsylvania.

* * *

WHILE Green is peddling his green goods to the capitalists, Sidney Hillmen, who recognizes May Day as the international holiday of labor, yet is adding new laurels to his class collaborationist crown, tho he never even once mentions the hated term or anything suspiciously like it. The current issue of the Advance, official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, unofficially edited by the word juggler J. B. Salutsky—now Hardman because the "sky" sounds too Muscovy—tells a story that may well merk a milestone in the degeneration of the A. C. W. and a fresh innovation in the conspiracy to transform the labor unions of this country into industrial leagues of nations that will keep the workers quiet while the bosses rob them with the assistance of the labor fakers.

* * *

WHO has not heard of "Golden Rule Nash?" This fellow Nash has been running an open shop mail order house clothing factory in Cincinnati

(Continued on page 2.)

BRITISH TRADES UNION HEAD PRAISES ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAM IN SOVIET UNION

By WALTER M. CITRINE
(Acting Secretary of British Trades Union Congress)

Our train had jogged its persistent way from Leningrad thruout the night and now with the daylight we were approaching our destination.

Visit Volkhafstroy Power Station.

A few minutes before 9 o'clock in the morning we came in sight of the bend of the Volkhof River. There, rising like a gigantic monument against the background of woodlands and green fields, was the famous Volkhofstroy Electric Station.

There seemed something incongruous about this evidence of twentieth-century scientific development right in the heart of the wild beauties of nature.

Here all was solitude and repose, and it was wondrous to think that the ingenuity of man had harnessed the flowing might of the great Volkhof River to his service.

To Supply Leningrad.

Yet we knew that in a few months' time this rapidly flowing water would be supplying the inhabitants of Leningrad and its surrounding districts with the electricity to light their streets, homes and buildings, to drive their tramcars, to turn the whirring wheels of factory machinery, and to perform the numerous functions which electricity is so well able to accomplish.

A wondrous deed truly, and one which has been transmitted to the present generation thru the assid

(Continued on page 3)

DAILY WORKER BUILDERS' CLUB WILL HOLD MEETING IN NEW YORK SATURDAY

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—The DAILY WORKER Builders Club of New York will hold an official meeting this Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in connection with The DAILY WORKER Package Party at Harlem Casino, 116th Street and Lenox Ave. A number of matters of importance to The DAILY WORKER and the New York movement are to be considered and every New York DAILY WORKER Builder should be there on time.

Order a bundle of The DAILY WORKER for every meeting of your union.

THE WAR OVER OIL



Now It Is the Turks and the British at Mosul in the Near East.

EDISON PLANT IS UNABLE TO PROCURE SCABS

Armed Deputies Seek Unemployed Workers

By A Worker Correspondent

When the worker from Council Bluffs, Iowa, who had been sent to the Edison Electric Appliance company, 52nd Ave. and 19th St., by the Landis award employment office to scab in the struck plant and who refused to work after learning of the sheet metal workers' strike, went to get his kit of tools, he was refused admittance to the shop. He was taken into the office and there attempts were made to induce him to stay and scab. Despite the fact that he had been out of work and had a family dependent on him he told them to "go to hell" with their job and damnded his tools.

The armed deputies were then told to give this "guy" his tools and let him "get the hell out of here."

Chase After Unemployed.

It has been the custom of the plug uglies calling themselves deputy sheriffs in this plant to run a couple of blocks after some worker whom they thought needed a job and get him to come to the office and make offers to the unemployed worker to scab. The deputies strenuous efforts to recruit scabs are not getting them anywhere.

The deputy who was so well lit up yesterday, that the waitress in the restaurant he ate in watched him out of the corner of her eyes so that he wouldn't drown in his bowl of soup, came swaggering out of the plant yesterday shouting "Where in hell is that god damned DAILY WORKER."

Daily Worker Aids Strike.

The DAILY WORKER has become a real weapon in this strike and the blows that it lands are telling on the scabs and the armed plug-uglies. Copies of The DAILY WORKER are being distributed in the neighborhoods where those that are scabbing live, so that their neighbors can know who and what their "respectable" neighbor is doing.

Threats of violence have been made by the deputies that they are going to "get" The DAILY WORKER'S correspondent on the picket line for his telling the truth of the strike situation.

LUBLINER AND TRINZ CANCEL CONTRACT WITH CRIBBEN-SEXTON PLANT

Lubliner and Trinz, large Chicago moving picture theatre magnates, have cancelled a contract with the struck Cribben, Sexton & company stove manufacturing plant for the "Universal" heating system, which was to have been installed in one of their biggest and most beautiful theaters on the northwest side. This contract was a large one as it included the heating apparatus for two large apartment buildings on either side of the theater also.

FINKS KIDNAP AND SLUG TWO UNION PICKETS

Detective Agency Head Attacks Polishers

Alexander Gorecki and Joseph Krason were severely beaten up by sluggers, reported to be city detectives in the pay of the struck concern, as they were picketing the Cribben, Sexton & company stove manufacturing plant located at Chicago Ave. and Sacramento Blvd.

As the pickets were pacing back and forth, an automobile owned by J.

(Continued on page 2)

London Trades Council Sends Communists to Labor Party Meeting

LONDON — (FP) — The London Trades council refuses to enforce the Communist exclusion that the Labor party decided on at the Liverpool conference, and has elected three Communists as its representatives to the London Labor party. The London Trades council is the central trade union body for the whole of London.

Of the 21 Communists nominated by local Labor parties in London, eight were elected in the recent municipal elections. The Communists were in nearly every case put forward by the trade unions.

WORLD COURT FIGHT OPENS AS PACIFISTS IN THE SERVICE OF IMPERIALISM FLOCK TO CAPITOL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The long-heralded world court fight, which bids fair to repeat the memorable league of nations struggle, began in the senate today.

Three years of evasion, side-stepping and pigeon-holing came to an end when senate resolution No. 5 was called up to become the unfinished business of the chambers. It will hold the

(Continued on page 2)

SOVIET UNION CELEBRATES THIRD YEAR OF PROMBANK'S ACTIVITIES

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 17.—The third year of the existence of the Commercial & Industrial Bank of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Promkank) has just been brought to a close. This event was marked by the whole Russian press and brought forth numerous articles, interviews and informative memoranda, characterizing the work of the bank for the past three years.

Centralize Financial Resources.

The president of the supreme council of national economy of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, F. E. Dzerzhinsky, indicated in an article in the Commercial-Industrial News that Promkank is the nearest assistant of the

(Continued on page 3)

TURKEY BREAKS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH IRAK OVER LEAGUE DECISION ON MOSUL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Dec. 17.—Turkey has severed diplomatic relations with the kingdom of Irak as the result of the award of Mosul to Irak by the league of nations council, it was learned here today. This is the first step toward war between Turkey and Great Britain as the league mandate over Irak is administered by Britain and the country administering the mandate is supposed to defend the territory against aggression. Under article 16 the other nations of the league are also supposed to aid in warfare against any nation violating the covenant of the league.

Paris opinion is that the refusal to recognize a decision in relation to disputed borders is not a violation of the covenant and therefore France will not be called upon in case of war, to aid England. In London, however, the opposite opinion prevails and the papers supporting Baldwin are to state this evening that the action of Turkey does constitute a violation of the covenant of the league, and that France should aid Britain in case of war.

Rushdi Defiant.

Tewfik Rushdi Bey, Turkish representative at Geneva, stated this morning that his government would break diplomatic relations with Irak "whose sovereignty over Mosul, Turkey will refuse to recognize."

When questioned he said he did not care to venture an opinion on whether or not this action would change the relations between Turkey and Great Britain.

* * *

LONDON, Dec. 17—No official no-

(Continued on page 2)

CUBAN RULERS OUT TO CRUSH LABOR UNIONS

Mella Ends the Second Week of Hunger Strike

A partial list of the other victims of American imperialism arrested in Cuba with Julio A. Mella at the behest of the American super trust was made public today by the United States section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. The list, just received from Havana, includes some of the best-known labor leaders in Cuba: Alfredo Lopez Arancibia, Manuel G. Fernandez, Sendalio Junco, Antonio Panichet, Octavio Garcia, Rafael S. Marrero, Francisco M. Bretaeu and Manuel Landrove.

Mella, who is general secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, is entering upon the thirteenth day of his hunger struke. The Machado government of Cuba, always a ready tool of Ambassador Crowder and the sugar barons, shows no sign of relenting.

Colonos Still on Strike.

The strike of the colonos against the big American-owned sugar centrals in Cuba still goes on, despite the repressive measures of the government. Military "superisors" have been placed at all strategic points of the affected district. Some of the centrals (or grinding mills) have regular detachments of soldiers assigned to them.

"The case of Mella and his comrades involves more than a mere strike," warns Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, in a bulletin issued today. "It makes urgently necessary a united front between all the oppressed peoples of the American empire' with the forward-looking workers of the United States against the ever-widening menace of American imperialism. The oppressed peoples are suspicious of all Americans, and with reason. It is up to the American workers to show that they have no part in the imperialistic schemes of Wall Street and Washington, and to lend support to their exploited brothers abroad. With Julio A. Mella dying in his pri-

(Continued on page 2)

Three Views of the World Court

By SEN. CLAUDE C. SWANSON
(Leader of the fight to join the World Court)

THE permanent court of international justice is an additional instrumentality to be used by the United States, when adhered to, for the settlement of international differences and the preservation of world peace. I believe the president of the United States is earnestly advocating it and believe the world court resolution will be adopted. The subject will be debated and will be kept before the senate as continuously as possible until disposed of. There is no disposition on the part of its proponents not to have a full, fair and open debate of the subject, and I have seen no disposition from any source toward a filibuster. If a filibuster should develop, there will be sufficient time to determine upon a counter course and bring about ratification of the world court plan.

By SENATOR WILLIAM E. BORAH
(Leader of the opposition to the World Court)

MY contention is that the world court should be divorced from the league of nations. As it is now, it is a component part of the league, a department of the league, and there is no possible way, as a practical proposition, to avoid becoming identified with the league if we join the world court as proposed. Whatever may be said in favor of a world court, an independent judicial tribunal, that is not the proposition which we have before us. We are asked to join a tribunal which is the legal adviser and counsellor of the league and whose opinions and judgments, including its advisory opinions, are to be enforced by the league, even by military force if necessary. It seems to me utterly untenable to contend that in joining such a tribunal we do not become in all practical effect a member of the league.

By SENATOR SWANSON, the democrat, speaks for the Wall Street banking combine that controls the democratic party. Instead of guaranteeing peace, as Swanson contends, both the league and the court stimulate new wars. The republican party also supports Wall Street's proposal that the United States enter the court. Borah is an insurgent, speaking for the middle and far west industrialists. He thinks the court would be all right separated from the league. This is utopian, because every court must have its policeman to enforce its decrees. In this case the nations affiliated with the league constitute the armed force and the court is the legal cloak for imperialist pillaging. As against the capitalist league of nations and world court we propose the world revolution in order to establish a league of proletarian nations upon the ruins of capitalism.

HELP SPREAD SATURDAY'S ISSUE WITH "THE NEW MAGAZINE" SECTION. ORDER A BUNDLE EVERY WEEK. 3c PER COPY.

WAR LOOMING OVER VERDICT BY THE LEAGUE

Turkey Breaks with Irak Over Mosul

(Continued from page 1).

lice of breaking of relations between Turkey and Irak have reached the foreign office here. Possibilities of war with Turkey, however, as the result of the league of nations council awarding Mosul to Irak, under British mandate, are frankly discussed by sections of the British press today. A conciliatory attitude is seen in the press today, all newspapers advising that a 25-year extension of the mandate is "too great a burden" and the opposition newspapers are vehement in their attacks upon the policy of the Baldwin government in bringing Europe to the brink of another world holocaust.

Times Apologetic.

The Times, which is the voice of the government, points out that Great Britain is not committed to remain in Irak for twenty-five years and is hopeful that Irak "will be able to defend herself and establish her own government in a much shorter time than that permitting the British to withdraw." This is the old gag of pretexting to aid suppressed peoples establish self-government, which literally means when they are completely under domination of imperialism. The Times statement means that after Turkey is defeated it might then be possible within a much shorter period than 25 years, to grant self-determination (?) to Irak.

Fears Parliament.

The Baldwin government, in an official statement, declared that it would not be necessary for the government to submit the proposed new treaty with Irak, providing for an extension of the mandate, to parliament, but that it might be ratified by the king.

The government fears to throw the question of ratification into the house of parliament for fear the discussion would cause its fall. It promises, tho, that it will discuss it in the house next February.

While exerting every ounce of energy toward war preparations the government still claims that it hopes to adjust the dispute in a peaceful manner.

Finks Kidnap and Slug Union Pickets

(Continued from page 1.)

business agent of the Metal Polishers Union Local No. 6, at the state's attorney's office in the county jail, during recent frame-up attempt exposed in The DAILY WORKER, drew up to the curb. This fink agency head together with two other sluggers in the automobile kidnapped Gorecki and W. Seidman, head of the Seidman Detective Agency, and who participated in the third degree party in Chicago Heights, then drove under the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad tracks, which adjoin the Cribben, Sexton & company plant where they beat him up. After they had beaten him, they threw him out of the automobile onto the street.

They then drove up to Joseph Kranek, leaped out of the machine and severely beat him under the very eyes of the Cribben, Sexton bosses.

The strike against the scabby manufacturers of Ideal Universal stoves, ranges and furnaces continues with the bosses getting more and more desperate. Contract after contract, which called for early delivery has been cancelled. It has also been learned that many dealers have refused to handle the products of this scabby concern.

Several large Chicago building contractors have refused to install the products of the struck plant. The striking metal polishers have been assured the co-operation of the building trades workers in their struggle against the Cribben & Sexton plant.

"Christens" Another Battleship.

BIRKENHEAD, Eng., Dec. 17—Princess Mary christened the new battleship Rodney, as it slid down the ways into the waters of the Mersey, the first post Jutland battleship launched by Great Britain.

Congratulates Persian Shah.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—President Coolidge sent a message to the shah of Persia, congratulating him on his accession to the throne.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Workers Will Celebrate 20th Anniversary of 1905 Revolution and Decembrist Uprising Sunday

On Sunday, Dec. 20, the 20th anniversary of the 1905 Russian revolution and the 100th anniversary of the Decembrist uprising will be celebrated in a number of the larger cities in this country.

In New York the workers will celebrate these two memorable events at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave., where Benjamin Gitlow, recently released from Sing Sing, will speak Sunday afternoon.

In Chicago there will be a celebration at the Scheenhoffen Hall, corner Milwaukee and Ashland Aves., on Sunday afternoon. Comrade J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, will ba one of the speakers.

The DAILY WORKER issue for Saturday will contain many special and interesting articles commemorating the anniversary of the 1905 Russian revolution and the Decembrist revolt. Order a bundle of this special issue.

The World Court Fight Is On.

(Continued from page 1)

floor continuously until disposed of—and few believe that it can be disposed of before March.

Surface indications point to a vote at the end of these weeks of oratory that will put the United States into the court on such terms as will emphasize non-adherence to the parent league of nations. The demonstrations, with few exceptions, are for the court; the republicans, with a good many exceptions, are rather grudgingly for it.

Undaunted by the seeming odds against them, the remnants of the "Battalion of Death" of league days will oppose it savagely. The opposition makes up in ability and resourcefulness what it lacks in numbers.

Opposition Has Hopes.

Borah, Johnson and their associates do not believe their fight is a hopeless as surface indications would make it appear.

While conceding that if the vote were this week they would be defeated, it is nevertheless contended that in the weeks of debate ahead sufficient votes can be weaned away from the court to make the issue exceedingly close, if not decided in their favor.

The opening of the fight was accomplished by demonstrations in Washington such as have seldom been seen in connection with an issue current in congress. Liberally financed by Wall Street many organizations are sending delegations to attend the opening speeches, and do "missionary work" including bribery among members of the senate who are considered to be "on the fence."

Wall Street Confident.

The Wall Street supporters of the court claimed at the outset today about 75 votes.

The opposition counts at the opening of the debate fifteen votes as certain against the court. There are perhaps a score of senators who are nominally "for" the court, yet not sufficiently warm about it to be considered absolutely certain. It is to be the task of the opposition to win these wavering ones.

The opposition will center its attack on the court on the ground that it is a creature of the league of nations, and wholly under the domination of the league; that the league elects and pays for its officers, and that for the United States to adhere to such a court is merely a "back door" entrance to the league.

Senator Borah plans to point out that there is no code of recognized international law today. What law, then, he will ask, does the court interpret and proceed upon? He answers his own question by stating "league law."

Imperialist Pacifists Swarm.

The opening of the battle attracted a tremendous crowd to the capitol. The galleries were filled at 11 o'clock, an hour before the senate convened, and the police turned away hundreds.

Dictations representing women's clubs, peace organizations, anti-war organizations, and church societies in the service of imperialism poured into Washington last night and this morning, and there was a grand rush for seats when the doors were opened. Only a fraction of them could get in, however, and there was much confusion in the corridors.

The debate drew only a scattered attendance from the diplomatic corps, however.

On the stroke of noon, Vice-President Dawes called the senate to order and read the agreement adopted last March, laying before that body the Swanson resolution for American adherence to the world court. Swanson immediately rose and was recognized by Dawes. A quorum call intervened, summoning absent senators to the chamber, and Swanson then formally launched the world court fight.

Fight Opens.

America will have to join the world court organized by the league of nations or never join any court, Senator Swanson, democrat, of Virginia, declared today in opening the senate debate on the three-year-old controversy.

"The issue ran not be evaded," he said. "It is either this court or none other."

Swanson's speech was one of the longest, most tiresome and stupid ever delivered in the senate outside of a filibuster. He harranged at length about the formation of the tribunal, extolled its work, praised the league of nations, tried to revive each decision the court has made in international affairs, denied that any "sacrifice of the Monroe Doctrine" answered the court's critics on most points, and concluded with a combating challenge to his parties to "make good" on their oft-repeated endorsements of a world court.

"Let us conform our practices to our preachments," he declared, repeating Coolidge's drivel. "Far more than half a century we have been the leading advocates of a world court. Are our efforts in this direction sincere, or mere empty lip service?

"The league of nations today is the most potent factor in the world for peace," Swanson said, in predicting that the United States will eventually join.

"The day will ultimately come," he said, "when the United States will desire and be compelled to join.

"However much any of us may desire national isolation, the time is past when this can exist."

Replies to Borah.

He anticipated and answered Senator Borah's argument that there is at this time no recognized code of international law, and that, therefore, the court will administer "league law."

"International law can only be codified and made operative by treaties and international agreements. To get the 48 nations now members of the court to agree to codification would require years to accomplish. To wait upon codification is to postpone the matter indefinitely, and would properly be considered a refusal to join."

Praises Mosul Decision.

Every decision that the court has rendered, he said, has been "fair" and furnished proof of the court's ability and competence, including that just handed down in the case of the Mosul dispute between Great Britain and Turkey.

"The question is given us whether we shall be one of the nations aiding the peace and progress of the world by adhering to this court, or whether we shall stand aloof and refuse to aid the world in its efforts for the settlement of international disputes by justice and law and not by force," concluded Swanson as the very moment Turkey broke off relations with Irak, preparatory to armed struggle over the decisions of the court and the league. The comedy will continue with other speeches in favor of adherence today.

HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

Sczand, Br., W. P., Boston, Mass...	$52.55
A. N. Houthiel, Detroit, Mich. ...	2.00
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Finnish Br., Hartford, Conn.	11.45
Joe Mollner, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Street Nucleus 38, W. P. Chicago	6.00

(Note: By mistake, a donation of $25.70 from the Women's Educational Club, "Svejtlo," a So. Slavic organization of Kansas City, Kan., was credited to the secretary, Mary Kvaternik, instead of to the club.)

Total today	193.50
Previously recorded	30,774.01
Total to date	30,967.51

He will like it! Give your union brother a sub to The DAILY WORKER.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

since 1919, and instead of recognizing a union he hired a good press agent and transformed himself into a miniature Henry Ford. His business grew to large proportions. Ha was making money, but rumor has it that he was a little bit jealous of the profits made by Hart, Schaffner and Marx, the boss tailors that Sidney Hillman worked for—as an employe—some fifteen years ago. Hillman no longer works for them—as an employe.

• • •

SUDDENLY, Nash saw the light shining thru Sidney Hillman. The Sidney that he had hitherto thought responsible for the unpleasantness that open shop golden rulers sometimes have to endure, turned out to be a different kind of a girl. The end of the picture finds Nash asking his employes to join the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Hillman telling the same body of workers that the Amalgamated was always hungry for the opportunity to co-operate with Nash. Sidney makes it quite clear that Hillman was the kind of a fellow he would like to see in charge of an orphanage.

• • •

HILLMAN'S speech to Nash's employes is given in full in the current issue of the Advance. Nash's speech is suspiciously "edited." Newspapermen who know the tricks of the trade would like to read everything that Mr. Nash said to his workers when he urged them to join the Amalgamated. Of course, every worker will be glad to see an increase in the wages of the Amalgamated, but radicals are suspicious of "Greeks bearings gifts." When leopards begin to change their spots capitalists may begin to change their skins. So far the leopard has maintained the status quo. Ditto for the capitalists. In actual life "Golden Rule Nash" is no different from Judge Gary. Those conscious members of the Amalgmated would feel happier if Nash's employes were brought into the union by other means than Poliyanna pourparlers between Nash and Leo Wolfman or other Greenwich Village barnacles who now hibernate on the payroll of the A. F. W. of A.

• • •

THE Advance boasts that the "unionization of the thousands of workers of the Nash Co., is particularly gratifying because it was achieved without an industrial conflict." And "it is a victory for the Amalgamated's ideals which aim to introduce industrial democracy into relations between employers and workers in the clothing industry." And again "bringing civilized methods into relations between the employers and workers . . ." Which is very fine but very impossible. All kinds of stunts are tried to achieve this end—that is the elimination of class conflict—but the velvety fist of Sidney Hillman will be as futile as the mailed fist of a Mussolini.

• • •

IF anybody thinks there will be no conflict of interest between "Golden Rule Nash" and his employes, they are due for a rude awakening. Where is Nash going to get his profits from unless from the unrequited toil of his employes? Either Nash must boggle with his employes over the price of their labor power like his competitors and beat them down to the lowest penny or he will be put out of business by those who will. He will not be put out of business because of any compunction about fleecing his employes. That is the nature of capitalism. Hillman knows that. Schlossberg, the ex S. L. P. man knows it. So does Sahulsky, alias Hardman, former member of the executive committee of the Workers Party and still a political dirt in the alleyways of pale yellow radicalism.

• • •

WHAT took place in Cincinnati is a united front between Nash and Hillman for the greater glory of both. When Hillman said in his speech published in advance: "We are not opposed to piece work or any other kind of work. We have in whatever is best for each situation," he did not tell what took place between Nash and himself in Washington, but seasoned members of the Amalgamated may draw their own conclusions as to what transpired behind the scenes before the curtains went up.

• • •

CLASS collaboration will not work, even with such experienced artists as Hillman, Schlossberg and Sahulsky pulling the strings. But for the fighting ability of the members of the Amalgamated displayed on the picket lines it is quite likely that Nash would continue to babble about the "golden rule" and give a cold eye to the union. The great danger of the Hillman policy, is the demoralizing effect it may have on the morale of the union. The members may be seduced into believing that victories can be achieved by reading passages from the Talmad to the clothing manufacturers. The left wing can be depended on to save the union from "piece work Hillman."

Has the Professor Visited Washington?

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 17—There are between four and ten million morons in the United States, according to Prof. Horace B. English, head of the department of psychology, Wesleyan University.

American Labor Learns that the United States Is a Militarist Nation

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, great interest centers in new attempts at world disarmament. The official invitations to join an arms conference under the auspices of the league of nations are received by the Soviet government in Moscow, and by President Coolidge for the United States government at Washington. Without the participation of these two countries the attempted conference would resolve itself into a small gathering of western European capitalist nations torn by jealous hatreds.

• • •

In announcing its receipt of the league's request that it participate in the proposed gathering, the Soviet government will, no doubt, take occasion to definitely state its position on this question.

It has stated its position before. It demands immediate disarmament. It is against talking about it and doing nothing, which is the policy of the imperialist plunderbund.

• • •

Ever since the Bolshevik revolution showed that it was more powerful than all its capitalist foes, Soviet rule has demanded disarmament. George Chicherin, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, who is now in Paris, points out that last year the Soviet Union was willing to enter any conference discussing disarmament problems, and had agreed to the Benes (Czecho-Slovakia) plan for a compact of mutual security.

• • •

Chicherin seizes upon this occasion to again restate the Soviet attitude toward the league of nations and the Locarno conference. The nations that talk disarmament are the same nations that the Soviet government charges entered into a compact for aggression against the Soviet state. Chicherin openly tells the profit conspirators who would prepare for themselves a disarmament mask to hide their militarist faces that our apprehension regarding Locarno are sufficiently known." He goes further. He notifies the bandits of Versailles that Germany will be disillusioned by the Locarno developments.

• • •

The profit press hails any participation by the Soviet Union in any disarmament conference that may be held as a step closer to the league of nations. Chicherin blasts this dream. The Soviet Union has not changed its attitude towards the league. It still considers the league as an alliance of robber nations to maintain intact their colonial empires, and to perpetuate the mandates granted by the looters' Versailles peace.

Since but one-sixth of the world is Soviet, and five-sixths still remain capitalist, Moscow must maintain relations with its enemies. It does not intend to do so by entering the thieves' lair at Geneva, Switzerland, where the league makes its headquarters. Chicherin says:

"There is another way open—by direct and immediate agreements with all the countries on all questions that interest us. We have entered on such a period."

It is this that the capitalist statesmen do not like; that the Soviet Union should have separate dealings with them all, exploiting their differences for its own purposes.

• • •

Coolidge rule at Washington takes pride in Locarno. It urges joining the world court, the back door to the league of nations. Everything that Chicherin charges against the European profit-mongers also holds true for the United States, including the question of disarmament. Militarism weighs almost as heavily upon the American workers and farmers as it does upon labor in European countries, altho the United States boasts no great standing army. During the coming budget year 70.38 per cent of all national government expenditures will be for wars—past, present and future. As American imperialist ambitions materialize thus burden will grow. The United States is a militarist nation. The question of disarmament is becoming a vital and burning problem for American labor. Across the broad expanse of the Atlantic, the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, thru their government, will again and again tell the workers and farmers of this country how they ought to meet and solve this problem. They will again broadcast their plan to bring peace into the world. Let American labor give ear to these proposals.

Sigman in Desperate Effort to Provoke Split in Philadelphia

(Continued from page 1)

of the Sigman machine was designed to isolate the communists by forcing a split, concentrating on a struggle against the New York left wing after it had been outlawed, destroy it by the use of an intensification of the methods used in the recent internal struggle and thus leave the Communists without a mass following in the garment industry—in or out of the union.

The danger has been averted and it was not only a danker for the Communists but for the I. L. G. W. Wednesday afternoon and evening the fate of the I. L. G. W. hung in the balance and one more instance of placing the entire union in jeopardy by the official war on the majority of the membership and its chosen representatives must be charged to the Sigman administration.

Left Wing Returns.

The left wing delegation returned to the convention this morning and after the agreement for a referendum vote on important matters by the official adm, on a victory for proportional representation on the New York joint board.

The arrangement finally accepted on this question is that locals of not more than 250 members shall have one delegate. Not more than 500 two delegates, not more than 1,000 three delegates, not more than 3,000 five delegates and locals of more than 3,000 to have one delegate for each additional thousand or major fraction, providing, however, that no local shall have more than eight delegates. This was adopted unanimously but the left wing voted against the further proposal that in cities where there is no local of a thousand members the present system of representation, five delegates for each local regardless of size, shall continue.

While the New York locals have broken the control of the joint board by the machine at this convention, in all centers outside of New York the joint board apparatus remains in control of the Sigmanites.

The referendum vote may upset this control, however.

The convention agreed this morning on motion of Antonini to consider only the election of officers, proportional representation and amnesty and, on an amendment by Portnoy, such other matters as the delegates may deride upon. Unless another crisis occurs the convention will finish its sessions tonight.

Utica Labor Defense Gives Entertainment on Saturday Night

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Dance and entertainment will be held by the local International Labor Defense Saturday evening, Dec. 19, at 8 o'clock, 131 Washington St.

Roumanian Journalists Demand Higher Wages

BUCHAREST, Rumania (IFP)—Journalists are on strike in Transylvania against wages which average little more than 24 a week.

Are you going to give? Make it a book or Christmas Seals.

EUROPEAN LABOR SWINGS TO LEFT IN ELECTIONS

Communists Make Big Advances

By LEN DE CAUX.

BERLIN—(FP)—A general swing to the left thruout Europe is seen as the result of recent elections in Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, Latvia, Belgium and Czecho-Slovakia. Not only have the workingclass parties made big progress, but their left wing, the Communist parties in particular, have made the most remarkable strides.

Communists Poll Million Votes.

In Czecho-Slovakia the Communist Party polled close to a million votes and proved the second strongest party for the strongest party, according to some estimates, for the returns are not complete), increasing its parliamentary representation from 27 to 42 at the time of writing. In the Berlin municipal elections the Communists more than doubled their vote and now have 41 representatives instead of 20, and in Latvia, where the Communist party is illegal and could not put up any candidates, the left Social Democrats made the biggest gains, heading the list with 32 members out of a house of 100.

In Great Britain the November municipal elections show more than 60% increase in the strength of labor since three years ago. The Labor party gained 200 seats.

The Social Democrats in Germany increased their strength in the municipal elections, though not to the same extent as the Communists. In Berlin the Social Democratic party increased its representation from 46 to 75. In the parliamentary elections in Czecho-Slovakia, however, the Social-Democrats lost heavily, the Czech Social Democrats receding from 52 to 25 members and the German Social-Democrats from 29 to 18.

Communists Gains.

In the Belgian municipal elections this fall the right parties have been outdistanced by the working-class parties. According to latest figures, the Conservatives (Catholics) have lost 11 seats and the Liberals 23, while the Socialists have gained 30 seats and the Communists 11. Swiss elections in October showed gains for both Socialists and Communists.

Cuban Rulers Are Out to Crush the Organized Workers

(Continued from page 1)

on cell, where American imperialism has placed him, instant protest is necessary."

Attend Protest Meeting.

All workers are urged to attend next Sunday's mass meeting at Northwest Hall, corner North and Western avenues, under the joint auspices of the United States section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League and International Labor Defense. The meeting is set for 7:30 p. m. Altho it was necessary to arrange the demonstration almost on a moment's notice, and the date is now only two days off, a turnout of Chicago workers is expected. William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER is to be one of the principal speakers. There will also be Negro, Cuban, Filipino and Chinese speakers.

Attack Labor Unions.

The campaign of terror continues unabated in Cuba. Labor organizations throuout the island are being attacked by the government. The National University is threatened with being closed down because the students support the cause of workers and denounce the subservience of the government to American imperialism. Students and workers are looking for aid to the protests of their brothers in Soviet and Central America, and especially to the working class of the United States, which, as the Cubans know, has its own score to settle with Wall Street.

Anti-imperialist protest meetings similar to the one in Chicago next Sunday, are to be arranged in all important cities of the United States. Rose Karsner, secretary of International Labor Defense, has wired in all branches of her organization to cooperate with the All-America Anti-Imperialist League in the arrangement of the meetings.

He will like it! Give your union brother a sub to The DAILY WORKER.

The Y. M. C. A.

is a club for good boys — maybe

But you will learn something more about it in the Magazine Supplement of The DAILY WORKER this Saturday from the pen of

HARRY GANNES

Look in the Magazine Supplement of the DAILY WORKER this Saturday.

UNION OFFICIAL PRAISES SOVIET POWER PROGRAM

British Labor Head Visited Russia

(Continued from page 1)

nous efforts of a line of brilliant scientists with the great Michael Farday leading the way.

To Lighten Workers' Labors.

Electricity, one of the youngest children of scientific discovery, and still only in its adolescence, despite evidences of lusty vigor, comes as an eager friend to lighten human toil.

The wise administrators of the Soviet Republics intend, to the full, to employ the marvellous natural resources of their boundless country, to use its energy, not in the exploitation of human effort, but to bring a new happiness and comfort to its citizens, and a lightening of man's productive burdens.

In no other country in the world are the opportunities perhaps so great, in America and Canada, gifted with a bounteous supply of water power, competitive capitalism, hostline and fighting for the opportunity to exploit their country's resources for sordid gain, have prevented the development of a comprehensive scheme of electrification such as Russia is applying.

Bolshevik Plans.

Right from the early days of the Bolshevik revolution of 1917, the designers, experts, and working electricians of Russia have been planning the technical details to carry out the Soviet government's decision to develop a national system of electrification.

Plans have been drawn up for an intensive 15 years' work for the electrification of industry.

The country is divided into 10 areas each with 31 electric stations. The stations in the areas are being linked up so that in the event of failure of supply due to any cause, an alternative service can be supplied by the remaining stations.

A variety of primary motive power is being utilized, water power, low-grade coal, and peat being employed.

Largest Station.

The Volkhovstroy Station is one of the largest of the stations. The total cost of building the station is estimated to its about eight million pounds. Work was commenced in 1919, and remarkable progress has been made.

Not the least of the problems which the government had to face was to attract a sufficiency of skilled labor for the erection of the station. What has happened in this formerly obscure country district is that a miniature town has been temporarily erected.

The number of men actually working on the scheme when George Hicks and I arrived there, a couple of months ago, was over 7,000. The maximum number employed was 11,000, but as the work is nearing completion the numbers are being reduced.

Communal Spirit Manifest.

There is a communal spirit every where manifested amongst the people.

They are supremely proud of the great achievement which is being accomplished under their eyes. Imagine these peasants and workers, who formerly knew practically nothing of these titanic electrical developments with which more industrialized countries are familiar, now themselves proudly undertaking the immense task, completing this super-power station. It is hardly to be wondered at that they are eager to display the product of their own work to the interested visitor. Moreover, there is a warm affection for the British workers which is radiated by the Russian masses, and which is almost embarrassing in its fulsomeness.

Workers Greet British.

As soon as we arrived at the railway station we were met by several hundreds of people, headed by the workers' band, and to the inspiring strains of the "Internationall" we made our way from the train.

Speeches of welcome were inevitable, and before proceeding on our investigation we had to inspect a detachment of the Red army, and another of the militia.

Then we went forward with the band still reeding bravely, passing on our way concert rooms, cinemas, theaters, hospitals, workers' clubs, and many other institutions which have been erected provisionally for the workers engaged on building the station.—Reprinted from the Sunday Worker, London.

U. S. Business Eager for Soviet Recognition



THE lower photograph of the rich Baku oil fields shows why the American capitalists are eager for the recognition of the Soviet Union. With the recognition of the Soviet Union, they expect to get concessions as rich as this one in the Union. The Soviet government refuses to hand out concessions before diplomatic relations are fully resumed. The upper photo shows some soldiers of the Red army of the Soviet Union. It is the militant daring and courage of these soldiers —workers and peasants—that has beaten the Anglo-American Franco-Japanese intervention, destroyed Kolchack, Denikin, Wrangel, Yudenitch, and other counter-revolutionaries and is now guarding the Union from any attacks by the capitalist powers that are determined to destroy the Soviet Union. The picture in the upper right hand corner is a photograph of a ship that has been subsidized as a freight-carrier. This vessel recently brought a cargo of Russian products to the United States. The inset is Boris Skvirsky, the unofficial representative of the Soviet Union, who is now in Washington, D. C.

Third Year of the Prombank

(Continued from page 1)

V. S. N. H. (Supreme Council of National Economy). The interest of developing Soviet industry demands the consolidation in the Prombank of all its credit activities, particularly centralizing those financial resources which are to be used for long term industrial credits.

The vice-president of the V. S. N. H., U. L. Platakoff, pointed out that during these three years the Prombank became the largest unit counting the state bank of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics credit institution in the country with a fund of 800,000 rubles on its balance sheet and with a 1,500,000,000 rubles turnover in loans and discounts to industry. The bank became the center of reserves for industry and the main organizer of its credit turnover, serving the needs of its clients with the utmost of satisfaction. Speaking of the fundamental problems of the Prombank in light of its activities in the immediate future, U. L. Platakoff pointed out that the bank must take the most active part in the operating long-term industrial credits as well as to greatly enlarge its foreign operations.

Bank Aids Industry.

On being interviewed by the reporter of the Commercial and Industrial News (Moscow), president of the board of directors of the Prombank, V. N. Kvantroff, gave most important figures, which characterized the achievements of the bank for these three years. Comparing the balance sheet of the third year as of October 1st with the balance sheet of the first year, Kvantroff showed that every rouble of the initial capital increased to 35 roubles; every rouble of the first year's loans and discounts became 501 roubles in the balance sheet of the third year. The balance sheet of the Prombank at the beginning of the present year of operation amounts to 871,000,000 roubles as against 276,000,000 roubles on the same date in 1924 and 87,000,000 roubles in 1923. Prombank has at present 82 branches in the territory of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in addition to 150 large factory and mill cash-offices. The indebtedness of industry alone to the bank amounts at present to more than 270,000,000 roubles.

Enlarge Factories.

The People's Commissar of Finances, G. Y. Sokolnikoff, deemed in the Commercial-Industrial News the great importance of the functions carried out by the Prombank in the Soviet Republic's economy, and the enormous role which it must bear in the mobilization of financial resources for the restoring and restoring on the basis of capital in Soviet industry. The government planning commission in the person of its president, A. D. Tzurupa and vice-presidents, G. M. Krzhizhanovsky and I. T. Smilga, also dedicated on the pages of the Commercial-Industrial News the exceptional results attained by the Prombank and the work which place which it now occupies in the credit system and in the whole economic life of the Soviet Union.

The enormous importance of the work of the Prombank in the whole economy of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics was likewise indicated in the same newspaper by Vice-president of the supreme administration board of the metal industry, V. Nosk'ank; by president of the board of directors of the State bank, Union of Socialist Soviet Republic, N. G. Tumanoff, by member of the presidium of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions, M. P. Vladimiroff by president of the board of directors of the Sugar Trust, Kalmanovitch; by vice-president of the Textiles Syndicate, Etonine; by vice-president of the supreme board of the cotton committee, Nazaroff, and by many others of the most important officers in the economic life of the Soviet Union.

Importance of Oil Industry.

The president of the board of director of the Azerbeidjan Oil Trust, Serebrovsky, in his telegraphic greetings to the Prombank expressed the wish for continued progress on the road mapped out during its former activities, and indicated the exceptional importance of the work of the Prombank in the development of the oil industry as well as its role in strengthening the financial condition of Azerbaidjan.

From the numerous articles which appeared on the Prombank's third anniversary in all the central and provincial newspapers, characterizing the role of the Prombank in the work of restoring industry and other branches of public economy, attention must be called to the article by the assistant manager of the foreign department of the supreme council of national economy of the Soviet Union, M. Roshal. He points out the role which the Prombank must play in the animation of the Soviet's import and export business in the following words:

Import Machinery.

"As much as the importation of industrial machinery, which is necessary for enlargement of the basic capital of our industry requires long term credits, the Prombank, as the special bank of industry, can and must play the main role as the natural guarantor for our industry when it secures the necessary credits from abroad."

COURT DISMISSES CASES AGAINST A. C. W. PICKETS

International Drops Framed-Up Charges

Justice as dispensed in Chicago against the workers during labor disputes was harshly shown up when the six and more cases of Amalgamated Clothing Worker antagonists arrested while the 1924-25 International Tailoring company strike was on were dismissed one and all. From the petty charge of disorderly conduct to the ominous accusation of conspiracy to murder every unionist is set free on motion of the defense counsel. The overwhelming bail bonds fixed by the municipal court, amounting in one case to $105,000 alone, have been released and the Amalgamated can once more use its cash for direct trade union purposes.

State Against Workers.

As if to point the moral that the police and the courts are always against labor during a strike, each case was dismissed for lack of evidence. The police and the daily papers had made a tremendous affair of the raids on the union offices, had pictures of the arrested union officials and had stories day after day of sinister plots discovered just in the nick of time. Now all this alleged evidence, the firearms, the acid, the brass knuckles, the bombs, the threats, the assaults, the shots, the burning of a truck with mail, all are forgotten and the whole case goes to pot for lack of evidence.

The explanation is simply that the union won the strike. The company settled with labor. The auxiliary forces of the boss, the police, the courts and the dailies, have therefore been restored to a peace footing in the Amalgamated sector.

MILLINERY UNION STARTS DRIVE TO ORGANIZE SHOPS

Hand Milliners Have Little Organization

By ART SHIELDS.
(Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The hand millinery workers of New York and a half dozen other great cities are highly skilled workers who put their individuality into their headgear creations but their wages are only half those of the machine workers in the industry because the latter are organized and the hand workers are not. So while the winter season is at its height special organizers for the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union are putting the case up to them in a continent-wide campaign in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Montreal, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Union Shop Conditions.

In the union shops the 44 hour week prevails; protection against discharge and a minimum wage of $25 a week for operators. In the nonunion hand work shops trade hours are longer with uncontrolled overtime; the boss hires and fires as he pleases and wages are only half as high.

The machine shops have been solidly organized for only a few years. A big strike in 1919 was followed a 1921-23 by a sustained organizing campaign that beat that branch of the industry into union relations and raised minimum wages $10 a week. Now in this first big drive on the hand work shops where conditions are worse than they were in the machine shops when the latter were unionized the union finds a fertile field. Shops range in size to 300 workers. The first step is the formation of shop committees which present demands to the employers, the union furnishing the workers with meeting places and organization methods and eventually the union steps in officially.

Supreme Court Finds Small Responsible for "Taking" State Funds

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 17.—The Illinois supreme court upheld the decision of the circuit court of Sangamon county making Governor-Len Small responsible for interest withheld from state funds while he was in office as the treasurer. The amount of the interest is estimated at $2,000,000.

Small opponents are taking steps to compel him to reimburse the treasurership as the state constitution prohibits a debtor to the state from holding office.

Senate to Consider Debt Funding Pacts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A flagrant conflict of legislative powers with the house, administration leaders of the senate were ready to begin consideration of the six foreign debt funding pacts, under which the governments of Italy, Belgium, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Esthonia and Latvia will repay their war loans. Bills were favorably reported to the senate by the finance committee with a unanimous recommendation for their ratification.

REMEMBER THEY ARE IN JAIL FOR YOU; DO NOT FORGET THEIR BIRTHDAYS

(L. L. D. Press Service.)

CHICAGO—The birthdays in January of politicals confined in American prisons are announced by Int. Labor Defense, 23 S. Lincoln st., as follows:

Jan. 18.—Richard Ford, Marysville prison, Cal.

Jan. 24—Jack Nash, San Quentin prison, Cal.

Jan. 24—F. Franklin, San Quentin prison, Cal.

Jan. 27.—Peter Dirks, Thomaston prison, Me.

Jan. 27.—Dan Fallon, Thomaston prison, Me.

Lives and Lessons of *Nicolai Lenin* *Karl Liebknecht* *Rosa Luxemburg* in one attractive booklet

BY MAX SHACHTMAN.

"On the occasion of the anniversary meetings during January there is no more fitting way to celebrate the memory of our martyred comrades than to distribute this booklet into every corner of the country—wherever workers congregate.

Because of the nearness of the meetings we expect a great rush of orders. We therefore ask that you get yours in early so as to give us plenty of time to get them to you.

Single copy 15c—In lots of ten or more 10c

Fill Out the Blank Below:

Young Workers (Communist) League of America,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find $..... for ..... booklets dealing with the lives of Lenin, Liebknecht and Luxemburg.

Name: .....

Address: .....

City: ..... State: .....

American Imperialists Worried as Chileans Maintain Deep Silence

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 17.—American imperialists are worried as all the Santiago newspapers are silent on the Tacna-Arica plebiscite activities. They do not even say whether Chile's reported appeal has been forwarded to President Coolidge. Considerable interest is taken in the question whether the plebiscite commission will continue its work in Tacna and Arica or transfer its activities to Washington. There is a question as to who would be left in charge should "Black Jack" Pershing go to Washington for a conference with Coolidge.

LABOR DEFENSE CHICAGO BAZAAR AIDS PRISONERS

Big Sum Goes to Zeigler Defense

(L. L. D. Press Service.)

One of the most successful bazaars yet held by the radical movement of Chicago, was the unanimous verdict of all those who attended the bazaar given by the International Labor Defense in this city and which lasted for four entire nights.

The local committee announces that it has already turned in to the national office the sum of fifteen hundred dollars as proceeds from the affair, which is for the Zeigler defense.

Not only were those who attended the bazaar given their fill of an ordinary good time but they were treat ed to special features which were given by the various nationalities who cooperated in making the affair a success. Besides this, Max Shachtman who recently returned from Zeigler gave a short account of the frame-up and called upon all to aid the miners who are putting up such a brave defense.

Had Good Time.

On the last day of the bazaar the Young Workers League orchestra played to the swaying of innumerable feet. Two young Negro comrades Hughes and Galloway treated the audience to a genuine Charleston dancing exhibition which was pronounced good by all those who had the slightest appreciation for terpsichorean feats.

The local committee especially extends its thanks to the Karl Marx Scandinavian Club for the energetic cooperation in making the bazaar a over big, as well as to all other comrades and organizations who helped to put the affair over and help the Zeigler miners in their case.

Criminal Syndicalism Victims' Strike Nears End of Third Month

SAN QUENTIN, Cal.—(FP)—The strike of 21 criminal syndicalism prisoners in San Quentin is still on after nearly three months. It has now assumed the nature of a lockout, for the warden has ordered that even men seriously ill from their dungeon and solitary confinements are to be kept there indefinitely. Underground letters state that five of the men are in a dangerous condition. One of the men in solitary, Tom Connors, twice sentenced to five years for "jury tampering" because as secretary of the California Defense committee he sent out circulars appealing for repeal of the criminal syndicalism law.

Co-operative Undersells Scabby Ward Baking Co.

NEW YORK—(FP)—Three pounds of bread for 24c if you are within reach of the Finnish Co-operative Trading Assn. of Brooklyn, N. Y. When you aren't near the co-operative you pay Ward Baking Co., or one of the other big baking companies participating in the $100,000,000 merger, 22c for your loaf. The co-operative uses better materials and has full union conditions. Every trade unionist knows that Ward is unfriendly.

Women's Organizations Oppose "Ma" Ferguson

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 17.—Women of Texas will oppose the re-election of Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson, Mrs. J. D. Claybrook, president of state democratic women's association, declared in an address before the democratic women of Dallas county. Mrs Claybrook said the women of Texas, regardless of party, are not behind Mrs. Ferguson who has been charged with the misuse of state funds.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Great Britain pound sterling, demand 484⅝, cable 486. Francs, franc, demand, 3.65½; cable 3.66. Belgium, franc, demand 4.53; cable 4.53½. Italy, lira, demand 4.03½; cable 4.03¾. Sweden, krone, 26.77; cable 26.79. Norway, krone, 20.28; cable 20.31. Denmark, krone, 21.85, cable 24.87. Shanghai, tiels, 77.50.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

CELEBRATE

20th Anniversary 1905 Revolution
100th Anniversary Decembrist Uprisng

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20, at 2 P. M.

at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave., New York

Prominent Speskars in Many Languages. — Excellent Musical Program.

Admission 25 Cents.

Auspices: Workers (Communist) Party, Young Workers (Communist) League, District No. 2.

This

SATURDAY

the New Magazine Supplement of the Daily Worker will publish a very interesting article

by

LENIN

—written 25 years ago while the great leader was struggling for the formation of the truly revolutionary party of the working class, and to lead the proletarian masses into political action

This article, "The Vital Problems of Our Movement," was published in "ISKRA" in 1900.

But this work of a master is as valuable today as the day it was written, and has a special vitality for American workers.

Don't forget

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And get the new and improved magazine section every week.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

The Finnish Section Convention---A Triumph for the Party

By C. E. Ruthenberg, Gen. Secy.-Workers (Communist) Party.

THE outcome of the Finnish Section convention was a welcome surprise to every supporter of our party. The enemies of our party had looked to the Finnish convention for a split which would bring disorganization into the ranks of the party. But in place of a split or even a bitter factional struggle the convention took a unanimous stand in support of the central executive committee and the Communist International.

Many comrades, even those who are loyal supporters of the present line of the party and its leadership are not clear as to how this victory for the party was achieved. The Finnish Section of the party had been from all appearances on the extreme right of the party. Due to its many years of development as a language section, its many institutions, newspapers, halls, cooperatives, etc., the party organization, now being carried thru energetically, is a greater shock to the Finnish Section than to any other section of the party. The fact that the Finnish comrades while carrying on good and effective work among the Finnish workers, had not been drawn into the general work of the party, was another obstacle in carrying thru the reorganization.

Also there appeared before the party convention, signs of the development of an extreme right wing opposition to the line of the party and the Comintern and against the reorganization of the Finnish Section which would draw its members into the shop and street nuclei

How the Victory Was Achieved.

HOW was it, that in the face of all these difficulties, unanimous decision was arrived at which was not only endorsed by the delegates to the convention but by all the leading comrades present—editors of the Finnish Section papers, the business managers of the papers, the former secretary of the Finnish Section and the members of the former bureau? How was it that not only was a unanimous decision arrived at but the whole leadership of the Finnish Section is going to work, even enthusiastically, to carry thru the reorganization of the party among the Finnish members, to draw these members into the shop nuclei and street nuclei and to secure their support for the party work among the broad masses of this country?

That this is the attitude of the Finnish comrades is shown by the letters and resolutions appearing in the Finnish press contributed by comrades and party units in all parts of the country. These letters and resolutions show that a new wind is blowing in the Finnish Section, a wind that means stronger support than ever before for our party and the Comintern by the Finnish comrades.

The answer to the questions above lies in the fact that the misconception and misunderstanding among the Finnish comrades were dissipated thru thoro discussions of all the party problems and those of the Finnish Section between the delegates and leading comrades at the convention and the representatives of the central executive committee.

The decision of the convention was arrived at on the third day of the convention, during those three days the views of the central executive committee on the party situation and on the questions peculiar to the Finnish Section were discussed fully and in detail at both the open sessions of the convention and at an executive session at which the delegates and leading comrades only were present. The representatives of the central executive committee, Comrades Bluthenberg, Lovestone and Cannon asked the delegates to speak their opinions freely and to discuss every question of party policy and tactics, to raise all the difficulties that they found in regard to the party situation and the situation of the Finnish Section

Wrong Viewpoints Corrected.

DISCUSSION in the Finnish convention and with the leading comrades brought out many points which explained the line which the Finnish Section had followed in the past.

One important factor in determining this line was the one-sided information which the Finnish membership had received. Many misleading ideas had been planted in their minds during preceding all the facts in regard to the party situation. These ideas existed even among the delegates. It required only frank discussion to show that they had no foundation and were based upon incomplete information. Such was the view that the former Foster group represented the American elements in the party, the belief that it was the duty of the Finnish Section to take a stand as a bloc in the party controversy and similar ideas

Forces for Unity.

A STRONG factor in securing the unification of the convention for the party and the Comintern was the need to show a united front against the social-democratic and syndicalist elements, both of which had been looking forward to the convention in gleeful expectation that it would result in a split out of which they could gain profit.

The Finnish comrades also were strongly inclined to the view that it was their duty to take a stand for the party as representing the central executive committee against any faction or group which was carrying on a struggle against the party and the central executive committee.

Some of the leaders of the Finnish Section, who had supported the Foster group in the party prior to the national convention, thought there was no danger of right wing deviation and opposition to reorganization in the Finnish Section. When this danger developed in a menacing form they realized their error. This development was analogous to the development of the Lamont-Bouyne group within the Foster group in the party generally. These Finnish comrades saw in the Minneapolis resolution a threat against the party and Comintern and found that there was a stronger Loraist sentiment in the Finnish Section than they had reckoned with. They were unwilling under such circumstances to continue in a position of opposition, thru which they would encourage and strengthen this opportunistic Lore sentiment and therefore took their stand with the comrades who were energetically supporting the central executive committee and the Comintern, in order to create a united front against this right danger

Proletarian Element Comes to the Front.

THE victory for the party was not, however, achieved entirely in the convention. Discussion among the Finnish membership during the period from the party convention to the convention of the Finnish Section had cleared up many misconceptions. A strong proletarian element had come to the front in the branches among the rank and file of the Finnish comrades and this proletarian element sent to the convention delegates who supported the line of the party and the Comintern

The Question of Property.

A FEW extreme right wing leaders of the Finnish Section had endeavored to create a movement against the party thru raising the bugaboo that the central executive committee desired to take over into its own hands all the property owned by the Finnish Section branches, including halls, printing plants and so forth. On the basis of this misrepresentation some opposition was stirred up in the Finnish branches.

The representatives of the central executive committee explained to the convention that the attitude of the C. E. C. was that the institutions which had been built up by the Finnish members for service to the working class movement must remain as instruments to the working class movement as represented in the Workers (Communist) Party, but that form and manner of the ownership was a question to be decided in accordance with the peculiar conditions existing in each case. The central executive committee had no purpose, had no proposal to concentrate the ownership in its own hands, it proposed to the convention that the question of ownership be so arranged and safeguarded that these institutions for work among the masses will continue to serve our movement.

This viewpoint of the central executive committee blasted the last hope of the extreme right wing opposition and their position was unanimously repudiated and condemned by the convention.

The Present Situation.

THE results of the convention manifested in endorsement of the unity resolution, election of a bureau, and the issuance of a manifesto by unanimous vote, arrived at thru the freest possible discussion, greatly strengthened the party. This does not mean however that the crisis in the Finnish Section has been entirely overcome. The Finnish Section is going thru the crisis of bolshevization, but as our party is in a crisis growing out of the bolshevization of the party

The extreme right wing of the Finnish Section and its support among the rank and file of the Finnish membership, has been, however, greatly weakened. New problems will arise in the reorganization in the Finnish Section is completed. There are difficulties still to be overcome. The campaign to make the membership of the Finnish Section a Bolshevik membership, understanding the party problems, as in the party as a whole, is still to be completed

The convention however laid a solid foundation for this work. The loyal and earnest support which the leading Finnish comrades are giving to the work of reorganization, the determined stand against any new factionalism in the party, and for support of the central executive committee, and loyalty to the Communist International is working as a powerful influence among the Finnish membership.

The difficulties which are before the Finnish Section will be overcome. The problem of reorganization will be solved. The great mass of the Finnish membership will be loyal supporters and workers in the reorganized Workers (Communist) Party of America, the American Section of the Communist International

UNEMPLOYMENT ON INCREASE IN GERMAN CITIES

Close Down Rolling Mills in Ruhr

BERLIN, Dec. 17. On November 1 the government was giving unemployment dodes to a total of 332,507 and by Nov. 15 this number had risen to 471,090, an increase of 138,082, about 30 per cent. While figures for the end of November are not yet available, it is reliably estimated that by that time no less than 500,000 people were being assisted by the government. Unemployment in part time also increased considerably.

Close Down Ruhr Mills

Short time work is steadily increasing in the glass and porcelain industries. This is also true of the metal industry and the engineering trades, including the manufacture of automobiles, motorcycles, sewing machines and similar products. Many workers have been discharged from the rolling mills and glass furnaces in the Ruhr and in Westphalia, while employment in coal and other lines also fell off during the month, with the exception of the brown coal industry in Saxony where there was some demand for skilled workmen. Conditions remain the same in the jewelry and watch industry in the Thuringian Forest. Even in the chemical industry a number of workmen have been thrown out of work.

The sugar beet harvest created a slight demand for agricultural workers. Cotton spinning mills are still working full time while knitting and weaving mills are on part time.

The average wage in the building wood working, metallurgical, printing and railway branches is now 11 percent above the 1913 average for industry workers and 58.7 per cent above it for unskilled workers. At the time a cost of living index would make it appear that the purchasing power of German labor was practically the same as in 1913, this impression is not correct. In reality, the general standard of living of German labor is below prewar.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

New Lenin, Liebknecht and Luxemburg Pamphlet Published.

A long needd booklet on the lives of three of the most outstanding revolutionary martyrs has been published by the Young Workers (Communist) League of America.



The pamphlet deals not only with the biography of each of the workers leaders, but also with the lessons of their lives, the significance of their work, and the substance of their teachings Max Shechtmen, made fit by his long study of this subject, has written the book.

It is attractively bound and well illustrated with three beautiful portraits.

January marks the anniversary month of their untimely deatna. The pamphlets are not to be released until the new year in order to all the more fittingly bring out its dedication to the noble work that these comrades have done. There is no better way to celebrate the memory of our martyred comrades than to distribute them into every corner of the English speaking world—wherever workers congregate.

They have been priced at fifteen cents retail and ten cents in bundle orders of ten or more. At this low price they should run into several editions and should reach every worker, especially the young worker. They can be had by sending orders to the national office, Young Workers League of America, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Due to the large demand orders should be sent in immediately so that they can be delivered before the memorial meeting.

CHICAGO LEAGUE GREETS BRITISH COMMUNISTS.

THE following telegram of greetings was sent by the Chicago district of the Young Workers (Communist) League to the Young Communist League of England:

The Chicago district of the Young Workers League greets valiant stand of Comrade Rust and eleven party comradea before the capitalist court. We call upon the English young workers to join and strengthen the progressive forces in the capitalist offensive. Demand immediate release of twelve imprisoned workers. We are with you in the struggle.

CHICAGO DISTRICT Y. W. L.
MAX SALZMAN, Organizer.

Laying Off Telegraph Operators

REPLACED BY $15 YOUNG WORKERS

By Young Worker Correspondent.

KANSAS CITY Mo. The "Multiplex," a telegraph apparatus which has been perfected to an extent that it can turn out twice the amount of work of a Morse telegraph instrument, is slowly but surely drawing the telegraph operators into the army of the unemployed. This system of telegraphing is already in operation in all the principal cities thruout the United States.

Girls are employed for as low as $15 a week. All one needs in order to operate a "Multiplex" is some knowledge of typewriting. Young workers learn how to operate the machine in a very short period of time, thus the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph are at liberty to discharge anyone they dislike or have no use for. They pick on young workers, break them in on the "job" and the rest is easy.

Already telegraph operators are being laid off in Kansas City where the principal telegraph machine in operation is the "Multiplex." This is happening at the same time that the Western Union announces that for its banner 12 months the company has been able to put $8,000,000 back into the property.

Better Connections Needed in Young Workers (Communist) League

With the unification of the Young Workers (Communist) League and the definite start made towards mass work in most of the districts, we must begin to intelligently consider the problem of having closer connections between the various units of the league and the national organization.

Many of the districts have been sending in regular detailed reports on their work and life and still others have completely neglected this important duty. We must acquire an organizational responsibility and consciousness. The first step in this direction should be the sending of bi-weekly detailed reports by the districts to the national office.

Concert and Dance in Chicago.

Arrangements are being completed for the concert and dance being held under the joint auspices of the Y. W. L. and the Freiheit Youth Clubs at Workers' Lyceum, 2135 Hirsch Blvd., Saturday, Dec. 19 1925. An interesting program has been arranged that promises a pleasant evening for all young and old comrades who attend. The doors will open at 7:30 p.m.

After the program is over there will be dancing till 1 a.m.

Young Workers of Other Lands

Tula Komsomols Grow.

TULA, U. S. S. R.—Tula is an industrial town where some of the big factories fo the U. S. S. R. are to be found. The Tula organization during the last year increased its membership to 9,100. Young agricultural laborers and workers in home industries flock to the Y. C. L. On August 1 the organization had 15,351 members and 1,174 candidates.

OLDEST AND YOUNGEST WORKER CORRESPONDENTS OF A RUSSIAN PAPER



Czech League Helps Strike.

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia. The most important feature of the mass work of the Young Communist League is the active participation in the north Bohemian textile workers' strike which broke out at the beginning of October and was transformed into a political strike because of the provocative attitude of the employers. The league has taken all the necessary measures for this intervention. The district conference in Reichenberg on Oct. 11 adopted a manifesto to the young textile workers which takes a definite attitude to the special youth demands and the general political tasks of the Y. C. L.

Composition of German League Convention Which Voted for Comintern.

BERLIN, Germany. The recent congress of the Young Communist League of Germany which voted overwhelmingly for the line of the Comintern on the German party question was composed of a majority of young workers. The congress was attended by 149 delegates, of which two were also members of the Communist Party and 37 were trade union officials.

Youth United Front in Austria.

VIENNA, Austria. The central committee of the Young Communist League of Austria on October 17 addrased a letter to the league of the young socialist workers, the united young socialist workers, and to the federation of all progressive societies inviting these organizations to hold a joint congress of the Austrian working class youth for the middle of December. The report of the Austrian youth delegation the problem of world trade union unity and the economic struggle of the working youth will be important questions on the agenda.

Hoglund Youth Turn Communist.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden. A former Sten Khohn district organization of the A. F. of Y. although fourths which left the Y. C. L. some time ago, has joined the Young Communists League at a meeting which had representatives from both the Y. C. L. and the former Hoglund youth organization.

Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League!

New York Will Hold Package Party for Daily on Saturday

NEW YORK, Dec. 17. This Saturday evening, Dec. 19, a "Package Party" has been arranged for the DAILY WORKER in Harlem Casino, Upper Hall, 116th Street & Lenox Ave. Every friend of The DAILY WORKER in New York and suburbs is invited to bring a package to this party as a present for The DAILY WORKER. Every package will become prepared to buy whatever strikes the fancy of the package presents that others bring, since the entire proceeds go to The DAILY WORKER.

Admission is fifty cents. A first class professional dance orchestra will furnish you to step lively until early morning.

New York Sells Boxes of Chocolate Candy to Assist Daily Worker

Every reader of The DAILY WORKER around New York who likes good chocolate candy should immediately visit The DAILY WORKER New York Agency at 108 East 14th Street and lay in a supply. A really superior candy has been bought from Park & Tilford, and a very artistic hammer and sickle emblem placed on every box with the reminder: Remember The DAILY WORKER. Inside each box there is a full pound of most delicious candy and also a little booklet just issued by the New York Agency containing words and music of "The International" and much useful information. Thus, besides being excellent for "home consumption", a box of this candy makes an unusually acceptable present. And its sale helps The DAILY WORKER.

Hungarian Labor Defense Branches Will Meet Sunday

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.- The Hungarian branches of the International Labor Defense will hold a recruiting meeting on Sunday, Dec. 20 at 2:30 p. m. at 350 E. 81 St. (Hungarian House). Besides a fine artistic program (music, recitals, dramas) speeches will be heard from English and Hungarian speakers. Admission free.

HOLD MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS IN THE DISTRICTS FOR UNIFICATION AND PARTY TRADE UNION WORK

Meetings of the District Executive Committees of the various districts as well as membership meetings in the main party centers on the above vital questions of unification of the party behind the Central Executive Committee, and the intensification of the party's trade union work, are being arranged.

The following are the arrangements for the meetings to be held:

CLEVELAND—D. E. C. meeting, afternoon of Dec. 19; membership meeting, evening of Dec. 18, at Gardinia Hall, 6021 St. Clair St.

CHICAGO—Membership meeting, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 7:30 p. m., at Schoenhoffen Hall, 1224 Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.).

These meetings are of the utmost importance and the comrades in the various centers must see to it that the maximum attendance is obtained.

Daily Worker Agency in New York Sells Much Needed Booklet

NEW YORK, Dec. 17. Mass singing of "The International" will become a reality instead of merely an aspiration in New York from now on. Ten thousand copies of a little booklet containing words and music of this song have just been published by The DAILY WORKER New York Agency. The booklet is vest pocket size, very convenient to carry along to meetings. So now instead of the singing of the International resolving itself into a few scattered solos about the middle of the second verse, New Yorkers will be able to carry the entire song in its inspiring melody in the hip pocket.

In addition to the song the booklet contains a calendar with those dates printed in red that are of special significance to the New York movement, a list of "Coming Events" giving the most important affairs arranged for the next few months, a list of "Dates to Remember" giving revolutionary anniversaries, and a list of New York addresses and telephone numbers of institutions etc. that every reader of The DAILY WORKER should know.

A copy of the booklet will be given for every ten cent donation to The DAILY WORKER made in the New York DAILY WORKER Agency. Bring or send a dollar to Room 32, at 108 East 14th Street and you'll receive ten copies. When you see how neat and useful this booklet is you'll want to supply all your friends.

Buffalo Will Have Banquet on Sunday

BUFFALO, N. Y. Dec 17. On Sunday evening, Dec. 20th, Buffalo will have its first big International banquet arranged by the district executive committee. The committee expects to have among the speakers on this occasion Comrade Ben Gitlow just released from Sing Sing. Other speakers will probably include Comrade William W. Weinstone, Norman Thomas, Ben Litshitz, Charles Krumbein, and very likely Comrade M. J. Olgin.

There will be a short but very fine musical program provided by the Scandia trio. Part of the proceeds from the banquet will go to The DAILY WORKER. The seating capacity of the banquet hall is limited, so that those desiring tickets are advised to secure them quickly.

Tickets on Sale for 1905 Revolt Celebration

Tickets for the revolutionary celebration of the 20th anniversary of the 1905 revolution are for sale at the office of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., at the office of the International Labor Defense, 23 So. Lincoln St., at the Russian co-operative restaurants and members of the Russian labor organizations.

The celebration will be held Sunday, Dec. 20, at Schoenhofen Hall, corner Milwaukee and Ashland Ave. Beginning at 2 p. m. sharp. Admission 25 cents. Proceeds to the International Labor Defense.

What Do the Young Communists Want During December, the Economic Trade Union Month?

This question answered in an entire page of The DAILY WORKER on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23rd.

Special articles will appear on various phases of the conditions of the young workers in industry and their special activities in the unions and shops.

The page will be edited by the Young Workers (Communist) League.

SEND IN SPECIAL ORDERS FOR THIS ISSUE.

Bundle orders for league and party units 2c per copy.

"The Story Nosovitsky Didn't Tell"

Will be told in this Saturday's Magazine Section of the DAILY WORKER.

How an anti-labor spy was trapped and exposed by the Communist Party.

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

Be sure to get Saturday's issue of The DAILY WORKER.

The Movement for World Trade Union UNITY

By TOM BELL.



15 Cents

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO
The Source of All Communist Literature
1113 WASHINGTON BLVD CHICAGO ILL

No pamphlet more timely and important has been issued. The question of trade union unity—the facts presented in this pamphlet and the history of the steps already taken—make this an ideal book for every workers' library and the book to take to your trade union. Take a few in your next meeting.

ATTENTION, CLEVELAND WORKERS!

GRAND CONCERT and MASS MEETING

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19
at Carpenters' Hall, 2226 East 55th Street.

Speakers: C. E. RUTHENGERG, General Secretary W. P.
M. OLGIN, of the Jewish Bureau W. P.

The Freiheit Gesangs Ferein and Mandolin Orchestra and Other Musical and Literary Features.

BANQUET WILL FOLLOW CONCERT IN THE SAME BUILDING.
Auspices, Jewish Branch W. P.
All Proceeds Will Go for The DAILY WORKER and FREIHEIT.

How About Some Evening?

Some night when you have an meeting—or some night when you're broke and you can't go to a show why not step over to the Workers' Book Store, 1902 W. Division St.? You can help to prepare a propaganda campaign—and you'll spend a pleasant evening. Stop over TO-night and speak to The Daily Worker Agent—S. Hammermark. We sure need your help!

Workers Write About the Workers' Life

LEWIS TACTICS KILLED W. VA. MINERS' STRIKE

Anthracite in for Same Kind of Betrayal

By R. M.
(Worker Correspondent)

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 17.—A coal strike, a typical John L. Lewis strike, has had its beginning, duration, and end in the northern part of West Virginia. We know what that means—defeat for the miners.

Just as Lewis is now plotting to betray the anthracite miners so has he succeeded in loaing the demands for which the miners of northern West Virginia struck on thru secret conferences or negotiations in this case but thru indifference and totally ignoring the fact that this section was striking. Evidently, about 1,000 men are not of sufficient importance to occupy even the slightest thought of the labor-class loving 1/1 president.

Lewis Tastes Discouraged Men.

This section, which compromises the miners of Glendale and Moundsville was non-union but when the coal operators attempted to reduce wages down to the 1917 scale the men struck and organized, joining the U. M. W. of A., district No. 6. Great enthusiasm for the strike was at first shown but due to the timidity of the John L. Lewis machine some lost heart.

Instead of doing anything effective and keeping up the courage of the miners only a few hypocritical meetings were held presided over by the local preachers, part of the Lewis machine, and also attended by the inevitable representatives of the lawyers, the usual dope was handed out for the men to strike peacefully and interfere with no one; in other words, let the poor scabs go to work if they so desired.

Trouble of course arose. Many were arrested, prison sentences and fines imposed for even peaceful picketting. All sorts of injunctions were passed and lifted until it was impossible to tell whether a certain injunction was yet in effect or had been lifted. Scabbing was begun shortly after the strike but the men were powerless to do anything for lack of the right sort of leadership. John L. as usual forgot all about the men. Business men as usual of course also did their share in breaking the strike.

How Strikes Are Lost.

Now, although John L. Lewis has not declared the strike at an end it really has been lost. Practically all of the men were forced for lack of cash and the cold weather to return to work at the 1917 scale, on an open shop basis. A handful is still striking, but most of them were glad to return to work claiming they could steadier work than they did steadier certainly, for are they not supplying scab coal to offset the shortage in the anthracite?

Moreover, conditions are miserable. Some of the men work as much as 12, 14, and even 16 hours on a night shift—forced to do it to meet their expenses and offset the cut in wages.

Of course the miners' union has met its death. Oh well, what does the loss of about 1,000 men to the union mean to John L.? He is after bigger game. One poor little coal strike lost and a handful of 1,000 men to the union is not of sufficient importance to even give a thought to from John L. Lewis' viewpoint.

You do the job twice as well when you distribute a bundle of The DAILY WORKER with your stamp on it.

Worker Correspondents will make The DAILY WORKER a better paper and in a story about your shop.

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS OF UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION WILL HAVE EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE

Here is good news for worker correspondents.

Bela Kun, head of the Agitprop Department of the Communist International, has just written the editor of The DAILY WORKER outlining a plan for an exchange of worker correspondence between the United States and the Union of Soviet Republics.

Our worker correspondents are all deeply interested in everything that goes on in the workshops, the factories, the mills, the mines of the Soviet Union. You have already noticed that this section of The DAILY WORKER has contained some worker correspondence from the Soviet Union. This will be increased.

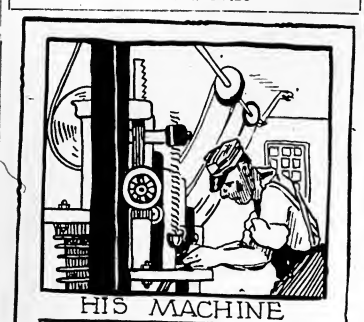
But the workers in the Soviet Union also want to haar from the workers in this country. It has, therefore, been arranged to send the worker correspondence from The DAILY WORKER to the Agitprop Department of the Communist International. The best of this will be selected for publication in the Soviet press.

In this way closer relations will be developed between the workers of the United States and the Soviet Union. They will learn to understand batter each others problems.

This service will also be increased to include worker correspondence from other countries as well.

Let us know what feature of working class life in the Soviet Union, or in other countries that you are interested in, and The DAILY WORKER will let your wishes be known and see that they are fulfilled. Send all letters to the Editor, DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

The Third Prize



Drawn for The DAILY WORKER by R. Ilskan

CASE OF FRANK CORISH, COAL MINER OF MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.

By R. M., Worker Correspondent.

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., Dec. 17.—A petition was filed at Charleston, W. Va., for a rehearing of the application for a writ of errora in the case of Frank Corish, a coal mine picket who had been sentenced last May at Moundsville, under the Redman act, to ten years in the state penitentiary.

Corish was one of the miners who at the outset of the coal strike in this section picketed the mines of a coal co. at Idaldale, last April. About 20 all together were attested and indicted under the Redman act, which carried a prison sentence of from two to ten years. Corish was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to ten years at the state prison on a conspiracy charge. The scab, however, who had succeeded in wounding one of the picketters fatally was let off scot free. Needless to say that the picketting that resulted in no harm to the scab or to the coal company's property, but of course an example had to be made to intimidate the rest of the miners.

What shows clearly the class struggle and the class injustice in this sentence is the fact that a few months afterward a bank embezzler, who had succeeded in embezzling funds amounting to over half a million dollars while acting as cashier at the Benwood Bank, Benwood, W. Va.—money deposited by orphans and widows of working men—and who if the law had cared to do so would have about fifteen indictments against him, was tried only on one indictment and given only ten years. All of the other indictments were annulled.

Embezzler Has Swell Vacation.

Corish, if he is to serve his sentence will of course meet with the fate of ordinary convict. Leach, the embezzler in question, however, is reported having a very "soft" job indeed, working in the office, and it is expected that for good behavior his sentence will be lessened.

Indications point towards the fact that if the state supreme court refuses to grant the writ of errors on the second hearing the case will be brought before the supreme court of the country.

SILK STRIKERS DRAW CROWDS AT MASS MEETING

Textile Workers Pledge Support in Fight

By A Worker Correspondent

WEST NEW YORK, N. J., Dec. 17.—Silk workers in Hudson county, New Jersey, proved, by their rousing approval of what the speakers said at a mass meeting, that they were wholeheartedly in support of the fifth great silk mill strikers who are now in their eighth week of struggle.

This was the first time, except for a previous demonstration held by the United Front Committee of Textile Workers, that such a meeting had been held in this part of New Jersey for many years. The crowd of textile workers that came filled the hall and responded enthusiastically to the call for moral and financial support of the strikers.

The speakers at the meeting were Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Tresca who spoke in Italian and Albert Weisbord, organizer of the Hillcrest strikers. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn stressed the fact that the only reason why textile workers had to fight could and again against the same greats of the bosses was because while they knew how to fight they did not know how to hold on to what they won by organization. Organization was the crying need of the hour and their only salvation. Weisbord spoke on the significance of this strike which was being prolonged so by the bosses. He pointed out that all over the world the bosses were driving against the standards of living of the workers and men had gone had their first big drives in America against the textile workers. The Hillcrest strike marked a milestone in the way which the working class of this country had to travel in resisting the wage cuts and doubling up of work by the textile bosses. These remarks by the speakers were enthusiastically applauded by the audience of textile workers.

The United Front Committee in charge of this strike hopes to crystallize the favorable sentiment at the meeting by establishing temporary mill committees in all of the mills of the district. If the strike is very prolonged perhaps it will be necessary to exert the greatest pressure on other mills to force the bosses to come to terms by means of sympathetic strikes. This will be done as soon as possible. In the meantime picketing is going on just the same before the mill and is preventing the boss from running his plant and turning out cloth in any quantity.

All textile workers in Hudson county mills, who wish to organize a workers' council and mill committee in their mill should write or visit the headquarters of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers there at 393 Broadway, Union City, New Jersey.

Pocketbook Makers' Convention Proves to Be Exclusive

By A Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—When Sylvan A. Pollack representing the International Labor Defense, handed his credential to the national convention of the Pocketbook Makers' Union of America, which is being held at the socialist party headquarters, the Rand School, he was informed by the convention credential committee, that a motion had been passed by the convention that no one from the I.L.D. and sentenced to ten years at the state prison on a conspiracy charge. The scab, however, who had succeeded in wounding one of the picketters fatally was let off scot free. Needless to say that the picketting that resulted in no harm to the scab or to the coal company's property, but of course an example had to be made to intimidate the rest of the miners.

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MEN ROBBED AND KEPT IN FEAR OF ARREST IN WEST VA. SCAB MINES

(SECOND PRIZE)

By A Worker Correspondent

GALLOWAY, W. Va., Dec. 17.—I want to tell the readers of The DAILY WORKER how the open shop coal masters here are treating the miners in the Bear Mountain field.

I have a statement from one of the unorganized coal miners in this field in which he tells of working thirteen shifts at 12 hours each and in that time he had loaded 159 tons and 60 tons of pick coal. For this he was credited with $102.42. Out of this he was charged $27.04 as follows: $20 for not being able to load whole cut of coal out in one day and for having a bottom down, and to explain this $7.04 he received the following notice in his envelope: "What you are charged $7.04 for is none of your damned business and if you ask for the same I will turn you over to the state police and thay will put you in the pen."

So this poor deluded miner came to me and asked me what to do and how to get his money from his master. The answer I gave him was "go back and organize others with yourself and then you will be able to accomplish something."

After going over this tonnage we find that this man under the union scale would receive $179.50 but under the so-called "American plan" he received only $75.38 for 13 shifts at 12 hours each.

So this is the way the open shop coal masters are treating their men in the non-union mines of West Virginia.

We wish to notify all men to stay away from these fields as the conditions are deplorable here and elsewhere in the non-union coal mines of West Virginia.

Toledo Police Threaten Workers with Arrest for Doing Party Work

By BUEHLER
(Worker Correspondent)

Eight workers started from the Workers' Book Shop at 815 on Sunday morning to distribute the thousand leaflets from house to house in a working class district. The leaflet was issued by the Workers (communist) Party and called upon the workers and farmers of this country to defend the working class power of Russia.

The comrades organized themselves into four teams and started down the line. All was going well till one of the comrades noticed a police riding around on a motorcycle. He stopped at a few house, the comrades concluded there was a fire in the district. About fifteen minutes later as one of the teams was going up a street along came another instrument of the state, a policeman, dressed in a blue uniform, hatless, and proceeded to a high degree. One of the comrades took a look at his mug of cop Robison, and good morning, and handed him one of the leaflets. He accepted and started to read it. When he discovered the significance of the leaflet he ordered the comrade to halt and asked him if he had a permit to pass out leaflets.

Although the city law requires none the comrades answered he thought that one of the committee had it.

In the excitement the comrade said to this bulletheaded "Why" Scharing Burah is making a desperate fight in the senate to have the government of the free country recognize the work ing class government of Russia and we are trying to arouse the workers of Toledo to instruct their representative in congress to help in the fight against recognition of Soviet Russia." The cop's answer was: "You better go and tell the gang to get out of the district if I find any of you around in a few minutes I'll arrest every one in the gang."

The comrade reported this threat of the cop to our team captain we immediately held a meeting on the street corner and came to an unanimous decision that we would keep up the work of passing out leaflets, arrest or no arrest. Our comraeeds decided on saw no thru and we passed out all the leaflets without one arrest.

A Side Line in Corporation Graft

By A Worker Correspondent

WEST ALLIS, Wisc. Dec. 17.—In addition to the direct and indirect exploitation of the workers in the shops, there is going on, with the help of public officials, a system of swindling on the backs of the workers, the greater part of the exploitation share of the public burdens. An instance of this is shown by the following facts:

C. Ashenbrenner, a worker of this city, who by dint of enormous sacrifices has managed to acquire a nominal title to some real estate, is compelled to pay $160 on 30 feet of front age for city light installation; while the enormously wealthy Allis Chalmers corporation is only required to pay $50 per front acre for the same purpose.

There are undoubtedly many more working class victims of this bear-

This reprehensible misuse of public power can however be easily understood, when one realizes, that the city government and the Allis Chalmers corporation are to all intents and purposes dominated by the same people. But in spite of this plain domination by exacting business interests, it seems that the system is still considered not sufficiently satisfactory.

There is a widespread agitation being fostered here to change to a system of city manager control.

This is to appear, as if the workers ought to be interested in the question as to whether a council or a city manager shall deliver their interests to the tender mercies of the bosses.

The workers, who are everywhere the vast majority, must organize for the overthrow of corporation rule and their political hirelings in the government, and establish their own exclusive rule, both in shops and in the

The Winners!

Announcement by J. Louis Engdahl.

EVERY week The DAILY WORKER plans to present three prizes for the best stories sent in by our workar correspondents.

This is not only intended to stimulate interest in worker correspondence, and to bring out the best efforts of our writers, but also to bring to the front some of the best material that is sent in, in order that it may serve as an exampla for others.

There has been a notable increas this past week in the volume of worker correspondence that has coms in. Thru this competition, and other methods of arousing interest in this workers' activity, we expect the number of stories to grow rapidly in number and quality.

In awarding the prizes, preference has been given to stories received from workers actually on the jobs. This is the kind of worker correspondence we are seaking to encourage. Excellant material is baing sent in by more experienced party workers, especially by those engaged in trade union activitias. We do not wish to discourage thsie efforts in the least. But they must realize that the success of worker correspondence depends upon drawing the masses of workers in the shops, mills, mines and factories into this endeavor. It is upon this basis that the prizes ware swarded as follows:

FIRST PRIZE—Nikolai Bucharin's latest book, "Historic Materialism," to a worker for the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., the "open shop" subway system in New York City. We cannot give his name, for that would mean instant discharge. But he will get his book.

SECOND PRIZE—Leon Trotsky's book, "Whither England?" to a nonparty, foreign-born worker in the non-union West Virginia coal fields. It is also impossible to mention his name.

THIRD PRIZE—The original of the cartoon appearing on this page in a suitable frame to Henry Fred, of Chicago, for his story, "Hunting for a Job in Chicago."

START now sending in your contributions for next week's competition. The prizes to be offared next weak are as follows:

FIRST PRIZE—"Flying Oelp," stories of New Russia.
SECOND PRIZE—Leon Trotsky's "My Flight from Siberia."
THIRD PRIZE—Original cartoon to be framed.

TYRANNY ROBS MEN OF MEALS

The First Prize

By A Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Interborough Rapid Transit repairmen at Lenox & 148th St. toil 9 hours daily to prevent broken axels, split rods, stalling motors and slipping brakes from bringing disaster to millions of strap-hangers. And with only a measly half hour for lunch, and no wash up. Fifteen or twenty minutes of this half hour we spend waiting in line to punch our time, because there are only six time clocks for the whole 800 of us. The lunch room that the company charitably established for us, is aubiet to a contractor who profiteers on us cruelly in drishing out filthy slum gullion at exorbitant prices. So we don't patronize it, and we snatch our lunch in any haphszard way.

Up to this week we at least had the privilege of buying our milk from the milkman outalde the gates of the yard before ringing out. This Monday this was suddenly stopped. Hereafter we are to buy our milk on our own time during what's left of the lunch time between ringing in and out, so that if before we had no rest now we hardly have any time to gulp down our lunch choking on it the while. Any wonder that we are being maimed at the machines? Any surprise that weary of head and body we become exhausted and accidents occur?

Company Union a Farce.

The grumbling and discontent among us over this latest act of oppression is at considerable pitch but we are helpless in our grumbling because our organization, a "closed union" shop, is a company union where the shop steward and grievance committee of whom we nor dare take up our grievances with the management. We shall therefore continue to suffer and bear in silence such and worse conditions until we organize into a real union, a union that will get for us a 44-hour week, real representative shop committees, a full lunch hour, no ringing in and out for lunch, and generally abolish slave-driving conditions.

"I. R. T." repairmen, let's get busy and build it.

Two Women in a Grocery Store

By a Worker Correspondent

Overheard in a grocery store at West 22nd street, this ace:

The woman talking is the mother of four children. She is employed in a factory at 39th and Robey Street:

Working Woman—Yes, Missus I had to quit my job today on account the doctor told me every girl that works there about a year gets the T. B. tuberculosis and on account I have four children the doctor persuaded me to quit right away. You can't imagine how I hated to leave. If I worked all week I made as much as $16 on a week, more than my husband makes. Of course, it wasn't easy. We girls had to stand on our feet 10 hours a day but just think of the money we made. You know it is very slack now in the stock yards and often my husband works only 1 or 5 hours a day and he only makes 38 cents an hour.

But I'm not in a hurry up with my talking and look for another job. My children will take care of the two little ones and the other two if you see them in the mid will put me so kindly and chase them in the house misaus.

Grocery Woman—Oh, don't worry about those two big kids. Too know she is five and the other is going on ten years. Do you remember missus when you and I were kids?

Oh, say, missus, I think they need a dishwasher in that restaurant across the street. Why don't you go there and tell the boss I sent you. I know him for a long time. He generally come s for the vegetables that I can't sell anymore. If you tell him that I sent you, maybe he'll give you the job. It pays $9 and your dinners at noon.

Working Woman—Oh, Missus, wouldn't that be nice. I am going right home and put another apron on so I look a little respectable. What is the boss's name, Jim, alright missus, I thank you for putting me wise to that job. Oh, Jack, did you figure my book already? How much do I owe you now? ... $38.28, well I hope I land that job so I'll be able to pay you a little each pay day.

Grocery Woman—That's alright missus, I know you are honest. But you know if you wouldn't be able to pay me some, naturally I would have to stop you but, I hope you land that job in the restaurant and then every thing will be alright again, won't it missus?

Working Woman—Well, I got to go now. I think my cabbage is burning. I hope not. I'll go to Jim's tonight and see if he'll hire me. Good-bye.

Hunting for a Job in Chicago

(THIRD PRIZE)

By A Worker Correspondent

After hunting hir a job for a couple of weeks, I decided to take a job at Sears Roebuck and company. Of course I knew of the awful conditions under which they work there but I was dead and had to get something quick). Now before Christmas, and President Coolidge's speech on our present prosperity, surely I can get a job there. On my way I even made plans which of my scabs to pay first.

A usual a big fat cop stood in front of the employment office pointed out the line and order of the public. no of the company inside. Two and a hundred people, mostly boys, wait.

Thru the open door I hear the clerk asking. "How old?" "Twenty." "Married?" "No." "Fill out this application and send it in there. Next. How old?" "Twenty-three." "Married?" "Yes." "We only employ boys."

So I made up my mind I am not married and I am only twenty years old. After filling out my application with all the long list of questions answered I waited. My turn now. "Sit down" Looks me over from top to bottom. "Take this application and walk in there."

Young boys wait in this room I count twenty of them. Look at them Even in their too long pants and too big coats they do not look older than 13. I notice that the young kids were given a slip of paper in addition to their application sheets and sent to a different office.

It takes almost a whole hour before the clerk here's my name thru and sends me to the office of the boss Julius Rosenwald, slave driving "philanthropist" and the older boys were not even admitted to this office.

My turn comes again. "Is your name H. J.?" "Yes." He looks at me at the application, at me again. "Are you twenty years old?" "Yes." "I can't employ you." "Why?" I ask. "Am I too old for you already? Shall I send you my kid brother who goes to school yet? So this is your God fearing prosperity? He calls out "Next." A small kid about 14 years old comes in. Decidedly. He will be good for you at $10 a week." I walk out.

This is how children are being put into industry to take the place of older riders. They work them ten and twelve hours a day at 10 and $12 a week and they do not need to be paid for overtime either.

"LIVING NEWSPAPERS"

THESE should be features of all The DAILY WORKER birthday parties to be held on the sacond anoiveraary, Jan. 13, 1926, of our "daily."

These must be organized and carried thru by worker correspondents. It will help daviop interest of all workers in our worker correspondence page. Articles will appaar on this page raguarly explaining what "Living Nawspapers" are and how to carry them thru successfully. Send in your notices of The DAILY WORKER birthday parties so that they can be given the proper publicity and attract

THE DAILY WORKER

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World Court Paves the Way for War

Events now transpiring in Europe clearly reveal the predatory character of the league of nations and the world court as interrelated instruments of imperialism. Turkey has severed diplomatic relations with the kingdom of Irak as a result of the award of Mosul to Irak by the league of nations. Britain holds the mandate over Irak, hence is bound to defend the territory. The severing of diplomatic relations with Irak is tantamount to a declaration of war against Great Britain.

Britain has been trying for years to smash the power of Turkey in order to obtain control of all that territory formerly part of the Ottoman empire that lies between the Mediterranean and India. The world struggle for oil furnished another incentive for conflict with Turkey. The steps toward this new threat of world war are clearly defined. After the war Britain obtained a four year mandate over Irak and claimed that Mosul, said to be rich in oil, was a part of the mandated area. The Turks have never recognized this claim.

Now that the mandate over Irak is soon to expire Britain desires to extend it for 25 years provided it includes Mosul. In an effort to obtain a semblance of legal sanction for its pilfering of Mosul Britain referred the matter to the council of the league of nations. Turkey challenged the right of the league to fix its boundaries. Therefore Britain took the case to the world court for a decision as to whether the league had the right to determine the boundaries of the mandated territory. Britain was playing safe for at the sixth assembly of the league she gained control of it. The world court is not a body that stands above the league, but it is a creature of the league. Its judges are paid out of the league treasury and they do the bidding of the league at all times. As was to be expected the decision was that the league had the authority to fix the disputed boundaries. Turkey announced that she would not recognize any decision of the league that gave Mosul to England.

The decision of the league in favor of Britain was accompanied by the usual fables of savage atrocity. The first decisive step toward war is already taken. Britain will maneuver for a few days, or possibly weeks, while concluding its preparations for war, thru conducting intrigues in Europe and Asia in an effort to align as many powers as possible against Turkey.

This situation is instructive for Communists and the working class in general as it proves our contention that all pacts, leagues, world courts and other devices for creating alliances under the pretext of guaranteeing peace are in reality but preparations for new wars.

Lenin, in his keen analysis of imperialism, revealed the nature of such institutions as the league and the world court:

> **"Peace alliances prepare wars and in turn grow out of war, mutually conditioning themselves upon each other, and producing the change from peaceful struggle to armed struggle and vice versa ON THE SAME GROUNDWORK of imperialistic alliances and mutual relations of world economy and world politics."**

And this, thru the league of nations, France may now consent to the belligerent attitude of Great Britain in Irak, it is known that the smouldering antagonism between these two powers will, in the crucible of a European war, burst forth into flame. Such a war will soon include the whole world, just as the last world war rapidly spread from one country to another.

But as the outgrowth of the last world war and the rapid development of imperialism there has developed another force, the revolution in Russia and the Communist International. At the outbreak of the next world war the ruling classes will not have it supine social-democracy to deal with, but a determined resistance, embracing the vanguard of the working class of the whole world under the leadership of the Communist International, that will strive to turn the imperialist war between nations into a civil war against capitalism.

The Union Wreckers

Reactionary labor officials always strive to wreck the unions which they are supposed to defend rather than permit them to fall into the hands of the left wing. Communists have long known that before the trade unions are won they will be weakened and brought to the verge of ruin by the reactionaries. Knowing the enemy's purpose we are able more effectively to combat it. Wednesday's performance of the Sigman machine at the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Philadelphia again vindicates our position.

In a desperate effort to eliminate the left wing, after his array of paper delegates and his fake majority had been exposed, Sigman brought about a condition verging upon a split. But the same determination to at all costs avoid a split that characterized the long fight of the three big locals in New York again prevented its consummation.

The strategy of the left and its denunciation of Sigman's union wrecking motives caused his own ranks to waver. When he announced his intention to eliminate the left there was such an upheaval in his own ranks that he was forced to yield to the left. The immediate crisis arose over the question of referendums on important questions and different representation at conventions. Sigman knew that that would destroy the possibility of his again obtaining a fake majority, representing a minority of the membership, in order to continue in power against the will of the overwhelming majority.

The left wing, then defeating the Sigman machine in its despicable maneuvers, has won a double victory; it has laid the foundation for the complete defeat of Sigmanism and at the same time saved the union from disruption.

Socialist Follows Bankers

Mr. Victor L. Berger, socialist congressman from Milwaukee, introduced a joint resolution in favor of recognition of Russia, following the Borah senate resolution. Victor says that since the bank crowd and business men favor recognition, it must be evidence that the Soviet government "is here to stay, at least for a considerable time." Like social democratic leaders in the old world, Victor Berger, who strives to carry out their policies here, follows the lead of the bankers. The fact that workers have long ago demanded Soviet recognition did not seem to impress Victor as do the bankers.

Economic Trend in November

By Earl R. Browder

THE month of November seems to show a slight recession in production and trade as a whole, from the month of October, in comparison to November of last year, however, it continues the upward tendency of American economics which has dominated during 1925. Profits continue to be announced in unprecedented volume. Basic and key industries claim that production will continue upward in the next few months. American capitalism is in a jubilant and holiday mood. Following are some of the specific reasons for the joyous sounds that come from Wall Street

Iron and Steel.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reports production of steel ingots for November (25 days) at 3,967,365 tons, compared with October (27 days) 3,933,928 tons, and Nov. 1924 (25 days) 3,121,149 tons. In daily average production, with percentage of change, this gives the following comparisons:

Daily Production of Steel Ingots.

November, 1924 ..... 124,846 tons
October, 1925 ..... 145,664 tons
November, 1925 ..... 158,294 tons

Percentage increase.

November over October 1925, 8 per cent.
November, 1925 over November, 1924, 25 per cent.

Unfilled orders of the U. S. Steel corporation increased during November by almost a half million tons over October.

If December production equals that of November, the year 1925 will be the high record for all time for steel production, being half a million tons greater than the previous record of the war years. Operations in December began at 87 per cent of capacity.

Railroads.

Traffic continues at high figures. For the last week in November, car loadings were 11.5 percent above the average for the past six years.

The increase for the whole year 1925 to the end of November is even greater, being 14.1 per cent above the six year average.

Gross revenues of railroads for the ten months ending Nov. 1, were more than $5,000,000,000, representing an increase over the six year period of 6.1 per cent. At the same time, expenses of operation showed a decided decline of 3.7 per cent. The increased net revenues, resulting from this double movement, amount to almost $500,000,000 for the ten months.

Automobiles,

Production of motor cars for November declined from the record-breaking October figure of 452,392 cars, but the industry is still operating high above last year's figures. The exact number of cars produced in November was 379,300, according to figures of Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Comparison of first eleven months of 1924 and 1925, are:

Total Number of Automobiles Produced in the U. S.

	1925	1924	Per cent of Increase
Eleven Mo.	3,997,954	3,430,467	16
October	452,392	289,356	62
November	379,300	232,248	63

During October the Ford plants produced 204,827 vehicles, and Ford's November production continued at this rate, due to the slump in August-September when new models were being installed. Other producers sharply curtailed production in November, as much as 30 per cent. The automobile industry remains the outstanding example of expansion of American economics.

Building Construction.

Contracts for building awarded in November were 23 per cent higher than the same month last year, the highest figure on record for November, altho showing a seasonal decline from October of 11 per cent.

For the 11 months of 1925, new construction has totalled $5,310,950,000, which is 19 per cent more than the entire year of 1924

There is some difference of opinion expressed by building and financial authorities as to the immediate future of building. The Annalist, a journal of finance, commerce and economics says on December 14:

"Several careful studies of the building situation in relation to the war-time shortage substantially agree that the total deficiency in terms of the accumulated absence of the usual additions to building facilities has now been substantially made up. . . . The high figures for November as a whole are to be taken as representing a definite oversupply in some directions. It is obvious that the total of building contracts month by month cannot go on indefinitely breaking all previous records without also breaking its own back. The November record, therefore, while it represents an immediate unexpected stimulus to the supplying industries, and therefore to business generally, is not a reasonable subject for congratulation."

As against this warning of an impending collapse of the building industry, which is based upon the judgment that the present boom is speculative, there is an opposite view. This was expressed by the firm of Dominick and Dominick in the columns of the Wall Street Journal of December 14, which said:

"Present building activity is likely to continue thru 1926 with only a slight decline."

"General well-being has been reflected in the present high rate of building construction.

"Construction from now on will not proceed for meeting a war shortage, but will be on a normal development resulting from the growing needs and the growing prosperity of the country."

In our opinion the evidence supports the claim that there is a wide margin of speculation in present building; this speculative activity cannot long continue to flourish after general conditions, but must itself find support in more solid advances in other industries, or suffer a collapse.

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The State of Trade.

Distribution of commodities, as shown in the reports of the department of commerce, reflects the general advance of production in America.

The factors working toward a decline are still weaker than the forces of expansion.

Thus in wholesale trade, the department of commerce index, based upon 1919, shows that October advanced to 141, from 94 in September and from 95 in October last year.

In the retail trade, department stores report sales advanced to 164 in October, from 122 in September, and from 141 in October of last year. Mail order houses gained even more, the figures being: October, 1925, 176; September, 1925, 143, October, 1924, 141. Figures for November show an increase of October over September of from 31 to 50 per cent, and over the same month last year of 11 per cent to 20 per cent.

Figures for November are not yet published

Foreign Trade and Investment.

Continuance of the growth of foreign trade is registered in the figures for October altho in this month exports fell below last year's figures. The exact figures for October and for the ten months are:

	October 1925	1924
Imports	$375,000,000	$310,751,608
Exports	492,000,000	527,171,781
Total	$867,000,000	$837,923,389
First 10 Mo. of 1925		**1924**
Imports	$3,454,646,039	$2,950,622,522
Exports	3,926,167,727	3,651,662,531
Total	$7,449,813,766	$6,632,285,053

Thus, the total foreign trade increased by over 800 million dollars, but less than half of this increase was in the exports.

New capital flotations for October and the ten months give the following interesting comparison between total and foreign investments

	October 1925	1924
Total new capital	$423,144,154	$462,506,834
Foreign	83,950,000	250,000,000
Ten Months		
Total new capital	$4,950,384,554	$4,753,456,640
Foreign	807,669,000	808,105,320

The year as a whole thus keeps about equal to last year in the export of capital. The apparent drop in October is due to the fact that last year the month included the big loans based upon the Dawes plan, while this year the month is only an average one. Present financial and political disturbances are undoubtedly checking the flow of loans abroad, but this is only temporary new Dawes plans for France and other countries will make way for the continued flow of dollars.

Employment, Wage Rates and Earnings.

While production has been expanding at such phenomenal rates, employment of labor has not followed the same course. The increased production has been accomplished by the intensification of labor. This fact is brot out by the following figures, in which altho the index for employment is based on 1923 while that of production is based on 1919 therefore the absolute figures are not comparable) yet the degree of change shown by the two sets of figures are valid for comparison. The figures are:

	1925 Sept.	1924 Oct.
Mfr production	122	128
Total number employed	91	92
	88	127

From September to October, employment increased only one point while production increased 16. From October, 1924 to December, 1925, employment gained 4 points, while production advanced 17.

Changes in wage rates that are taking place are quite generally downward. In spite of the increase of production in the smaller increase of employment, the industrial reserve army is more and more being brot into play for wage-cutting campaigns. This is especially true of the textile industry, and leather manufacturing, as well as the nonunion bituminous coal fields.

Total weekly earnings show a slight increase due to more fulltime operations, lengthening of hours, and overtime. Thus the Massachusetts Department of Labor, Bulletin of Nov. 26, reports average weekly earnings for September as $24.14, while for October this figure is $24.58.

November weekly earnings in Illinois industries (Bulletin of Department of Labor, Dec. 9) averaged $28.46. This is higher than at any time for the past three years, but does not indicate higher wage rates, but longer hours of employment. The increase in number employed was only seven-tenths of one percent, which leaves thousands of workers unemployed. The state employment bureau reports 126 applicants for each 100 jobs available.

Wisconsin industrial commission (November report) states that the number of employed declined from September to October by one-half of one percent, while total payrolls advanced 3.8 per cent. This indicates the same process going on as in Massachusetts and Illinois. Compared with one year ago, employment is 7 per cent greater, and earnings have advanced 5 per cent.

California bureau of labor statistics (November) reports a decline of 3.3 per cent in number of workers employed, with an advance of 3.8 in average weekly earnings.

The cost of living rose, from September to October, two points, from 168 to 170, according to the index of the national industrial conference board, based upon July, 1914.

At the expense of the working class, American capitalism is continuing its own "prosperity" of high profits and industrial expansion. Signs are accumulating that a limit is being reached to this process. The agricultural situation, dealt with in a previous article, the necessary slowing up of building operations, the saturation of the automobile market, these are a few of the signs that American industry is approaching a new period of readjustment. Just how this will develop is still not clear.

The Red Versus the Black Agrarian International

By T. DOMBAL, Moscow.

Editor's Note.—This is the second instalment of the article by T. Dombal, on "The Red Versus the Black Agrarian International." Farmers, as well as industrial workers, are realizing more and more the necessity of international action against their oppressors. This article reviews the struggles of the land workers and shows them the way. The concluding instalment follows.

* * *

THE landlords in a number of countries where the land question drives the peasant masses towards revolution, in order to gain favor at least with prosperous elements of the village, have agreed to the alienation of an insignificant part of their estates for the purpose of distributing this land among the peasants on the basis of purchase, while at the same time they are trying to increase their landholdings at the expense of the crown estates. After all it is said and done, this measure can in no way solve the land question, but for some time it will no doubt foster the illusion among the peasants that they would get the desired land allotments in a peaceful way.

The exposure of this astute maneuver of the landlords is a task of prime urgency for all the revolutionary elements of town and country. At the same time it should be clearly pointed out that this maneuver is not intended to obviate the land-famine but to benefit only a small group of the peasant population.

Furthermore, in the fight for the peasantry, the landlords are trying to get entirely into their hands the distribution of the state credits granted for the assistance of agriculture.

In bidding for the support of the peasantry, the landlords are now playing the trump card of credit and the Workers' Congress, discussing the question of credits, arrived at the following decision. Whereas agricultural credit constitutes the most powerful factor towards the successful development of agriculture, and whereas the proper organization thereof calls for the existence of a central credit organ in every country, the conference therefore considers desirable the creation of close permanent contact among the respective organs of all countries for the formation of an international institute of agricultural credit, and the congress instructs the international agrarian commission to convene for this purpose a special conference.

This means paving the ground for the big agrarians to become the guardians of the peasant masses in need of credit during the period of somewhat stabilised capitalism.

NOT content with this, the congress went even farther. In order to afford to the agriculturists the facilities for exercising powerful and constant influence upon the general political life of every country, and above all, upon agrarian policies, the congress resolves to found the black agrarian international.

1. To organize central unions of the agricultural organizations in every country.

2. To create agricultural groups in the parliaments, uniting the representatives of agricultural and kindred interests without distinction of political convictions, for the purpose of constant cooperation.

3. To remind the agriculturists that at parliamentary elections they should demand from all candidates formal pledges to defend the interests of the agriculturists.

4. To establish an international organization whose task will be to establish constant relations among all the central agricultural institutions and organizations of the countries.

In other words, they are trying in Europe with industrial and financial capital, and with the active support of the state, to create something like a world-wide agrarian trust.

THE attack is directed not only against the toilers, but partly also against the petty mercantile bourgeoisie.

Of course, all this cannot be fully realized by the landlords under the conditions of the capitalist regime with its inherent antagonisms. Nevertheless this is certainly no utopia.

We see already in Germany how these attempts are being carried out. It is to be regretted that this does not attract the due attention of our German comrades. The landlord of the Junkers, having secured control of the distribution of agricultural credits by emalgamating the peasants' credit organizations with the "Reichsbank" has succeeded in laying the foundation for the German agrarian trust. In Berlin the landlord of the Junkers has established an organic bread factory; in Pomerania it has already organized its sugar refineries; it is now organizing a number of different factories for the conversion of agricultural products and its own buying and distributive agencies, and its dictatorial appetites grow day by day.

Altho the wholesale purchasing experiment of the Cooperative Alliance of London does not convince us of any serious success to be achieved by the landlord organizations in this direction, nevertheless it ought to be borne in mind that these actions will create fairly strong illusions among the peasant masses and will contribute to the strengthening of the hold of the black agrarian reaction upon the toiling peasants.

IN view of these facts, we must outline a definite plan of counter-action, and the proper tactics to meet the situation.

While the landlords, with the aid of industrial and financial capital and the sides of the state, are setting their hands the agricultural cooperative organizations, we cannot afford to remain idle. It will be our business to gain our way into the economic organizations created by the agrarian reaction, to form in them groups and sections of toiling peasants, and to secure the formation of the influence of the toiling peasantry by advancing the slogan of "capturing" these organizations.

In each future the Kresttiern will have to create its model in the existing cooperative organizations of every country, and to form cooperative organizations where none exist; all this will be the preliminary work towards creating out of the Kresttiern and International of Peasant Cooperatives, working under the slogan of uniting all the agricultural cooperatives of the working class.

With regard to the political attempts of the agrarian reaction, we must in every way expose the false professional slogans of the handful of landlords, pointing out the antagonism between the interests of the landlords and those of the toiling peasants (the land question, taxes, and so on). Under no circumstances should we permit the collection of signatures and funds in favor of the professional interest of the landlords. We must also combat the formation of professional groups in parliament, and other public institutions, led by the landlords or by their flunkeys.

It goes without saying that we shall fight against any formal pledges of deference to the landlords which are to be demanded from candidates in parliamentary elections and other public offices.)

And finally, we must in every way hinder the organization of the black agrarian international.

For this purpose we must, first of all increase our rural party work in every country, creating efficient sections for village work in connection with the central committees of the Communist Party and youth organizations in every country.

Secondly, we must unfold and increase our propaganda work, studying at the same time the methods used by the reactionaries, to influence the peasants, and resorting to new methods of propaganda, taking into consideration the low cultural level and even illiteracy of the backward rural masses.

FOR the successful attainment of these ends, it is necessary to increase the activity of Kresttiern in every country, and to make full use of this radical international peasants' organization which embraces the toiling peasants of all shades of political opinion.

WHEREVER mass agricultural organizations exist it is necessary to start a campaign for their affiliation to the Kresttiern, to create in them groups of toiling peasants, to organize, consolidate and strengthen the left wing in these organizations, endeavoring not to cause a split, but to convert them into a fighting weapon for the emancipation of the toiling peasantry. Only in extreme cases when it is found impossible to carry on any work within the organizations, or when the question of open rupture with the landlords, wealthy peasants and petty-bourgeois has fully matured and there is no danger of becoming detached from the peasant masses, it will be advisable to proceed with the formation of Kresttiern non-party mass organizations which will pursue both political and economic aims, something like peasants' handbund, of course without the landlords, wealthy peasants and their lackeys, but benefiting by their experience and their tactful manner of approaching the masses.

WHERE no peasant organizations and kindred associations exist, we must create them and get them to join immediately the Kresttiern. While doing this, we must wage campaigns for the defence of the most vital demands of the peasants. These organizations should be of mass character, without being imbued with ultra revolutionary features.

THE fight for the peasantry is flaring up, and it behooves us to remember that the growth of the Kresttiern is the mighty augury of victory.

The decision of the 12th Agrarian Congress mean to a certain extent quite new methods of influencing the peasants on the part of the black agrarian reaction

In reality, however, there is nothing new in this offensive of agrarian capital by means of concentration; it is the direct outcome of capitalist development.

ANSWER COOLIDGE!

Distribute the Party Manifesto Outlining the Workers' Program Against Coolidge's Capitalist Program.

THE party has printed in an attractive four-page leaflet the manifesto of the Central Executive Committee analyzing President Coolidge's message from the workers' standpoint.

This leaflet should be distributed in millions of copies among the workers and exploited farmers of this country.

Every unit of the Workers Party should immediately order a supply of these leaflets and distribute them in the trade unions and other workers' organizations.

Send in orders immediately. Distribute the manifesto to every worker in your community.

Make Coolidge's drive against the workers the beginning of a great struggle of the workers in support of their own interests.

The price of the leaflets is $3.50 per thousand. Remittances should be sent with the order.

USE THIS ORDER BLANK

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1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Comrades: Enclosed you will find $ for which please send us copies of the manifesto of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party entitled "Coolidge's Challenge to Labor."

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THE DAILY WORKER
The Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

SECTION ONE.

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SIGMAN HOLDS PAPER MAJORITY WHILE LEFT WING WINS MEMBERS AS I. L. G. W. CONVENTION CLOSES

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 18.—One hundred and ten tired but still militant delegates cast their votes for Zimmerman for secretary-treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at the final session of the eighteenth biennial convention today. Hyman did not vote for himself and he polled one vote less than Zimmerman's total for the presidency.

Beat by a paper majority in the convention—the Sigman administration polling 158 votes—but with the big New York locals and the majority of the membership solidly behind them, the left delegates go out of this convention to face, if the snarling, insulting attitude of the Sigmanites is any guage of their intention to make war on the left wing and its militant program, a long, trying struggle.

Lift T. U. E. L. Expulsions.

Baroff was elected secretary and Ninfo first vice-president. The machine henchmen were taken care of and the left wing allowed a few places on the executive board.

The pressure of the left wing lent full amnesty for those members who had been expelled for mere membership in the Trade Union Educational

(Continued on page 2)

AS WE SEE IT
By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

IN making an appeal for $200,000 with which to spread christian propaganda, the president of the American Tract Society stresses the need for counteracting the propaganda put out by Communists, and subtly hints that big business has no better friend than religion. He says: "Thoughtful christian people are beginning to realize that to offset the effect of this spread of subversive teaching an almost unlimited number of christian tracts is needed." One of the greatest tracts ever written says this gentleman is Roosevelt's "Nine reasons for going to church." This tribute to America's greatest hunco-steerer should shake a few dollars out of Taddy's admirers.

• • •

QUITE an interesting incident occurred at a meeting of the American Club of Oxford University, England. The club invited no less a person than Comrade Saklatvala to address its members. Saklatvala was barred from this country recently by order of the state department, tho he had his passports vised to attend a meeting of the world interparliamentary union in Washington. It appears that the American students in Oxford desired to rebuke Kellogg for his action.

• • •

HOWEVER, all was not serene. An American student, of the fascist or American Legion brand wrote a letter to a local newspaper suggesting that Saklatvala be not allowed to speak. Apparently the provocative suggestion was not heeded by the American students, but the young boys of the "bullfrog breed," the sons of the British slave drivers, were there in numbers and tho they took no offense at Saklatvala's criticism of the American state department, when the speaker dwelt on the infamies of British rule in India and all over the world, they got mad. But so far as one can gather from the guarded report in the New York Times—a two column story—the American students made it quite hot for the interrupters.

• • •

PREMIER RYKOV of Russia threw a bombshell into the camp of the international militarists, who pretend to hunger for peace, when he declared that his government was perfectly willing to abolish the army and navy if the capitalist powers guaranteed to scrap theirs. This is the kind of language that a lying capitalist diplomat finds it hard to answer. Of course Rykov knew quite well that

(Continued on page 2)

FIVE BANKS CLOSE IN DENVER WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 18.—The Metropolitan State Bank and the Capitol Hill State Bank closed their doors here today, bringing the number of banks to close up within 24 hours to five.

The North Denvar State Bank closed after examiners had taken charge of the Broadway National & Drovers' National Banks. Total deposits of $4,000,000 are involved. "Frozen" assets are given as the reasons for the closing of the banks.

Depositors fearing loss of their savings have started runs on the other banks in the city.

German Workers Form Triple Alliance to Resist Wage Slashes

BERLIN—(FP)—An alliance of railwaymen, state and municipal workers and municipal functionaries has been agreed upon at Frankfort-on-Main by the local and district executives of the unions concerned, for presenting a united front to the employers. This move is hailed as a first step in Germany towards imitating the British industrial alliance and presenting a united industrial front regardless of industry or craft.

Soviet President 50 Years Old



MICHAEL IVANOVITCH KALININ
President of the Union of Soviet Republics.

FIFTY years of use and 27 years of revolutionary work, these figures serve to characterize the life history of Comrade Kalinin.

Michael Ivanovitch Kalinin is known thrount Soviet Russia and the whole world as the Soviet Union's "oldest," as the permanent chairman of the central executive committee of our soviets since the death of Comrade Sverdlov.

But Kalinin embodies before all the history of our working class, the history of our labor movement and the history of our party.

"I know: ruined will be the one who first rises against the oppressors of the people. I am already doomed by fate. But where and when was freedom acquired without sacrifices? I'll die for the country; I feel it, I know it. And with pleasure, holy father, I am blessing my fate."

The heroine of the Decembrists is the best image of the great path of self-sacrifice which was selected by all the best men and women of Russia at that time, by all the fighters for freedom.

There is a great duty upon those who live in the days of triumphant Russian revolution. They have always to remember that freedom was not only by their own efforts, but also by the efforts of the self-sacrificing generations beginning from 1825.

IN the first night after the uprising numerous arrests were made. Over 50 people were arrested. They were the war prisoners of the "crown." Nicolas the First had no other terms for them. . .

In the manifesto published upon the suppression of the uprising, which proclaimed a solemn service on the Senate Square for the sake of "cleaning up of the place", the Decembrists are referred to as a "bunch of outcasts." "By the order of the crown" a committee of inquiry and a court of justice were appointed. In this court, besides the picked army generals, were also appointed a few of the highest officers of the Synod. The inquiry lasted for six months. The other prisoners were examined at night.

The Decembrists write about these examinations:

"At midnight the door of the cell opens, a veil is thrown over the prisoner and he is led in silence over the halls and yards of the fortress. When the veil was taken off he was already in the large examination hall before the committee of inquiry. Questions which spelled life or death to the prisoners were formulated by the committee members, who threatened and cursed the prisoners in the attempt to wring from them an admission of guilt and information against the other prisoners. These who were silent were kept chained in dark cells and starved."

The trial took place in the absence of the defendants.

"What! Have we already been tried?" asked the surprised defendants when brought into the court room.

"Yes, and found guilty", was the answer. Altogether 121 men were found guilty.

The highest criminal tribunal sentenced all these to death penalty.

"The tribunal decided unanimously that these criminals should all be given a death penalty." But the final sentences were made by the czar himself. Five were sentenced to death penalty, 88 to hard labor and the rest to be exiled to Siberia or sent into the army as privates.

IN the courtyard of the Petropavlovsk fortress were put up scaffolds. They were built slowly and unskillfully, for the hangmen were inexperienced. The scaffolds were tried out first. Berkoff himself, the commandant of the fortress, gave the executioners lessons in hanging. Only in the morning were the scaffolds ready, the nooses were made and covered with lard.

The condemned were taken out of their cells at 2 a. m. They waited till morning, sitting on the grass by the scaffolds, while the preparations were going on. At last everything was ready. The condemned are shaking hands with each other for the last time. A dreadful view.

An eyewitness describes what happened farther.

". . . we could see quite well their faces. They were all calm, but their

(Continued on page 4.)

Come to the
REVOLUTIONARY CELEBRATION
of the 20th ANNIVERSARY of the REVOLUTION of 1905 and the 100th ANNIVERSARY of the DECEMBRIST UPRISING
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1925
BEGINNING AT 2 P. M. SHARP
at Schoenhofen Hall, Cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.
Chicago, Ill.

Comrade J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor of The DAILY WORKER, will speak in English. Also speakers in other languages.

The following will partieipate in the concert program: Lithuanian, Lettish and Jewish Freiheit-Singing Societies, the Russian String Orchestra of the Workers' House, etc.—over 150 people in all.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Proceeds for the International Labor Defense.

Arranged by the Veterans of the Revolution of 1905.

FORD 'FORSAKES' CZARIST CAUSE TO GET ORDERS

Henry Pals Around with Monarchists

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Dec. 18.—Henry Ford has forsaken the Russian monarchist movement in the United States. He has given it up as a bad job, a hopelessly lost cause.

Ford is still on friendly personal terms with many of the monarchist leaders and has confidence in them. Gregory Shinkerenko has been the most active members of the monarchist group in Detroit. Ford planned to send Shinkerenko to Russia as his accredited representative last summer. Shinkerenko had his trunk packed and was ready to go. Advisors convinced Ford, at the last moment, that Shinkerenko's activity in the monarchist movement might make him a marked man in Russia. Shinkerenko did not go. But the idea of his going has not been definitely abandoned. The trip has only been postponed. It is possible Ford may make Shinkerenko his confidential representative on an industrial mission to Russia in the near future, with Shinkerenko probably traveling under an assumed name. Or it may be Shinkerenko will go alone.

Lieutenant on Czar's Yacht.

Shinkerenko was a lieutenant on the private Hohanzov yacht, the Polar Bear, before the revolution. Fleeing, after the revolution to this country, the refuge now of monarchistic exiles, Shinkerenko used influences and his own personality to win the confidence of Henry Ford. The working first in the shops, Shinkerenko is now employed in the experimental laboratories at a good salary. He was the go-between for Ford and prince Orlov when the latter visited Detroit with considerable secrecy not long ago. Shinkerenko has also been a dinner guest at the Ford home and is one of the select group invited to attend Ford's old-fashioned dances, the latest publicity stunt of the Ford Motor Co.

Shinkerenko has been in the habit of personifying the virtues and holy traditions of the monarchist cause. But when the Ford organization lost confidence in the cause, Shinkerenko apparently found it as easy to change his mind as to change his shirt. Probably the great disillusionment was automatic and instantaneous.

Shinkerenko is living in more humble quarters than he did when he felt the splendor of the Romanovs was upon him. But it is believed he

(Continued on page 2)

WICKS SPEAKS IN GRAND RAPIDS ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 18—The lecture on Locarno by H. M. Wicks will take place on Sunday afternoon at 2:30, instead of in the evening as announced a few days ago.

The meeting will be held in Workers' Hall, 211 Monroe Northwest, Grand Rapids. Admission charge is 25 cents.

Pal of Czarists



HENRY FORD
The Flivvar King.

Henry Ford's Home at Dearborn, Mich., Is Mecca for Monarchists



FARMERS PLAN FORMATION OF NATIONAL PARTY

Conference Lays Base of Farmer-Labor Party

By ALFRED KNUTSON.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BISMARCK, N. Dak. Dec. 18.—The prospects are that the working farmers of North Dakota will form a farmer-labor party at the conference which they are now holding here. The farmers are sick of both old parties. This conference will have a national significance, because the plan is to call a convention later of farmers and workers from all northwestern states with the view of forming a national farmer-labor party.

William Bouck from Washington, Charles E. Taylor and Pat Wallace from Montana, Soltis of Minnesota and Tom Ayres of South Dakota are present at the conference for the purpose of aiding the formation of such a party.

It is likely that a preliminary program calling for nationalization of all basic industries will be adopted.

Make your slogan—"A job for every worker!"

IRAK CRISIS HITS BALDWIN PARTY UNITY

Britain Is Conciliatory Toward Turkey

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The action of Turkey in breaking diplomatic relations with the kingdom of Irak, which is a British mandate, has put the Baldwin government on the defensive and "unofficial" sources reveal that the government's policy is to be conciliatory, with an effort to bribe Turkey by promises of compensation in the way of land grants elsewhere.

When Prime Minister Baldwin read the text of the league of nations decision in the house of commons yesterday afternoon it became apparent that there is going to be serious opposition to the extention of the British mandate over Irak for another 25 years, not only from labor and liberal opposition, but from a strong element in Baldwin's own party as well.

Answering questions on the crisis Baldwin asked the house to wait until the return of L. S. Amery, the colonial minister from Geneva, when an opportunity will be given for a full debate.

WHEELER DESERTS LA FOLLETTE ON WORLD COURT ISSUE AND NOW SUPPORTS IMPERIALISM OF MORGAN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Senator Wheeler of Montana, who last year was candidate for vice-president on the LaFollette third party ticket is now definitely back in the folds of his party, and whooping it up for the world court program of the House of Morgan. This lends weight to the belief that his allaged progressivism was only for the purpose of making a national reputation for himself so he would stand better chance of retaining his seat in the senate.

He has definitely broken with the LaFollette group by this action, and now stands in the ranks with such reactionaries in the democratic party as Swanson of Virginia, Ashurst of Arizona, and Walsh, the senior senator from Montana. In the same aggregation in support of the world court are the Coolidge-Mellon-Kellogg republicans of the type of Cummins of Iowa, McKinley of Illinois, Watson of Indiana, and LaFollette's principal opponent, Lenroot.

Second Day's Debate.

Debate on American adherence to the world court swung leisurely into the second lap in the senate today while waves of propaganda for and against the court rolled high on Capitol Hill.

Sunatorial mail bags were overflowing with exhortations to join and protest against joining. Most of the former were in the shape of form letters, round-robins, and printed literature timed to arrive with the start of the battle. Most of the latter were in the form of individual letters from foes of the court who seem just to have awakened to the realization that barring unlooked for upsets, the senate is going to vote the United States into the court.

Pacifist Servants of Morgan.

Veteran members of the senate said that the organized "pressure" on the court issue from specially formed clubs, peace organizations, church societies, etc., was the greatest they had ever seen on a specific issue before the senate. Most of these are mere pawns of Wall Street.

The senate plans to let this "pressure" "wear itself out naturally. There is no disposition to hurry a vote, and no way of doing so even if there were a disposition to do so. It will be late in February or March, it is believed, before a showdown can be had, and the senate doesn't believe the "pressure" can be maintained that long.

The herculean task confronting the irreconcilables in overcoming the odds against them was emphasized today by a count of noses in the senate.

Poll Favors Court.

A poll taken on this, the second day of the long struggle, disclosed that the proponents of the court have 63 votes they can count on as a minimum. This is within three of the 66 necessary to vote adherence.

The count showed 30 republicans and 33 democrats for the court on the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge terms, 6 republicans for the court only if specific and far-reaching reservations are attached; 7 republicans, 3 democrats, and 1 farmer-laborite, against the present court in any form; and 10 republicans and 1 democrat not committed and apparently on the fence. There were 2 republican absentees, 3

(Continued from page 2.)

ELLA PROTEST DEMONSTRATION SUNDAY NIGHT

Chicago Mass Meeting at Northwest Hall

Wholesale deportations of Cubans, Panamens and Costa Ricans from their native lands "for expression of anti-American opinions;" "indefinite postponement" of the presidential election in Haiti at the command of Military Governor John H. Russell; arbitrary attacks upon the Filipino independence movement by Gen. Wood; intrigues of American financiers in China; mass of American imperialism to share in the partition of Arica; military strike-breaking occupation of the City of Panama, with killing and slaughter of Panaman workers—these are only a few of the incidents marking the latest development of American imperialism, which will be exposed before the workers of the anti-imperialist protest meeting at Northwest Hall tomorrow night, 7:30 p. m.

The primary purpose of the meeting is to protest the imprisonment of Julio Antonio Mella and the twelve Cuban labor leaders arrested with him at Havana, at the dictation of the American sugar trust. A cable received yesterday from Cuba indicates that President Machado, a Wall Street puppet, is bringing back-stairs influence to bear upon the courts to secure a summary conviction of Mella and his comrades. Mella is still on hunger strike in prison.

Persecute Cuban Workers.

"The reaction in Cuba continues," says a letter just received from the Communist Party of Cuba, of which Mella is general secretary. "The government, completely sold out to Wall Street, is trying to make the Cuban workers and peasants bear the burden of the crisis caused by the drop in sugar prices. Sugar cane workers are in some cases being forced to work without remuneration except their meals. Orders of arrest have been issued against 44 of the best-known labor leaders of the Cuban movement, 23 of them Communists. Only 13 have been apprehended by the police so far, but the search for the others goes on."

Protest Meeting Tomorrow.

Tomorrow night's protest meeting in Chicago is under the joint auspices of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League (United States section) and International Labor Defense. The place of meeting, Northwest Hall, is at the corner of North and Western avenues.

CELEBRATE 20TH ANNIVERSARY.

Chicago workers will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the 1905 Russian revolution and the 160th anniversary of the Decembrist uprising in the Schoenhofen Hall, corner Ashland and Milwaukee Avenues, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. An excellent concert program has been arranged at which the Jewish, Lithuanian, and Latish singing societies will sing and the Russian string orchestra of the Workers House will play. There will be many speakers in English and other languages.

IT STARTS MONDAY

IN Monday's DAILY WORKER there will begin a series of articles by WILLIAM F. DUNNE, analyzing the results of the special convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union just adjourned at Philadelphia.

Dunne has been in attendance at the Philadelphia convention sending in daily news stories. His articles will summarize the convention results and analyze their meaning.

The I. L. G. W. U. Convention Adjourns

(Continued from page 1.)

League but for others who had been expelled and suspended during the recent struggle of the membership against the whole expulsion and class collaboration policy of the machine, only a modified form of amnesty was granted—the convention merely reinstated them in the unions and left it to the locals to grant them full membership privileges or not as they see fit.

Battle Over Amnesty.

The report of the committee on the question of amnesty, made by Amdur and Antonini, was a cheap and unsuccessful attempt to evade the whole issue of political offenses in the union —one of the biggest issues in this convention and before the membership.

The report stated that the committee recognized no difference, between the members expelled during the internal struggle and other offenders, but Hyman toro this view to shreads with some of the finest satire heard in the convention.

Hochman, whose services to the machine were rewarded with a vice presidency, tried to defend the committee report by reading a leaflet denouncing the machine as a sample of left wing propaganda, but only succeeded in making matters worse.

Offer Proof of Gangsterism.

The Sigmanites paid dearly for their hypocritical handling of the amnesty issue, for no sooner had Hochman tottered out than Goretzky was on his feet displaying a collection of documents, none of which was challenged, offering to prove that the machine had hired gangsters, paid them thirteen hundred dollars and procured the beating up of members of the union.

Rubinstein of Local 2 was also on the floor throwing a challenge to Sigman which the latter did not care to accept. The machine cannot fight on this issue, it can only sit and wait for the storm to blow over and hope for the best.

To Supervise Referendum.

To supervise the referendum on important questions which will be held no sooner than six months and not later than a year after the convention, a committee representing both the left and right will be chosen, each side selecting its representatives. The left wingers are saying already that the referendum will give them control of the next convention.

A number of internal reforms have been authorized by the convention, notably the change in the mode of representation to the New York joint board, but other important measures such as the shop delegate system were delayed and sabotaged by the machine until a discussion of it was possible only in the closing hours of the session.

In spite of the rush of business on the last day the Sigmanites made a place for Hillquit on the program. His speech was a plea for unity combined with a eulogy of the present officials and contained what is probably the largest numbers of personal pronouns of the first person ever heard in one oration.

The Real Achievement.

The real achievement of this convention will not be found in the official minutes except as they record from day to day the struggle of the left wing. The real achievement of the convention is the hardening and consolidation in three weeks of struggle of the left wing bloc, its gaining of invaluable experience in maneuvering and its consciousness of its power.

For the left wing in the American labor movement the I. L. G. W. convention holds a great wealth of concrete lessons which, when systematized and applied will make a tremendous contribution to the whole struggle of the militant workers against reaction as it appears in the trade union movement of the United States. The left bloc came out of the convention stronger numerically and organizationally than it went in and this in itself is some achievement in one of the largest unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

Rank and Filers Good Fighters.

The left wing delegates on the last day of the convention showed the strain of the prolonged session. Every session was an ordeal and especially for those rank and filers for whom this is the first convention and who came thru with colors flying and to whom much praise is due.

The Sigman machine is not happy as a result of its empty convention victory; its morale is low, the membership has no confidence in it and with the convention record in its hands the left wing can now proceed to extend and consolidate its influence in the large centers outside of New York.

Left Holds the Future.

The record of the left wing is in striking contrast to that of the machine in this convention. The left fought for the basic needs of the membership day in and day out, and it has nothing to fear from the machine except that in their desperation the reactionaries will continue the provocation of the split which was the principal feature of their convention strategy.

The convention showed plainly that the life and growth of the International Ladies' Garment Workers as an effective instrument of the workers depends upon the rapid increase in the mass strength of the left wing.

STRIKEBREAKERS WORK OVERTIME AT EDISON CO.

Scabs Unable to Turn Out Struck Work

(By Worker Correspondent.)

The Edison Electric Appliance company, 82nd avenue and 19th street, unable to get any workers to scab on the striking sheet metel workers has decided to force the scabs that are in the plant to work overtime.

Shortly afternoon yesterday deputy sheriffs escorted Bill Krause and Barney Mitchell out of the shop and to their homes. It was rumored on the picket line that those two strikebreakers had worked overtime and that they were being escorted out to get a little sleep in order to be able to do the same again today.

Believe in Santa Claus.

The workers that are scabbing in the shop are great believers in Santa Claus, as they expect the company to fill their pockets with silver dollars this Christmas for their scab practice. One of them boasted that the presents that the company was going to hand out would be large and that he would be satisfied to get the present and he called scab for many years to come. What disillusionment this senile believer in the legend of Santa Claus will receive!

The picket line at the plant has turned away many workers who are out of a job and came past the plant intending to apply for work. The union men were successful in pulling out another of the scabs, thus diminishing the force.

Little Work Comes Out.

Tho the company is making the scabs work overtime, little work is being turned out as those that have remained are not able to do the work that the skilled mechanics have performed in the plant.

Break Prohibition Law.

One of the pickets on the line at the plant remarked today, "Where in hell is the prohibition department? Look at these gunmen going around all lit up. Why, hell, they're breaking the eighteenth amendment here left and right. If we went out and got drunk that way, we'd be down in the county sobering off, but these guys can do as they please because they have got the company with them."

"Living Newspaper" Out Tonight.

The third issue of Prolet-Tribune, he living newspaper issued by the Chicago worker correspondents of he Newy Mir, will be out Saturday, Dec. 19, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

PITTSBURGH FOR UNIFICATION AND MASS WORK PROGRAM OF C. E. C. BY OVERWHELMING VOTE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 18.—The meeting of the district executive committee of the Pittsburgh district and the membership meeting which were held here on Wednesday and Thursday have gone on record overwhelmingly for support of the central executive committee program for unification of our work among the masses.

The question was first discussed in the district executive committee which voted eleven in favor and two opposed and one abstaining for the unity resolution. The district executive committee of the Young Workers League also discussed the resolution and adopted the resolution by a vote of nine in favor, one opposed and temporarily abstaining until after the membership meeting.

The membership meeting held Thursday night was one of the largest held in Pittsburgh recently. After a thoro discussion of the unity resolution, it was approved by a vote of 94 in favor and 12 against, 4 of the comrades present abstaining from voting. The Young Workers League committee members who had abstained in the vote on the previous day voted for the unity resolution at the membership meeting and declared their future support of the central executive committee.

BORAH OPENS SENATE FIGHT ON WORLD COURT IN FIERCE SPEECH AGAINST ADVOCATES

(Continued from page 1).

democratic absentees and one vacancy when the poll was taken.

Big Guns in Reserve.

It will be the task of the irreconcilables to wean over enough of the uncommitted ones, and wean away enough of those nominally committed to reach their goal of 33 votes. It will be no easy task, and were the debaters of lesser renown than Borah, Johnson, Reed, et al, it would be written off by underwriters as a hopeless undertaking.

The irreconcilables are reserving their major fire until after the Christmas recess.

Senator Walsh, democrat, of Montana, was scheduled today to deliver the principal speech. Walsh, like Swanson of Virginia, who spoke yesterday, is for the league as well as the court.

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(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Senator William E. Borah, republican, of Idaho, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, and implacable foe of the league of nations and the world court, launched his long-awaited fight in the senate this afternoon against adhesion to the court.

The galleries quickly filled to capacity as Borah took the floor. Washington had long been eager to hear his attack upon the administration's world court program.

Borah, after denouncing the court as a creature made by the league of nations to do the league's bidding, introduced three reservations designed to emphasize America's aloofness from the political entanglements of Europe.

Borah concluded a vigorous speech against adherance by calling upon his republican colleagues not to vote the United States into the court just because a court was endorsed in the republican platform.

New York Membership Must Report Monday

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 18.—Urgent party matters require that all comrades who are free or who can take off a few hours on Monday, Dec. 21, should report at the district office, 108 East 14th Street, New York City, at 11 a. m. on a matter of utmost importance to the party. No one should fail to attend who can possibly manage it.

Mussolinis in the Trade Unions Talk at Banquet About "Popular Rights"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the December (Christmas) edition of the Painter and Decorator, the official organ of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, arrives. More than half of its space is given over to the report of the union's delegation to the October convention of the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City.

Anyone with scissors, paste and a lead pencil could have prepared this report in fifteen minutes from the official printed minutes of the A. F. of L. convention.

The only ingenuity shown is in cutting out the reactionary speeches and printing them in full, while every semblance of progress displayed at Atlantic City, is carefully censored.

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This report, that is typical of the accounts that all standpat delegations to the A. F. of L. convention are making to their organizations, comes at the same time that 130 trade union and "public officials" are banquetting Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., in Washington. Lawrence Todd, the capitol representatives of the Federated Press, regales us with this information:

"The keynote of the speeches and of the letters read from absent labor executives, including President Green of the American Federation of Labor, and President Robertson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, WAS A RENEWAL OF PLEDGES OF DEFENSE OF POPULAR RIGHTS in the spirit of the first LaFollette."

• • •

The membership of the Painters' Union, for instance, in common with the rank and file of other organizations, should know how their so-called "popular rights" are assassinated in the union.

President George F. Hedrick, the expulsionist, head of the painters, was chief of his union's delegation at Atlantic City, and there was no minority. The report is therefore unanimous.

It starts out with full publication of the speech of Hedrick's fellow expulsionist, Fritz Tarnow, spokesman of the German fraternal delegates, who contributed not a single idea to the gathering. Any reactionary on this side of the Atlantic, without the social-democratic label, could have done as well. The historic plea for world trade union unity, delivered by A. A. Purcell, of the British delegation, is dismissed with seven critical lines. But President Green's cowardly attack on Purcell, when the British delegate had no opportunity to reply, is also published in full, with special efforts being made to draw attention to it.

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This is merely another example of how the labor officialdom that talks about "popular rights" at banquets, plays a Mussolini role in actual practice. And it may be remembered that the painters' delegation, in addition to Hedrick, included Charles J. Lammert, general secretary-treasurer; Nick Smith, Local Union No. 19; P. H. Triggs, Local Union No. 257; John T. Doyle, Local Union No. 43; Charles J. Eisenring, Local Union No. 341, and Joseph F. Kelley, (alternate) first general vice-president. These names were signed to the report that made a virtue of censorship thru the suppression of important developments at the Atlantic City A. F. of L. convention.

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The painters' journal could well dispense with a few pages of jokes and boresome propaganda and conduct an open forum to contain the contributions of the union members discussing vital problems. The rank and file must raise and win this demand. It should lead to the exposure of the practices of the Hedrick outfit and prepare the way for the day when at least a strong minority will sit in the delegation of the painters' union at A. F. of L. conventions. This applies equally to all other international unions, without exception.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

the capitalist powers have no intention of even reducing their armaments.

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IN accepting Rakovsky, the Russian ambassador to France, President Doumergue heard the Bolshevik say this: "The people of the Soviet Union are firmly attached to peace as an indispensible condition for the development of their country and salute with joy any real progress on the part of more intimate political and economic collaboration with the government, and people of France." To which Doumergue replied that "the disposition by which you are animated, coupled with your experience, will permit us to undertake with confidence the consideration of the difficulties still existing between our two countries."

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NOT so many years ago France was waging war against Soviet Russia. In those days French statesmen said they would never shake hands with the "bloody Bolshevik." But the Red Army won and that settled that. Now France is not only shaking hands with a Soviet envoy but with one who is a leader in the Russian Communist Party. In the near future we may enjoy the spectacle of Calvin Coolidge receiving a Soviet ambassador with words just as sweet and just as meaningless. It must not be assumed that there is no danger of war between Soviet Russia and the capitalist powers simply because they have recognized the workers' government. They are only marking time.

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LADY ASTOR recently offered to pay the passage to Russia of "any believer in the present Bolshevist regime who was prepared to go to Russia and live for two years, to ascertain the laws of Bolshevist reform" as the addle-brained parasite put it. She had many offers, but she refused to fulfill her promise unless she could get the "right kind of man to make the test." What about Irene and Mrs. Nosovitsky or the Fall sleuth, Spolansky? Those gentlemen would be willing to turn an honest penny at any task that is sufficiently filthy. What the lady wants is a first-class stool-pigeon and sneak.

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COLONEL CHARLES SWEENEY of Spokane, Washington, the valiant gentleman who organized squadron of American airplanes to help the French bomb Moroccan villages and murder women and children, has been honored by the French government with the high rank of officer of the Legion of Honor. A wolf turned loose among a flock of sheep had a hazardous job compared to those cowards. But then, that's pay's father was a scoundrel, this son is not degenerate.

NOT A CHRISTMAS BASKET FUND BUT THE MONEY WILL

Come in Handy Provided the Customers Do

"Processional" is one of those plays that needs an introduction because it has not the limb display of a Follies chorus or the merry suggestiveness of a "What Price Glory?" Hence it has not been so loudly cursed as the one or so shockingly advertised as the other.

The play that we are just now writing about might have remained in semi-obscurity for another aeon or so, but for a conspiracy entered into between the Studio Players, the district office of the Workers Party and this press agent, to resurrect the dead and present it to all who crave food, clean amusement, on the evening of Dec. 27, at Lakeside Hall, 2437 Ogden Ave., corner of Ogden and St. Louis avenue.

There are wrinkles in this play—I believe the polished stage writers have another and more polite term—that were not smoothed out by the Theater Guild when that corporation produced "Processional." The fact is that the play has not a lot of dynamite stored away in its innards that the Theater Guild were afraid to touch off, but the 1500 contributors from the condescending bourgeoisie invite no explanations. But be that as it may.

The author of the play is John Howard Lawson. It is a satire on present day life, done so cleverly that the audience is warned to be on the lob inadvertantly, every minute of the time. It is one of those debunking plays that only happen occasionally. There are plenty of laughs in it and this is no reflection on those who have not yet learned to laugh.

The manager of the Studio Players in an exclusive interview granted to the press agent guaranteed that all normal people will enjoy the show. This is not a threat to those who may feel like making a legitimate criticism.

This is the first announcement, unless just as snappy are forthcoming.

U. S. The proceeds will be devoted to the activities of District No. 8 of the Workers Party.

JEWISH WORKERS CONFER ON RUSS COLONIZATION

Every progressive Workingmen's ... Jewish unions, radical organizations, will send delegates or their ... to the conference calling the Jewish Colonization in Soviet Russia to be held Sunday morning, Dec. 20th, at Liberty Hall, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd., at 10 o'clock.

This conference will be represented ... individuals who are interested in the great accomplishments of the Jewish proletariat in Soviet Russia ... that were compelled under czarism to live a life of idlers and shop ... to become productive peasants and laborers of the land. This conference is held as a starting point of ... campaign to interest every Jew ... workers, czarist refugees and progressive organizations to take part in the great reconstruction work that goes on in Soviet Russia to colonize the ... on the soil and also to bring ... into industrial life of the country.

Henry Ford Forsakes the Czarists' Cause to Get More Orders

(Continued from page 1)

... Henry Ford obscurely simply to ... an easier death for his rapacious ... a white guard counter revolutionist. He was always a strong ... Ford.

Dreamed of Vast Estates.

... Ford ... Siberia ... taking over ... millions of ... in Russian industry ... water power resources ... the Romanovs ... Unbountifully, an ... revived ... Ford ... at once in his open ... to exploit Russian ... and may be due at ... Ford has made such ... Anna Louise Strong, and ... her book on it.

Russian Workers Watch.

The Russian Soviet Republic has had a chance of benefitting ... from any negotiations opened ... the Ford interests, but his past ... activities will not be forgotten and ... workers and peasants of Russia ... be on their guard against the ... plans of Ford's staff.

... Ford has changed his attitude ... the Soviets. He ... may indicate ... Ford ... Coolidge ... Ford has been by any ... Ford likes to be first in ... the field.

Why not? Ask your neighbor to subscribe!

Young Workers League and the Freiheit Youth to Entertain Tonight

You will be present at the ... and Dance to be held ... Workers' Lyceum, 2733 ... If you want to enjoy ... the same time help to ... Young Workers League and ... held. An interesting ... arranged.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism study it.

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FROM CUBA TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS LIBERTY IS BEING STRANGLED TO PILE UP PROFITS FOR WALL STREET

Come to the

Anti-Imperialist Protest Meeting

Tomorrow, Sunday, 7:30 P M.

Northwest Hall

North and Western Aves.

Julio A. Mella is dying in a Cuban jail for opposing the American Sugar Trust.

SPEAKERS: Wm. F. Dunne, also Negro, Cuban and Filipino speakers.

Auspices All-America Anti-Imperialist League and International Labor Defense.

TONIGHT! Come to the TONIGHT!

CONCERT AND DANCE

to be held at

Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Chicago

For the Benefit of Jewish Daily Freiheit and Y. W. L.

Solos from Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra—Songs—Recitations

Joint Auspices Freiheit Youth Clubs and Young Workers (Communist) League.

ADMISSION 35 CENTS. (Doors Open 7:30 P. M.)

SOVIET RUSSIA WILL NOT JOIN BRIGAND LEAGUE

Litvinov Nails Lies of Capitalist Press

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 13.—When asked as to what the attitude of the Soviet Union was towards the league of nations and the Locarno peace pact, Maxim Litvinov declared that all the rumors and comments appearing in the world's press, alleging that the Soviet government has abandoned its former attitude towards the league of nations and the Locarno treaties, are baseless. The spreading of such rumors, coinciding with the signature of the Locarno agreements, is evidently prompted by a desire to encourage acceptance of the agreements by that section of public opinion which suspects the possibility of their being used against the Soviet Union.

League, Alliance of Powers.

The Soviet government, he declared, continues to consider the league of nations, not as a friendly union of nations, but as a masked combination of "great powers," disposing of the fate of the weaker nations. The entrance of Germany does not alter the league's nature, for it is clear that certain nations have the intention of turning to their profit Germany's participation, in order to execute their plans generally, and their hostile designs against the Soviet Union particularly.

The Soviet government, said Litvinov, more than any other government, is interested in peace on the basis of the independence and self-determination of all nations, and it would welcome the creation of an international organization thru which each nation could effect its national sovereign rights.

League Fails to Function.

The Soviet government considers the league of nations to be least of all an approach to such an organization. The league has not only failed to preserve the right of weak nations against violence and military outrages by stronger powers, but no serious steps have been taken on the question of disarmament, in which the whole of humanity, and particularly the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, is keenly interested.

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the country of the toiling masses, cannot share responsibility with the league for sanctifying the oppression and exploitation of other nations.

To Stand Aloof.

M. Litvinov, in conclusion, said the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics firmly intends in future to stand aloof from the league of nations and all similar organizations.

George E. Pashas

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Detroit Workers, Attention!

"The Adding Machine"

A Drama of the Worker Under Capitalism

will be played by the

DETROIT REPERTORY THEATRE CO.

THURSDAY, DEC. 24, at 8:00 P. M.

in the HOUSE OF THE MASSES,

Gratiot and St. Aubin Avenues, Detroit.

Auspices Daily Worker Press Club.

General Admission 75 Cents.

CELEBRATE

20th Anniversary 1905 Revolution

100th Anniversary Decembrist Uprising

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20, at 2 P. M.

at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave., New York

Prominent Speakers in Many Languages. — Excellent Musical Program.

Admission 25 Cents.

Auspices Workers (Communist) Party, Young Workers (Communist) League, District No. 2.

500 Minneapolis, Minn., Police Out to Find 3 Gas Station Robbers

By FRANCES M. DICKEY
(Worker Correspondent)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 13.—Five hundred regular and special Minneapolis police were on the trail of the three hold-up men who robbed three gas filling stations. A serious charge will be placed against them if caught, for robbing the oil interests is a terrible crime.

The capitalist papers howl about the crime of robbing filling stations, but does this same reptile press ever expose the robbery of the workers by the oil interests?

When the workers learn to organize their might against the class which lives by their blood, they will not rob filling stations, they will then take the earth, which rightfully belongs to them.

STUDENTS WILL POLL PARENTS ON MILITARISM

College Undergraduates Against Training

By SYLVAN A. POLLAK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 13. — The latest development in the anti-militarist training struggle of the students at the College of the City of New York who recently by an overwhelming vote placed themselves on record as opposed to its continuance, is a referendum of the 6,000 parents of the undergraduates, which is being conducted by the Students' Council to obtain their opinion on the matter. The vote of the faculty of the college was 65 to 16, in favor of the compulsory course in military science.

President of the college, Meres, said that so far as the faculty is concerned the refusal to accede to the students' demand is final and the matter will now go to the board of trustees for final action.

President Frederick Kraut, of the Student Council, said that as soon as the vote of the parents was completed, the results would be tabulated and presented to the faculty.

British Unionists Collect Funds for Karl Marx Statue

LONDON, Dec. 13. — The editorial board of Trade Union Unity, consisting of Albert A. Purcell, Edo Fimmen and George Hicks have issued a call to workers' groups all over the country for funds to raise a statue to Karl Marx at the Highgate Cemetery in London.

The board requests that all donations be sent to George Hicks, Trade Union Unity, 162 Buckingham Palace Road, S. W. 1.

Women Cannot Serve on Illinois Juries

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 13—Women cannot serve on juries in Illinois, the supreme court ruled in giving its decision the court reversed the decision of the Cook county superior court.

Rail Labor Bill Not Ready.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13. — Details of the compromise legislation which the rail labor organizations have been negotiating with a committee from the Assn. of Railway Executives, are not yet completed.

The main point agreed upon is abolition of the United States railroad labor board and the setting up of direct committees of adjustment between management and unions.

Workers Write About the Workers' Life

UNITED GARMENT UNION OFFICIALS AID EMPLOYERS

Persecution of Active Workers Continues

By A Worker Correspondent

PITTSBURGH, Pa. Dec. 18. — The officials of the United Garment Workers' Union have again demonstrated their collaboration with the bosses by having three girls fired for daring to oppose their flunkeys at the recent election.

Aid Bosses' Candidates.

An organizer by the name of Burkson was sent here to engineer the election so that the officials favorable to the bosses would be elected. This stool pigeon did his work in the most contemptible manner possible. Altho he and the bosses are Jewish, they continually played upon the religious feelings of the workers by pointing out that the candidates that opposed the machine were Jews and the workers supporting the candidates, being Jews, were never satisfied with who they got. Just before the election the flour-dusty and boss went from girl to girl telling them that they should not vote for the "Bolsheviks." The girls had never heard of Bolsheviks before and now are getting an education as to what Bolshevism is.

Grill Small Girl.

A few days before the elections a leaflet, issued by some of the members of the union, was given out to the workers as they went out of the shops. The bosses assaulted those distributing the leaflets and dragged a 14-year old girl into the shop, where she was grilled and later warned not to distribute the leaflets again. The leaflet pointed out that during the present administration the following miserable conditions were put into effect:

Union Conditions Lost.

1. Reductions in prices on some operations were enforced before the expiration of the agreement and nothing was done to protect them.

2. Workers were fired without cause and were not reinstated.

3. The sanitary conditions of our shops are becoming worse from day to day. Just think of our wash rooms, dressing rooms, ventilation, etc. What was done to better them?

4. No effort was made to organize the open shops of the garment industry of Pittsburgh and vicinity, thereby weakening our chances to better our conditions. Nothing was done to achieve closer unity with the other organizations of the needle trades of Pittsburgh.

After the elections took place three of the active workers, one a candidate for business agent, were fired from the shop. This act shows the bosses and the Labor fakers working hand in hand to crush those who dare to fight for union conditions.

Youth and Age Discuss the 'Terrible' Soviets

By A Worker Correspondent.

A small group of men were seated around the stove in a little country town store of Marietta, Minn., "smoking up boat" as one of them expressed it, when asked what he was doing.

The always loquacious proprietor began making conversation.

"I hear that Bill Haywood has left Russia. Says he would rather be in prison in Leavenworth than a free man in Russia."

"Seems to me you must be on pretty intimate terms with Bill to know of his whereabouts and also his opinion of Soviet Russia. When is Bill planning on coming back?" This from a youth among them.

"No I read it in the Journal," replied the man behind the counter and he began a frantic search for the choice bit of news.

"Oh save yourself the trouble," said the young man. "If you saw it in that paper it 'must be so.' I read in the Journal several years ago that the Soviet government would not exist for ten days, but of course that was only a slight miscalculation."

"These capitalist owned newspapers are always talking about conditions being so bad in Soviet Russia. They're nothing to brag about conditions in France, in England, Turkey, Belgium, Germany, Italy but you never hear any complaints about those countries. Do you know why? Because a government exists in those countries in conformity with the desires of our money mad plutocracy and since this is so the new-papers of this country which are but instruments in their hands do not consider the deplorable status of the workers in the capitalist countries. If I want reliable information about Soviet Russia I read a working class paper and not a capitalist paper. I choose to place no reliance in the prostituted 'Brass Check' press. I read The DAILY WORKER."

Bootlegger Asks for Convoy.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 18—Police were appealed to by a bad-working bootlegger for protection. Morris Goldberg told officers hijackers relieved him of $3,500 worth of holiday liquor near his home.

PRIZES FOR CORRESPONDENTS!

EVERY week The DAILY WORKER is presenting three prizes for the best stories sent in during the week by its worker correspondents. Announcement of this week's prize winners appeared in Friday's issue. Next week's prize winners will be announced, and their contributions published on the Worker Correspondents' Page in Thursday's issue, since there will be no paper on Friday, Christmas Day. The prizes offered are as follows:

FIRST PRIZE—"Flying Oslo," stories of New Russia, some of which are now appearing in the New Magazine Section of The DAILY WORKER.

SECOND PRIZE—Leon Trotsky's "My Flight from Siberia," in which is told the story of Trotsky's escape from exile.

THIRD PRIZE—An original cartoon framed, a reproduction of which will appear on the Worker Correspondents' Page.

Send in your contributions immediately. Address, Editorial Department, The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

WALL NEWSPAPER HAS ARRIVED IN AMERICAN SHOPS

The DAILY WORKER correspondent of the Morey machine shop has sent us a copy of their shop bulletin. We print it in full here. This bulletin will give our correspondents a concrete example of the role of the factory wall newspaper in the daily struggles of the workers.

Morey Wage Slave Bulletin.

Because the boss found 3 copies of the last issue of Morey Wage Slave on their benches. That issue carried the message of A. A. Purcell calling upon the workers to agitate, educate and organize. These three words alarmed the boss so, that he fired three workers from the shop.

The boss knows what he is doing. He is class conscious. We, the workers, do not know our interest. We are not class conscious.

This little bulletin has many things for our interest. It gives facts about the miserable conditions in which we work and live. It also shows us the way to better our working and living conditions.

Read this carefully, fellow workers. This bulletin speaks for our cause. Our boss hates to see workers become class conscious. For he wants men with strong backs and weak minds. Because the less workers know the more he can rob them and get away with it. And whoever dares to put us wise to the game the boss plays, gets the gate, as the other three workers did—unless we get the shop organized. Then the boss will use his present tactics and gives in to our important demands.

No boss can be a friend of his workers. Friendship does not rob, do not admit us to working under most unsanitary conditions. Friends don't act like slave holders as Mr. Himoff is doing. Everybody for his own cause.

Workers have one enemy, one fight and one victory.

Workers of the world—unite for the victory.

Learn about your working conditions, read the only labor daily news paper The DAILY WORKER. It is the only English daily that tells of the workers and gives facts about our conditions. Go to 108 East 16th St., New York City, and ask for this valuable paper. The DAILY WORKER.

Grubich Wears a Poster and Pickets His Shop to Tell Workers of Strike

By A Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—For four years Abraham Grubich, a tailor and a member of Local No. 2 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union worked for the firm of Herman & Herman of 77 Stanton Street, this city.

Last week Grubich's bosses discovered that they could take the work that Grubich was doing and send it to a small tailor shop around the corner where the work would be done cheaper. Grubich noticed that from day to day the amount of work given him was dwindling and eight days ago he was fired. The result is that he is on strike and is every day out in front of his former employer's shop with a card on his back explaining to the people who pass that he is on strike. Grubich is very confident that he will win out soon.

CORRESPONDENTS' CLASS IN CHICAGO GROWS IN SIZE AND ENTHUSIASM

On Thursday night the class in Chicago Worker Correspondents pitched into work that is very promising for the immediate future. Workers from the building trades, millinery workers, taxi drivers, milk drivers, and a young apprentice in radio construction were among the new members to join the class. They all joined the "Living Newspaper", appointed a secretary whose immediate duty is to send an article to The DAILY WORKER explaining the "Living Newspaper." This article will appear in the Monday issue.

The most exciting period in the class was the one in which the contributions by the students of the class were criticised. Everyone joined. At the end of the session the instructor, J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, pointed out some of the rules to be observed in writing. Everyone of the 14 students present pledged himself and herself to send in a number of contributions for the coming week.

Class Meets in New York Monday.

On Monday Dec. 21, at 8 p. m. the New York Worker Correspondents' class meets at 108 E. 14th street. Joseph Freeman, instructor, has sent us a message that the class is getting under way. It will be observed that a correspondent from New York won the first prize. More New York workers should attend the class and enter next week's contest.

Factory Nucleus Elects Worker Correspondents for Organization Drive

By A Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK City—Every member of Factory Nucleus No. 1 of Section 5 arrived on time for the first meeting at a lunch room in the district. After a discussion of the new form of activity the following plan was unanimously adopted:

First, distribution of The DAILY WORKER in the cloak and suit and millinery districts on Thursday noon every week. Special articles by the worker correspondents on conditions in their respective shops and a distribution made of the paper at the shop. A drive for new members will be made among the many sympathizers in the various factories, where the comrades are employed. The comrades are enthusiastic about the new method of approach to the workers.

From all indications our first meeting, 1st District No. 1, Section 5, will build up a large powerful group of Bolsheviks whose presence will be felt by the bosses in the millinery and cloak and suit districts. The following complaints will be energetically carried out for a labor party, for international trade union unity, for recognition of Soviet Russia, for the building up of the International Labor Defense. Two worker correspondents, one for the Freiheit and one for The DAILY WORKER, are to immediately write a series of short articles on conditions in their respective trades to demonstrate how imperative it is that the workers support us in the above demands, become members of the Workers (Communist) Party, the only party that is fighting for the working class.

Detroit Workers, Attention!

GRAND INTERNATIONAL

COSTUME BALL

New Year's Eve., December 31

at the HOUSE OF THE MASSES,

2646 St. Aubin Ave., Detroit.

International Dances — International Menu

AUSPICES WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASS'N.

Admission 50 Cents.

WORKERS PICKET STATE CAPITOL EXPOSING BOARD

Corrupt Administration of Labor Heads Hit

By A Worker Correspondent

BOSTON, Nov. 18—A group of members of the Workers (Communist) Party picketed the state capitol today bearing banners, exposing the corrupt administration and personnel of the state board of labor and industries here.

Following are some of the demands the placards bore:

Consumption for the workers, profit for the boss in Cambridge Radio factory.

Berry Box and Packing Co. is violating state labor laws.

Workers Party calls on organized labor to act.

Meade must go.

Sweep Switzer out.

Workers Party demands immediate investigation of the state department of labor and industries.

A number of capitalist press reporters interviewed the picketers, photographed the demonstrators and carried away with them a copy of Monday's issue of The DAILY WORKER which set forth the facts of the case at the Cambridge factory.

Consternation was caused within the State House by the pickets. Bareheaded clerks rushed out into the streets to ascertain how serious was the expose. The traffic policemen on duty, at this point, a very busy corner were called into the State House and were told to ignore the pickets.

The immediate result of this was that the department hastened to "cover up." Already an order has gone out to the owners of the factory. Meade and Switzer are taking all steps to protect themselves. Other disclosures of the manner in which this department "protects" the workers are forthcoming, and it will take more than a politician's alibies to satisfy the workers.

The demand for a sweeping investigation will be taken up on the floor of the Boston Central Labor Union. It is expected to bring far reaching results.

As was expected, the kept press whitewashed the demonstration. The photographs were suppressed and only a bare mention was made of the matter. The names of the factories were concealed and the state department was given space in which to publish a lying denial of the charges.

But this will not fool the workers in the shops. Hundreds of copies of the DAILY WORKER were distributed, and the workers realize that the only paper that will fight for their interest is the DAILY WORKER.

Bill Favoring Seamen Introduced in Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—A bill has been introduced in the senate favored by the International Seamen's Union of America establishing a continuous discharge book system for able seamen in the merchant marine. This book would give to each seaman a record of his employment which would not be at the mercy of a hostile master in case of industrial dispute.

New York, Attention!

The "Novy Mir" Ball

D. Dobkin
The famous tenor.
Lidia Savickaya
Soloist of the Boston Symphony.
Pierre Matheo
Soloist of the New York Symphony Damrosha
(on oboe and English horn).
Hilda Shaket
The famous interpretar of classic dances.

All Will Appear at the "NOVY MIR"

CONCERT and BALL

Where?

Park Palace,
110th St. and 6th Ave.

When?

Dec. 24, Christmas Eve.

Who Will Be at the Ball and Concert?——All, All, All.

Get Ready—Buy Your Tickets in Advance.

DON'T FORGET THE DANCE

Given by

ZWOOKY RODNY

For the Benefit of Tubercular Children of the U. S. S. R.

MASKED BALL

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31

MIRROR HALL,

1136 N. Western Avenue.

Meet the New Year with Us and Help the Children.

Genova Restaurant

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Spaghetti and Ravioli Our Specialty

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To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

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645 Smithfield Street,

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ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23

A full page of YOUTH NEWS: conditions of young workers in industry—the life young workers lead—and the latest developments in the youth movement.

A Page Edited by the

Young Workers (Communist) League

2 Cents a Copy.

THE DAILY WORKER

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Chicago Readers, Attention!

7TH ANNUAL YULETIDE FESTIVAL

given by the UNITED WORKERS' SUNDAY SCHOOLS of Chicago

Sunday, December 20, 1925, 3 P. M.

at WICKER PARK HALL, 2042 W. North Avenue

Children's Program—Concert During Afternoon

DANCING DURING EVENING IN LARGE HALL.

Tickets in Advance, 35c — At the Door, 50c a Person.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Editors
..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

Pacifist Propaganda for World Court

Pacifist clubs, church societies, liberal societies and all the motley crew of peace propagandists are mobilized under the leadership of the agents of the House of Morgan for the purpose of ensnaring the United States into the world court. Morgan's interest in the court is known. It is the same motive that impelled his most noted servant, Woodrow Wilson, to advocate the league of nations. Bnuk capital, with heavy investments in Europe, wants to bring direct political pressure to bear upon the debtor nations. The world court And the league as they now stand may easily become instruments for concerted European resistance against what is coming to be contemptuously known as "dollarocracy"—the autocracy of the dollar, which means the power of Wall Street. The Morgan government must combat any tendency in that direction.

By entering the court the agents of American imperialism can help formulate its decisions in the interest of Morgan. The stage in Washington is set for this government, which is the agent of bank capital, to endeavor to enter the league, via the world court, while maintaining the illusion of bourgeois democracy.

So Morgan and his henchmen, knowing the average American pacifist is merely a line lighter, an inordinate publicity seeker, know that if they finance his organizations and promise him a trip to Washington on a lobbying expedition under the guise of pacifism he will fall for it and fall hard. This, combined with the propaganda of Bought and paid for newspapers, will create the illusion of popular demand for the court.

An examination of the personnel of the pacifist crew now in full cry in the ranks of the jackal pack of imperialism reveals the same line-up of the rag tag and bobtail & petty bourgeois intelligentzia that followed in the wake of the late Woodrow Wilson when that jackey of Morgan was formulating beautiful pacifist slogans to conceal his war preparations.

Surely even the senators who are trusted lackeys of Morgan must despise those loathsome vermin as they sprawl around the capitol building with their half baked manifestos and tons of drivel ling propaganda. The role of the pacifist apologist for the world court is that of scab upon the regular flunkeys of Wall Street

Membership Expects Action

The general executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union will be in session in a day or so in compliance with the constitutional provisions for quarterly meetings. This session is of more than ordinary concern to the membership in view of the crisis that is rapidly developing in that organization.

Wage cuts, under the guise of victories, are the basis for resentment against the officialdom of the Amalgamated. When the brazen efforts to turn a palpable retreat into victory meets the resentment of the membership and when the membership dares protest the officials resort to gangsterism, to sluggings and thuggery. This situation is the prelude to a repetition of the fight that was waged against the Sigman machine in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. An identical conflict is being developed by Sidney Hillman and his machine.

The membership is watching the meeting of the G. E. B. and they expect a repudiation of gangster tactics, of terrorizing opposition candidates and those who support progressive measures in elections. Furthermore the question of the Amalgamated bank and the discharge of Joseph Shatir because he dared to fight for progressive measures in the A. F. of L. convention must be definitely settled or both the bank and the leadership of the organization will be totally discredited.

If Hillman is as astute as his supporters would like him to appear he will clean out the anti-union elements in his organization while he still has the power to do so, instead of provoking a situation similar to that now facing Sigman in the I. L. G. W. U. Either the general executive board will put a stop to it now and save its face or the organization itself will stop it in the course of a convention that will make the name of Hillman as despised of all unionists as is that of Sigman.

Sigman's predicament today is the certain future of Hillman unless he acts and acts quickly to put a stop to the terrorism of his agents in the Amalgamated.

Loreism in Action

Every passing day vindicates anew the action of the last convention of the Workers (Communist) Party in excluding from its ranks that detestable opportunist, right winger and reviler of the Communist International, Ludwig Lore. Now that he is out the party his real position is clear to all.

The convention of the Amalgamated Food Workers now going on in New York City furnishes an example of Loreism in action. The henchmen of this discredited renegade united with the right wing elements in the union in order to defeat a resolution in favor of the workers establishing a labor party.

We said at the time he first opposed the labor party slogan that the reason he was afraid of such a party was because there is so little difference between him and the right wingers in the labor movement that he was afraid he would completely lose his identity. But his gang identify themselves with the right wingers on every possible occasion outside a labor party. Being sectarians, they oppose any broad mass movement, such as would develop from a labor party. They consider themselves, alone, as the leaders of labor on the political field, while they flirt with the right wing in the unions. This mechanical division is one of the characteristics of opportunism

But not even the right wing will long tolerate this discredited carcerist. The rank and file of the Amalgamated Food Workers will soon learn that Loreism means an abandonment of the struggle against capitalism and impotent vegetating in the swamp of left social democratic sectarianism.

After Locarno, which was to assure the peace of the world, we had the storming of Damascus, the Anglo-Turkish fight over Mosul oil and the Greek-Bulgar affair. In spite of this Spain now wants the blessings of Locarno extended to other nations.

Forward to Party Unity and Mass Work

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, Gen. Secy. Workers (Communist) Party.

THE central executive committee of the party has set as the most important task before the party the unification of the party and the throwing of the strength of our organization into mass work.

Every party member who gives thotful consideration to the party situation will agree that the achievement of this goal is the greatest need of the party at the present time.

Starting in 1922 and developing with an upward curve in the year 1923, and part of 1924, the party carried on successful work among the masses of the workers in this country. The party was the center of the campaign which held the interest and had the support of hundreds of thousands of workers and exploited farmers. It participated in the actual struggle of the workers and greater part of the energy and strength of the party was thrown into these struggles.

As a consequence the party membership grew and with it the influence and prestige of the party. One need only look at the figures showing the new members who came into our party, to find the proof that the party was on the road to becoming the living, virile influence in the labor movement of this country.

This situation had not existed for at least a year before the last annual convention of the party. In place of throwing its energies outward, the strength of the party was directed to the inner party struggle. The party undoubtedly has come out of this inner struggle stronger in its Communist understanding with a clearer conception of its role in the class struggle. The struggle was a necessary phase in the process of the bolshevization of the party, even tho during the period that struggle the party lost influence and prestige among the masses.

Now, however, we must again direct our energies outward. We must again throw the greater part of the strength and energies of the party in to the struggles of the workers. The party has reached the point where it cannot stand continuation of an inner struggle such as shook it to its very center during the last year. The future of the party depends now upon the success of the leadership in healing the wounds caused by the factional struggle directing its energies into mass work.

It was the consciousness of this situation which was the compelling force which brot the action of the political committee to function on a basis on which the groupings in the party could be wiped out and the whole party go forward in increasing the influence, prestige and membership of the party.

The Basis For Unification.

THE basis for united work, a united leadership and a united party was laid in the resolutions of the Party Commission which were unanimously adopted by the national convention. With a clear political line established, the ground for factional groupings disappear. No Communist can approve of the existence of groups or factions when there is agreement on policy between the members of these groups and factions. Our party established such an agreement in its fourth national convention thru adoption of the Party Commission resolutions and created the conditions for ending factional groupings and struggle within the party. It is upon the basis of the convention resolution that the central executive committee urges all comrades to unite, to turn the reaction into living influences in the class struggle by work, to carry them into effect among the masses in the shops, in the trade unions, among the Negro workers, against imperialism, work among women, and so forth.

The fourth convention resolutions included that for the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei and street nuclei and the building of language fractions in place of the language sections which had existed in the party. The carrying into effect of reorganization, with which the central executive committee is making energetically and which it has already achieved in some cities, requires the unification of all Communist elements in our party.

The reorganization has developed opposition in some quarters. Lore, who while in the party did not dare to raise his voice against reorganization, now openly scoffs at proposals to build the party on shop nuclei and street nuclei basis and his views find an echo in some, fortunately small, groups in our party. Support of the reorganization as a phase of the bolshevization of the party should mean other force drawing together for the struggle against the opposition to reorganization, all the comrades in the leadership of the party and the membership that is enthusiastically fighting to build our party on a true Bolshevik basis.

The Trade Union Question.

SOME comrades in the party have raised the question of the tactics to be employed in our trade union work as an issue to throw a monkey wrench into the work of unification and mobilization for mass work. There is no basis for such an attitude.

The central executive committee has not proposed any basic change of our policy in the trade union work These are established in the convention resolution and in the letter of the political committee to our party. The central executive committee proposes an energetic fight to put these policies into practice.

The only question which has been raised is a question of tactics in carrying out the basic policies which have been established for the party.

In order to prevent the question of tactics which must be employed in building a broad left wing movement in the unions from becoming a new issue for factional groupings in the party, the central executive committee has provided that the resolution adopted by the C. E. C. shall be submitted to the Comintern and the Profintern for approval before it will be carried into effect. The party can await the decision by the Comintern and Profintern on this question with calm assurance that the party will follow the right road. Efforts to create division on this issue under these circumstances are influenced by other motives than the best interests of the party and should not be tolerated by the party.

The Attitude Towards Comrade Foster

THE view has been expressed in the party that the unity resolution of the central executive committee is directed against Comrade Foster and that the majority which has been formed on the basis of the unity resolution has as its purpose a struggle against Comrade Foster and against his influence in the party.

There are no facts to justify such a statement. The leadership of the central executive committee which consists of more than a three-fourths majority would welcome nothing more than that comrade Foster and those who still stand with him should forget their factional differences and join with them to carry on their part in the labor movement. The party and help to develop a militant campaign of mass work by the party on the basis of the resolutions of the national convention.

The unity resolution declares that it is necessary thru argument and pursuasion to win those comrades who are still persisting in taking a position of opposition and continuing a factional fight, for the unification of the party and for the mass work of the party. This has been and will be the policy of the central executive committee.

The reports of the membership meetings and the district executive committees where the unity resolution was discussed, show that the over whelming majority of the party supports the line taken by the central executive committee, and is ready to co-operate with it in liquidating factionalism and making the party a living, fighting organization in the class struggle. Every effort must be made to win the twenty per cent of the party which still persists, both in the C. E. C. and the membership in maintaining a factional opposition, for this line, in the practical carrying out of the work of the C. E. C.

Favorable Conditions for Building the Party.

The work of the central executive committee for the unification of the party and developing its work among the masses comes at a time when the economic and political conditions present a most favorable opportunity for the success of our work.

There are many indications that the working class is turning from its meek submission to the attack of the capitalist exploiters to vigorous resistance and even towards aggressive action. Evidence of this is to be found in the struggle of the anthracite miners, the demands of the railroad workers for increased pay, the militant spirit and the growth of the left wing in the needle trades, the resistance of the textile workers to wage cuts and the movement among them for trade union organization.

Among the working farmers, a new wave of struggle against their exploiters is developing. The rejection of President Coolidge's proposal for the farmers by great organizations of farmers, the new movement for the formation of farmer-labor parties in Oklahoma, Arkansas and North Dakota, are indications that the exploited farmer is again in a fighting spirit.

The movement for the formation of a labor party has received new impetus by the unanimous endorsement of the Furriers and International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union convention. With the state and congressional elections approaching in 1926, conditions are favorable for actual achievement in the organization by the workers of a party in some states which will fight for their class interests, which will have mass support.

Our party must take advantage of this favorable situation for the development of its influence and establishing its leadership among the working masses and the exploited farmers. It can only do that if it mobilizes all its strength in support of its campaigns among the masses. If the party can regain lost ground and its energies into these campaigns, it will be on the high road of progress and we may look forward to an increase in its prestige, its influence, and the strengthening of its membership. The opportunity to achieve this lies before us. The question is whether we have the strength and leadership to achieve it. The condition for success in seizing this opportunity and building our party is the unification of our forces for the work among the masses.

It is because the unification of our party is the condition for our success in building a labor party into a powerful factor in the American labor movement, that the whole party should rally to the support of the line laid down by the central executive committee in its unity resolution

The Crimes of Wall Street Imperialism in Cuba

THE circular printed below was received yesterday from Havana by the United States section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. As it is dated November 28, one might suppose that mail service between Cuba and the United States is very, very slow. It is, and particularly at the present time. The fatal facts set forth in the circular will perhaps explain why it was held up somewhere in transit. The mystery is that it was allowed to go at all.

What the circular establishes beyond the shadow of a doubt is that the imprisonment of Julio A. Mella and the twelve other labor leaders at the dictation of the American sugar interests is not an isolated incident but is part of a whole reign of terror on the island instituted by American imperialism with the aid of the servile Machado government. The savage grip of American imperialism is tightening everywhere. Deportations of "anti-American elements" from Cuba Panama and Costa Rica; the strike-breaking military occupation of the City of Panama by American troops; Military Governor Russell's abrogation of presidential elections in Haiti; General Wood's latest arbitrary acts against the independence movement in the Philippines; the encouragement Pershing in the Tacna-Arica district of South America—these are only a few of the things that characterize the development of American imperialist policy in the last two months.

In making public this circular of its Cuban section, the All-America Anti-Imperialist League calls upon all workers to attend the anti-imperialist protest meeting to be held at North & Western Aves, Chicago, tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Circular of the Cuban Section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League Regarding the Origin and Magnitude of the Crimes Now Being Committed Against the Cuban Proletariat.

IN this circular the Cuban section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League proposes to inform all the peoples of the Americas regarding the outrages now being committed in Cuba and of the causes which led to the imprisonment of our general secretary, Julio Antonio Mella, and numerous labor leaders, of the threat of a shutdown against the national university and of the dissolution of labor organizations.

Early in August, there assembled in the city of Camaguey a convention of the Confederation of Labor representing 200,000 organized workers. On the 22nd day of the same month the Cuban section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League carried out a demonstration at Marx Field, Havana. In the labor convention it was decided, among other things, to start a campaign to eradicate the peonage and the demoralization the abuses issued forth with the approaching economic crisis, laying full blame at the door of American imperialism. About the same time, the Union of Factory Workers declared a strike for higher wages. The employers in their turn organized and declared a lockout, at the same time entering a formal complaint with the government, charging the leaders of the union with injecting poisonous matter into the products of their factories.

The government, determined to obstruct the development of the Confederation of Labor and disturb the propaganda of the Cuban section of the anti-imperialist league, began a persecution of labor leaders and of the members of the anti-imperialist meeting. The persecutions began in the last few days of August, giving as a basis the alleged acts of sabotage referred to above.

The secretary of the Communist Party, who had spoken at the anti-imperialist meeting, was arrested and many party documents were confiscated, minutes of various meetings, plan of organization, list of members, and a little map of the city of Havana.

A Crude Frameup.

With this scant material, the police elaborated their frame-up. They added to the charges of poisoning that of conspiring against the security of the state, on the flimsy pretext that on the map of Havana found among Mella's papers a red mark had been placed over the building occupied by the National Bank of Cuba. This red mark, like many similar ones on the map, had served merely to acquaint the secretary, who was a stranger in Havana, with the location of the streets.

On the basis of this "evidence," together with the ordinary manifestos of the Communist Party, trade unions and the Cuban section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, the indictments were drawn up heaping together the activities of Communists, labor unions, so as to give the appearance of a "united front" against the government. A number of workers were indicted with Mella.

The case reached the accused at first but finally after considerable pressure, they were liberated under a provisional bail of $1,000 each.

The Union of Factory Workers was declared illegal. At the same time a wholesale deportation of foreigners was carried out, including all those who had expressed "anti-American views."

Notwithstanding indifference of the public in the face of these police outrages, the police felt it necessary to change their conduct, and on September 17 arrested the explosion of a few small bombs in various parts of the city, with such ill effect that even the bourgeoisie refused to become indignant thereon and no one paid any attention to the matter.

The student leader, Julio Antonio Mella, out on bail, redoubled his activities in the anti-imperialist league, in the Communist Party and in the trade union centers, as well as among the students of the national university.

The Hand of the Sugar Trust.

The economic crisis in Cuba was now at its height, aggravated considerably by the low price paid to the "colonos" for their sugar which did not cover the cost of production. The "colonos," accordingly, organized and refused to continue cutting cane. In order to bring pressure upon them in the interest of the Wall Street combines, President Machado took immediate action. Determined at all cost to prevent the activities of labor leaders on behalf of the "colonos," the government resurrected the farce of ten in cident of the bomb explosions of September 17, suddenly reviving the bail of all those accused of having violated the law regarding explosives. On November 27, Mella and twelve labor leaders were imprisoned. Undoubtedly a contributing cause of the arrest of Mella was his activity against American imperialism among the students of the national university, whose strong stand against American interference in the affairs of Cuba had "embarrassed" the president in his relations with Ambassador Crowder.

As will be seen from the facts given above, the indictment and the imprisonments are the result of a long period of preliminary maneuvers, hedged around with imaginary and fantastic plots, carried out with the authorization of a manifestly partial judiciary, the arrests were preceded by repeated threats of assassination against Mella, threats which were not known to be fulfilled after the mysterious murders of the editor of La Noche, a newspaper opposing the government, of the labor leader Varona who organized the big 1924 strike in the sugar centrals controlled by the American conpanies1 and of the Catalonian, Conart [who was murdered in the military fortress of La Cabana, Havana].

Meanwhile the government intercepts all news from the provinces, preventing knowledge of the conditions existing and only broadcasts the artful protest of the peasants in the sugar fields. It is known, however, that military "supervisors" have been named for the sugar centrals with instructions to do their duty without too much recourse to persuasion. It is known also that the peasants have not given up the fight; they refuse to carry out orders that do not come from the "colonos," who guarantee their wages and who are the ones who at the present moment are refusing to cut cane because of the miserable prices paid by the American companies.

Imperialist "Law and Order."

THE outrages we are describing in this circular may be explained by the public declarations of General Machado in this city, in which he visited a month before taking office as president of the republic. At that time he stated that his government would be a better "Platt amendment" than the amendment itself! He promised the American interests that "law and order" would reign thruout the republic and no strike would last 48 hours without being repressed by force.

For Machado, disorder consists in the righteous claims of the working classes, in the campaigns against American imperialism among all sections of the population and in the activities of the students of the national university in behalf of the liberation of their country.

"Law and order" for Machado, just as for President Chase of Panama, signifies security and development of American interests at the expense of native victims, at the sacrifice of the economic independence of the state.

If in Panama a simple tenit strike of worker tenant could bring about the fall of the Chase cabinet and auditors, we can expect that in the present situation in Cuba the bloodlust of Wall Street will not be satisfied with the indictments and arrests so far undertaken in the Cuban reservation but will insist upon still greater outrages

In spite of the protests of the Cuban section of the All America Anti-Imperialist League will continue its activity on the national universities as long as the university is allowed to remain open. The labor organizations will insist upon the release of the imprisoned labor leaders as in full accordance with the program of the All America Anti-Imperialist League.

Finally, the Cuban section of the All America Anti-Imperialist League will continue its campaign against the Machado government, against the Platt amendment which made Cuba a mere protectorate of the United States, abolition of the American naval base at Guantanamo, cancelation of the Wall Street loans now in progress. We demand before all the peoples of the Americas the outrages now being committed on Cuban soil.

Mella and the labor leaders are in jail by order of American imperialism. The students, workers and vital forces of the entire continent must demand their liberty. -Havana, Nov. 28, 1926.

Decembrists Put to Death in Russia in 1825

Continued from page 1

faces were serious as if they were thinking about a very important matter. . .

"They were preparing themselves to die. They looked to the sky for the last time, left with such a look that we all started to shiver. They did not like the sacks over their heads. Rilyev said when they started to pull on the sack 'What is this for? Pestel answered him. The ends of the noses were put on their necks and the floor upon which they stood started to sink. That is how it was arranged. The middle three ropes broke and the condemned fell thru the trap onto the ground below. The ones in the ends remained hanging. Pestel and Kakhovsky. The three middle men had fallen from a height and were bruised to the point of bleeding. The sack fell off of Rilyev and blood was seen over his eyes and head. He was dazed. He was still alive. He was still conscious. He was carried up, as he had fallen from the scaffold. 'What bad luck' said he."

"'Hang him, hang quicker,'" hollered Kulman, cursing.

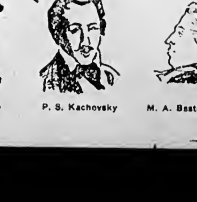
The floor again was raised and the masses again thrown on their necks. But they were not supposed to be hanged a second time. This was Kulman's doing.

"When they started to hang them a second time" writes a contemporary in his memories, "Rilyev 'Not how hard is it to die twice,' and Pestel answered Domestically. And they could not even make a noose properly."

"When they were hanged a second time the executioner pulled them by the legs so as to have the noose tighter and the death follow sooner."



P. E. Pestel

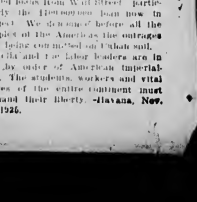


K. F. Ryleyev

P. S. Kachovsky



M. A. Bestujev-Rumin



C. N. Muraviev

THE Russian shows always knew how to die wonderfully evidently and effectively, but they did not know how to live.

There were exalted ideals and a flaming literature and there was a blazing flaming youth and eminent people-loving intellectuals, but the life of the country was the same a life of slavery, mud, patriarchy, with a rampage on the stout and general Rubbery.

The heroism of the victims could not raise the life of Russia above the freezing point

Thus the multitude undeniably could produce a new hero on an occasion of achievement, which developed in the later years all over Russia.

In the Flames of Revolt Twenty Years Ago

By M. A. SKROMNY.

(Reminiscences of the Revolutionary Days of 1905, by an old Rebel.)

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE:—In connection with the 20th anniversary of the revolution of 1905 we publish this series of word pictures of the revolution as told by a comrade who participated in the events of that time. This is the fifth story.

* * *

V.

The October Days of 1905.

UNDER the rule of the czars the censorship was so strict that every printed word had to pass a censor. The chief of police usually acted as the censor. In circulars announcing a clothing sale or a grocery sale the censor would cut out the word "big" and leave only "sale" if the merchant would not come across with some graft. If they would come across, they could use the words "big," "great," "grand," etc. Every circular or other printed matter had to carry the legend: "Permitted by the censor, chief of police," and his name.

Newspaper material used to be sent to the censor in galley proofs before it was made up into pages. The censor would cut out a word, a line, a paragraph or a whole article.

After the Bloody Sunday of January 9, 1905, (Jan. 22, new style), when thousands of workers in Petersburg went to the czar under the leadership of the priest Gapon, to beg for bread and freedom and were shot down in cold blood, the censorship became more strict. Things that were printed in a newspaper in one city would not be allowed in another city. The censor mercilessly cut articles after articles. It became too expensive for the publishers to "kill" so much composition and the editors finally decided to run the newspapers with blank space where the articles cut by the censor were to appear. The higher the revolutionary wave had grown the bigger became the blank space in the newspapers. On the eve of the October days many a newspaper in Russia appeared absolutely blank except for the name of the paper and sometimes the headlines of the articles which were cut by the censor.

But the truth gradually began to spread all over the country. The revolutionary underground press of the party told how thousands of workers with their wives and children carrying holy pictures of saints from the churches and portraits of the czar went to him as children to a father to beg for freedom and bread, and how he met them with bullets, how the children who climbed up trees in Alexandrovsky park were shot down, etc.

"You have no more a czar! He is the killer of the workers! Down with him! Long live the revolution!" cried our underground newspapers, pamphlets and circulars. Street demonstrations became more frequent, and strikes more numerous. The country began to boil with revolt. Finally in the middle of October a strike began in Petersburg which by October 17, had grown into a general strike all over the country.

The railroads and telegraphs which even at that time were government owned and controlled, stopped working, all the factories shut down, business was paralyzed. Only the news of the spreading of the strike was flashed to the newspapers. In Petersburg they organized a Soviet of Workers' Deputies.

When the telegrams about the strike reached the office of the liberal newspaper in our city, the printers were among the first to go out on strike. By that time we had already a good underground printers' union organized and functioning in spite of the law prohibiting unions. Only "extras," containing strike telegrams, were published. Within two days the strike became general in the city. The street cars kept on running, but after a few of them were turned over and barricades built of them, the rest disappeared from the streets.

The strikers swarmed into the streets. They went in big throngs from store to store pulling out the clerks, and from shop to shop calling out the workers who had not joined by that time. The police disappeared. The local administration lost its head.

Very seldom did we meet with any resistance. Only near the barracks of the dragoons where a big flower mill was located, a stubborn fight was put up. The dragoons freely used their sabers and some comrades were taken away to the hospital.

And then came the flash:

"Freedom! His imperial majesty signed manifesto granting freedom of speech, assembly, conscience, etc. Duma to be called."

And later came the manifesto on the wires. The news spread over the city in an instance. Everybody swarmed into the streets. A great crowd collected in front of the newspaper office and the manifesto was read from the balcony before it appeared in print.

Spontaneous processions formed, red flags appeared, open air meetings started all over the city. Strangers congratulated each other with the newly won liberty, friends and mere acquaintances kissed each other in the streets. People were crying and laughing at the same time. Everything else was at once absorbed. There were red flags, red ribbons, red streamers, red, red all over.

The shop keepers, the landlords, the petty bourgeois intellectuals, the middle class in general, everybody alongside with the revolutionary workers, wore red in the buttonholes and smiles on their faces as if trying to say: "I was always for the revolution, you know."

A big procession went to the jail, where after a brief conference with the jail officials, the political prisoners were released and met with enthusiastic cheers of the crowds.

Other processions went to the center of the city, Alexandrovsky Prospect, and from there to German Square, the biggest square in town. A monster mass meeting started there that lasted until dark. Speakers of the different revolutionary parties presented their programs to the huge crowds. The shop keepers and the petty bourgeoisie had no platform nor party, they had nothing to present.

Tired and happy the crowds went home to assemble again in the morning. The next day another monster meeting was held on the same square. Crowds were continuously coming and going.



MEMBERS OF THE FIRST PETERSBURG SOVIET OF 1905 ON TRIAL IN CZARIST COURT. In the bottom row of this picture are the lawyers defending the prisoners. In the next row above, from left to right, are Chrustaliev Nosar, chairman of the Soviet, Leon Trotsky and others.

About noontime a few comrades came rushing in "drojkas" (cabs) and reported to the party leaders that the "Black Hundred" (patriotic hooligans) are assembling at the Chuflin Square. Later it was reported that the widow of police captain Ossovsky who was killed after the demonstration at Skulianskaya Rogatka, was addressing the meeting of the Black Hundred. The crowds also heard about it and became alarmed. The meeting broke up.

The members of the military organization of the party were advised to arm and assemble in the vicinity of the Chuflin square where the hooligans were holding their meeting.

Before we had time to do it, they ended their meeting and began to march to the cathedral, carrying national three collor flags and portraits of the czar. When they reached the main crossing on Alexandrovsky Prospect they spied a few unarmed comrades on the corner. A group of hooligans left the parade and made a rush for them. They escaped into buildings and yards shutting the doors after them, but one girl was hit over the head with a club as she was trying to run up a few stairs into a restaurant. She fell on the stairs, the blood gushing from the wound. The frenzied patriots began to hit her with clubs and kick her with their boots until her head was smashed into a pulp. When they tired and stopped there were still signs of life in her. Two shots were fired into her body as they left.

The Black Hundred marched on to the cathedral which was located in the center of a big city park. There a public prayer was held for the czar and the House of the Romanovs. By the time the prayer was over, a solid group of members of the "B. O." (Boyevoy Otryad—military organization of the party) assembled in the vicinity. Most of them were armed. A few hardware stores were broken into and all the arms found distributed to party members and sympathizers.

As soon as the prayer was over the patriots began to swarm out of the park and started to smash windows in the stores; and a fire was started in the biggest book store of the city that was located opposite the park. Our group advanced and began to fire from "Browenings," as the automatics were called, and other revolvers that were on hand. The hooligans at once retreated to the park. Two policemen in uniform, hiding behind trees, began to shoot at us. A lively duel ensued, that lasted for about twenty minutes. Then some comrades noticed a group of policemen coming up from the direction of the street. We began to retreat. Comrade A., who did not notice our retreat, remained alone at the entrance continuing to fire. The hooligans not knowing the reason of our retreat did not dare to advance against him. He alone held back a couple hundred of them. A warning was cried out to him but in the heat of the battle he did not hear. Finally he also noticed the advance of the police and retreated. The former comrade A. is now a big business man in Chicago and would have nothing whatever to do with "Reds."

As soon as the police reached the scene the pogrom was again in full blast.

This time they did not care to rob much. Neither was it a pogrom against the Jews only. Many christians were killed by the hooligans. It was a strictly political affair. Right after the pogrom appeared a patriotic song:

"The Russian czar gave us freedom
To beat the Jews and mutineers."

They were after the "mutineers" first of all, that explains the great number of Jews and christians killed at that time.

The horrors of 1903 were repeated, but on a larger scale, and not only in our city but all over Russia. Especially horrible were the pogroms in the central gubernias where no Jews were permitted to live. In one railroad district the telegraphers and students who barricaded themselves in a building, were burned up alive. The police and hooligans kept on shooting on every one who tried to escape from the burning building. The students did not dare to show upon the streets in their uniforms.* Many of the political prisoners who were liberated during the first days of freedom, were later hunted up by the police and gendarmes and killed in cold blood.

In our city the pogrom lasted for three full days. All during that time the army and the police were in full charge of the situation. Their business was to protect and defend the hooligans, and occasionally to join in the murders and robberies. All individuals who were suspected of being students, were fired upon without much ado. Walking with a comrade, I came upon a squad of soldiers who suddenly turned a corner about a half a block away. Without a word they opened fire upon us. As we flattened out against a wall the bullets began to clatter on the cobblestones. Many a child was killed during this period by stray bullets of the police and soldiers.

The most bitter enemies of ours during those dark days were the shop keepers, petty bourgeois intellectuals, the landlords, and all those who for the moment had fallen in love with the red ribbons. They cursed us with bitter hate blaming us for the pogrom.

These strange bedfellows were with us as long as we were celebrating, but when it came to a fight, we had to fight alone. It was quite a valuable lesson that we learned during those days.

That lesson came in very handy during the October days of 1917.

*Students wore uniforms in czarist Russia.

The New Magazine

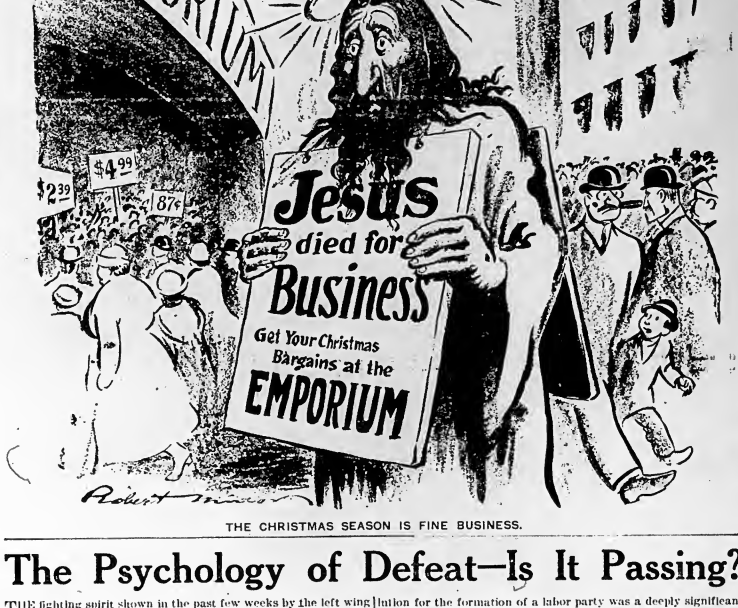
Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

Robert Minor Editor

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1925 290

The Sandwich Man



THE CHRISTMAS SEASON IS FINE BUSINESS.

The Psychology of Defeat—Is It Passing?

THE fighting spirit shown in the past few weeks by the left wing of several needle trades unions, especially in the New York membership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, may be a first indication of the beginning of a new period in the struggle of the conscious union members against the control of their organizations by the agents of the employers.

In the left wing which forms the backbone of the trade unions some elements have for the past year and a half been suffering with the psychology of defeat. Rank agents of the employers, such as Green, Lewis, Johnston, Sigman, Hillman and Kaufman, have succeeded in creating an atmosphere of terrorism which had put a pall of pessimism over all but the most determined of the men and women in the unions who wanted to win their unions as weapons of the working class.

Several of the best unions, gutted by the Gompersite bureaucracy at the moment when they were under severest attack by the employers, have shown dangerous signs of disintegration. All efforts to stop the fatal course were met with expulsions or threats of expulsion of the most active members. To many it seemed impossible to meet the dread weapon of expulsion. In this situation weaker men and women were again in danger of the lure of voluntary secession and the unreal theory of "building new unions."

The terrific clashes in the conventions of the Fur Workers' and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Unions have suddenly revealed a fighting spirit and a new confidence. The dangerously near success of Sigman in trying to split the union and thus to get rid of the entire fighting element of the union at one stroke, appears to have been averted by the left wing.

The unanimous passage by both the Fur Workers' and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' conventions of the resolution for the formation of a labor party was a deeply significant repudiation of the servile policies of the dead Gompers and the live Green. There can be no more vital expression of the difference between Gomperism and class consciousness in its early stages than the issue of independent political action which is historically expressed in the United States by the demand for a labor party. From now on, the question of the labor party is a live issue in the trade unions with fresh indorsements by two important A. F. of L. unions.

It is significant that the followers of the social-democrat recently expelled from the Communist Party, Ludwig Lore, launched an active campaign at the present time in the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union in New York against the formation of a labor party. The riddance of Lore has strengthened the Communist Party and made it the better fighting weapon which it has shown itself in these recent trade union battles.

Such advances as have been made in the several unions were foreseen and planned by the Workers (Communist) Party. The bureaucrats understand this. In every sharp fight the Communists were the center of attack by the reaction, and such victories as were gained by the left wing are inseparable from the victories of the Communist Party.

The psychology of the organized workers in the big metropolis is stronger and shows some signs of the beginning of crystalizing into the working class ideology which is so long overdue.

At least the psychology of defeat is being dispelled among the left wing. The psychology of VICTORY—the confidence in its own class strength must be rapidly built up. The dawn of a new period of the struggle in the unions must be consciously hastened.

(Continued on page 3).

The "Progressive Bloc" of the I. L. G. W. Convention



Photograph taken of the Progressive Bloc of Delegates at the Philadelphia Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. They went thru a historic battle in the struggle against President Sigman, the agent of the bosses in the union.

BEN GITLOW OUTSIDE.

BENJAMIN GITLOW out of jail is a state of things which has a significance to the working class. When political prisoners, or even when one important political prisoner, representing a revolutionary class movement are released from prison by the state power of the ruling class,—this is never an isolated incident disconnected from the play of social forces. The connection may be ever so obscure, but invariably such an incident has something to do with the never-ceasing effort of the state to restore the constantly disturbed equilibrium of social elements.

A famous liberal remarked that "Ben Gitlow is more dangerous in jail than out of jail." Such talk is alright for liberals, but workers have to think more sharply than that. It is true that a certain damage results to the ruling class when representative figures or numbers of the labor movement are kept in prison. But it is also true that many a leader of the working class is destroyed in prison, and that it is indispensable for the workers to have their leaders out of prison. Workers cannot afford to be confused with the futile spirit of Christian martyrdom which says, "Oh, well, the enemy has taken our leader, but it will do the enemy more harm than good." This is the self-delusion of slaves. The fact is that men, and sometimes whole essential cadres of men of a movement are destroyed by the repressive force of the state. A Tom Mooney in the death cell in 1917 was a severe blow to the labor movement and at the same time a weapon of agitation for the working class all over the world; but Tom Mooney neglected in jail in 1925 is a trophy of victory for the capitalist class and a symbol of defeat and servility of the working class.

Working class leaders in prison are a danger to the ruling class only if and while the working class is in process of getting them out. Any period in which representatives of the labor movement remain in prison without becoming the center of an active counter-movement, is a period of pessimism and the spirit of defeat in the working class and the labor movement. On the other hand the release of such men is often connected with a period in which the courage and hope and militancy of the working class is on the rise.

There have been other releases of labor's prisoners of war, at periods which could hardly be called such. Furthermore, Gitlow is only one, and there are many political labor prisoners entering prison even at the moment Gitlow is coming out: for instance, the Pittsburgh victims and Anita Whitney.

Nevertheless the release of Gitlow from New York state prison, coming as a sequel to a deep-going agitation especially concentrated among the trade unions of New York City, coupled with the tremendous ovation upon his appearance at the Philadelphia convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, might very well be counted among the many incidents of a change in the psychology of the working class. A change from the psychology of defeat to the psychology of fighting confidence.

THE DAWES PLAN.

THE Dawes plan works in Germany. As many as six or seven working people per day commit suicide in the city of Berlin to escape unbearable poverty. Many hundreds of thousands are out of work, and more hundreds of thousands are added every day.

A singular phenomenon is that in Berlin countless numbers of small girls of the working class are, practically speaking, purchased by wealthy bourgeois as house-servants, virtually no compensation being given, as food alone is considered enough for working class girls under the circumstances.

The smaller manufacturing plants and business enterprises close down for lack of credit, which is the process of "deflation" under the Dawes plan which controls credit and turns it only towards the favored larger enterprises.

"The large number of bankruptcies is regarded as a healthy sign," says a bourgeois newspaper correspondent, Mr. E. A. Mowrer, in the Chicago Daily News, "because of the absolute necessity of reducing the number of middlemen to something like the prewar figure."

The sharpest uneasiness is developing among the masses of workers of Berlin and the Ruhr mining district.

These are times in which the German social-democratic traitors who sold the German working class into this slavery can be expected to lose their power over the masses. The cold steel of experience is driving the German working class to the only road, to the Communist Party and to the fight for proletarian dictatorship and the Soviet republic of Germany.

The Dawes plan is working.

R. M.

Negro Workers!

IS there so base, one of your race,
Who bids you bend the knee
Unto the blight, in vested might,
Of Nordic tyranny?
Then damn the traitor to his face—
Down with humility!

OR white or black, it is the back
Of Labor bears the load;
Not black or white in Profits' sight
Who staggers 'neath the goad,
But only slaves to thumb and rack
For debts they never owed.

HERE is your class, the working mass,
With it you rise or fall,
Black, yellow, white as one must fight,
Must batter down the wall
Of prejudice, stand as a class,
And triumph over all!

—HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

Dollar Diplomacy.

AMONG Domingo's hills and China's trees
The empire's shadow marches to and fro:
Its cruisers plow through all the seven seas,
Its bayonets gleam in sunlight and in snow.

The slik-tongued diplomat has spun his lies,
The Infantile Marine has fired his shot:
O clip the coupons! for "Old Glory" flies
Where Haitians slave and Nicaraguans rot.

Now look beyond the figures and the charts
In this brief chronicle of tyrants' deeds;
And see how bankers haggle in the marts
While the world cries in agony and bleeds;

And glimpse the looming clouds of a new war
And workers rising with a mighty roar!

—JOSEPH FREEMAN.

The Story Nosovitsky Didn't Tell

By C. E. Ruthenberg

SOME time during the month of August, this year, Jacob N. Nosovitsky came into the National Office of the Workers (Communist) Party.

I happened to be in the outer office and he addressed me with, "Don't you remember me?"

"I remember you quite well," I answered, intending that he should get the significance of the emphasis.

He explained that he had heard that there was a printed pamphlet containing the testimony in the investigation of the charge against Louis C. Fraina and that in this pamphlet suspicion was cast upon him and he wanted a copy of this pamphlet so that he could clear himself of this suspicion.

I told him I knew nothing about this pamphlet and could not give him a copy and was not interested in the matter and left him.

A day or two later Nosovitsky came back into the headquarters of the party accompanied by another man, and demanded to see me. I sent back word that I was too busy and didn't want to talk to him. He sent a message that the man with him was a Michigan doctor whose papers he had given to me in 1919, and that the doctor needed these, and wouldn't find them for him. My answer was that I knew nothing about his papers and did not want anything to do with him.

And so Nosovitsky left.

Evidently he was gathering material for the series of stories with which he has entertained the gullible readers of a capitalist newspaper. He thought that six years after every Communist knew his true role—that of provocateur and spy—he could still pull the bluff of injured innocence.

Nosovitsky the Bluffer.

Since that time Nosovitsky has painted his own picture in the series of articles which have been appearing in the Hearst papers. He has acknowledged, not only that he was a spy working for Scotland Yard and the United States department of justice in the labor and Communist movement, but also that he tricked his capitalist employers by palming off on them forged documents purporting to give information about the Communists.

Nosovitsky's picture of himself, however, is not complete.

In his story of himself he is the clever international spy, knowing everything, foreseeing everything ready for every emergency. He was able to dupe everybody, Soviet government officials and Communist leaders, and never once did he make a misstep and expose himself. He is the perfect hero of romance who comes out on top in every situation.

So that this legend of Nosovitsky may not become the established version of his relation to the Communist movement, I want to tell a little story which Nosovitsky carefully omitted from his narrative. It isn't much to his credit as a brainy, unconquerable, international spy. It will serve to splash a little the picture of perfection, which is Nosovitsky's version of himself.

Nosovitsky Expelled as Provocateur.

My first contact with Nosovitsky was some time late in November, 1919. The Communist Party of America, formed a few months before, wished to establish contact with the international movement and Louis C. Fraina had been elected to go abroad for that purpose. Nosovitsky had been sent from New York by a committee there, as one able to make the necessary arrangements for Fraina's trip.

With two other members of the party I went to confer with him at the Morrison Hotel.

He met us dressed in the full regalia of an assistant surgeon of an ocean liner, the part which he was playing at the time.

Our first task was about his status in relation to the party.

Nosovitsky had been expelled from the [illegible] as a spy for the party, [illegible] that he was a provocateur [illegible] Communist. The records of the [illegible] showed his frequent offers of [illegible] made to the members of the Central Committee of the [illegible] to have other [illegible] Since the Communists were interested in printing their newspapers, books and pamphlets to educate the workers as to the nature of the class struggle, and how to particular use for automatic pistols under the existing conditions of the class struggle, his actions aroused suspicion. There was no definite evidence against him, but on general principles he was considered as an undesirable member of the party, and was expelled.

Nosovitsky offered a batch of documents, giving his history and work, in order to exonerate himself. The committee which had expelled him thought it might have been mistaken in its action, and that his assistance could be accepted in facilitating Fraina's trip.

Nosovitsky pleaded, that if he was to help Fraina he must be reinstated as a member of the party and be given a credential as a representative of the Central Executive Committee of the party.

The weasel-faced, shifty Nosovitsky did not, however, make a good impression on us, and after leaving him and discussing the matter, we decided that we could not reinstate him to membership in the party and give him credentials which would enable him to pose as a representative of the party. On the other hand we needed his aid to make the arrangements for Fraina's trip. We decided to make use of whatever services he could render, without exposing ourselves through any breach of faith on his part.

We gave him a note stating he was authorized to receive printed literature and deliver same to our party, an authority he already had from other sources, and told him he could proceed with making the technical arrangement to have Fraina travel with him on his ship.

The Untold Story.

The next I heard of Nosovitsky was upon his return from Europe after having taken Fraina across. He sent word that he wished to report on having successfully fulfilled his duty.

Another comrade and I called upon him at his home somewhere in the one hundred and twenties of Lenox Ave. in New York. First he pulled out a suitcase filled with the latest books, pamphlets and newspapers published by the Communist movement in Europe—literature which we had been endeavoring to secure for months and turned it over to us. Much of this literature was later translated and published in the United States. Then he handed back the note authorizing him to receive literature for us.

He was evidently paving the way to be trusted further, by apparent frankness in surrendering the only document which gave him any standing in relation to the movement.

What he was playing for soon came out. He demanded to appear before the Central Executive Committee of the party and submit a report on the Amsterdam conference of European Communists, which he declared he had attended with Fraina.

That was quite another story. The time was February, 1920, after the Palmer raids in which four thousand members of the party had been arrested, indicted and held for deportation and imprisonment. All the members of the Central Executive Committee were under indictment, and the police were looking for them in order to place the iron heel of the party behind prison bars.

We gather [illegible] departed, [illegible] ing his [illegible] Central Committee. The [illegible] later as to [illegible]

Since it has a bearing on the later developments of this story, I want to remark here that Nosovitsky was served on his entertainment by brought forth a profusion of [illegible] of cards, bills, dates, [illegible] which he pressed upon us before we were able to effect our departure.

In Washington Park.

During the weeks which followed I heard frequently from Nosovitsky, who pressed his demand that he appear before the Central Executive Committee. He sent word and telephoned that he had many important matters to report which he had been instructed to tell only to the committee.

After many urgent calls I finally agreed to meet him again. The appointment was made for a certain bench in Washington Park. Another comrade accompanied me.

At this meeting Nosovitsky pleaded at length for the right to appear before the committee.

"Don't you trust me after the work I have done for the movement?" he demanded.

I asked him why he could not write out his report and give it to me. He answered that he had been instructed to submit a report in person and must carry out the instructions he had received.

After further argument, seeing that no other way was going against him, he finally said:

"I guess he starving, and you have not even asked me whether I had any lunch," and burst into tears.

The tears of insulted virtue rolling down his cheeks, accompanied by all the evidence of a complete breakdown because of the lack of confidence in his revolutionary honor, shook me for a moment, and I answered:

"Give me your telephone number, and I will take the matter up again and advise you of the decision."

"Call me at Vanderbilt 6000" he said, and brightened perceptible.

We parted.

A few hours later I had a friend call the number which he had given me and asked what place it was.

"Hotel Commodore" came back the answer of the telephone operator; "Mr. Nosovitsky isn't in his room."

The great clever, cunning international spy who pretended to be starving was living at one of the most expensive hotels in New York.

That was the end of Nosovitsky so far as any relationship with the Communist Party was concerned.

No More Deaf, No More Dumb, No More Blind.

THE Grey Ghost whistles from the rigging,
The Green Ghost whispers from the trees,
And the Red Ghost bellows
Where the black coal yellows,
But their words go wasted down the breeze.

For he hears not, speaks not, sees not,
He is deaf, he is dumb, he is blind
To the jingle of the keys
With their clue to mysteries
That have kept him a captive in his mind.

The Ocean is still for a saying,
The Mountains are mute for a word,
That the Factories would siren
With escaping steam on iron
Could the voice of their void be but heard.

But he hears not, speaks not, sees not,
He is deaf, he is blind, he is dumb,
And the Open Sesame,
That would set him prison free,
Stumbles on his tongue and will not come.

The gates are ready to glide open,
The curtain of the sky to rise,
And the Earth her bosom bare,
Flowing milk and honey rare,
For a glimpse, for a glance, from his eyes.

But he hears not, speaks not, sees not,
He is deaf, he is dumb, he is blind,
Living night shift, like a mole,
Face deflected from the goal
Where the paths to light and life unwind.

• • • •

Thunder—on either side the Urals!
Wonder—the rising of Red Dawn!
And underneath the silence
Voices in defiance—
Mutter of the millions marching on!

Keen to the roar of Revolution,
Quick to the clamor of his kind,
He plunges to their aid
By the surging barricade,
No more deaf, no more dumb, no more blind!

—J. S. WALLACE.

Political Christianity Faces East

By HARRY GANNES.

THE old missionary, reeking symbolism and booze, is out of style. Modern capitalism requires improved methods and a different type of man. The new traveling salesman Messiah must be versed in political christianity... Funeralism into foreign and undeveloped territories, particularly China, Africa, Egypt and other parts of Asia is unavoidable under imperialism. Peaceful penetration a policy and practice disappeared with the Spanish-American war. With the imperialist army, or before it, must still go, however, some institution that carries along the morale of capitalism. It has been found that even the bayonets hold conquered territory and permit the flow of capital into it, a system of simple training is necessary to transform colonials into submissive proletarians.

THE organization selected for this work by international capitalism in general, and by its American representative in particular, is the Young Men's Christian Association.

Pleased with its excellent work in the United States, the American ruling class, regardless of race or religion, has united in its support of the Y. M. C. A. Julius Rosenwald, the Jew, contributes millions; John D. Rockefeller, the protestant, doubles the amount; and a long list of catholics add their names

Experience has taught the American capitalists that a propaganda organization is absolutely necessary to sedulously pacify the young Chinese, African, Egyptian and other Asiatic students and workers. Experience has further taught them that religion is the best guise for this work of infiltration and penetration of capitalist ideas so that exploitation could follow more swiftly and surely.

THE Y. M. C. A. has a foreign division whose activities are directed most particularly to the colonies of capitalism. During the past few years, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the entire Rockefeller family have contributed more than $5,000,000 to the Y. M. C. A. for this foreign work. Nettie McCormick, whose family interests, likewise, extend to underdeveloped territories, contributed during the same time over $1,000,000. And other capitalists join in the work to such an extent that the foreign department is able to publish very expensive propaganda literature and print thereon "The expense of this book is met by a special gift." A very rare thing for the Y. M. C. A., considering its war experience when it made the American soldiers pay for the souvenirs sent "free" to them.

Two hundred and seventy-five men are in charge of the Y. M. C. A. department of capitalist morale for the colonies. The Y. M. C. A. when speaking of these men emphasizes the statement that they are "carefully chosen men serving as representatives of the movement in the United States in foreign lands."

CHINA is particularly a target of the Y. M. C. A. The Rockefeller interests in China are there. Christianity becomes more and more an important objective of international capitalism. The Chinese, however, unlike many of the colonial nations, have proved to be a people who were not ready meekly to submit to the yoke of world finance. The Chinese have repeatedly offered resistance with telling effect. Hence the greatest amount of christian (capitalist) propaganda has been directed against China.

And here the effort of the Y. M. C. A. had little success. But in the past fifteen years thanks to the millions spent in the work, the help of the army and to the facilities offered it by the various Chinese governments, the christian arent of imperialism has advanced rapidly.

There have been established in China 2,600 schools of so-called higher learning, with a student body of 260,000, who "name themselves the name of Jesus Christ." The Y. M. C. A. has headquarters in forty-two of the leading cities of China. Of course they are to be found mainly in industrial and shipping districts, such as Shanghai, Nanking, Canton, Hongkong, Tsingtau, and others.

All along, however, the more enlightened Chinese students and workers have carried on a struggle against the pernicious influence of the Y. M. C. A. The Chinese youth does not swallow the "Y" without protest. Repeated demonstrations and protests against the invasion of this capitalist vanguard has been made and is meeting with response among the Chinese youth. As a reply, the Y. M. C. A. pours into China more men and money.

IN India, the Y. M. C. A. has established itself in 68 villages, carrying on its propaganda in discussed forms, thru lantern slide lectures, thru educational campaigns, and thru amusements and entertainments, its main purpose, however, is to defeat the freeing of India from the yoke of Great Britain, and to keep the natives content with foreign domination, thru the preaching of brotherly love for the white brethren who own the mills. The "Y" very kindly announces that the "Y" has been of service to the downtrodden Hindu to his present position and to prevent any national aspirations.

In a prayer for the success of its work in India, the sky-pilots end with this peroration: "That they (the Y. M. C. A. men in India) may have guidance in helping to solve the great national problem of reconstruction." Knowing the horrible conditions of the Indian workers and peasants, "reconciliation" can mean only one thing.

THE entire orient is covered by the Y. M. C. A. as by a net. No country is too small or out-of-the-way when the expenses are paid by some capitalist. For instance, the Y. M. C. A. tells of the inauguration of its work in Jerusalem as follows:

"On Christmas eve, 1924, there was put into the hands of the Y. M. C. A. a draft for the expense of a modern building to be erected on a site just outside the Jaffa Gate, on the highest point in Jerusalem. (The name of the donor is discreetly omitted.) From its doors will stream an influence which will reach Arabia, Syria, Persia, and Transjordania."

Should the Communist International establish such a "modern building" to stream its influence into these countries, the capitalist world would be aflame with protest.

But from the birthplace of Christianity will surge thrunt the East, young, well-trained, organizing Y. M. C. A. crusaders, bearing the message of submission to Christ and to his favored devotees, Rockefeller, McCormick, Morgan and others high in church circles.

IN Alexandria and Cairo, Egypt, the Y. M. C. A. has a membership of over 700 men. A strong student work is carried on at Assuit and in the Christian College. The foreign department —sounds ominously political —enthusiastically announces that, "although the population is ninety-five per cent Mohammedan, the Y. M. C. A. has established and maintained its full Christian character and program and control."

There is a new spirit of nationalism arising that seems well nigh sufficient to defeat the efforts of these Christian crusaders. Yet they are not to submit so readily, especially when the home office has so bountifully a supply of shekles. A new plan has been adopted and that is to inculcate Egyptians into the art of misleading their own fellow suffe-rers. Says the instructions to the Y. M. C. A. men, "It is plain that the leadership of the association must be Egyptian. Foreigners are under suspicion. A national development is essential."

Among the other Asiatic countries which are intensively plied with political propaganda, is Y. M. C. A. are Korea, Burma, Ceylon, Japan, the Philippine Islands and Turkey.

THE foreign department eyes Russia with longing and flirtatious glances. What an opportunity for propaganda under the guise of religious and social welfare work. And prevented merely by the prejudice of an irreligious Communist government!

The Y. M. C. A must admit that it could do very little in Russia. It says that its chief task has been one of "salvage." It claims it disregards political lines but we cannot forget its activities before and during the Russian revolution. The allied army of intervention in Siberia in 1918 consisted of 50,000 men. The Y. M. C. A. had 200 secretaries working among the Czechs, white guard Russians and American troops. The cost of this work was $2,000,000, and was mainly directed against the workers' government. When the revolution was successful, the Y. M. C. A. dismissed any of its secretaries who talked in favor of Russian recognition.

Now, having failed in its nefarious work of aiding to drown in blood the first workers' republic, the sanctimonious soblikers can merely hold up their hands in holy horror and exclaim, "The repression and devastation being visited upon all religion in Soviet Russia by the regime in power and its supporting party, Communist, are proceeding with terrible reality from the doctrine that religion and Communism are incompatible, both theoretically and practically. Here is a major fact in the Christian world and without parallel in the history of Christianity."

THIRTEEN

(Continued from page 5)

the Comsomol. Helpers for Vladimir Ilyich are needed now, he says, "for he is overoked." And the Comsomol is taking the aids. So now the time has come for sending the helpers.

All this is perfectly clear to Vanka, but what if Mitry should suddenly accept? . . . How the, hors will finke fun of Vanka! What will Volodin, the latbe-hand, say? . . . No, this cannot be; didn't they make a compact? And besides, Mironych will say that It won't do—Mitry's a year short, according to the constitution.

The chairman, a gay, reckless fellow, rings two bells at the one time: one of copper, and the other—his throat; he knows his business.

"Comrades, the bureau of the nucleus proposes Anna Solodkova, 19, and Mitry Nazarenko, 17. They are surely known to all of you, and they've given their consent."

Voices respond like a humming hee-hive:

"Right you are . . . We know . . . seconded . . . we thet of 'em ourselves. . ."

Vanka looks at his brother and sees that his eyes horn in an unusual way. But what about Mironych?

Mironych?—nothing; he raises no objection:

"So they are considered accepted."

And Vanka hears nothing more of what is being said; he only feels that his head is swimming, the young comrades around him begin to whirl and whirl; tables and chairs whirl . . . his head swims; the comrades whirl around; tables and chairs whirl. . . .

"Ah . . . what's that? . . . Vanka's fainting! . . ."

"Well, if he ain't!"

Voices clamored and shrieked, rumbled, shouted, yelled. . .

"What's wrong with him?"

"It must be from joy; his brother Mitry is transferred to the party."

"No, it's not joy. They had a compact, you know, to join together, one the party, the other the Comsomol, so I bet he's sore. . ."

"So that's it? . . . Ain't he a Comsomolets yet?"

"That's just it; he's only thirteen and, the main thing, he's the only one of that age, otherwise we would organize the 'pioneers'."

The night was warm, almost like spring. In the overturned caldron of the sky there were washes of every shade of blue. White, button-like glow-worms swam in the washes, just like in the button department.

The young folk are gathered at the gates to pass a few hours together, and in the house Vanka lies on the bed like a small, ungainly lump. Shavings of thot flash like fighting thru his brain. Questions flare up like hinish puffs of smoke. And the oil in the brain-machine keeps on burning and burning. "How's is this, now . . . how is this . . . is Mitry right or wrong?"

The shavings of thot squirm and coil, clutch boldly at each other, surround his head with a ring of fire, and all the thots redoce themselves to this:

"Who is more important—Vanka, or Lenin?"

At Moscow, in the Khamovniky section, on the night before the twelfth of March, the big auditorium of the Second University hurst out into blossom. It blossomed with the lilacs of eyes. And because of this the faded eyes of the Nachpar, Comrade Antonov, also turned lilac, and his words became as sweet as lilacs, for Antonov was speaking about the jubilee of the party.

And after Antonov, the "Trumpet" spoke, and recalled the days of underground work in the time of the czar, others with faded eyes spoke and hrot up reminiscences, their speeches were also lilac, and had faded away in distant prisons. They threw it in clusters to the audience, crowning the young heads.

And from all sides of the spacious hall, little folded notes streamed like a white brook over the heads—a brook that seemed to ooze thru the tanglul mess of hair.

The notes contained greetings to Lenin, wishes for his rapid recovery; and from all these notes, whether written well or badly, in smooth style or clumsily, there seemed to rise the odor of newforind cultus, unspent sweat, untilled grains.

And when the elected were being transferred from the Comsomol to the party, and as each of the transferred swayed by a whirlwind of emotions, made his way to the table, received the candidate's card, Bukharin's booklet—"The A. B. C. of Communism"—and a jubilee badge, the audience choked in the frenzied waving of arms, uproar of shouts, ringing of congratulations, and the orchestra drowned in the wild clamor of the youngsters' throats.

A whirlwind of stormy joy swept thru the audience. It beat against the walls in a frenzied impuet. And there was no Vanka in the audience, just as there were no other Vankas, Kolkas, Petkas, Dunkas, Mankas. There was one many-eyed many-headed monster; one joy played in its breast, one love flamed up, one devotion and readiness for sacrifice.

And when Mitry approached the tribuno, Vanka shouted with all his might, closing his eyes in his frenzied exertion:

"Mitry, remember, don't disgrace the Comsemol. . . Be a true helper to Ilyich. . ."

And people turned toward Vanka and saw his ungainly little figure enveloped in the flood of joy. And Vanka yanked out a notebook from his pocket, tore out a page, and began feverishly to scrawl on it in an uneven hand; then he passed it to his neighbor and whispered:

"Write. . ."

"Sure. . ."

"Once more . . . please, please, send greetings . . . to the dear leader of the plorltariat, V. Lenin."

By V. N. of the lace-factory,
named for Comrade Sverdlov.

And the lone little note floated like a frail boat toward the chairman, nearer, nearer, nearer. He reached out for it, took it, opened it, and smiled:

"Comrades, I have here another motion to send greetings to Vladimir Ilyich. Any objections?" Not a single one.

The Vital Problems of Our Movement

By LENIN.

(Translated by B. Borisoff.)

(From Iskra, December, 1900. The term "Social Democracy" was at that time used in Russia as it was used thruout the world as applying to the revolutionary Marxian workers' movement.)

* * *

THE Russian social democracy has proclaimed more than once that the immediate political task of the Russian labor party must be the overthrow of autocracy, the conquest of political freedom. This was proclaimed over fifteen years ago by the representatives of the Russian social democracy, members of the group Osvobozhdenie Truda (Liberation of Labor); this was also proclaimed two and a half years ago by the representatives of the Russian social-democratic organization, who formed in the spring of 1898 the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party. But despite these repeated declarations the question of the political problems of the social democracy in Russia is once more in the forefront at the present time. Many representatives of our movement are expressing doubt as to the correctness of the above mentioned solution of the question. It is said that the economic struggle is of predominant importance; the political problems of the proletariat are pushed to the background. These problems are narrowed and restricted and it is ever proclaimed that discussion about the formation of an independent workers' party in Russia is simply a repetition of what is said by others and that the workers must carry on only economic struggle, leaving politics to the alliance of intellectuals and liberals. This latter proclamation of the new symbol of faith (the famous Credo) leads directly to the acknowledgement that the Russian proletariat is not yet of age and to the complete negation of the social-democratic program.

The Rabochaya Misl (The Workers' Thots, especially in its supplement, has explained itself essentially in the same sense. The Russian social-democracy is living thru a period of doubts, bordering on self-negation. On the one hand the labor movement is breaking away from socialism; the worker is being absorbed in the carrying on of the economic struggle, in the specialist aims and political problems of the movement as a whole are not at all made clear to them. On the other hand, socialism is leaving away from the labor movement. The Russian socialists again begin more and more to say that the intelligentsia must carry on the struggle against czarism with its own forces, because the workers are limiting themselves to the economic struggle alone.

Conditions of a threefold kind have, in our opinion, prepared the soil for these said phenomena. First, the flabbiness of their activity the Russian social-democrats limited themselves in the propagandist work in small circles (Kruzhok). Having passed to agitation among the masses, we have not always been able to refrain from falling into another extreme. Second, in the beginning of our activity we were very frequently compelled to defend our right to exist in the struggle against the Narodovoltsi, who conceived of "politics" as a form of activity detached from the labor movement, and who narrowed politics down to a conspiratorial struggle alone. Rejecting such politics, the socialdemocrats have fallen into the extreme position of pushing politics, generally, to the background. Third, acting in a disjointed manner in the small local workers' circles, the social-democrats did not pay sufficient attention to the necessity of organizing the revolutionary party, unifying the entire activity of the local groups and furnishing the possibility correctly to establish the revolutionary work. But the predominance of disjointed work is naturally tied up with the predominance of an economic struggle.

The circumstances which we have pointed out have produced an absorption in one side of the movement. This one-sided tendency (in as much as one can speak here of a "tendency") has created attempts to elevate this carelessness into a special theory, attempts to use for this purpose the fashionable "Bernsteiniad," the fashionable "criticism of Marxism," which sometimes is under a new flag the old bourgeois ideas. These attempts alone have created the danger of weakening the contacts between the Russian labor movement and the Russian social-democracy as the foremost champion of political freedom. And the most vital problem of our movement at present consists in the strengthening of this contact.

The social-democracy is the combination of the labor movement with socialism, and its problem is not a passive service to the labor movement at this every separate stage, but the representatives of the interests of the entire movement as a whole, the pointing out to this movement of its final goal, its political tasks, the guardianship of its political and ideological independence. Detached from the social-democracy, the labor movement grows shallow and falls more easily into bourgeois narrowness carrying on the economic struggle only, the work the class loses its political independence, becomes the tail of other parties, betrays the great injunction "the liberation of the workers must be the cause of the workers themselves." In all countries there was a period when the labor movement and socialism existed separately and followed a separate road—and in all countries such a separation brought about the weakness of socialism and of the labor movement; in all countries the combination of socialism with the labor movement alone created a solid foundation both for the one and for the other. But in each country this connection of socialism with the labor movement has worked itself out historically, has worked itself out in a peculiar way depending upon the conditions of place and time. In Russia the necessity of the connection of socialism and the labor movement has been proclaimed theoretically long ago—but practically this connection is being worked out only at the present time. The process of this working out is a very difficult one and there is nothing remarkable in its being accompanied by various vacillations and doubts.

What lesson for us, then, flows from the past?

The history of the whole of Russian socialism has brought about the fact that its most vital problem became the struggle against the autocratic government, the conquest of political freedom, our socialist movement has concentrated, one may say, upon the struggle against autocracy. On the other hand, history has shown that the separation of socialist thought from the advanced representatives of the working classes is much greater in Russia than in other countries and that with such detachment the Russian revolutionary movement is condemned to impotence. Out of this there flows one of the tasks which always been able to refrain from falling into another extreme. Second, in the beginning of our activity we were very frequently compelled to defend our right to exist in the struggle against the Narodovoltsi, who conceived of "politics" as a form of activity detached from the labor movement, and who narrowed politics down to a conspiratorial struggle alone. Rejecting such politics, the socialdemocrats have fallen into the extreme position of pushing politics, generally, to the background. Third, acting in a disjointed manner in the small local workers' circles, the social-democrats did not pay sufficient attention to the necessity of organizing the revolutionary party, unifying the entire activity of the local groups and furnishing the possibility correctly to establish the revolutionary work. But the predominance of disjointed work is naturally tied up with the predominance of an economic struggle.

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elevated into self-sufficiency and in order that the preparatory work should not be raised to the level of the main and only work.

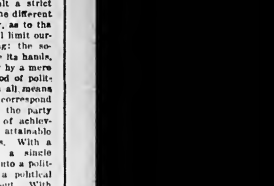
To help the political development and political organization of the working class is our main and basic problem. Everyone who pushes this problem to the background, everyone who does not subordinate to it all of the particular tasks and special methods of struggle, takes a false road and inflicts serious harm upon the movement. Those, however, who relegate it to the background are, first, they who call the revolutionaries to the struggle against the government with the forces of the isolated conspiratorial circles that are detached from the labor movement; second, they who restrict the content and scope of the political propaganda, agitation and organization, they who consider it possible and timely to treat the workers as to "politics" only at the exceptional moments of their lives, only on solemn occasions; they who are too careful to trade off the political struggle against autocracy in exchange for demands for some partial concessions from the autocracy, and who are not careful enough to elevate these demands for partial concessions into a systematic and unflinching struggle of a revolutionary party against the autocracy.

"Organize" repeats the newspaper Rabochaya Misl", to the workers in many various ways. "Organize" repeat all the partisans of the "economic" tendency. And we, of course, join wholeheartedly in this appeal but we will without failing to it: Organize, not only into mutual aid societies, strike-benefit associations and workmen's circles, but also organize into a political party, organize for decisive struggle against the autocratic government and against the entire capitalist society. Without such an organization the proletariat is not able to raise itself to a conscious struggle; without such an organization the labor movement is condemned to impotency; and with its funds, circles and mutual aid societies alone the working class will never succeed in fulfilling the great historic task which rests upon it: to liberate itself and the whole Russian people from political and economical slavery. Not a single class in history ever attained domination, without having put forward its political leaders, its advanced representatives, capable of organizing the movement and of guiding it. And the Russian working class has shown already that it is capable of putting forward such men; the wide-spread struggle of the Russian workers for the last six years has given us what a volume of revolutionary forces is hidden within the working class, how the most desperate governmental persecutions do not diminish but increase the number of workers fighting for socialism, for political consciousness and political struggle. The energies of our comrades in toss are freely forthcoming to the problem, and we shall take it if we unite all the forces of the awakening proletariat with all the forces of the Russian revolutionaries into one party, toward which will stream all that is live and honest in Russia. And only then the great prophecy of a Russian worker-revolutionist, Peter Alexyev, shall be fulfilled: "The muscular hand of the millions of the working people will be raised, and the yoke of despotism guarded by the soldiers' bayonet will be shattered to dust!"



Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin.

By Abe Stoler, Age 14



Mr. Bryan in the Embrace of the Angels

THIRTEEN - By Mark Kolosov

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VANKA is 13, and his 13 years manifest themselves in everything. They jump like thirteen tiny imps over Vanka's joys, and they crouch silently beside his sorrows. And Vanka himself, tiny, weak, resembling a callow kitten, seems to be the victim of his 13. It is not he who scurries joyfully then all the departments, squeals, and shakes hands with everyone he meets when a Communist from the factory is elected to the Moscow Soviet, and it is not he who whistles frenziedly and shouts "Down!" when some men shevik attempts to bamboozle his comrades.

It's the 13 that do all this.

Vanka himself is quiet and bashful, modest and timid.

And when it happens that the menacing clouds of a shut-down gather over the factory, Vanka feels with all his little inner self his 13 becoming alarmed, and then little gray wrinkles appear on his straight, childish forehead, and the little bells of his voice cease ringing thru the corridors. The blue, silly shirt wanders about like a silent shadow, and does not know which way to turn.

Vanka is afraid to go to the director, the he knows that the director is a red—one of their own, a workman director, a Communist.

The atmosphere of the director's office is some what oppressive. The place breathes great stern ness, and it is as if the walls are about to come together and crush little Vanka. And on the walls: "Be brief." "Time is money," and many other posters, and among them, a portrait of old Lenin himself, Vladimir Ilyich, so dear and near, asks smilingly:

"What have you come for, Vanka? You little rascal, don't disturb the director."

This means that he must go out thru the corridor to the yard, and thru the yard into the repair shop, then to the outhouse where, upon a little door, there is a modest inscription:

The R. C. S. M. nucleus is located here.

Vanka is 13, and the constitution requires 14! Here is exactly what it says: "Any young worker, fourteen years of age or over, is eligible to membership in the league."

"And in the meantime he is allowed a voice but not a vote. Oh, how he longs not to be just advisory: It makes one feel hurt and wronged; Grishka is a member with a full vote, and he is in the same grade and in the same shop . . . And so are Fedka, Senka, Vaska, Stenka, and Skinny Vanka. What have they done to deserve it?

It's all the fault of the 13.

And when a resolution is being voted upon at a meeting, and a whole forest of hands springs up above the blond moss of heads—he wants so much, so much to raise his hand together with the rest, but he is afraid: It seems to him that everyone is eyeing him with the warning. "Vanka, don't forget the constitution!"

Every evening the entire factory gathers at the big club. The grown-ups in the reading room with the newspapers; the young people each according to his inclination.

First of all—the girls go to Maslov, to the library:

"Give us a novel. . ."

"Now, what's the bright idea?"

They become dumb and hide behind Jolly Manka. And Jolly Manka says saucily and coquettishly:

"A novel, an interesting one, where they write about love. . .".

"You fool, don't you know that those books are not for us? They're written for high-school girls?"

"That's cuuf, now; beat it."

Manka swiftly puts her hand into her bosom and pulls out a book, and on the books it says: "The Keys to Happiness. A Novel by Verbitskaya."

"There, take a look at this?"

And she scampers off to the hall—the others trailing after her.

Twilight fills the hall. From the row of cards, appeals, and posters, only one stands out boldly —"The Code of Labor Laws,"—and under the "Code" a group of youngsters stand listening to Mitry, the chief of the "Bureau." Mitry is speaking about god. And it seems as if Mitry has a dynamo in his head, and that 15 thin, invisible belts extend to the 15 little heads. Brain mechanisms are awhirl.

Manka cries shrilly:

"Ah! Vanka! Vanka is here! . . ."

And she begins to sing:

"Vanka, little Vankapuff;
About as big as a pinch of snuff;
Now we're all in the Comsomol,
Only Vanka is too small!
He has no pretty tie to hurrel.
The only one without a card
Tell me, little shpingulet.
Why he can't get his card as yet? "

Vanka starts, and the little belt that bound him to Mitry snaps and breaks.

Mitry says softly:

"Why do you disturb us? Better listen to our discussion."

"Discussion indeed! All nonsense. . . And don't you stick up for your brother; he can look out for himself."

Fedka whispers:

"Vanka, give her one! . . ."

"Ah, the deuce with her. . ."

And black anger stirs within Vanka.

Then Manka and the other girls surround the youths in a close ring.

"Tell us, Mitry, about the fires of the revolution."

The anger scatters like a white cloud. The black lump in Vanka's throat breaks up, his tongue moves from behind the bot lips:

"Yes, yes, the fires of the revolution!"

At night Vanka sleeps in a dark, close room in the same bed with his brother Mitry. Mitry sleeps sweetly, deeply, breathes heavily thru his hot nose, and all about him is a stream of sweaty, bitter breath.

Vanka goes for a long time at his brother's "full wing" face, catches greedily the beats of his heart, breathes the close air, and ventures:

"Mitry, oh, Mitry! . . ."

"What is it?"

"Bout the nucleus. . ."

"What, again?—again about the school? . . . Tomorrow, tomorrow. . ."

"No, not 'bout that. . ."

"Makes no difference . . . tomorrow; it's time to sleep now."

"Why does it say fourteen?"

"What fourteen?"

"In the constitution."

"In what constitution?"

"Of the Comsomol."

"It's there so as to keep *shpingulets* like you out of the league. Understand?"

"Yes. But Mitry, why am I worse than the others?"

Mitry's answer is curt and grouchy:

"It's there so as to keep *shpingulets* like you "It ain't allowed. . . He knows, darn him, that it ain't allowed, and still he wants to butt in. . ."

That's how it goes. . . Better to sleep and stop bellyaching.

"Uuh, the——!" Bold and malicious thots rise up. His head feels heavy, his chest tightly compressed.

"All right, Mitry, all right—and he calls him self an activist! . . ."

The wind howls crazily in the road of night, and dances like a reckless Comsomoletz. The stars twinkle in different shades—some agree, others disagree, and the meeting ends with the morning.

And when there are no more stars and no more wind, and a thick fog envelops the great auditorium of the sky, then black, leather-clad Petro pulls the thin nerve of the factory, and the factory yells with all the power of its mechanical throat:

"Hoh. . . Huh. . . Huh! . . ."

If the house, the mother rises slowly. One can hear her moving about behind the partition, her mouth twisted in a sweet, languid yawn:

"Oh-oh oh. . . Our heavy sins. . ."

White shadows crawl over the walls; they climb over the cornices, like white lambkins, and become entangled in Marx's beard in the picture on the wall. And Vanka knows that his father will wake up presently and say softly: "Mother, eh, mother, how about a samovar?" And then, louder: "Hey, Comsomol, d'y hear—mother is waiting for us." And it seems to Vanka that his father says that about the Comsomol on purpose . . . For he knows that Vanka has no membership card.

In the morning the samovar grumbles like a dull-edged tool-bit over iron; in the morning the windows are damp with the sap of the departed night. Father and Mitry drink tea and look into the blue haze, talking about party affairs. Mother looks after Vanka: Her hands are sinewy; her kind, caressing eyes watch his chin steadily:

"Drink, drink, Vanyuska, and take some bread, sonny. You're getting too thin in your Comsomol."

A sense of hurt swells in Vanka's heart. Oh, how he hates mother with her caresses and her care! How he would like to join in the conversation of his father and his brother!

II

TIME is a huge lace frame weaving the endless lace work of days. It stretches in white and red streaks that wind about the pulley of the universe. And thousands of living human beings keep winding up their powers, as upon spools, and stretch out in thin threads, becoming interwoven in the moving lacework of life. And if one grows slack, and unravels—out of the machine he goes. New, fresh little spools with pink, silken twine are waiting in the raw material department.

Fedor Ivanych Comrade Rodin—the teacher of political rudiments, says that life is moving towards Communism. And that the lace-frame of life is tended by the best men of the working class—the Communists. Firmly welded together, they comb with a strong, steel comb millions of threads, and weave them into the most intricate designs. And the first weaver of them all is Vladimir Ilyich.

The spools find it hard work at times, so do the steel comb and the ads, but the hardest task of all is that of the chief weaver. The pulleys turn and grumble, the flywheels smash the belts trouble rhythmically, the leather-parts wheeze. The flimy dust from the thin ads floats in the air, settles on faces and shirts, poisons the body. It seems that something is just on the verge of breaking down, and then the gigantic machine will stop. Only, the strong spring in the forehead will not give way; the searchlight of the eye dares firmly, the aids stand firm.

At night Vanka sleeps in a close, dark room in one bed with his brother Mitry. Vanka sleeps. He dreams that a locomotive of tremendous power is hitched to the lace-frame department. "Uh!"—it blew a deep blast, sprang forward with a jerk, and went on and on toward Moscow River. And Moscow River is not a river at all, but a sea, the sea of the social revolution. The locomotive, without a pause, straight across the waves. The waves splash over the roof, flood inside of the engine. The flame of the furnace flares up, burns the greedy tongues of the sea, and heavy logs are spluttering and hissing.

And Vanka is the fireman beside the furnace.

His skin is all in blisters; they spring up in little white knobs; the waves lick them and break them. Ah! . . . it would be nice to get away from this damned furnace, to jump into the embrace of the waves, to refresh the body; but Vanka hears a voice.

"Tired, Comrade Nazarenko?"

He looks up and sees Lenin!

Foam froths in the heart. Imps in the foam. Gosh! . . . How they dance, the sons of——!

"No . . . not tired, Comrade Lenin."

"And what do you think will we make Communism?"

"We'll make it, Comrade Lenin."

"Well, then, keep going, brother; it's not far from here."

"Aye, aye, Comrade Lenin!"

The skin is all in blisters; they spring up in little white knobs, the waves lick them and break them.

"Suddenly stop! . . . an island!"

On the island it is summer. Streams of sunlight. The wind plays caressingly. Houses glow with colors. People appear.

"Good morning Comrade Lenin, and who is this with you?"

"This is Comsomoletz Nazarenko."

"No, Comrade Lenin, I am not a Comsomoletz. I am one year short in age according to the constitution."

"Ah, really?"

And suddenly Lenin produces a brand-new Comsomol card and gives it to Vanka. Vanka sees his name on it, his surname. . . Ah! . . .

"Vanka, hey, Vanka!"

"What is it, Comrade Lenin?"

He opens his sleepy eyes and sees Mitry.

"Why—the card—where is the card?"

"What card?"

"The card of the league."

"Whose?"

"Mine."

"Where'd you get it?"

"Comrade Lenin gave it to me. . ."

And suddenly Vanka realizes that he had seen Lenin only in a dream—and that nothing had really happened.

With bitter sadness he told Mitry about it.

Mitry was touched:

"I see, Vanka, that you'll make a good Comsomolets. Only, you and I are now in the same boat—you want to join the Comsomol, I, the party. . . I'm in a fix, just like you; I'm too young—that's what they say. . ."

His brother's words echo with a low peal in Vanka's heart.

"That's right, that's right, Mitry, we both need just one year; let's make an agreement—we'll join together next year."

"That's a go!"

And their tongues rattled till sunrise.

Again the samovar grunts like a dull-edged tool-bit over iron. Again the windows are damp with the sap of the departed night. Father and Mitry listen in silence to Vanka's dream.

"Oh-oh-eh!" his mother yawns. "Such dreams, what dreams you have, sonny. . ."

Very gently she pats his head—his hard, bristly head.

Vanka has no eyes for his mother; only for his father and brother.

"And there stands he himself, and says: 'What do you think, Comrade Nazarenko, will we make Communism?' 'Well, make it, Comrade Lenin,' says I."

And Vanka experiences something that never happened before: his father's strong arm reaches out, the hard feels the touch of his coarse hair, his black beard is like a brush. Smack-smack—the hot lips on the little forehead.

III

THE clouds swell like a mixture of brown rubber in the overturned caldron of the sky; they hang over the gray tub of the suburbs. They seem ready to tear themselves away and come trembling down upon the cold mass of snow, which—they will plaster the buildings, will cover the earth with a thick spread. Muddy brooks will run from the yards into Moscow River. Little streams will stretch like wire-threads over the rough, unsteady ice. The sun will flare up like a fiery baron. The air will become close, and on the next day Moscow River will start to move, will start without any ice-cakes, clear as molten metal, and where it will move to—who can say? And then the little yard will begin to blossom, the little yard that stretches down like a chin. Its cheeks will become overgrown with grass, and prickly watts of bushes will stick out from under the piles of rubbish. And in the garden, which is half a verst from the factory, falling petals will begin to whirl, white petals from the trees; yellow petals from the flowers; they will whirl like soft down, like the shavings in the wood-turner's lathe in the repair shop. And then summer will come, like a young weaver in a skirt of many colors, carrying a load of woven stuffs.

The old garden will become sharpy like Karl Marx, and will shake its locks and beard. . . Excursions will begin. . . The young folk will go to the seaside. Rouch hands will have a rest, the brain-tuff will relax, and the boys will flip coins, bowl, play football, tag and "pere." . . and then autumn will come, and—14.

Vanka reaches like a hedgehog on the perch of the Faboun. Something bristles in Vanka's heart like a hedgehog but he does not know what it is. The air of March sends a chill thru the body, but warm joy flows thru the body, too, like a brook.

And the 15 already anticipate the coming of the 14th. What a joy it will be! Vanka and Mitry will walk up to their father and say:

"Congratulations, Comrade Alexei, ...To you and sons are due this day."

That is just how they will say it. And there will be three cards in the house—no, four—Mitry will remain in the Comsomol until he is 23.

And if there comes a call to the front, Vanka will say as Mitry used to say: "In accordance with the decision of the general meeting I am going to defend the revolution."

And father will say "Go, my boy," because he is a member of the party, and because he has calloused hands. Only, mother will probably cry, wailing, "But you are so little, so little," and this will offend him; but no, she will not say it, after all, because he will be grown up by then—he will be 14 years old.

Near him, on the porch, two little girls, about eight years of age, drawl mournfully in tremulous voices as they sway from side to side:

"I loved, I suffered—ah, but he,
The scoundrel, soon deserted me."

The sounds fill Vanka's ears and taunt his throat. Like a little rooster, he bursts forth:

"Forward, to meet the dawn:
Comrades, bro. struggle!
We go to blaze the trail,
Comrades, to meet the dawn!"

The wind was softly spreading twilight over the earth, but the twilight would not come, and the wind grew angry. Then the twilight came, driven by the wind. And the workers were returning home from the factory, and the wind kept urging the workers on homeward from the factory.

And two tunes were still struggling in the cold air; one heaten, mournful, beseeching, begging for mercy; the other triumphant, lacerating, and merciless. And it seemed as if they were both calling the March day, one back to winter, the other forward and spring.

Volodin, a lathe-hand, walks slowly toward the gate from the repair-shop. On seeing Vanka he winks and yells:

"Van—kou. . ."

Vanka comes skipping to the lathe-hand, takes him by the hand:

"Uncle Van, I am joining. . ."

The lathe-hand smiles slyly, his white teeth shine like little, gleaming plates.

"It's taking you awful long. . ."

"No, now we'll join together with Mitry . . ."

"How can tha' be, when Mitry is an active member already?"

"No; we made an agreement for next year—he'll join the party, and I the Comsomol—we both need one more year. . ."

"So you've agreed on it?"

"Yes, and it'll be on the same day, too, and the main thing is, Uncle Van, that now it's not so hard, for I'm not alone like before. . ."

"Well, kid, this makes it easier for you!"

Vanka flushes with embarrassment then he says:

"Sure it does! . . ."

Great cares, fingers—very, very warm; they are rub Vanka behind the ear, crawl slowly up his neck, and catch his cheeks.

"Say, Vanka! . . . ain't why do you seem so much to join the Comsomol? Is it just because everybody is in the Comsomol?"

Vanka's thin, strong ear, like the chain on the even scatter of his forehead fine-spun as wire.

"No, Uncle Van, it ain't that at all. I don't know, I can't say exactly, but the main reason, before you question, says he, is the brain of youth. I want to be with the brain, Uncle Van."

Vanka's heart beats like a drum; he cannot catch his breath, and the big warm fingers creep closer and pat his cheeks softly and tenderly, and the evening fawns upon Vanka like a great, clumsy cat.

IV

SUNDAY. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and again Sunday, again Monday —so it stretches out—the lacework of days.

Here comes a bit of bright and gay-colored lace, the festivity of the Comsomol Christmas. It is celebrated with a carnival: Vanka rigged himself out as a little black devil. Fedka as a deacon, Mishka as a priest, Mitry as a witch—whatever came into their heads.

They jumped, shrieked, giggled, sang, danced.

In the morning they went to the district headquarters. They met others. Merged together. Flowed in a stream along the streets and sidewalks. And in the evening—a party. Girls, youths, young and old, not one of them cared a straw for god or devil.

The holidays rolled away and a campaign rolled in. The campaign was called "The Red Fleet Campaign." A campaign with a brilliance came, called a general meeting of the local, gathered the factory youth. The district spoke about the local. Then came a sailor with a gold tooth in the front of his mouth and spoke about the existing situation in the fleet. It was decided to render assistance with men and money.

In order to help out with men—Senka was sent. At the meeting, at the headquarters, on the Red Square, they threw Senka up in the air and caught him again with shouts of "Hurrah!" And because of this Senka walked about as stiff as a ramrod. The girls pestered him, gazed at his sailor's clothes, and sang the navy ditty:

"Ho! little apple—where are you rolling?
Oh, mother, my sweetheart is calling!
Not Lenin or Trotsky I'm going to meet,
But a young sailor o' the Baltic Fleet!"

Old workers glanced up at him and said, "There's the salvation of the fleet."

In short, Senka was a hero.

They escorted Senka to the depot. They instructed him. "Don't be a slouch," promised him presents, asked him to write. Senka was all excited and his former swagger was gone. He pledged himself not to "compromise" the local.

"Good-by, Moscow, good-by Comsomol,
In the Red Navy we're going to enroll . . ."

And when the intoxication of joy had passed, Vanka again wished for the coming of autumn, that would bring with it his membership card.

Old Petro stuck up a poster in a prominent place in the repair shop:

Official Announcement

. . . In view of a considerable turn for the worse, a daily bulletin will be posted from this date, about the state of health of V. I. Lenin.

From early morning people keep crowding about the poster. They read the announcement and disperse silently. Foreheads frown, shoulders stoop, eyes grow cold beneath the eyelids.

"It's pretty bad with Vladimir Ilyich. . ."

"Pretty bad. . ."

And at the sections of the R. C. S. M. the secretary reads to the meeting:

Circular Letter

Concerning the 25th anniversary of the R. C. P. (Bolsheviks). The best gift that the Comsomol can make to the party would unquestionably be the transfer to the party of the pick of the youth from the workers' nuclei.

Secretary, M. C.

On this day work would not go forward at the factory. Women continually broke threads in the basons, and deft hands struggled clumsily with the clutching steel-spiders. The weavers got their designs all wrong, their machines stopped suddenly, and sharp experienced eyes could not locate at once the cause of the trouble.

The same condition prevailed in the repair shop. In the button department, in the winding department; and even the old blacksmith, all sleepy and bitsute, who never spoke to anyone except to his tools, scorched his long, gray beard, after which he ghid to Vanka (Vanka was the old man's assistant):

"Ah, it won't go, somehow. . ."

And then, frowning, and dampine the fire:

"Listen, youngster; even tho you are a Comsomoletz and don't know beans from nothing, and less about work still will ask you: for it ain't proper for an old man like me to ask the grown-up Communists. I don't like them, they ain't real Communists; they just worry about their pockets, and they ain't got a proprietor's eye to things—not they."

Little Vanka dries the heads of sweat, and wipes his nose, too, with his hand. He straightens up and his eyes dance toward the old man.

"Gladly. Antpych. . ."

"Gladly. . . I know myself about 'gladly'—. You're always glad to chatter, just to get away from work; I know you, you son of a——. But tell me . . ."

His voice trembled.

"Is it true that Ilyich is . . . or . . . pretty bad?"

"It is true. Antpych. . ."

The old man quietly sat down on the anvil, crossed himself with a wide sweep, three times, and whispered: "God forbid" . . .

Vanka, uncertainly.

"What, grandad. It seems you are for Ilyich?"

"For whom else?"

Joy flooded Vanka's brain. He shouted in a rasping, ballooning voice:

"But he is a Communist."

The old man rose, straightened out his mighty stature, and grumbled:

"Lets work. Never mind jabbering now."

And he toiled. And when the fire was roaring again, the bellows panting, and the iron hissing, the old man mumbled slowly and gruidgingly, in time with the iron:

"Well, what of it? Suppose he is a Communist? There are all sorts of Communists. If they were all like him, there wouldn't be no need of this here Communism—it would be just a name . . ."

And as the bason-shops and repair shops, little groups gathered to discuss, and nobody bade them disperse. The young people even walked out into the yard. Jolly Manka crast down her eyes and was as quiet as a hen.

"Friends, where can we find the secretary"

"He went away to the Raikom."

"And Mitry?"

"He too. . ."

Each of them shrinks, becoming like a heavy lump, and their hearts shrink, foreboding dart about like shuttles.

And Vanka stands at the window. Vanka burns to join his gang. Tremulously and shily he says:

"I'll be back in a second, Antpych. . . I'll find out everything. . ."

"Well, go ahead."

The bell rang clangingly in the factory school. The youngsters ran out like rabbits. Long Petka, in front of all, shouts:

"Well, friends, why do you hang your heads?"

Manka, angrily:

"Don't you know?"

Long Petka assumes an oratorical air

"I know, but what of it? . . . What's the good of this here desperation? Help, doctors,—that's what's needed, for there ain't no god to take pity on us, and they'll get doctors without us. But here is what we can do, comrades. A circular just came to the nucleus about the party jubilee. We must get up for the party a present that'll beat the present to the fleet—that's how we can help Ilyich, the devil take you. . . For there ain't many workers in the party, and Ilyich has overworked himself. . ."

The youngsters felt a bit bitter, as if Long Petka had blown with long bellows into their hearts and had cleared and spread apart the contracting walls. Eyes sparkled and blossomed beneath the open eyelids.

Little Vanka shouts eagerly:

"Brothers, but whom shall we send?"

"It won't be you, shpingulet."

Oh, what a sting Vanka felt in his breast! Something struck his brain, parched his throat, the whites of his eyes turned moist. He whispered in embarrassment:

"No . . . 'course I ain't talking 'bout myself. . ."

"Don't, but in, then. . ."

Vanka sunk to the background, but he felt first of all like smashing Manka's face with his little fist, and then saying to all of them aloud: "Do you know, all of you, if you want to know, that Mitry, whom you're surely going to elect, won't join the party till the very time when you'll take me into the Comsomol, for we're agreed on that. We're both a year short." But he did not say it—let Mitry himself announce that at the meeting.

Then Jolly Manka, pensively:

"Well, and whom are we really going to send?"

Senka, fiercely:

"I think, friends, that this is up to the bureau; we'll send whom they'll propose, because. . ."

Long Petka interrupted, mockingly:

"Because, because, you dumbell. What kind of a Comsomoletz is the fellow that's always depending on the bureau, and ain't got a p'n 'orth of 'initiative'. . ."

"And what d'ye think the bureau's for, just to run errands?"

Manka, pacifyingly.

"Cut it out boys, just nonsense. . . Of course, we must talk it over. . ."

Senka, scenting defeat, bristled up and clenched his fists:

"We'll talk it over, all right. But now, just tell me —I'm a dumbbell . . . am I?"

And whack! Petka got it under the ribs.

"There's a dumbbell for you! . . . Take that! . . ."

he fumed and shouted.

Long Petka became distorted with rage:

"Oh, you dog! Just wait; I'll train your dirty mug for you. . . Take that, and that, and that, you son of a fascist!"

A fight started. Little by little all joined in. Vanka pushed eagerly at Manka, he aimed to give her a blue eye, but missed. Vanka cannot reach the cursed eye; in his rage he began to punch her below the breasts.

The non-Communist workers from the repair shop, and the women from the bason-department look on:

"There, just look what's going on; see what keeps the Comsomol busy! . . ."

The master-mechanic appeared. He sees the fray and shouts:

"Hey, you, vamoose; this is no time for tomfoolery."

And while they were dispersing, Vanka rejoiced; he felt the realization of his eager wish close at hand. That would be a nice pill for Manka to swallow!

And on the next day the Comsomol gathered at the club. The party-secretary, Pal Mironych, spoke, about

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* A slang term denoting one who steals into a moving-hall, theater, etc., without a ticket.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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SIGMAN HOLDS PAPER MAJORITY WHILE LEFT WING WINS MEMBERS AS I. L. G. W. CONVENTION CLOSES

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 18.—One hundred and ten tired but still militant delegates cast their votes for Zimmerman for secretary-treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at the final session of the eighteenth biennial convention today. Hyman did not vote for himself and he polled one vote less than Zimmerman's total for the presidency.

Beat by a paper majority in the convention—the Sigman administration polling 158 votes—but with the big New York locals and the majority of the membership solidly behind them, the left delegates go out of this convention to face, if the snarling, insulting attitude of the Sigmanites is any guage of their intention to make war on the left wing and its militant program, a long, trying struggle.

Lift T. U. E. L. Expulsions.

Baroff was elected secretary and Ninfo first vice-president. The machine henchmen were taken care of and the left wing allowed a few places on the executive board.

The pressure of the left wing brot full amnesty for those members who had been expelled for mere membership in the Trade Union Educational

(Continued on page 2)

AS WE SEE IT
By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

IN making an appeal for $200,000 with which to spread christian propaganda, the president of the American Tract Society stresses the need for counteracting the propaganda put out by Communists, and subtly hints that his business has no better friend than religion. He says: "Thoughtful christian people are beginning to realize that to offset the effect of this spread of subversive teaching an almost unlimited number of christian tracts is needed." One of the greatest tracts ever written says this gentleman is Roosevelt's "Nine reasons for going to church." This tribute to America's greatest bunco-steerer should shake a few dollars out of Teddy's admirers.

* * *

QUITE an interesting incident occurred at a meeting of the American Club of Oxford University, England. The club invited no less a person than Comrade Saklatvala to address its members. Saklatvala was barred from the country recently by order of the state department, though he had his passports vised to attend a meeting of the world interparliamentary union in Washington. It appears that the American consul at Oxford objected to refusing Kellogg for his mission.

* * *

HOWEVER, all was not serene. An American student, of the fascist or American Legion brand wrote a letter to a local newspaper suggesting that Saklatvala be not allowed to speak. Apparently the preventive suggestion was not heeded by the American students, but the young boys of the "bulldog breed," the sons of the British slave drivers, were there in numbers and they took no chance of Saklatvala's criticism of the American state department, when the speaker dealt on the injustices of British rule in India and all over the world, they got rough. But so far as one can gather from the guarded report in the New York Times, a not very solemn story, the American students made it quite hot for the interrupters.

* * *

PREMIER RYKOV of Russia threw a bombshell into the camp of the international militarists, who pretend to hunger for peace, when he declared that his government was perfectly willing to abolish the army and navy if the capitalist powers sharing pool to scrap theirs. This is the kind of language not a bona fide capitalist diplomat can understand. Of course Rykov knew quite well that

(Continued on page 2)

FIVE BANKS CLOSE IN DENVER WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 18.—The Metropolitan State Bank and the Capitol Hill State Bank closed their doors here today, bringing the number of banks to close up within 24 hours to five.

The North Denver State Bank closed after examiners had taken charge of the Broadway National & Drovers' National Banks. Total deposits of $4,000,000 are involved. "Frozen" assets are given as the reasons for the closing of the banks.

Depositors fearing loss of their savings have started runs on the other banks in the city.

German Workers Form Triple Alliance to Resist Wage Slashes

BERLIN.—(FP)—An alliance of railwaymen, state and municipal workers and municipal functionaries has been agreed upon at Frankfort-on-Main by the local and district executives of the unions concerned, for presenting a united front to the employers. This move is hailed as a first step in Germany towards initiating the British industrial alliance and presenting a united Industrial front regardless of industry or craft.

Soviet President 50 Years Old



MICHAEL IVANOVITCH KALININ
President of the Union of Soviet Republics.

FIFTY years of age and 25 years of revolutionary work, these figures serve to characterize the life history of Comrade Kalinin.

But Kalinin embodies before all the history of our working class, the history of our labor movement and the history of our party.

Kalinin is a peasant by birth. He was born in the province of Tver, in the village of Verkhnaya, in the family of a poor peasant. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker at the age of nine. Later he worked in a factory in St. Petersburg. He was a member of the Bolshevik party from the very beginning of its existence. He was one of the leaders of the October revolution. He was a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets since the death of Comrade Sverdlov.

Kalinin is a self-taught man. He has a profound knowledge of the theory of Marxism. He is a master of the Russian language. He is a brilliant orator. He is a writer of great power. He is a statesman of the highest order.

Kalinin is the most popular man in Russia. He is the most beloved leader of the Russian workers and peasants. He is the most trusted friend of the Russian toilers.

Kalinin is the most outstanding figure in the Russian revolution. They have always to remember that freedom was not only by their own efforts, but also by the efforts of the self-sacrificing generations beginning from 1825.

IN the first night after the uprising numerous arrests were made. Over 50 people were arrested. They were the war prisoners of the "crown" Nicolas the First had no other terms for them.

In the manifesto published upon the suppression of the uprising, which proclaimed a solemn service on the Senate Square for the sake of "cleaning up of the place", the Decembrists are referred to as a "bunch of outcasts." "By the order of the czar" a committee of inquiry and a court of justice were appointed. In this court, besides the picked army generals, were also appointed a few of the highest officers of the Synod. The inquiry lasted for six months. The prisoners were examined at night.

The Decembrists write about these examinations.

"At midnight the door of the cell opens, a veil is thrown over the prisoner and he is led in silence over the halls and yards of the fortress. When the veil was taken off he was already in the large examination hall before the committee of inquiry. Questions which spelled life or death to the prisoners were formulated by the committee members, who threatened and cursed the prisoners in the attempt to wring from them an admission of guilt and information against the other prisoners. Those who were silent were kept chained in dark cells and starved."

The trial took place in the absence of the defendants.

"What! Have we already been tried?" asked the surprised defendants when brought into the court room.

"Yes, and found guilty", was the answer. Altogether 121 men were found guilty.

The highest criminal tribunal sanctioned all these to death penalty. The judges decided unanimously that these criminals should all be given a death penalty." But the final sentences were made by the czar himself. Five were sentenced to death penalty, 88 to hard labor and the rest to be exiled to Siberia or sent into the army as privates.

In the courtyard of the Petropavlovsk fortress, erected on six scaffolds. They were built slowly and unskillfully, for the hangmen were inexperienced. The scaffolds were erected first. Bershef himself, the commandant of the fortress, gave the executioners lessons in hanging. Only in the morning were the scaffolds ready, the nooses were made and greased with lard.

The condemned were taken out of their cells at 2 a. m. They waited till morning, sitting on the grass by the scaffolds, while the preparations were going on. At last everything was ready. The condemned are shaking hands with each other for the last time. A dreadful view.

An eye-witness describes what happened further.

"... we could see quite well their faces. They were all calm, but their

(Continued on page 4.)

FORD 'FORSAKES' CZARIST CAUSE TO GET ORDERS

Henry Pals Around with Monarchists

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Dec. 18.—Henry Ford has forsaken the Russian monarchist movement in the United States. He has given it up as a bad job, a hopelessly lost cause.

Ford is still on friendly personal terms with many of the monarchist leaders and has confidence in them. Gregory Shinkorenko has been the most active members of the monarchist group in Detroit. Ford planned to send Shinkorenko to Russia as his accredited representative last summer. Shinkorenko had his trunk packed and was ready to go. Advisors convinced Ford, at the last moment, that Shinkorenko's activity in the monarchist movement might make him a marked man in Russia. Shinkorenko did not go. But the idea of his going has got been definitely abandoned. The trip has only been postponed. It is possible Ford may make Shinkorenko his confidential representative on an industrial mission to Russia in the near future, with Shinkorenko probably traveling under an assumed name. Or it may be Shinkorenko will go alone.

Lieutenant on Czar's Yacht.

Shinkorenko was a lieutenant on the private Romanov yacht, the Polar Bear, before the revolution. Fleeing after the revolution to this country, the refuge now of monarchistic exiles, Shinkorenko used influences and his own personality to win the confidence of Henry Ford. The working first in the shops, Shinkorenko is now employed in the experimental laboratories at a good salary. He was the go-between for Ford and prince Oblov when the latter visited Detroit with considerable secrecy not long ago. Shinkorenko has also been a dinner guest at the Ford home and is one of the select group invited to attend Ford's old-fashioned dances, the latest publicity stunt of the Ford Motor Co.

Shinkorenko has been in the habit of propounding the virtues and holy traditions of the monarchist cause, but when the Ford organization lost confidence in the cause, Shinkorenko apparently found it as easy to change his mind as to change his shirt. Probably the great disillusionment was automatic and instantaneous.

Shinkorenko is living in more humble quarters than he did when he left the splendor of the Romanovs was upon him. But it is believed he

(Continued on page 2)

WICKS SPEAKS IN GRAND RAPIDS ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 18—The lecture on Locarno by H. M. Wicks will take place on Sunday afternoon at 2:30, instead of in the evening as announced a few days ago.

The meeting will be held in Workers' Hall, 211 Monroe Northwest, Grand Rapids. Admission charge is 25 cents.

Pal of Czarists



HENRY FORD
The Flivver King.

Henry Ford's Home at Dearborn, Mich., Is Mecca for Monarchists



FARMERS PLAN FORMATION OF NATIONAL PARTY

Conference Lays Base of Farmer-Labor Party

By ALFRED KNUTSON.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BISMARCK, N. Dak. Dec. 18.—The prospects are that the working farmers of North Dakota will form a farmer-labor party at the conference which they are now holding here. The farmers are sick of both old parties. This conference will have a national significance, because the plan is to call a convention later of farmers and workers from all northwestern states with the view of forming a national farmer-labor party.

William Bouck from Washington, Charles E. Taylor and Pat Wallace from Montana, Sollis of Minnesota and Tom Ayres of South Dakota are present at the conference for the purpose of aiding the formation of such a party.

It is likely that a preliminary program calling for nationalization of all basic industries will be adopted.

Make your slogan—"1 sub every week!"

IRAK CRISIS HITS BALDWIN PARTY UNITY

Britain Is Conciliatory Toward Turkey

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Dec. 18. The action of Turkey in breaking diplomatic relations with the kingdom of Irak, which is a British mandate, has put the Baldwin government on the defensive and "unofficial" sources reveal that the government's policy is to be conciliatory, with an effort to bribe Turkey by promises of compensation in the way of land grants elsewhere.

When Prime Minister Baldwin read the text of the league of nations decision in the course of commons yesterday afternoon it became apparent that there is going to be serious opposition to the extention of the British mandate over Irak for another 25 years, not only from labor and liberal opposition, but from a strong element in Baldwin's own party as well.

Answering questions on the crisis Baldwin asked the house to wait until the return of L. S. Amery, the colonial minister from Geneva, when an opportunity will be given for a full debate.

WHEELER DESERTS LA FOLLETTE ON WORLD COURT ISSUE AND NOW SUPPORTS IMPERIALISM OF MORGAN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Senator Wheeler of Montana, who last year was candidate for vice-president on the LaFollette third party ticket is now definitely back in the folds of his party, and party unity is up for the world court program of the House of Morgan. This lends weight to the belief that his allaged progressivism was only for the purpose of making a national reputation for himself so he would stand better chance of retaining his seat in the senate.

He has definitely broken with the LaFollette group by this action, and now stands in the ranks with such reactionaries in the deinocratic party as Swanson of Virginia, Ashurst of Arizona, and Walsh, the senior senator from Montana. In this same aggregation in support of the world court are the Coolidge-Mellon-Kellogg republicans of the type of Cummins of Iowa, McKinley of Illinois, Watson of Indiana, and LaFollette's principal opponent, Lenroot.

Second Day's Debate.

Debate on American adherence to the world court swung leisurely into the second lap in the senate today while waves of propaganda for and against the court rolled high on Capitol Hill.

Senatorial mail-bags were overflowing with exhortations to join and protest against joining. Most of the former were in the shape of form letters, round robins, and printed literature aimed to arrive with the start of the battle. Most of the latter were in the form of individual letters from foes of the court, who seem just to have awakened to the realization that barring unlooked for upsets, the senate is going to vote the United States into the court.

Pacifist Servants of Morgan.

Veteran members of the senate said that the organized "pressure" on the court issue from specially formed clubs, peace organizations, church societies, etc., was the greatest they had ever seen on a specific issue before the senate. Most of these are mere pawns of Wall Street.

The senate plans to let this "pressure" wear itself out naturally. There is no disposition to hurry a vote, and no way of doing so even if there were a disposition to do so. It will be late in February or March, it is believed, before a showdown can be had, and the senate doesn't believe the "pressure" can be maintained that long.

The herculean task confronting the irreconcilables in overcoming the odds against them was emphasized today by a count of noses in the senate.

Poll Favors Court.

A poll taken on this, the second day of the long struggle, showed that the proponents of the court have 63 votes they can count on as a minimum. This is within three of the 66 necessary to vote adherence.

The count showed 30 republicans and 33 democrats for the court on the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge terms, 4 republicans for the court only if specific and far-reaching reservations are attached; 7 republicans, 2 democrats and 1 farmer-laborite, against the present court in any form, and 10 republicans and 1 democrat not committed and apparently on the fence. There were 2 republican absentees, 3

(Continued from page 2.)

Come to the
REVOLUTIONARY CELEBRATION
of the 20th ANNIVERSARY of the REVOLUTION of 1905 and the 100th ANNIVERSARY of the DECEMBRIST URPISING
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1925
BEGINNING AT 2 P. M. SHARP
at Schoenhofen Hall, Cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves., Chicago, Ill.

Comrade J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor of The DAILY WORKER, will speak in English. Also ... speakers in other languages.

The following will participate in the concert program: Lithuanian, Lettian and Jewish Freiheit Singing Societies, the Russian String Orchestra of the Workers' House, etc.—over 150 people in all.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Proceeds for the International Labor Defense.

Arranged by the Veterans of the Revolution of 1905.

Decembrists Put to Death in Czarist Russia 100 Years Ago

"We could not expect a proletarian class ideology, we could not demand it from the people of those days. . . The working class only began to form in the days of the Decembrists and therefore there could be no proletarian class party. . . The proletariat must and does appreciate the Decembrists who dared to leave their privileged class, who sacrificed their lives in those days when the proletariat did not yet exist."

G. Zinoviev, "History of the Russian Communist Party."

ON July 13, 1826 in the courtyard of Petropavlovsk fortress in Leningrad (then St. Petersburg) were hanged P. I. Pestel, K. F. Ryleyev, P. G. Kakhovsky, M. A. Bestuzhev-Ryumin, and S. M. Muryavyev-Apostol.

What were they hanged for? Because they organized an uprising against the Czar Nicolas the First, known by the nickname of "the Coroneler."

They all represented the most aristocratic families of those days and were brilliant army officers of the guards regiments.

The substance and significance of their uprising is, of course, not in the program of reforms which they tried to follow (these reforms look ridiculous to us) but in the fact that this uprising was the first expression of an open protest, which had ceased to be impossible in those dreadful days.

"The commander on the Senate Square aroused a whole generation," writes Hertzen. These were not politicians, but consciously self-sacrificing martyrs, intelligents, lonely, deserted and lost in the endless snow-covered Russia. The Decembrists themselves recognized this very well, Rilley writes in one of his poems

"I know: ruined will be the one who first rises against the oppressors of the people. I am already doomed by fate. But where and when was freedom acquired without sacrifices? I'll die for the country; I feel it, I know it. And with pleasure, holy father, I am blessing my fate."

The uprising of the Decembrists is the beginning of the great path of self-sacrifice which was selected by all the best men and women of Russia of that time, by all the fighters for freedom.

There is a great duty upon those who live in the days of triumphant

MELLA PROTEST DEMONSTRATION SUNDAY NIGHT

Chicago Mass Meeting at Northwest Hall

Wholesale deportations of Cubans, Panamens and Costa Ricans from their native lands "for expression of anti-American opinions;" "indefinite postponement" of the presidential election in Haiti at the command of Military Governor John H. Russell; arbitrary attacks upon the Filipino Independence movement by Gen. Wood; intrigues of American financiers in China; wave of American imperialism to share in the partition of Asia; military strike-breaking occupation of the City of Panama, with jailing and slaughter of Panaman workers—these are only a few of the incidents marking the latest development of American imperialism, which will be exposed before the workers of the anti-imperialist protest meeting at Northwest Hall tomorrow night, 7:30 p. m.

The primary purpose of the meeting is to protest the imprisonment of Julio Antonio Mella and the twelve Cuban labor leaders arrested with him at Havana, at the election of the American sugar trust. A cable received yesterday from Cuba indicates that President Machado, a Wall Street puppet, is bringing backstairs influence to bear upon the courts to secure a summary conviction of Mella and his comrades. Mella is still on hunger strike in prison.

Persecutes Cuban Workers.

"The reaction in Cuba continues," says a letter just received from the Communist Party of Cuba, of which Mella is general secretary. "The government, completely sold out to Wall Street, is trying to make the Cuban workers and peasants bear the burden of the crisis caused by the drop in sugar prices. Sugar cane workers are in some cases being forced to work without remuneration except their meals. Orders of arrest have been issued against 46 of the best-known labor leaders of the Cuban movement, 23 of them Communists. Only 13 have been apprehended by the police so far, but the search for the others goes on."

Protest Meeting Tomorrow.

Tomorrow night's protest meeting in Chicago is under the joint auspices of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League (United States section) and International Labor Defense. The place of meeting, Northwest Hall, is at the corner of North and Western avenues.

CELEBRATE 20TH ANNIVERSARY.

Chicago workers will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the 1905 Russian revolution and the 100th anniversary of the Decembrist uprising in the Schoeghofen Hall, corner Ashland and Milwaukee Avenues, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. An excellent concert program has been arranged at which the Jewish, Lithuanian, and Lettish singing societies will sing and the Russian string orchestra of the Workers House will play. There will be many speakers in English and other languages.

FROM CUBA TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS LIBERTY IS BEING STRANGLED TO PILE UP PROFITS FOR WALL STREET

Come to the

Anti-Imperialist Protest Meeting

Tomorrow, Sunday, 7:30 P M.

Northwest Hall

North and Western Aves.

Julio A. Mella is dying in a Cuban jail for opposing the American Sugar Trust.

SPEAKERS: Wm. F. Dunne, also Negro, Cuban and Filipino speakers.

Auspices All-America Anti-Imperialist League and International Labor Defense.

TONIGHT! Come to the TONIGHT!

CONCERT AND DANCE

to be held at

Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Chicago

For the Benefit of Jewish Daily Freiheit and Y. W. L.

Solos from Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra—Songs—Recitations

Joint Auspices Freiheit Youth Clubs and Young Workers (Communist) League.

ADMISSION 35 CENTS. (Doors Open 7:30 P. M.)

IT STARTS MONDAY

IN Monday's DAILY WORKER there will begin a series of articles by WILLIAM F. DUNNE, analyzing the results of the special convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union just adjourned at Philadelphia.

Dunne has been in attendance at the Philadelphia convention sending in daily news stories. His articles will summarize the convention results and analyze their meaning.

The I. L. G. W. U. Convention Adjourns

(Continued from page 1.)

League but for others who had been expelled and suspended during the recent struggle of the membership against the whole expulsion and class collaboration policy of the machine, only a modified form of amnesty was granted—the convention merely reinstated them in the unions and left it to the locals to grant them full membership privileges or not as they see fit.

Battle Over Amnesty.

The report of the committee on the question of amnesty, made by Amdur and Antonini, was a cheap and unsuccessful attempt to evade the whole issue of political offenses in the union—one of the biggest issues in this convention and before the membership.

The report stated that the committee recognized no difference between the members expelled during the internal struggle and other offenders, but Hyman lure this view to shreds with some of the finest satire heard at the convention.

Hochman, whose services to the machine were rewarded with a vice presidency, tried to defend the committee report by reading a leaflet denouncing the machine as a people of left wing propaganda, but only succeeded in making matters worse.

Offer-Proof of Gangsterism.

The Sigmenites paid dearly for their hypocritical baedling of the amnesty issue, for no sooner had Hochman pestered out that Guretzky was on his feet displaying a collection of documents, none of which was challenged, offering to prove that the machine had hired gangsters, paid them thirteen hundred dollars and procured the beating up of members of the union.

Ruhinstein of Local 2 was also on the floor throwing a challenge to Sigman which the latter did not care to accept. The machine cannot fight on this issue. It can only sit and wait for the storm to blow over and hope for the best.

To Supervise Referendum.

To supervise the referendum on important questions which will be held no sooner than six months and not later than a year after the convention, a committee representing both the left and right will be chosen, each side selecting its representatives. The left wingers are saying already that the referendum will give them control of the next convention.

A number of internal reforms have been authorized by the convention, notably the change in the mode of representation to the New York joint board, but other important measures such as the shop delegate system were delayed and sabotaged by the machine until a discussion of it was possible only in the closing hours of the session.

In spite of the rush of business on the last day the Sigmanites made a place for Hillquit on the program. His speech was a plea for unity combined with a eulogy of the present officials and contained what is probably the largest numbers of personal pronouns of the first person ever heard in one oration.

The Real Achievement.

The real achievement of this convention will not be found in the official minutes except as they record from day to day the struggle of the left wing. The real achievement of the convention is the hardening and consolidation in three weeks of struggle of the left wing bloc, its gaining of invaluable experience in messevering and its consequence of its power.

For the left wing in the American labor movement the I. L. G. W. convention holds a great wealth of concrete lessons which, when systematized and applied will make a tremendous contribution to the whole struggle of the militant workers against reaction as it appears in the trade union movement of the United States. The left bloc came out of the convention stronger numerically and organizationally than it went in and this in itself is some achievement in one of the largest unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

Rank and Filers Good Fighters.

This left wing delegates on the last day of the convention showed the strain of the prolonged session. Every session was an ordeal and especially for those rank and filers for whom this is the first convention and who came thru with colors flying and to whom much praise is due.

The Sigman machine is not happy as a result of its empty convention victory; its morale is low, the membership has no confidence in it and with the convention record in its hands the left wing can now proceed to extend and consolidate its influence in the large centers outside of New York.

Left Holds the Future.

The record of the left wing is in striking contrast to that of the machine in this convention. The left fought for the basic needs of the membership day in and day out, and it has nothing to fear from the machine except in this: in their desperation the reactionaries will continue the provocation of the split which was the principal feature of their convention strategy.

The convention showed plainly that the life and growth of the International Ladies' Garment Workers as an effective instrument of the workers depends upon the rapid increase in the mass strength of the left wing.

STRIKEBREAKERS WORK OVERTIME AT EDISON CO.

Scabs Unable to Turn Out Struck Work

(By Worker Correspondent.)

The Edison Electric Appliance company, 52nd avenue and 19th street, unable to get any workers to scab on the striking sheet metal workers has decided to force the scabs that are in the plant to work overtime.

Shortly afternoon yesterday deputy sheriffs escorted Bill Krauses and Harney Mitchell out of the shop and to their homes. It was rumored on the picket line that those two strike-breakers had worked overtime and that they were being escorted out to get a little sleep in order to be able to do the same again today.

Believe in Santa Claus.

The workers that are scabbing in the shop are great believers in Santa Claus, as they expect the company to fill their pockets with silver dollars this Christmas for their scab by practices. One of them boasted that the presents that the company was going to hand out would be large and that he would be satisfied to get the present and he called scab for many years to come. What disillusionment this senile believer in the legend of Santy Claus will receive!

The picket line at this plant has turned a way many workers who set out of a job and came past the plant, intending to apply for work. The union men were successful in pulling another of the scabs, thus diminishing the force.

Little Work Comes Out.

The the company is making the scab work overtime, little work is being turned out as those that have remained are not able to do the work that the skilled mechanics have performed in the plant.

Break Prohibition Law.

One of the pickets on the line at the plant remarked today, "Where in hell is the prohibition department? Look at these gunmen going around all lit up. Why, hell, they're breaking the eighteenth amendment here left and right. If we went out and got drunk that way, we'd be down in the coop sobering off, but these guys can do as they please because they have got the company with them."

"Living Newspaper" Out Tonight.

The third issue of Prolet-Tribune, he living newspaper issued by the Chicago worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out Saturday, Dec. 19, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

PITTSBURGH FOR UNIFICATION AND MASS WORK PROGRAM OF C. E. C. BY OVERWHELMING VOTE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 18.—The meeting of the district executive committee of the Pittsburgh district and the membership meeting which were held here on Wednesday and Thursday have gone on record overwhelmingly for support of the central executive committee program for unification of the party and the development of our work among the masses.

The question was first discussed in the district executive committee which voted eleven in favor and two opposed and one abstaining for the unity resolution. The district executive committee of the Young Workers League also discussed the resolution and adopted the resolution by a vote of nine in favor, one opposed and temporarily abstaining until after the membership meeting.

The membership meeting held Thursday night was one of the largest held in Pittsburgh recently. After a thoro discussion of the unity resolution, it was approved by a vote of 54 in favor and 12 against, 4 of the comrades present abstaining from voting. The Young Workers League committee members who had abstained in the vote on the previous day voted for the unity resolution at the membership meeting and declared their future support of the central executive committee.

BORAH OPENS SENATE FIGHT ON WORLD COURT IN FIERCE SPEECH AGAINST ADVOCATES

(Continued from page 1).

democratic abstentions and one vacancy when the poll was taken.

Big Guns in Reserve.

It will be the task of the irreconcilables to wean over enough of the uncommitted ones, and wean away enough of those nominally committed to reach their goal of 33 votes. It will be no easy task, and were the debaters of lesser renown than Borah, Johnson, Reed, et al, it would be written off by underwriters as a hopeless undertaking.

The irreconcilables are reserving their major fire until after the Christmas recess.

Senator Walsh, democrat, of Montana, was scheduled today to deliver the principal speech. Walsh, like Swanson of Virginia, who spoke yesterday, is for the league as well as the court.

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(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Senator William E. Borah, republican, of Idaho, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, and implacable foe of the league of nations and the world court, launched his long-awaited fight in the senate this afternoon against adhesion to the court.

The galleries quickly filled to capacity as Borah took the floor. Washington had long been eager to hear his attack upon the administration's world court program.

Borah, after denouncing the court as a creature made by the league of nations to do the league's bidding, introduced three reservations designed to emphasize America's aloofness from the political entanglements of Europe.

Borah concluded a vigorous speech against adherence by calling upon his republican colleagues not to vote the United States into the court just because a court was endorsed in the republican platform.

New York Membership Must Report Monday

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 18.—Urgent party matters require that all comrades who are free or who can take off a few hours on Monday, Dec. 21, should report at the district office, 108 East 14th Street, New York City, at 11 a. m. on a matter of utmost importance to the party. No one should fail to attend who can possibly manage it.

Mussolinis in the Trade Unions Talk at Banquet About "Popular Rights"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the December (Christmas) edition of the Painter and Decorator, the official organ of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, arrives. More than half of its space is given over to the report of the union's delegation to the October convention of the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City.

Anyone with scissors, paste and a lead pencil could have prepared this report in fifteen minutes from the official printed minutes of the A. F. of L. convention.

The only ingenuity shown is in cutting out the reactionary speeches and printing them in full, while every semblance of progress displayed at Atlantic City is carefully censored.

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This report, that is typical of the accounts that all standpat delegations to the A. F. of L. convention are making to their organizations, comes at the same time that 130 trade union and "public officials" are banquetting Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., in Washington. Lawrence Todd, the capitol representatives of the Federated Press, regales us with this information:

"The keynote of the speeches and of the letters read from absent labor executives, including President Green of the American Federation of Labor, and President Robertson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, WAS A RENEWAL OF PLEDGES OF DEFENSE OF POPULAR RIGHTS in the spirit of the first LaFollette."

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The membership of the Painters' Union, for instance, in common with the rank and file of other organizations, should know how their so-called "popular rights" are assassinated in the union.

President George F. Hedrick, the expulsionist, head of the painters, was chief of his union's delegation at Atlantic City, and there was no minority. The report is therefore unanimous.

It starts out with full publication of the speech of Hedrick's fellow expulsionist, Fritz Tarnow, spokesman of the German fraternal delegates, who contributed not a single idea to the gathering. Any reactionary on this side of the Atlantic, without the social-democratic label, could have done as well. The historic plea for world trade union unity, delivered by A. A. Purcell, of the British delegation, is dismissed with seven critical lines. But President Green's cowardly attack on Purcell, when the British delegate had no opportunity to reply, is also published in full, with special efforts being made to draw attention to it.

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This is merely another example of how the labor officialdom that talks about "popular rights" at banquets, plays a Mussolini role in actual practice. It may be well to remember that the painters' delegation, in addition to Hedrick, included Charles J. Lammert, general secretary-treasurer; Nick Smith, Local Union No. 19; P. H. Triggs, Local Union No. 267; John P. Coyle, Local Union No. 43; Charles J. Eisenriger, Local Union No. 275, and Joseph F. Daley, (alternate) first general vice-president. These names were signed to the report that made a virtue of consorship thru the suppression of important developments at the Atlantic City A. F. of L. convention.

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The painters' journal could well dispense with a few pages of jokes and bourgeois propaganda and conduct an open forum to contain the contributions of the union's members discussing vital problems. The rank and file must raise and win this demand. It should lead to the exposure of the practices of the Hedrick outfit and prepare the way for the day when at least a strong minority will sit in the delegation of the painters' union at A. F. of L. conventions. This applies equally to all other international unions, without exception.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

the capitalist powers have no intention of even reducing their armaments.

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IN accepting Rakovsky, the Russian ambassador to France, President Doumergue heard the Bolshevik say this: "The people of the Soviet Union are firmly attached to peace as an indispensible condition for the development of their country and salute with joy any real progress on the part of more intimate political and economic collaboration with the government, and people of France." To which Doumergue replied that "the disposition by which you are animated, coupled with your experience, will permit us to undertake with confidence the consideration of the difficulties still existing between our two countries."

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NOT no many years ago France was waging war against Soviet Russia. In those days French statesmen said they would never shake hands with the "bloody Bolsheviki." But the Red Army won and that settled that. Now France is not only shaking hands with a Soviet envoy but with one who is a leader in the Russian Communist Party. In the near future we may enjoy the spectacle of Calvin Coolidge receiving a Soviet ambassador with words just as sweet and just as meaningless. It must not be assumed that there is no danger of war between Soviet Russia and the capitalist powers simply because they have recognized the workers' government. They are only marking time.

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LADY ASTOR recently offered to pay the passage to Russia of "any believer in the present Bolshevist regime who was prepared to go to Russia and live for two years to experience the joys of Bolshevist rule" and the addle-brained parasite put it. She had many offers, but she refused to fulfill her promise unless she can get the "right kind of man to undertake the test." What about hiring our Mr. Nosovitsky or the rum shouldy Spolansky? Those gentlemen would be willing to turn an honest penny at any task that is sufficiently filthy. What the lady wants is a first-class stool-pigeon and sneak.

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COLONEL CHARLES SWEENEY of Spokane, Washington, the gallant gentleman who organized a squadron of American aviators to help the French bomb Moroccan villages and murder women and children, has been honored by the French government with the honorary grand officer of the Legion of Honor. A wolf turned loose among a flock of sheep had a hazardous job compared to these cowards. But then, Sweeney's father was a scalawagger. Like son in not degenerate.

Young Workers League and the Freiheit Youth to Entertain Tonight

You will be present at the Concert and Dance to be held tonight at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. If you want to enjoy yourself and at the same time help to support the Young Workers League and the Freiheit. An interesting program has been arranged.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—simply it.

WORKER'S BOOKSTORE
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GOOD BOOKS for WORKERS

NOT A CHRISTMAS BASKET FUND BUT THE MONEY WILL

Come in Handy Provided the Customers Do

"Processional" is one of those plays that needs an introduction because it hoe not the limb display of a Follies chorus or the merry suggestiveness of a "What Price Glory?" Hence it has not been so loudly cursed as the one or so shockingly advertised as the other.

The play that we are just now writing about might have remained in semi-obscurity for another seon or so, but for a conspiracy entered into between the Studio Players, the district office of the Workers Party and this press agent, to resurrect the dead and present it to all who crave pedagogian amusement, on the eveeing of Dec. 27, at Lawndale Hall, 3437 Ogden Ave., corner of Ogden and St. Louis avenue.

There are wrinkles in this play—I believe the polished stage writers have another and more polite term—that were not smoothed out by the Theater Guild when that corporation produced "Processional." The fact is that the play has got a lot of dynamite stored away in the lunchbaskets that the Theater Guild were afraid to touch out, lest the $50 00 contributions from the condescending bourgeoisie might go a-haunting. But be that as it may.

The author of the play is John Howard Lawson. It is a satire on yesterday life, done so cleverly that the audience is warned to be on the job intellectually, every minute of the time. It is one of those debunking plays that only happen occasionally. Those are joyful days indeed when we find that there is a world for those who have not yet learned to laugh.

The manager of the Studio Players in an interview in which he granted to the press agent guaranteed that all normal people will enjoy the show. This is not a threat to those who may feel like making a legitimate criticism.

This is the first announcement, (others just as snappy are forthcoming.

P. S. The proceeds will be devoted to the activities of District No. 8 of the Workers Party.

JEWISH WORKERS CONFER ON RUSS COLONIZATION

Every progressive Workingmen's circle Jewish unions, radical organizations, will send delegates and their officials to the conference for the Jewish Colonization in Soviet Russia to be held Sunday morning, Dec. 20th, at Liberty Hall, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd., at 10 o'clock.

This conference will be represented also by individuals who are interested in the great accomplishments of the Soviet government, redoubling the hours that were compelled under czarism to live a life of idlers and shop keepers, to become productive peasants and tillers of the soil. This conference is held as a starting point of a big campaign to interest every Jewish worker, every radical and progressive organization to take part in the great reconstruction work that goes on in Soviet Russia to colonize the desert on the soil and also to bring them into industrial life of the country.

Henry Ford Forsakes the Czarists' Cause to Get More Orders

(Continued from page 1)

Being more obsequely simply to get a big order, Ford forgets his reputation as a white guard counter-revolutionist. He was always a stronch anti-Semite.

Dreamed of Vast Estates.

Ford once dreamed of taking over large tracts of land in Russia including mineral and water power rights, same as the Romanovs were permitted. Undoubtedly, as under tsardom existed.

Ford's fear about loss of his reputation to look best to socialist Russian workers could only be true in part, as it was paid for by his efforts by such persons as Anna Louise Strong, and has desire for more profits.

Russian Workers Watch.

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics stands a chance of benefitting by the many negotiations opened with it and may be true in part, as organizations will not be forgotten and the representatives of the revolutionary workers and farmers of Russia will be on their guard against the machinations of Ford's stool.

That Ford has changed his attitude towards Soviet Russia may indicate that there is imminent in Washington. Ford is closer to the bankers and has more than he has been to any time. And Ford loves to be first in the field.

Why not? Ask your neighbor to subscribe!

SOVIET RUSSIA WILL NOT JOIN BRIGAND LEAGUE

Litvinov Nails Lies of Capitalist Press

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 18.—When asked as to what the attitude of the Soviet Union was towards the league of nations and the Locarno peace pact, Maxim Litvinov declared that all the rumors and comments appearing in the world's press, alleging that the Soviet government has abandoned its former attitude towards the league of nations and the Locarno treaties, are baseless. The spreading of such rumors, coinciding with the signature of the Locarno agreements, is evidently prompted by a desire to encourage acceptance of the agreements by that section of public opinion which suspects the possibility of their being used against the Soviet Union.

League, Alliance of Powers.

The Soviet government, he declared, continues to consider the league of nations, not as a friendly union of nations, but as a masked combination of "great powers," disposing of the fate of the weaker nations. The entrance of Germany does not alter the league's nature, for it is clear that certain nations have the intention of turning to their profit Germany's participation, in order to execute their plans generally, and their hostile designs against the Soviet Union particularly.

The Soviet government, said Litvinov, more than any other government, is interested in peace on the basis of the independence and self-determination of all nations, and it would welcome the creation of an international organization then which each nation could effect its national sovereign rights.

League Fails to Function.

The Soviet government considers the league of nations to be least of all an approach to such an organization. The league has not only failed to preserve the right of weak nations against violence and military outrages by stronger powers, but no serious steps have been taken on the question of disarmament, in which the whole of humanity, and particularly the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, is keenly interested.

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the country of the toiling masses, cannot share responsibility with the league for sanctifying the oppression and exploitation of other nations.

To Stand Aloof.

M. Litvinov, in conclusion, said the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics firmly intends in future to stand aloof from the league of nations and all similar organizations.

500 Minneapolis, Minn., Police Out to Find 3 Gas Station Robbers

By FRANCES M. DICKEY
(Worker Correspondent)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 18.—Five hundred regular and special Minneapolis police were on the trail of the three hold-up men who robbed three gas filling stations. A serious charge will be placed against them if caught, for robbing the oil interests is a terrible crime.

The capitalist papers howl about the crime of robbing filling stations, but does this same reptile press ever expose the robbery of the men who rob the oil interests?

When the workers learn to organize their might against the class which lives by their blood, they will not rob filling stations, they will then take the earth, which rightfully belongs to them.

STUDENTS WILL POLL PARENTS ON MILITARISM

College Undergraduates Against Training

By SYLVAN A. POLLAK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 18. — The latest development in the anti-military training struggle of the students of the College of the City of New York, who recently by an overwhelming vote placed themselves on record as opposed to its continuance, is a referendum of the 6,000 parents of the undergraduates, which is being conducted by the Students' Council to obtain their opinion on the matter. The vote of the faculty of the college was 65 to 16, in favor of the compulsory course in military science.

President of the college, Mezes, said that so far as the faculty is concerned the refusal to accede to the students' demand is final and the matter will now go to the board of trustees for final action.

President Frederick Kraut, of the Student Council, said that as soon as the vote of the parents was completed, the results would be tabulated and presented to the faculty.

British Unionists Collect Funds for Karl Marx Statue

LONDON, Dec. 18. — The editorial board of Trade Union Unity, consisting of Albert A. Purcell, Rito Fimmen and George Hicks have issued a call to workers' groups all over the country for funds to raise a statue to Karl Marx at the Highgate Cemetery in London.

The board requests that all donations be sent to George Hicks, Trade Union Unity, 162 Buckingham Palace Road, S. W. 1.

Women Cannot Serve on Illinois Juries

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 18—Women cannot serve on juries in Illinois, the supreme court ruled. In giving its decision the court reversed the decision of the Cook county superior court.

Rail Labor Bill Not Ready.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18. — Details of the compromise legislation which the rail labor organizations have been negotiating with a committee from the Assn. of Railway Executives, are not yet completed.

The main point agreed upon is abolition of the United States railroad labor board and the setting up of direct committees of adjustment between management and unions.

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Prominent Speakers in Many Languages. — Excellent Musical Program.

Admission 25 Cents.

Auspices: Workers (Communist) Party, Young Workers (Communist) League, District No. 2.

Workers Write About the Workers' Life

UNITED GARMENT UNION OFFICIALS AID EMPLOYERS

Persecution of Active Workers Continues

By A Worker Correspondent

PITTSBURGH, Pa. Dec. 18. — The officials of the United Garment Workers' Union have again demonstrated their collaboration with the bosses by having three girls fired for daring to oppose their flunkeys at the recent election.

Aid Bosses' Candidates.

An organizer by the name of Burkson was sent here to engineer the election so that the officials favorable to the bosses would be elected. This stool pigeon did his work in the most contemptible manner possible. Although he and the bosses are Jewish, they continually played upon the religious prejudices of the workers by pointing out that the candidates that opposed the machine were Jews and the workers supporting the candidates, being Jews never were satisfied with what they got. Just before the election the floorlady and boss went from girl to girl telling them that they should not vote for the "Bolsheviks." The girls had never heard of Bolsheviks before and now are getting an education as to what Bolshevism is.

Grit Small Girl.

A few days before the elections a leaflet, issued by some of the members of the union, was given out to the workers as they went out of the shops. The bosses assaulted those distributing the leaflets and dragged a 14 year old girl into the shop, where she was grilled and later warned not to distribute the leaflet again. The leaflet pointed out that during the present administration the following miserable conditions were put into effect:

Union Conditions Lost.

1. Reductions in prices on some operations were enforced before the expiration of the agreement and nothing was done to prevent it.

2. Workers were fired without cause and were not reinstated.

3. The sanitary conditions of our shops are becoming worse from day to day. Just think of our wash rooms, dressing rooms, ventilation, etc. What was done to better them?

4. No effort was made to organize the open shops of the garment industry of Pittsburgh and vicinity, thereby weakening our chances to better our conditions. Nothing was done to achieve closer unity with the other organizations of the needle trades of Pittsburgh.

After the elections took place three of the active workers, one a candidate for business agent, were fired from the shop. Now we shown how the boss and the labor fakers working hand in hand to crush those who dare to fight for union conditions.

Youth and Age Discuss the 'Terrible' Soviets

By A Worker Correspondent.

A small group of men were seated around the stove in a little country town store of Marietta, Minn., "soaking up heat" as one of them expressed it, when asked what he was doing.

The always loquacious proprietor began making conversation.

"I hear that Bill Haywood has left Russia. Says he would rather be in prison in Leavenworth than a free man in Russia."

"Seems to me you must be on pretty intimate terms with Bill to know of his whereabouts and also his opinion of Soviet Russia. When is Bill planning on coming back?" This from a youth among them.

"No I read it in the Journal," replied the man behind the counter and he began a frantic search for the choice spot of news.

"Oh save yourself the trouble," said the young man. "If you saw it in that paper it 'must be so.' I read in the Journal several years ago that the Soviet government could not exist for ten days, but of course that was only a slight miscalculation."

"These capitalist owned newspapers are always talking about conditions being so bad in Soviet Russia. They've nothing to brag about conditions in France, in England, Turkey, Belgium, Germany, Italy but you never hear any complaints about those countries. Do you know why? Because a government exists in those countries in conformity with the desires of our money mad plutocracy and since this is so the newspapers of this country which are but instruments in their hands do not consider the deplorable status of the workers in the capitalist countries. If I want reliable information about Soviet Russia I read a working class paper and not a capitalist paper. I choose to place no reliance in the prostituted 'Free Check' press. I read The DAILY WORKER."

Bootlegger Asks for Convoy.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 18.—Police were appealed to by a bad-working bootlegger for protection. Morris Goldberg told officers hi-jackers relieved him of $2,500 worth of holiday liquor near his home.

PRIZES FOR CORRESPONDENTS!

EVERY week The DAILY WORKER is presenting three prizes for the best stories sent in during the week by its worker correspondents. Announcement of this week's prize winners appeared in Friday's issue. Next week's prize winners will be announced, and their contributions published on the Worker Correspondents' Page in Thursday's issue, since there will be no paper on Friday, Christmas Day. The prizes offered are as follows:

FIRST PRIZE—"Flying Osip," stories of New Russia, some of which are now appearing in the New Magazine Section of The DAILY WORKER.

SECOND PRIZE—Leon Trotsky's "My Flight from Siberia," in which is told the story of Trotsky's escape from exile.

THIRD PRIZE—An original cartoon framed, a reproduction of which will appear on the Worker Correspondents' Page.

Send in your contributions immediately. Address, Editorial Department, The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

WALL NEWSPAPER HAS ARRIVED IN AMERICAN SHOPS

The DAILY WORKER correspondent of the Morey machine shop has sent us a copy of their shop bulletin. We print it in full here. This bulletin will give our correspondents a concrete example of the role of the factory wall newspaper in the daily struggles of the workers.

Morey Wage Slave Bulletin.

Because the boss found 3 copies of the last issue of Morey Wage Slave on their benches. That issue carried the message of A. A. Purcell calling upon the workers to agitate, educate and organize. These three words alarmed the boss so, that he fired three workers from the shop.

The boss knows what he is doing. He is class conscious. We, the workers, do not know our interest. We are not class conscious.

This little bulletin has many things for our interest. It gives facts about the miserable conditions in which we work and live. It also shows us the way to better our working and living conditions.

Read this carefully, fellow workers. This bulletin speaks for our salvation. The boss hates to see workers become class conscious. For he wants men with strong backs and weak minds. Because the less workers know the more he can rob them and get away with it. And whoever dares to put us wise to the game the boss hates, gets the gate, as the other three workers did—unless we get the shop organized. Then the boss will stop his present tactics and agree to to our important demands.

No, boss can be a friend of his workers. Friends do not rob, do not admit us to working under most unsanitary conditions. Friends don't act like slave holders as Mr. Hinoff is doing. Everybody for his own class.

Workers have one enemy, one fight and one victory.

Workers of the world—unite for the victory.

Learn about your working conditions, read the only labor daily newspaper—The DAILY WORKER. It is the only English daily that fights for the workers and gives facts about our conditions. Go to 108 East 14th St., New York City, and ask for this valuable paper, The DAILY WORKER.

Grubich Wears a Poster and Pickets His Shop to Tell Workers of Strike

By A Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, Dec. 18. For four years Abraham Grubich, a tailor and a member of Local No. 2 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union worked for the firm of Herman & Herman of 77 Stanton Street, this city.

Last week Grubich's bosses discovered that they could take the work that Grubich was doing and send it to a small tailor shop around the corner where the work would be cheaper. Grubich noticed that from day to day the amount of work given him was dwindling and eight days ago he was fired. The result is that he is on strike and is every day out in front of his former employer's shop with a card on his back explaining to the people who pass that he is on strike. Grubich is very confident that he will win out soon.

CORRESPONDENTS' CLASS IN CHICAGO GROWS IN SIZE AND ENTHUSIASM

On Thursday night the class in Chicago Worker Correspondents pitched into work that is very promising for the immediate future. Workers from the building trades, mulinery workers, taxi drivers, milk drivers, and a young apprentice in radio construction were among the new members to join the class. They all joined the "Living Newspaper", appointed a secretary whose immediate duty is to send an article to The DAILY WORKER explaining the "Living Newspaper." This article will appear on the Monday issue.

The most exciting period in the class was the one in which the contributions by the students of the class were criticized. Everyone joined. At the end of the session the instructor, J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, pointed out some of the rules to be observed in writing. Everyone of the 14 students present pledged himself and herself to send in a number of contributions for the coming week.

Class Meets in New York Monday.

On Monday Dec. 21, at 8 p. m. the New York Worker Correspondents' class meets at 108 E. 14th street. Joseph Freeman, instructor, has sent us a message that the class is getting under way. It will be observed that a correspondent from New York won the first prize. More New York workers should attend the class and enter next week's contest.

Factory Nucleus Elects Worker Correspondents for Organization Drive

By A Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK City—Every member of Factory District Nucleus No. 1 of Section 5 arrived on time for the first meeting at a lunch room in the district. After a discussion of the new form of nucleus the following plan was unanimously adopted:

First, distribution of The DAILY WORKER in the cloak and suit and millinery districts on Thursday noon every week. Special articles by the worker correspondents on conditions in their respective shops and a distributions made of the paper at the shop. A drive for new members will be made among the many sympathizers in the various factories where the comrades are employed. The comrades are enthusiastic about the new method of approach to the workers.

From all indications our first meeting, 1st District No. 1, Section 5, will build up a large powerful group of Bolsheviks whose presence will be felt by the bosses in the millinery and cloak and suit districts. The following comrades will be energetically carried out for a labor party, for international trade union unity, for recognition of Soviet Russia, for the building up of the International Labor Defense. Two worker correspondents, one for the Freiheit and one for The DAILY WORKER, are to immediately write a series of short articles on conditions in their respective trades to demonstrate how imperative it is that the workers support us in the above demands, become members of the Workers (Communist) Party, the only party that is fighting for the working class.

WORKERS PICKET STATE CAPITOL EXPOSING BOARD

Corrupt Administration of Labor Heads Hit

By A Worker Correspondent

BOSTON, Nov. 18—A group of members of the Workers (Communist) Party picketed the state capitol today bearing banners, exposing the corrupt administration und personnel of the state board of labor and industries here.

Following are some of the demands the placards bore:

Consumption for the workers, profit for the boss in Cambridge Radio factory.

Berry Box and Packing Co. is violating state labor laws.

Workers Party calls on organized labor to act.

Meade must go.

Sweep Switzor out.

Workers Party demands immediate investigation of the state department of labor and industries.

A number of capitalist press reporters interviewed the picketers, photographed the demonstrators and carried away with them a copy of Monday's issue of The DAILY WORKER which set forth the facts of the case at the Cambridge factory.

Consternation was caused within the State House by the pickets. Bareheaded clerks rushed out into the streets to ascertain how serious was the expose. The traffic policemen on duty, at this point, a very busy corner were called into the State House and were told to ignore the pickets.

The immediate result of this was that the department hastened to "cover up." Already an order has gone out to the owners of the factory. Meade and Switzer are taking all steps to protect themselves. Other disclosures of the manner in which the department "protects" the workers are forthcoming, and it will take more than a politician's alibies to satisfy the workers.

The demand for a sweeping investigation will be taken up on the floor of the Boston Central Labor Union. It is expected to bring far reaching results.

As was expected, the kept press minimized the demonstration. The photographs were suppressed and only a bare mention was made of the matter. The names of the factories were concealed and the state department was given spave in which to publish a lying denial of the charges.

But this will not fool the workers in the shops. Hundreds of copies of the DAILY WORKER were distributed, and the workers realize that the only paper that will fight for their interest is the DAILY WORKER.

Bill Favoring Seamen Introduced in Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—A bill has been introduced in the senate favored by the International Seamen's Union of America establishing a continuous discharge book system for the seamen in the merchant marine. This book would give to each seaman a record of his employment which would not be at the mercy of a hostile master in case of industrial dispute.

Detroit Workers, Attention!

GRAND INTERNATIONAL

COSTUME BALL

New Year's Eve., December 31

at the HOUSE OF THE MASSES,

2646 St. Aubin Ave., Detroit.

International Dances — International Menu

AUSPICES WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASS'N.

Admission 50 Cents.

New York, Attention!

The "Novy Mir" Ball

D. Dobkin
The famous tenor.
Lidia Savickaya
Soloist of the Boston Symphony.
Pierre Matheo
Soloist of the New York Symphony
Damrosch
(on oboe and English horn).
Hilda Shaket
The famous interpreter of classic dances.

All Will Appear at the "NOVY MIR"

CONCERT and BALL

Where?

Park Palace,
110th St. and 6th Ave.

When?

Dec. 24, Christmas Eve.

Who Will Be at the Ball and Concert?——All, All, All.

Get Ready—Buy Your Tickets in Advance.

DON'T FORGET THE DANCE

Given by

ZWOOKY RODINY

For the Benefit of Tuberculor Children of the U. S. S. R.

MASKED BALL

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31

MIRROR HALL,

1136 N. Western Avenue.

Meet the New Year with Us and Help the Children.

Genova Restaurant

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1238 Madison Street

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Spaghetti and Ravioli Our Specialty

Special Arrangements for Parties on Short Notice

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For 1 or 2 men.

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DENTIST

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Get a Bundle!

ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23

A full page of YOUTH NEWS: conditions of young workers in Industry—the life young workers lead—and the latest developments in the youth movement.

A Page Edited by the

Young Workers (Communist) League

2 Cents a Copy.

THE DAILY WORKER

1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

Chicago Readers, Attention!

7TH ANNUAL YULETIDE FESTIVAL

given by the UNITED WORKERS' SUNDAY SCHOOLS of Chicago

Sunday, December 20, 1925, 3 P. M.

at WICKER PARK HALL, 2042 W. North Avenue

Children's Program—Concert During Afternoon

DANCING DURING EVENING IN LARGE HALL.

Tickets in Advance, 35c — At the Door, 50c a Person.

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

Pacifist Propaganda for World Court

Pacifist clubs, church societies, liberal societies and all the motley crew of peace propagandists are mobilized under the leadership of the agents of the House of Morgan for the purpose of ensnaring the United States into the world court. Morgan's interest in the court is known. It is the same motive that impelled his most noted servant, Woodrow Wilson, to advocate the league of nations. Bank capital, with heavy investments in Europe, wants to bring direct political pressure to bear upon the debtor nations. The world court and the league as they now stand may easily become instruments for concerted European resistance against what is coming to be contemptously known as "dollarocracy"—the autocracy of the dollar, which means the power of Wall Street. The Morgan government must combat any tendency in that direction.

By entering the court the agents of American imperialism can help formulate its decisions in the interest of Morgan. The stage in Washington is set for this government, which is the agent of bank capital, to endeavor to enter the league, via the world court, while maintaining the illusion of bourgeois democracy.

So Morgan and his henchmen, knowing the average American pacifist is merely a fine-lighter, an inordinate publicity seeker, know that if they finance his organizations and promise him a trip to Washington on a lobbying expedition under the guise of pacifism he will fall for it and fall hard. This, combined with the propaganda of bought and paid for newspapers, will create the illusion of popular demand for the court.

An examination of the personnel of the pacifist crew now in full cry in the ranks of the jackal pack of imperialism reveals the same lineup of the rag tag and bobtail of petty bourgeois intelligentzia that followed in the wake of the late Woodrow Wilson when that lackey of Morgan was formulating beautiful pacifist slogans to conceal his war preparations.

Surely even the senators who are trusted lackeys of Morgan must despise these loathsome vermin as they sprawl around the capitol building with their half-baked manifestos and tons of drivelling propaganda. The role of the pacifist apologist for the world court is that of scab upon the regular flunkeys of Wall Street.

Membership Expects Action

The general executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union will be in session in a day or so in compliance with the constitutional provisions for quarterly meetings. This session is of more than ordinary concern to the membership in view of the crisis that is rapidly developing in that organization.

Wage cuts, under the guise of victories, are the basis for resentment against the officialdom of the Amalgamated. When the brazen efforts to turn a palpable retreat into victory meets the resentment of the membership and when the membership dares protest the officials resort to gangsterism, to sluggings and thuggery. This situation is the prelude to a repetition of the fight that was waged against the Sigman machine in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. An identical conflict is being developed by Sidney Hillman and his machine.

The membership is watching the meeting of the G. E. B. and they expect a repudiation of gangster tactics, of terrorizing opposition candidates and those who support progressive measures in elections. Furthermore the question of the Amalgamated bank and the discharge of Joseph Shafir because he dared to fight for progressive measures in the A. F. of L. convention must be definitely settled or both the bank and the leadership of the organization will be totally discredited.

If Hillman is as astute as his supporters would like him to appear he will clean out the anti-union elements in his organization while he still has the power to do so, instead of provoking a situation similar to that now facing Sigman in the I. L. G. W. U. Either the general executive board will put a stop to it now and save its face or the organization itself will stop it in the course of a convention that will make the name of Hillman as despised of all unionists as is that of Sigman.

Sigman's predicament today is the certain future of Hillman unless he acts and acts quickly to put a stop to the terrorism of his agents in the Amalgamated.

Loreism in Action

Every passing day vindicates anew the action of the last convention of the Workers (Communist) Party in excluding from its ranks that detestable opportunist, right winger and reviler of the Communist International, Ludwig Lore. Now that he is out the party his real position is clear to all.

The convention of the Amalgamated Food Workers now going on in New York City furnishes an example of Loreism in action. The henchmen of this discredited renegade united with the right wing elements in the union in order to defeat a resolution in favor of the workers establishing a labor party.

We said at the time he first opposed the labor party slogan that the reason he was afraid of such a party was because there is so little difference between him and the right wingers in the labor movement that he was afraid he would completely lose his identity. But his gang identify themselves with the right wingers on every possible occasion outside a labor party. Being sectarians, they oppose any broad mass movement, such as would develop then a labor party. They consider themselves, alone, as the leaders of labor on the political field, while they flirt with the right wing in the unions. This mechanical division is one of the characteristics of opportunism.

But not even the right wing will long tolerate this discredited careerist. The rank and file of the Amalgamated Food Workers will soon learn that Loreism means an abandonment of the struggle against capitalism and impotent vegetating in the swamp of left social-democratic sectarianism.

After Locarno, which was to assure the peace of the world, we had the storming of Damascus, the Anglo-Turkish fight over Mosul oil and the Greek-Bulgar affair. In spite of this Spain now wants the blessings of Locarno extended to other nations.

Forward to Party Unity and Mass Work

By O. E. RUTHENBERG, Gen. Secy. Workers (Communist) Party.

THE central executive committee of the party has set as the most important task before the party the unification of the party and the throwing of the strength of our organization into mass work.

Every party member who gives thoughtful consideration to the party situation will agree that the achievement of this goal is the greatest need of the party at the present time.

Starting in 1922 and developing with an upward curve in the year 1923, and part of 1924, the party carried on successful work among the masses of the workers in this country. The party was the center of the campaign which held the interest and had the support of hundreds of thousands of workers and exploited farmers. It participated in the actual struggle of the workers and every part of the energy and strength of the party was thrown into these struggles.

As a consequence the party membership grew and with it the influence and prestige of the party. One need only look at the degree showing the new members who came into our party to find the proof that the party was on the road to becoming the living, virile influence in the labor movement of this country.

This situation had not existed for at least a year before the national convention of the party. In place of throwing its energies outward, the strength of the party was directed to the inner party struggle. The party undoubtedly has come out of this inner struggle stronger in its Communist understanding with a clearer conception of its role in the class struggle. The struggle was a necessary phase in the development of the party. The crystalization of the party, even during the period of this struggle the party lost influence and prestige among the masses.

Now, however, we must again direct our energies outward. We must again throw the greater part of the strength and energy of the party into the struggles of the workers. The party has reached the point where it cannot stand continuation of an inner struggle such as shook it to its very center during the last year. The future of the party depends now upon the success of the leadership in healing the wounds caused by the factional struggle directing its energies into mass work.

It was the consciousness of this situation which was the compelling force which brot the action of the political committee to formulate a basis on which the groupings in the party could be wiped out and the whole party go forward in increasing the influence, prestige and membership of the party.

The Basis For Unification.

THE basis for united work, a united leadership and a united party was laid in the resolutions of the Party Commission which were unanimously adopted by the national convention. When these political questions are established, the ground for factional groupings disappear. No Communist can approve of the existence of groups or factions when there is agreement on policy between the members of these groups and factions. Only party established such an agreement as its fourth national convention thru adoption of the Party Commission resolutions and thus created the conditions for ending factional groupings and struggle within the party. It is upon the basis of the convention resolutions that the central executive committee urges all comrades to unite, to turn the resolution into living influences in the class struggle by work to carry them into effect among the masses in the shops, in the trade unions, among the Negro workers, against imperialism, work among women, and so forth.

The fourth convention resolutions included that for the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei and street nuclei and the building of language fractions in place of the language sections which had existed in the party. The carrying in to effect of reorganization, with which the central executive committee is proceeding energetically and which it has already achieved in some cities, requires the unification of all Communist elements in our party.

The reorganization has developed opposition in some quarters. Here, while the party did not dare to raise his voice against reorganization, now openly scoffs at proposals to build the party on shop nuclei and street nuclei basis and his views find an echo in some, fortunately small, groups in our party. Support of the reorganization as a phase of the bolshevization of the party should ha another force drawing together for the struggle against the opposition to reorganization, all the comrades in the leadership of the party and the membership that is enthusiastically fighting to build our party on a true Bolshevik basis.

The Trade Union Question.

SOME comrades in the party have raised the question of the tactics to be employed in our trade union work as an issue to throw a monkey wrench into the work of unification and mobilization for mass work. There is no basis for such an attitude.

The central executive committee has not proposed any basic change of our policy in the trade union work. These are established in the convention resolution and in the letter of the Comintern and Profintern to our party. The central executive committee proposes an energetic fight to put these policies into practice.

The only question which has been raised is a question of tactics in carrying out the basic policies which have been established for the party.

In order to prevent the question of tactics which must be employed in building a broad left wing movement in the unions from becoming a new issue for factional groupings in the party, the central executive committee has provided that the resolution adopted by the C. E. C. shall be submitted to the Comintern and the Profintern for approval before it will be carried into effect. The party can await the decision by the Comintern and Profintern on this question with calm assurance that the party will follow the right road. Efforts to create division on this issue under these circumstances are influenced by other motives than the best interests of the party and should not be tolerated by the party.

The Attitude Towards Comrade Foster.

THE view has been expressed in the party that the unity resolution of the central executive committee is directed against Comrade Foster and that the majority which has been formed on the basis of the unity resolution has as its purpose a struggle against Comrade Foster and against his influence in the party.

There are no facts to justify such a statement. The leadership of the central executive committee which consists of more than a three-fourths majority would welcome nothing more than that Comrade Foster and those who still stand with him should forget their factional differences and join with them to carry on their part in the leadership of the party and help to develop a militant campaign of mass work for the unification of the party and for the mass work of the party. This has been and will be the policy of the central executive committee.

The reports of the membership meetings and the district executive committees where the unity resolution was discussed, show that the overwhelming majority of the party supports the line taken by the central executive committee, and is ready to cooperate with it in liquidating factionalism and making the party a living, fighting organization in the class struggle. Every effort must be made to win the twenty per cent of the party which still persists, both in the C. E. C. and the membership in maintaining a factional opposition, for this line, in the practical carrying out of the work of the C. E. C.

Favorable Conditions for Building the Party.

The work of the central executive committee for the unification of the party and developing its work among the masses comes at a time when the economic and political conditions possess most favorable opportunity for the success of our work.

There are many indications that the working class is turning from its meek submission to the attack of the capitalist exploiters to vigorous resistance and even towards aggressive action. Evidence of this is to be found in the struggle of the anthracite miners, the demands of the railroad workers for increased pay, the militant spirit and the growth of the left wing in the needle trades, the resistance of the textile workers to wage cuts and the movement among them for trade union organization.

Among the working farmers, a new wave of struggle against their exploiters is developing. The rejection of President Coolidge's proposal for the farmers by great organizations of farmers, the new movement for the formation of farmer-labor parties in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas and North Dakota, are indications that the exploited farmer is again in a fighting spirit.

The movement for the formation of a labor party has received new impetus by the unanimous endorsement of the Furriers and International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union convention. With the national conventional elections approaching in 1928, conditions are favorable for actual achievement in the organization by the workers of a labor party in states which will fight for their class interests, which will have mass support.

Our party must take advantage of this favorable situation for the development of its influence and establishing its leadership among the working masses and the exploited farmers. It can only do that if it mobilizes all its strength in support of its campaigns among the masses. If the party can again throw its energies into these campaigns, and it can be on the high road of progress and we may look forward to an increase in its prestige, its influence, and the strengthening of its membership. The opportunity to achieve this lies before us. The question is whether we have the strength and leadership to achieve it. The condition for success in seizing this opportunity and building our party is the unification of our forces for the work among the masses.

It is because the unification of our party is the condition for our success in building our party into a powerful factor in the American labor movement, that the whole party should rally to the support of the line laid down by the central executive committee in its unity resolution.

The Crimes of Wall Street Imperialism in Cuba

THE circular printed below was received yesterday from Havana by the United States section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. As it is dated November 28, one might suppose that mail and fast service between Cuba and the United States is very, very slow. It is, and particularly at the present time. The brutal facts set forth in the circular certainly explain why it was held up somewhere in transit. The mystery is that it was allowed to arrive at all.

What the circular establishes beyond the shadow of a doubt is the imprisonment of Julio A. Mella and the twelve Cuban labor leaders at the dictation of the American sugar interests is not an isolated incident but is part of a whole reign of terror on the island instituted by American imperialism with the aid of the servile Machado government. The savage reign of American imperialism is tightening everywhere! Deportations of "anti-American elements" from Cuba, Panama and Guatemala; the ruthless breaking military occupation of the City of Panama by American troops; Military Governor Russell's abrogation of presidential elections in Haiti; General Wood's latest arbitrary acts against the independence movement in the Philippines; the maneuvers of Pershing in the Tacna-Arica district of South America—these are only a few of the things that characterize the development of American imperialist policy in the last two months.

In making public this circular of its Cuban section, the All-America Anti-Imperialist League calls upon all workers to attend the anti-imperialist protest meeting to be held at North & Western Aves, Chicago, tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Circular of the Cuban Section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League Regarding the Origin and Magnitude of the Crimes Now Being Committed Against the Cuban Proletariat.

IN this circular the Cuban section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League proposes to inform all the peoples of the Americas regarding the outrages now being committed in Cuba and of the causes which led to the imprisonment of our general secretary, Julio Antonio Mella, and numerous labor leaders of the threat of a shut-down against the national university and of the dissolution of labor organizations.

Early in August, there assembled in the city of Camaguey a convention of the Confederation of Labor, representing 200,000 organized workers. On the 22nd day of the same month the Cuban section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League staged a great demonstration at Mars Field, Havana. In the labor convention it was decided, among other things, to start a campaign to organize the peasants; in the demonstration the slogans issued dealt with the approaching economic crisis, laying full blame at the door of American imperialism. About the same time, the Union of Factory Workers declared a strike for higher wages. The employers in their turn, organized and declared a lockout, at the same time entering a formal conspiracy with the government, charging the leaders of the union with inserting poisonous matter into the products of their factories.

The government, determined to obstruct the development of the Confederation of Labor and disturb the propaganda of the Cuban section of the All-Imperialist League, began a persecution of labor leaders and of the speakers at the anti-imperialist meeting. The persecutions began in the last few days of August, serving as a basis the alleged acts of sabotage referred to above.

The secretary of the Communist Party, who had spoken at the anti-imperialist meeting, was arrested and many party documents were confiscated minutes of various meetings, plan of organization, list of members, and a little map of the city of Havana.

A Crude Frame-up.

With this scant material, the police elaborated their frameup. They added to the charges of poisoning that of conspiring against the security of the state, on the flimsy pretext that on the map of Havana found among Mella's papers a red mark had been placed over the building occupied by the National Bank of Cuba. This red mark, like many similar ones on the map, had served merely to acquaint the secretary, who was a stranger in Havana, with the location of the streets.

On the basis of this "evidence," together with the ordinary manifestoes of the Communist Party, trade unions and the Cuban section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, the police tried to arrest a number of labor leaders and anarchists, so as to give the appearance of a "united front" against the government. A number of workers were induced with Mella.

Mella was refused the accused at first but finally, after considerable pressure, was temporarily liberated under a provisional bail of $1,000 each.

The Union of Factory Workers was declared illegal. At the same time a wholesale deportation of foreigners was carried out, including all those who had expressed "anti-American opinions."

Notwithstanding indifference of the American public of these police outrages, the police felt it necessary to justify their conduct, and on September 17 arranged the explosion of a few small bombs in various parts of the city, with such ill effect that even the bourgeoisie refused to become panic-stricken and no one paid any attention to the matter.

The student leader, Julio Antonio Mella, out on bail, redoubled his activities in the anti-imperialist league, in the Communist Party and in the labor union centers, as well as among the students of the national university.

The Hand of the Sugar Trust.

The economic crisis in Cuba was now at its height, accentuated considerably by the low price paid to the "colonos" for their sugar which did not cover the cost of production. The "colonos," accordingly, organized and refused to continue cutting cane. In order to bring pressure upon them in the interest of the Wall Street combines, President Machado took immediate action. Determined at all cost to prevent the activities of labor leaders on behalf of the "colonos," the government resurrected the forgotten incident of the bomb explosions of September 17, suddenly revoking the bail of all those accused of having violated the law regarding explosives. On November 27, Mella and twelve labor leaders were imprisoned. Undoubtedly a contributing cause of the arrest of Mella was his activity against American imperialism among the students of the national university, whose strong stand against American interference in the affairs of Cuba had "embarrassed" the president in his relations with Ambassador Crowder.

As will be seen from the facts given above, the indictment and the imprisonments are the result of a long period of preliminary maneuvers, bedecked around with imaginary and fantastic plots, carried out with the authorization of a manifestly partial judiciary, the arrests were preceded by repeated threats of assassination against Mella—threats which were not to be taken lightly after the nays serious murders of the editor of 12 DE Octubre, opposing the government, of the labor leader Varona who organized the big 1924 strike in the sugar centrals controlled by the American companies and of the Catalonian, Comart who was murdered in the military fortress of La Cabana, Havana.

Meanwhile the government intercepts all news from the provinces, preventing knowledge of the consequences. Probably leaders of the active protest of the workers in the sugar fields. It is known, however, that military "supervisors" have been named for the sugar centrals with instructions to see that the "colony" will too much resistance to persuasion. It is known also that the peasants have not taken up the battle; they refuse to carry out the orders that come from the "colonos," who guarantee their wages and who are the ones who at the present moment are refusing to cut cane because of the miserable prices paid by the American companies.

Imperialist "Law and Order."

THE outrages we are describing in this circular may be explained by the public declarations of General Machado in the United States, which he visited on a party flight on his office as president of the republic. At that time he stated that his government would be a better "Platt amendment" than the amendment itself. He proposed the American formula that "law and order" would reign thruout the republic and no strike would last 15 hours without being repressed by force.

For Machado, disorder consists in the righteous claims of the working class, in the compulsory amount American imperialism among all sections of the population and in the activities of the students of the national university in behalf of the liberation of their country.

"Law and order" for Machado, just as for President Diaz of Panama, signifies security and development of American interests at the sacrifice of native wealth and the sacrifice, at the opportune moment, of the independence of the state.

If in Panama a simple general strike of worker tenants could bring about the intervention of Yankee soldiers, we can expect that the present situation in Cuba, the bloodiest of Wall Street will not be satisfied with the indictments and arrests so far undertaken by the Cuban government, but will insist upon still greater outrages.

In spite of the cowardice the Cuban section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League will continue its activity at the national university (as long as the students are allowed to remain open) in the labor organizations, doing to it all the power to its program. Also, a similar Platt amendment which risks Cuba a mere protectorate of the United States, abolition of the American naval base at Guantanamo, complete against the forced loans from Wall Street parties, utterly the phenomenon loan now in project. We denounce before all the peoples of the Americas the outrages now being committed on Cuban soil.

Mella and the labor leaders are in jail by order of American imperialism. The students, workers and vital forces of the entire continent must demand their liberty. -Havana, Nov. 28, 1926.

Decembrists Put to Death in Russia in 1825

—2—

(Continued from page 1)

faces were serious as if they were thinking about a very important matter.

"They were preparing themselves to die. They looked to the sky for the last time, but with such a look that we all started to shiver. They were like the saints over their heads. Rilyev said when they started to pull on the sack 'What is this for?' When everything was ready the hooses were put on their necks and the floor upon which they stood started to sink. That is how it was arranged. The middle three ropes broke and the condemned fell thru the traps onto the ground below.

"Two of the condemned were only ones on the ends remained hanging. Pyustel and Kakhovsky. The three middle men had fallen from a height and were bruised to the point of bleeding. The sack fell off of Rilyev and blood was seen over his eyes brow and behind the left ear. He was sitting bolt upright as he had fallen from the scaffold. "What bad luck" said he.

"'Hang him, hang quicker,'" hollered Kulisov, cursing.

The floor again was raised and the nooses again thrown on their necks. But they were not supposed to be hanged a second time. This was Kutusov's fault.

"When they started to hang them a second time", writes a contemporary in his memories, "Rilyev said, 'How hard it is to die twice,' and then he said ironically, 'And they could not even make a noose properly.'

"When they were hanged a second time the executioner pulled them by the legs so as to have the noose tight er and the death follow sooner."

THE Russians always knew how to do wonderfully evidently and effectively, but they did not know how to live.

There were exalted ideals and a flaming literature and there was a blazing, flaming youth and eminent people-loving intellectuals, but the life of the country was the same—a life of slavery, mud, parasites, with a rapping on the snout and general ribaldry.

The boredom of the victims could not raise the life of Russia above the freezing point.

Only the multitude collectively could produce a new heroism, an heroism of achievements, which developed in the later years all over Russia."


P. E. Pestel


K. F. Ryleyev


P. S. Kachovsky


M. A. Bestujev-Rumin


C. N. Muraviev

In the Flames of Revolt Twenty Years Ago

By M. A. SKROMNY.

(Reminiscences of the Revolutionary Days of 1905, by an old Rebel.)

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE:—In connection with the 20th anniversary of the revolution of 1905 we publish this series of word pictures of the revolution as told by a comrade who participated in the events of that time. This is the fifth story.

* * *

V.

The October Days of 1905.

UNDER the rule of the czars the censorship was so strict that every printed word had to pass a censor. The chief of police usually acted as the censor. In circulars announcing a clothing sale or a grocery sale the censor would cut out the word "big" and leave only "sale." If the merchant would not come across with some graft, if they would come across, they could use the words "big," "great," "grand," etc. Every circular or other printed matter had to carry the legend: "Permitted by the censor, chief of police," and his name.

Newspaper material used to be sent to the censor in galley proofs before it was made up into pages. The censor would cut out a word, a line, a paragraph or a whole article.

After the Bloody Sunday of January 22, 1905, (Jan. 22, new style), when thousands of workers in Petersburg went to the czar under the leadership of the priest Gapon, to beg for bread and freedom and were shot down in cold blood, the censorship became more strict. Things that were printed in a newspaper in one city would not be allowed in another city. The censor mercilessly cut article after article. It became too expensive for the publishers to "kill" so much composition and the editors finally decided to run the newspapers with blank space where the articles cut by the censor were to appear. The higher the revolutionary wave had grown the bigger became the blank space in the newspapers. On the eve of the October days many a newspaper in Russia appeared absolutely blank except for the name of the paper and sometime the headlines of the articles which were cut by the censor.

But the truth gradually began to spread all over the country. The revolutionary underground press of the party told how thousands of workers with their wives and children carrying holy pictures of saints from the churches and portraits of the czar went to him as children to a father to beg for freedom and bread, and how he met them with bullets, how the children who climbed up trees in Alexandrovsky park were shot down, etc.

"You have no more a czar! He is the killer of the workers! Down with him! Long live the revolution!" cried our underground newspapers, pamphlets and circulars. Street demonstrations became more frequent, strikes more numerous. The country began to boil with revolt. Finally in the middle of October a strike began in Petersburg which by October 17, had grown into a general strike all over the country.

The railroads and telegraphs which even at that time were government owned and controlled, stopped working, all the factories shut down, business was paralyzed. Only the news of the spreading of the strike was flashed to the newspapers. In Petersburg they organized a Soviet of Workers' Deputies.

When the telegrams about the strike reached the office of the liberal newspaper in our city, the printers were among the first to go out on strike. By that time we had already a good underground printers' union organized and functioning in spite of the law prohibiting unions. Only "extras," containing strike telegrams, were published. Within two days the



MEMBERS OF THE FIRST PETERSBURG SOVIET OF 1905 ON TRIAL IN CZARIST COURT. In the bottom row of this picture are the lawyers defending the prisoners, in the next row above, from left to right, are Chrustaliev Nosar, chairman of the Soviet, Leon Trotsky and others.

strike became general in the city. The street cars kept on running, but after a few of them were turned over and barricades built of them, the rest disappeared from the streets.

The strikers swarmed into the streets. They went in big throngs from store to store pulling out the clerks, and from shop to shop calling out the workers who had not joined by that time. The police disappeared. The local administration lost its head.

Very seldom did we meet with any resistance. Only near the barracks of the dragoons where a big flower mill was located, a stubborn fight was put up. The dragoons freely used their sabers and some comrades were taken away to the hospital.

And then came the flash:

"Freedom! His imperial majesty signed manifesto granting freedom of speech, assembly, conscience, etc. Duma to be called."

And later came the manifesto on the wires. The news spread over the city in an instance. Everybody swarmed into the streets. A great crowd collected in front of the newspaper office and the manifesto was read from the balcony before it appeared in print.

Spontaneous processions formed, red flags appeared, open air meetings started all over the city. Strangers congratulated each other with the newly won liberty, friends and mere acquaintances kissed each other in the streets. People were crying and laughing at the same time. Everything red was at once absorbed. There were red flags, red ribbons, red streamers, red, red all over.

The shop keepers, the landlords, the petty bourgeois intellectuals, the middle class in general, everybody alongside with the revolutionary workers, wore red in the buttonholes and smiles on their faces as if trying to say: "I was always for the revolution, you know."

A big procession went to the jail, where after a brief conference with the jail officials, the political prisoners were released and met with enthusiastic ohsers of the crewds.

Other processions went to the center of the city, Alexandrovsky Prospect, and from there to German Square, the biggest square in town. A monster mass meeting started there that lasted until dark. Speakers of the different revolutionary parties presented their programs to the huge crowds. The shop keepers and the petty bourgeoisie had no platform nor party, they had nothing to present.

Tired and happy the crowds went home to assemble again in the morning. The next day another monster meeting was held on the same square. Crowds were continuously coming and going.

About noontime a few comrades came rushing in "drojkas" (cabs) and reported to the party leaders that the "Black Hundred" (patriotic hooligans) are assembling at the Chuflin Square. Later it was reported that the widow of police captain Ossovsky who was killed after the demonstration at Skuliankaya Rogatka, was addressing the meeting of the Black Hundred. The crowds also heard about it and became alarmed. The meeting broke up.

The members of the military organization of the party were advised to arm and assemble in the vicinity of the Chuflin square where the hooligans were holding their meeting.

Before we had time to do it, they ended their meeting and began to march to the cathedral, carrying national three color flags and portraits of the Czar. When they reached the main crossing on Alexandrovsky Prospect they spied a few unarmed comrades on the corner. A group of hooligans left the parade and made a rush for them. They escaped into buildings and yards shutting the doors after them, but one girl was hit over the head with a club as she was trying to run up a few stairs into a restaurant. She fell on the stairs, the blood gushing from the wound. The frenzied patriots began to hit her with clubs and kick her with their boots until her head was smashed into a pulp. When they tired and stopped there were still signs of life in her. Two shots were fired into her body as they left.

The Black Hundred marched on to the cathedral which was located in the center of the city park. There a public prayer was held for the czar and the House of the Romanovs. By the time the prayer was over a solid group of members of the "B. O." (Boyevoi Otriad), military organization of the party) assembled in the vicinity. Most of them were armed. A few gunsmiths stores were broken into and all the arms found distributed to party members and sympathizers.

As soon as the prayer was over the patriots began to swarm out of the park and started to smash windows in the stores, and a fire was started in the biggest book store of the city that was located opposite the park. Our group advanced and began to fire from "Browninos," as the automatics were called, and other revolvers that were on hand. The hooligans at once retreated to the park. Two policemen in uniform, hiding behind trees, began to shoot at us. A lively duel ensued, that lasted for about twenty minutes. Then some comrades noticed a group of policemen coming up from a side street. We began to retreat. Comrade A., who did not notice our retreat, remained alone at the entrance continuing to fire. The hooligans not knowing the reason of our retreat did not dare to advance against him. He alone held back a couple hundred of them. A warning was cried out to him but in the heat of the battle he did not hear. Finally he also noticed the advance of the police and retreated. The former comrade A. is now a big business man in Chicago and would have nothing whatever to do with "Reds."

As soon as the police reached the scene the pogrom was again in full blast.

This time they did not care to rob much. Neither was it a pogrom against the Jews only. Many christians were killed by the hooligans. It was a strictly political affair. Right after the pogrom appeared a patriot's song:

"The Russian czar gave us freedom
To beat the Jews and mutineers."

They were after the "mutineers" first of all, that explains the great number of Jews and christians killed at that time.

The horrors of 1905 were repeated, but on a larger scale, and not only in our city but all over Russia. Especially horrible were the pogroms in the central gubernias where no Jews were permitted to live. In one railroad district the telegraphers and students who barricaded themselves in a building, were burned up alive. The police and hooligans kept on shooting on every one who tried to escape from the burning building. The students did not dare to show upon the streets in their uniforms.* Many of the political prisoners who were liberated during the first days of freedom, were later hunted up by the police and gendarmes and killed in cold blood.

In our city the pogrom lasted for three full days. All during that time the army and the police were in full charge of the situation. Their business was to protect and defend the hooligans, and occasionally to join in the murders and robberies. All individuals who were suspected of being students, were fired upon without much ado. Walking with a comrade, I came upon a squad of soldiers who suddenly turned a corner about a half a block away. Without a word they opened fire upon us. As we flattened out against a wall the bullets began to clatter on the cobblestones. Many a child was killed during this period by stray bullets of the police and soldiers.

The most bitter enemies of ours during those dark days were the shop keepers, petty bourgeois intellectuals, the landlords, and all those who for the moment had fallen in love with the red ribbons. They cursed us with bitter hate blaming us for the pogrom.

Those strange bedfellows were with us as long as we were celebrating, but when it came to a fight, we had to fight alone. It was quite a valuable lesson that we learned during those days.

That lesson came in very handy during the October days of 1917.

*Students were uniforms in czarist Russia.

The New Magazine

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The Sandwich Man



THE CHRISTMAS SEASON IS FINE BUSINESS.

The Psychology of Defeat—Is It Passing?

THE fighting spirit shown in the past few weeks by the left wing of several needle trades unions, especially in the New York membership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, may be a first indication of the beginning of a new period in the struggle of the conscious union members against the control of their organizations by the agents of the employers.

In the left wing which forms the backbone of the trade unions some elements have for the past year and a half been suffering with the psychology of defeat. Rank agents of the employers, such as Green, Lewis, Johnston, Sigman, Hillman and Kaufman, have succeeded in creating an atmosphere of terrorism which had put a pall of pessimism over all but the most determined of the men and women in the unions who wanted to win their unions as weapons of the working class.

Several of the best unions, gutted by the Gompersite bureaucracy at the moment when they were under severest attack by the employers, have shown dangerous signs of disintegration. All efforts to stop the fatal course were met with expulsions or threats of expulsion of the most active members. To many it seemed impossible to meet the dread weapon of expulsion. In this situation weaker men and women were again in danger of the lure of voluntary secession and the unreal theory of "building new unions."

The terrific clashes in the conventions of the Fur Workers' and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Unions have suddenly revealed a fighting spirit and a new confidence. The dangerously near success of Sigman in trying to split the union and thus to get rid of the entire fighting element of the union at one stroke, appears to have been averted by the left wing.

The unanimous passage by both the Fur Workers' and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' conventions of the resolution for the formation of a labor party was a deeply significant repudiation of the servile policies of the dead Gompers and the live Green. There can be no more vital expression of the difference between Gomperism and class consciousness in its early stages than the issue of independent political action which is historically expressed in the United States by the demand for a labor party. From now on, the question of the labor party is a live issue in the trade unions with fresh indorsements by two important A. F. of L. unions.

It is significant that the followers of the social-democrat recently expelled from the Communist Party, Ludwig Lore, launched an active campaign at the present time in the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union in New York against the formation of a labor party. The riddance of Lore has strengthened the Communist Party and made it the better fighting weapon which it has shown itself in these recent trade union battles.

Such advances as have been made in the several unions were foreseen and planned by the Workers (Communist) Party. The bureaucrats understand this. In every sharp fight the Communists were the center of attack by the reaction, and such victories as were gained by the left wing are inseparable from the victories of the Communist Party.

The psychology of the organized workers in the big metropolis is stronger and shows some signs of the beginning of crystallizing into the working class ideology which is so long overdue.

At least the psychology of defeat is being dispelled among the left wing. The psychology of VICTORY—the confidence in its own class strength must be rapidly built up. The dawn of a new period of the struggle in the unions must be consciously hastened.

(Continued on page 2).

The "Progressive Bloc" of the I. L. G. W. Convention



Photograph taken of the Progressive Bloc of Delegates at the Philadelphia Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. They went thru a historic battle in the struggle against President Sigman, the agent of the bosses in the union.

BEN GITLOW OUTSIDE.

BENJAMIN GITLOW out of jail is a state of things which has a significance to the working class. When political prisoners, or even when one important political prisoner, representing a revolutionary class movement are released from prison by the state power of the ruling class.—this is never an isolated incident disconnected from the play of social forces. The connection may be ever so obscure, but invariably such an incident has something to do with the never-ceasing effort of the state to restore the constantly disturbed equilibrium of social elements.

A famous liberal remarked that "Ben Gitlow is more dangerous in jail than out of jail." Such talk is alright for liberals, but workers have to think more sharply than that. It is true that a certain damage results to the ruling class when representative figures or numbers of the labor movement are kept in prison. But it is also true that many a leader of the working class is destroyed in prison, and that it is indispensable for the workers to have their leaders out of prison. Workers cannot afford to be confused with the futile spirit of Christian martyrdom which says, "Oh, well, the enemy has taken our leader, but it will do the enemy more harm than good." This is the self-delusion of slaves. The fact is that men, and sometimes whole essential cadres of men of a movement are destroyed by the repressive force of the state. A Tom Mooney in the death cell in 1917 was a severe blow to the labor movement and at the same time a weapon of agitation for the working class all over the world; but Tom Mooney neglected in jail in 1925 is a trophy of victory for the capitalist class and a symbol of defeat and servility of the working class.

Working class leaders in prison are a danger to the ruling class only if and while the working class is in process of getting them out. Any period in which representatives of the labor movement remain in prison without becoming the center of an active counter-movement, is a period of pessimism and the spirit of defeat in the working class and the labor movement. On the other hand the release of such men is often connected with a period in which the courage and hope and militancy of the working class is on the rise.

There have been other releases of labor's prisoners of war, at periods which could hardly be called such. Furthermore, Gitlow is only one, and there are many political labor prisoners entering prison even at the moment Gitlow is coming out: for instance, the Pittsburgh victims and Anita Whitney.

Nevertheless the release of Gitlow from New York state prison, coming as a sequel to a deep-going agitation especially concentrated among the trade unions of New York City, coupled with the tremendous ovation upon his appearance at the Philadelphia convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, might very well be counted among the many incidents of a change in the psychology of the working class. A change from the psychology of defeat to the psychology of fighting confidence.

THE DAWES PLAN.

THE Dawes plan works in Germany. As many as six or seven working people per day commit suicide in the city of Berlin to escape unbearable poverty. Many hundreds of thousands are out of work, and more hundreds of thousands are added every day.

A singular phenomenon is that in Berlin countless numbers of small girls of the working class are, practically speaking, purchased by wealthy bourgeois as house-servants, virtually no compensation being given, as food alone is considered enough for working class girls under the circumstances.

The smaller manufacturing plants and business enterprises close down for lack of credit, which is the process of "deflation" under the Dawes plan which controls credit and turns it only towards the favored larger enterprises.

"The large number of bankruptcies is regarded as a healthy sign," says a bourgeois newspaper correspondent, Mr. E. A. Mowrer, in the Chicago Daily News, "because of the absolute necessity of reducing the number of middlemen to something like the prewar figure."

The sharpest uneasiness is developing among the masses of workers of Berlin and the Ruhr mining district.

These are times in which the German social-democratic traitors who sold the German working class into this slavery can be expected to lose their power over the masses. The cold steel of experience is driving the German working class to the only road, to the Communist Party and to the fight for proletarian dictatorship and the Soviet republic of Germany.

The Dawes plan is working.

R. M.

Negro Workers!

IS there so base, one of your race,
Who bids you bend the knee
Unto the blight, in vested might,
Of Nordic tyranny?
Then damn the traitor to his face—
Down with humility!

OR white or black, it is the back
Of Labor bears the load;
Not black or white in Profits' sight
Who staggers 'neath the goad,
But only slaves to thumb and rack
For debts they never owed.

HERE is your class, the working mass,
With it you rise or fall,
Black, yellow, white as one must fight,
Must batter down the wall
Of prejudice, stand as a class,
And triumph over all!

—HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

Dollar Diplomacy.

AMONG Domingo's hills and China's trees
The empire's shadow marches to and fro:
Its cruisers plow through all the seven seas,
Its bayonets gleam in sunlight and in snow.

The silk-tongued diplomat has spun his lies,
The Infantile Marine has fired his shot;
O clip the coupons! for "Old Glory" flies
Where Haitians slave and Nicaraguans rot.

Now look beyond the figures and the charts
In this brief chronicle of tyrants' deeds;
And see how bankers haggle in the marts
While the world cries in agony and bleeds;

And glimpse the looming clouds of a new war
And workers rising with a mighty roar!

—JOSEPH FREEMAN.

The Story Nosovitsky Didn't Tell

By C. E. Ruthenberg

SOME time during the month of August, this year, Jacob Nosovitsky came into the National Office of the Workers (Communist) Party

I happened to be in the outer office and he addressed me with, "Don't you remember me?"

"I remember you quite well," I answered, intending that he should get the significance of the emphasis.

He explained that he had heard that there was a printed pamphlet containing the testimony in the investigation of the charge against Louis C. Fraina and that in this pamphlet suspicion was cast upon him and he wanted a copy of this pamphlet so that he could clear himself of this suspicion.

I told him I knew nothing about this pamphlet and could not give him a copy and was not interested in the matter and left him.

A day or two later Nosovitsky came back into the headquarters of the party accompanied by another man, and demanded to see me. I sent back word that I was too busy and didn't want to talk to him. He sent a message that the man with him was a Michigan doctor whose papers he had given to me in 1919, and that the doctor needed these, and wouldn't find them for him. My answer was that I knew nothing about his papers and did not want anything to do with him.

And so Nosovitsky left.

Evidently he was gathering material for the series of stories with which he has entertained the gullible readers of a capitalist newspaper. He thought that six years after every Communist knew his true role—that of provocateur and spy—he could still pull the bluff of injured innocence.

Nosovitsky the Bluffer.

Since that time Nosovitsky has painted his own picture in the series of articles which have been appearing in the Hearst papers. He has acknowledged, not only that he was a spy working for Scotland Yard and the United States department of justice in the labor and Communist movement, but also that he tricked his capitalist employers, by palming off on them forged documents purporting to give information about the Communists.

Nosovitsky's picture of himself, however, is not complete.

In his story of himself he is the clever international spy, knowing everything, foreseeing everything, ready for every emergency. He was able to dupe everybody, Soviet government officials and Communist leaders, and never once did he make a misstep and expose himself. He is the perfect hero of romance who comes out on top in every situation.

So that this legend of Nosovitsky may not become the established version of his relation to the Communist movement, I want to tell a little story which Nosovitsky carefully omitted from his narrative. It isn't much to his credit as a brainy, unconquerable, international spy. It will serve to splash a little the picture of perfection, which is Nosovitsky's version of himself.

Nosovitsky Expelled as Provocateur.

My first contact with Nosovitsky was some time late in November, 1919. The Communist Party of America, formed a few months before, wished to establish contact with the International movement and Louis C. Fraina had been elected to go abroad for that purpose. Nosovitsky had been sent from New York by a committee there, as one able to make the necessary arrangements for Fraina's trip.

With two other members of the party I went to confer with him at the Morrison Hotel.

He met us dressed in the full regalia of an assistant surgeon of an ocean liner, the part which he was playing at the time.

Our first talk was about his status in relation to the party.

Nosovitsky had been expelled from the Russian section of the party on suspicion that he was a provocateur, some months before. The reason of the action was his urgent offers of automatic pistols made to the members of the leading committee of the Russian section. He seemed to have an unlimited supply of these at his command and wanted every one to have one. Since the Communists were interested in printing their newspapers, books and pamphlets to educate the workers as to the nature of the class struggle, and had no particular use for automatic pistols under the existing conditions of the class struggle, his actions aroused suspicion. There was no definite evidence against him, but on general principles he was considered as an undesirable member of the party, and was expelled.

Nosovitsky offered a batch of documents, giving his history and work, in order to exonerate himself. The committee which had expelled him thought it might have been mistaken in its action, and that his assistance could be accepted in facilitating Fraina's trip.

Nosovitsky pleaded, that if he was to help Fraina he must be reinstated as a member of the party and be given a credential as a representative of the Central Executive Committee of the party.

The weasel-faced, shifty Nosovitsky did not, however, make a good impression on us, and after leaving him and discussing the matter, we decided that we could not reinstate him to membership in the party and give him credentials which would enable him to pose as a representative of the party. On the other hand we needed his aid to make the arrangements for Fraina's trip. We decided to make use of whatever services he could render, without exposing ourselves through any breach of faith on his part.

We gave him a note stating he was authorized to receive printed literature and deliver same to our party, an authority he already had from other sources, and told him he could proceed with making the technical arrangement to have Fraina travel with him on his ship.

The Untold Story.

The next I heard of Nosovitsky was upon his return from Europe after having taken Fraina across. He sent word that he wished to report on having successfully fulfilled his duty.

Another comrade and I called upon him at his home somewhere in the one hundred and twenties of Lenox Ave. in New York. First he pulled out a suitcase filled with the latest books, pamphlets and newspapers published by the Communist movement in Europe—literature which we had been endeavoring to secure for months—and turned it over to us. Much of this literature was later translated and published in the United States. Then he handed back the note authorizing him to receive literature for us.

He was evidently paving the way to be trusted further, by apparent frankness in surrendering the only document which gave him any standing in relation to the movement.

What he was playing for soon came out. He demanded to appear before the Central Executive Committee of the party and submit a report on the Amsterdam conference of European Communists, which he declared he had attended with Fraina.

That was quite another story. The time was February, 1920, after the Palmer raids in which four thousand members of the party had been arrested, indicted and held for deportation and imprisonment. All the members of the Central Executive Committee were under indictment, and the police were looking for them in order to place the leadership of the party behind prison bars.

We gathered up our literature and departed, telling Nosovitsky we would bring his request before the Central Executive Committee and advise him later as to its decision.

Since it has a bearing on the later developments of this story, I want to remark here that Nosovitsky was lavish in his offer of entertainment. He brought forth a profusion of boxes of candy, nuts, dates, figs, fruits, etc., which he pressed upon us before we were able to effect our departure.

In Washington Park.

During the weeks which followed I heard frequently from Nosovitsky, who pressed his demand that he appear before the Central Executive Committee. He sent word and telephoned that he had many important matters to report which he had been instructed to tell only to the committee.

After many urgent calls I finally agreed to meet him again. The appointment was made for a certain bench in Washington Park. Another comrade accompanied me.

At this meeting Nosovitsky pleaded at length for the right to appear before the committee.

"Don't you trust me after the work I have done for the movement?" he demanded.

I asked him why he could not write out his report and give it to me. He countered that he had been instructed to submit a report in person and must carry out the instructions he had received.

After further argument, seeing that the matter was going against him, he cried out:

"I may be starving, and you have not even asked me whether I had any funds," and burst into tears.

The tears of insulted virtue rolling down his cheeks, accompanied by all the evidence of a complete breakdown because of the lack of confidence in his revolutionary honor, shook me for a moment, and I answered,

"Give me your telephone number, and I will take the matter up again and advise you of the decision."

"Call me at Vanderbilt 6000" he said, and brightened perceptible.

We parted.

A few hours later I had a friend call the number which he had given me and asked what place it was.

"Hotel Commodore" came back the answer of the telephone operator; "Mr. Nosovitsky isn't in his room."

The great clever, cunning international spy who pretended to be starving was living at one of the most expensive hotels in New York.

That was the end of Nosovitsky so far as any relationship with the Communist Party was concerned.

No More Deaf, No More Dumb, No More Blind.

THE Grey Ghost whistles from the rigging,
The Green Ghost whispers from the trees,
And the Red Ghost bellows
Where the black coal yellows,
But their words go wasted down the breeze.

For he hears not, speaks not, sees not,
He is deaf, he is dumb, he is blind
To the jingle of the keys
With their clue to mysteries
That have kept him a captive in his mind.

The Ocean is still for a saying,
The Mountains are mute for a word,
That the Factories would siren
With escaping steam on iron
Could the voice of their void be but heard.

But he hears not, speaks not, sees not,
He is deaf, he is blind, he is dumb,
And the Open Sesame,
That would set him prison free,
Stumbles on his tongue and will not come.

The gates are ready to glide open,
The curtain of the sky to rise,
And the Earth her bosom bare,
Flowing milk and honey rare,
For a glimpse, for a glance, from his eyes.

But he hears not, speaks not, sees not,
He is deaf, he is dumb, he is blind,
Living night-shift, like a mole,
Face deflected from the goal
Where the paths to light and life unwind.

• • • •

Thunder—on either side the Urals!
Wonder—the rising of Red Dawn!
And underneath the silence
Voices in defiance—
Mutter of the millions marching on!

Keen to the roar of Revolution,
Quick to the clamor of his kind,
He plunges to their aid
By the surging barricade,
No more deaf, no more dumb, no more blind!

—J. S. WALLACE.

Political Christianity Faces East

By HARRY GANNES.

THE old missionary, rocking symbolis and booze, is out of style. Modern capitalism requires improved methods and a different type of man. The new traveling salesman of Messiah must be versed in political christianity. Penetration into foreign and undeveloped territories, particularly China, Africa, Egypt and other parts of Asia is unavoidable under imperial term. Peaceful penetration as a policy and practice disappeared with the Spanish-American war. With the imperialist army, or before it, must still go, however, some institution that carries along the morale of capitalism. It has been found that even the bayonets hold conquered territory and permit the flow of capital into it, a system of simple training is necessary to transform colonials into submissive proletarians.

THE organization selected for this work by international capitalism in general, and by its American representative in particular, is the Young Men's Christian Association.

Planned with its excellent work in the United States, the American ruling class, regardless of race or religion, has united in its support of the Y. M. C. A. Julius Rosenwald, the Jew, contributes millions; John D. Rockefeller, the protestant, doubles the amount; and a long list of catholics add their names

Experience has taught the American capitalists that a propaganda organization is absolutely necessary to endeavor to pacify the young Chinese, African, Egyptian and other Asiatic students and workers. Experience has further taught them that religion is the best guise for this work of infiltration and penetration of capitalist ideas so that exploitation could follow more easily and surely.

THE Y. M. C. A. has a foreign division, whose activities are directed most particularly to the colonies of capitalism. During the past few years, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the entire Rockefeller family have contributed more than $5,000,000 to the Y. M. C. A. for this foreign work. Nettie McCormick, whose family interests, likewise, extend to undeveloped territories, contributed during the same time over $1,000,000. And other capitalists join in the work to such an extent that the foreign department is able to publish very expensive propaganda literature and print thereon "The expense of this book is met by a special gift." A very rare thing for the Y. M. C. A., considering its war experience when it made the American soldiers pay for the souvenirs sent "free" to them.

Two hundred and seventy-five men are in charge of the Y. M. C. A. department of capitalist morale for the colonies. The Y. M. C. A. when speaking of these men makes the statement that they are "carefully chosen men working as representatives of the movement in the United States in foreign lands."

CHINA is particularly a target of the Y. M. C. A. The Rockefeller interests in China are immense. China becomes more and more an important objective of international capitalism. The Chinese, however, unlike many of the colonial nations, have proved to be a people who were not ready meekly to submit to the yoke of world finance. The Chinese have repeatedly offered resistence, with telling effect. Hence the greatest amount of christian propaganda has been directed against China.

At first the efforts of the Y. M. C. A. had little success. But in the past fifteen years thanks to the millions spent in the work, the help of the army and to the facilities offered it by the various Chinese governments, the christian agent of imperialism has advanced rapidly.

There have been established in China 2,600 schools of so-called higher learning, with a student body of 260,000, who "name themselves the name of Jesus Christ." The Y. M. C. A. has headquarters in forty-two of the leading cities of China. Of course, they are to be found mainly in industrial and shipping districts, such as Shanghai, Nanking, Canton, Hongkong, Tsingtau, and others.

All along, however, the more enlightened Chinese students and workers have carried on a struggle against the pernicious influence of the Y. M. C. A. The Chinese youth does not swallow the "Y" without protest. Repeated demonstrations and protests against the invasion of this capitalist vanguard has been made and is meeting with response among the Chinese masses. As a reply, the Y. M. C. A. pours into China more men and money.

IN India, the Y. M. C. A. has established itself in 68 villages, carrying on its propaganda in disguised forms, thru lantern slide lectures, thru educational campaigns, and thru amusements and entertainments. Its main purpose, however, is to defeat the freeing of India from the yoke of Great Britain, and to keep the natives content with foreign domination, thru the preaching of brotherly love for the white brethren who own the mills. The "Y" very baldly announces that it desires to reconcile the downtrodden Hindu to his present position and to prevent any national aspirations.

In a prayer for the success of its work in India, the sky-pilots end with this perpetration: "That they (the Y. M. C. A. men in India) may have guidance in helping to solve the great national problem of reconciliation." Knowing the horrible conditions of the Indian workers and peasants, "reconciliation" can mean only one thing.

THE entire orient is covered by the Y. M. C. A. as by a net. No country is too small or out-of-the-way when the expenses are paid by some capitalist. For instance, the Y. M. C. A. tells of the inauguration of its work in Jerusalem as follows:

"On Christmas eve, 1924, there was put into the hands of the Y. M. C. A. a draft for the expense of a modern building to he erected on a site just outside the Jaffa Gate, on the highest point in Jerusalem. (The name of the donor is discreetly omitted.) From its doors will stream an influence which will reach Arabia, Syria, Persia, and Transjordania."

Should the Communist international establish such a "modern building" to stream its influence into these countries, the capitalist world would be aflame with protest.

But from the birthplace of christianity will surge thruout the East, young, well-trained, regretting Y. M. C. A. crusaders bearing the message of submission to Christ and to his favored devotees, Rockefeller, McCormick, Morgan and others high in church circles.

IN Alexandria and Cairo, Egypt, the Y. M. C. A. has a membership of over 700 men. A strong student work is carried on at Assuit and in the Christian College. The foreign department reports the assault of the "enthusiastically announces that, "although the population is ninety-five per cent Mohammedan, the Y. M. C. A. has established and maintained its full Christian character and program and control."

There is a new spirit of nationalism arising that seems well nigh sufficient to defeat the efforts of these Christian crusaders. Yet they are not to submit so readily, especially when the home office has so bountifully a supply of shekles. A new plan has been adopted and that is to inculcate Egyptians into the art of misleading their own fellow sufferers. Says the Instructions to the Y. M. C. A. men, "It is plain that the leadership of the association must be Egyptian. Foreigners are under suspicion. A national development is essential."

Among the other Asiatic countries which are intensively plied with political christianity, a la Y. M. C. A. are Korea, Burma, Ceylon, Japan, the Philippine Islands and Turkey.

THE foreign department eyes Russia with leering and flirtatious glances. What an opportunity for propaganda under the guise of relief drives and social welfare work. And prevented merely by the prejudice of an irreligious Communist government!

The Y. M. C. A. must admit that it could do very little in Russia. It says that its chief task has been one of "salvage." It claims it disregards political lines; but we cannot forget its activities before and during the Russian revolution. The allied army of intervention in Siberia in 1918 consisted of 80,000 men. The Y. M. C. A. had 200 secretaries working among the Czechs, white guard Russians and American troops. The cost of this work was $2,000,000, and was mainly directed against the workers' government. When the revolution was successful, the Y. M. C. A. dismissed any of its secretaries who talked in favor of Russian recognition.

Now, having failed in its nefarious work of aiding to drown in blood the first workers' republic, the sanctimonious soldiers can merely hold up their hands in holy horror and exclaim, "The repression and devastation heing visited upon all religion in Soviet Russia by the regime in power and its supporting party, Communist, are proceeding with terrible reality from the doctrine that religion and Commonism are incompatible, both theoretically and practically. Here is a major fact in the Christian world and without parallel in the history of Christianity."

THIRTEEN

(Continued from page 5)

the Comsomol:—Helpers for Vladimir Ilyich are needed now, he says, "for he is overorked." And the Comsomol is training the aids. So now the time has come for sending the helpers.

All this is perfectly clear to Vanka, but what if Mitry should suddenly accept? . . . How the boys will make fun of Vanka! What will Volodin, the lathe-hand, say? . . . No, this cannot be; didn't they make a compact? . . . Besides, Mironych will say that it won't do. And besides, Mironych will say that it is unconstitutional.

Mitry's a year short, according to the constitution.

The chairman, a gay, reckless fellow, rings two bells at the one time: one of copper, and the other—his throat; he knows his business.

"Comrades, the bureau of the nucleus proposes Anna Soldokova, 19, and Mitry Nazarenko, 17. They are surely known to all of you, and they've given their consent."

Voices respond like a humming bee-hive:

"Right you are! . . . we know . . . seconded . . . we thot of 'em ourselves. . ."

Vanka looks at his brother and sees that his eyes burn in an unusual way. But what about Mironych?

Mironych—nothing; he raises no objection:

"So they are considered accepted."

And Vanka hears nothing more of what is being said; he only feels that his head is swimming, that young comrades around him begin to whirl and whirl; tables and chairs whirl . . . his head swims; the comrades whirl around; tables and chairs whirl. . . .

"Ah . . . what's that? . . . Vanka's fainting! . . ."

"Well, if he ain't!"

Voices clamored and shrieked, rumbled, shouted, yelled. . .

"What's wrong with him?"

"It must be from joy; his brother Mitry is transferred to the party."

"No, it's not joy. They had a compact, you know, to join together, one the party, the other the Comsomol, so I bet he's sore. . ."

"So that's it? . . . Ain't he a Comsmolete yet?"

"That's just it; he's only thirteen and, the main thing, he's the only one of that age, otherwise we would organize the 'pioneers'."

The night was warm, almost like spring. In the overturned caldron of the sky there were washes of every shade of blue. White, button-like glow-worms swam in the washes, just like in the button department.

The young folk are gathered at the gates to pass a few hours together, and in the house Vanka lies on the bed like a small, ungainly lump. Shavings of thot flash like lighting thru his brain. Questions flare up like bluish puffs of smoke. And the all in the brain-machine keeps on burning and burning. "How's is this, now . . . how is this . . . is Mitry right or wrong?"

The shavings of thot squirm and coil, clutch boldly at each other, surround his head with a ring of fire, and all the thots reduce themselves to this:

"Who is more important—Vanka, or Lenin?"

At Moscow, in the Khamovniky section, on the night before the twelfth of March, the big auditorium of the Second University burst out into blossom. It blossomed with the lilacs of spring. And because of this the faded eyes of the Nachpur, Comrade Antonov, also turned lilac, and his voice became as sweet as lilacs, for Antonov was speaking about the jubilee of the party.

And after Antonov the "chairman" spoke, and recalled the days of underground work in the time of the czar, others with faded eyes spoke and brot up reminiscences. Their speeches revived the lilacs that had faded away in distant prisons. They threw it in clusters to the audience, and the young heads.

And from all sides of the spacious hall, little folded notes streamed like a white brook over the heads—a brook that seemed to ooze thru the tangled moss of hair.

The notes contained greetings in Lenin, wishes for his rapid recovery; and from all these notes, whether written well or badly, in smooth style or clumsily, there seemed to rise the odor of new-formed callus, unspent sweat, untilled grains.

And when the elected were being transferred from the Comsomol to the party, and as each of the transferred, swayed by a whirlwind of emotions, made his way to the table, received the candidate's card, Bukharin's hoodlum—"The A. B. C. of Communism"—and a jubilee laden, the audience choked in the frenzied waving of arms, uproar of shouts, ringing of congratulations, and the orchestra was drowned in the wild clamor of the youngsters' throats.

A whirlwind of stormy joy swept thru the audience. It beat against the walls in a frenzied impact. And there was no Vanka in the audience, just as there were no other Vankas, Kolkas, Petkas, Dunkas, Munkas. There was only one many-headed monster, one joy played in its breast, one love flamed up, one devotion and readiness for sacrifice.

And when Mitry approached the tribune, Vanka shouted with all his might, closing his eyes in his frenzied exertion:

"Mitry, remember, don't disgrace the Comsomol. . . Be a true helper to Ilyich. . ."

And people turned to see Vanka and saw his ungainly little figure enveloped in the flood of joy. And Vanka yanked out a notebook from his pocket, tore out a page, and began feverishly to scrawl on it in an uneven hand; then he passed it to his neighbor and whispered:

"Write. . ."

"Sure. . ."

"Once more . . . please, please, send greetings . . . to the dear leader of the proletariat, V. Lenin."

By V. N. of the lace-factory,
named for Comrade Sverdlov.

And the lone little note floated like a frail boat toward the chairman, nearer, nearer, nearer. He reached out for it, took it, opened it, and smiled:

"Comrades, I have here another motion in send greetings to Vladimir Ilyich. Any objections?" Not a single one.

The Vital Problems of Our Movement

By LENIN.

(Translated by B. Borisoff.)

(From Iskra, December, 1900. The term "Social Democracy" was at that time used in Russia as it was used thruout the world as applying to the revolutionary Marxian workers' movement.)

* * *

THE Russian social democracy has proclaimed more than once that the immediate political task of the Russian labor party must be the overthrow of autocracy, the conquest of political freedom. This was proclaimed over fifteen years ago by the representatives of the Russian social democracy, members of the group Osvobozhdenie Truda (Liberation of Labor); this was also proclaimed two and a half years ago by the representatives of the Russian social-democratic organizations, who formed in the spring of 1898 the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party. But despite these repeated declarations the question of the political problems of the social democracy in Russia is once more in the forefront at the present time. Many representatives of our movement are expressing doubt as to the correctness of the above mentioned solution of the question. It is said that the economic struggle is of predominant importance; the political problems of the proletariat are pushed to the background. These problems are narrowed and restricted and it is ever proclaimed that the main object of the formation of an independent workers' party in Russia is simply a repetition of what is said by others and that the workers must carry on only economic struggle, leaving politics in the alliance of intellectuals and liberals. This latter proclamation of the new symbol of faith (the famous Credo) leads directly to the acknowledgement that the Russian proletariat is not yet of age and to the complete negation of the social-democratic program.

The Robochaya Misl (The Workers' Thot), especially in its supplement, has explained itself essentially in the same sense. The Russian socialdemocracy is living thru a period of doubts, hesitation and self analysis. On the one hand the labor movement is breaking away from socialism, the workers are being assisted in the carrying out of the economic struggle, but the socialist aims and political problems of the movement as a whole are not at all made clear to them. On the other hand, socialism is breaking away from the labor movement. The Russian socialists again begin more and more to say that the intelligensia must carry on the struggle against czarism with its own forces, because the workers are limiting themselves to the economic struggle alone.

Conditions of a threefold kind have, in our opinion, prepared the soil for these said phenomena. First, at the beginning of their activity the Russian social-democrats limited themselves to the propagandist work in small circles (Kruzhki). Having passed to activation among the masses, we have not always been able to refrain from falling into another extreme. Second, at the beginning of our activity we were very frequently compelled to defend our right to exist in the struggle against the Narodovoltsi, who conceived of politics as a form of activity detached from the labor movement, and who narrowed politics down to a conspiratorial struggle alone. Rejecting such politics, the social-democrats have fallen into the extreme position of pushing politics generally to the background. Third, acting in a disjointed manner in the small local workers' circles, the social-democrats did not pay sufficient attention to the necessity of organizing the revolutionary party, unifying the entire activity of the local groups and furnishing the possibility correctly to establish the revolutionary work. But the predominance of disjointed work is naturally tied up with the predominance of an economic struggle.

The circumstances which we have pointed out have produced an absorption in one side of the movement. The "economic" tendency (in as much as one can speak here of a "tendency") has created attempts to elevate this narrowness into a special theory, attempts to use for this purpose the fashionable "Bernsteinism," the fashionable "criticism of Marxism," which smuggles in under a new flag the old bourgeois ideas. These attempts alone have created the danger of weakening the conjucts between the Russian labor movement and the Russian social-democracy as the foremost champion of political freedom. And the most vital problem of our movement at present consists in the strengthening of this contact.

The social democracy is the connection of the labor movement with socialism, and its problem is not a passive service to the labor movement at its every separate stage, but the representation of the interests of the entire movement as a whole, the pointing out to this movement of its final goal, its political tasks, the guarantieship of its political and political independence. Detached from the social-democracy, the labor movement grows shallow and falls necessarily into bourgeois-democratic aspirations of the economic struggle only, the working class loses its political independence, becomes the tail of other parties, betrays the great principle that the liberation of the workers must be the cause of the workers themselves." In all countries there was a period when the labor movement and socialism existed separately and followed a separate road—and in all countries such a separation brought about the weakness of socialism and of the labor movement; in all countries the connection of socialism with the labor movement alone created a solid foundation both for the one and for the other. But in each country this connection of socialism with the labor movement has worked itself out historically, has worked itself out in a peculiar way depending upon the conditions of place and time. In Russia the necessity of the connection of socialism and the labor movement has been proclaimed theoretically long ago—but practically this connection is being worked out only at the present time. The process of this working out is a very difficult one and there is nothing remarkable in it, being accompanied by various vacillations and doubts.

What lesson for us, then, flows from the past?

The history of the whole of Russian socialism has brought about the fact that its most vital problem became the struggle against the autocratic government, the conquest of political freedom; our socialist movement has concentrated, one may say, upon the struggle against autocracy. On the other hand, history has shown that the separation of socialist thought from the advanced representatives of the toiling classes is much easier in Russia than in other countries and that with such detachment the Russian revolutionary movement is condemned to impotence. Out of this there flows of itself the task which we have always been able to refrain from falling into another extreme. Second, at the beginning of our activity we were very frequently compelled to defend our right to exist in the struggle against the Narodovoltsi, who conceived of politics as a form of activity detached from the labor movement, and who narrowed politics down to a conspiratorial struggle alone. Rejecting such politics, the social-democrats have fallen into the extreme position of pushing politics generally to the background. Third, acting in a disjointed manner in the small local workers' circles, the social-democrats did not pay sufficient attention to the necessity of organizing the revolutionary party, unifying the entire activity of the local groups and furnishing the possibility correctly to establish the revolutionary work. But the predominance of disjointed work is naturally tied up with the predominance of an economic struggle.

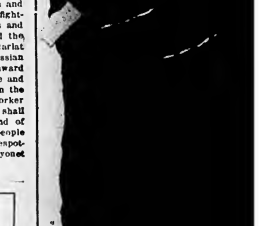
To help the political development and political organization of the working class is our main and basic problem. Everyone who pushes this problem in the background, everyone who does not subordinate to it all of the particular tasks and special methods of struggle, takes a false road and inflicts serious harm upon the movement. Those, however, who relegate it to the background are, first, they who call the revolutionaries to the struggle against the government with the forces of the isolated conspiratorial circles that are detached from the labor movement; second, they who restrict the content and scope of the political propaganda, agitation and organization, they who consider it possible and timely to treat the workers to "politics" only at the exceptional moments of their lives, only on solemn occasions, they who are too careful to trade off the political struggle against autocracy in exchange for demands for some partial concessions from the autocracy, and who are not careful enough to elevate these demands for partial concessions into a systematic and unflinching struggle of revolutionary party against the autocracy.

"Organize" repeats the newspaper "Robochaya Misl", to the workers in many various ways. "Organize" repeat all the partisans of the "economic" tendency. And we, of course, join wholeheartedly in this appeal, but we will without fail add to it: Organize; not only into mutual aid societies, strike-benefit associations and workmen's circles, but also organize into a political party, organize for decisive struggle against the autocratic government and against the entire capitalist society. Without such an organization the proletariat is not able to raise itself to a conscious struggle; without such an organization the labor movement is condemned to impotency; and with its funds, circles and mutual aid societies alone the working class will never succeed in fulfilling the great historic task which rests upon it: to liberate itself and the whole Russian people from political and economical slavery. Not a single class in history ever attained domination, without having put forward its political leaders, its advanced representatives, capable of organizing the movement and of guiding it. And the Russian working class has shown already that it is capable of putting forward such men; the wide-spread struggle of the Russian workers for the last five or six years has proven what a volume of revolutionary forces is hidden within the working class, how the most desperate government persecutions do not diminish but increase the number of workers striving for socialism, for political consciousness and political struggle. The demands of the moment put in the most correctly formulated the problem, and did not merely repeat the words of others; it did not express merely the interests of one of the "intellectuals." And we must decisively begin to fulfill these tasks, putting on the order of the day the question of the proper organization and tactics of the party. How we view the basic theses of our program, we have already stated, and to develop these theses in detail is, of course, not in place here. To the organizational question we inclined to devote a series of articles in the earliest issues. This is one of our surest questions. We have in this respect lagged considerably behind the old actives of the Russian revolutionary movement; it is necessary directly to acknowledge this shortcoming and to turn our forces toward working out of a more conspiratory arrangement of activity, toward a systematic preparation of the rules for conducting activity, and of methods of deceiving the gendarms and avoiding the nets of the police. It is necessary to prepare men who will devote to the revolution not only their free evenings but their entire lives. It is necessary to prepare an organization so large that it will permit a strict division of labor between the different kinds of our work. Finally, as to the question of tactics, we shall limit ourselves here to the following: the social democracy does not tie its hands, does not narrow its activity by a mere preconceived plan or method of politics (or snowman) is condemned to impotency; and with its funds, circles and mutual aid societies alone the working class will never succeed in fulfilling the great historic task which rests upon it: to liberate itself and the whole Russian people from political and economical slavery. Not a single class in history ever attained domination, without having put forward its political leaders, its advanced representatives, capable of organizing the movement and of guiding it. And the Russian working class has shown already that it is capable of putting forward such men; the wide-spread struggle of the Russian workers for the last five or six years has proven what a volume of revolutionary forces is hidden within the working class, how the most desperate government persecutions do not diminish but increase the number of workers striving for socialism, for political consciousness and political struggle. The demands of the moment put in the most correctly formulated the problem, and did not merely repeat the words of others; it did not express merely the interests of one of the "intellectuals." And we must decisively begin to fulfill these tasks, putting on the order of the day the question of the proper organization and tactics of the party. How we view the basic theses of our program, we have already stated, and to develop these theses in detail is, of course, not in place here. To the organizational question we in-



Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin.

By Abe Stolar, Age 14.



Mr. Bryan in the Embrace of the Angels

THIRTEEN - By Mark Kolosov

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VANKA is 13, and his 13 years manifest themselves in everything. They jump like thirteen tiny imps over Vanka's joys, and they crouch silently beside his sorrows. And Vanka himself, tiny, weak, resembling a callow kitten, seems to be the victim of his 13. It is not he who scurries joyfully thru all the departments, squeals, and shakes hands with everyone he meets when a Communist from the factory is elected to the Moscow Soviet, and it is not he who whistles frenziedly and shouts "Down!" when some menshevik attempts to bamboozle his comrades.

It's the 13 that do all this.

Vanka himself is quiet and bashful, modest and timid.

And when it happens that the menacing clouds of a shut-down gather over the factory, Vanka feels with all his little inner self his 13 becoming alarmed, and then little gray wrinkles appear on his straight, childish forehead, and the little bells of his voice cease ringing thru the corridors. The blue, oily shirt wanders about like a silent Shadow, and does not know which way to turn.

Vanka is afraid to go to the director, tho he knows that the director is a red one—one of their own, a workman director, a Communist.

The atmosphere of the director's office is somewhat oppressive. The place breathes great sternness, and it is as if the walls are about to come together and crush little Vanka. And on the walls: "Be brief," "Time is money," and many other posters, and among them, a portrait of old Lenin himself, Vladimir Ilyich, so dear and near, asks smilingly:

"What have you come for, Vanka? You little rascal, don't disturb the director."

This means that he must go out thru the corridor to the yard, and thru the yard into the repair shop, then to the outhouse where, upon a little door, there is a modest inscription:

The R. C. S. M. nucleus is located here.

Vanka is 13, and the constitution requires 14! Here is exactly what it says: "Any young worker, fourteen years of age or over, is eligible to membership in the league."

And in the meantime he is allowed a voice but not a vote. Oh, how he longs not to be just advisory: It makes one feel hurt and wronged: Grishka is a member with a full vote, and he is in the same grade and in the same shop . . . And so are Fedka, Mishka, Vanka, Stenka, and Skinny Vanka. What have they done to deserve it?

It's all the fault of the 13.

And when a resolution is being voted upon at a meeting, and a whole forest of hands springs up above the blond moss of heads—he wants so much, so much to raise his hand together with the rest, but he is afraid: It seems to him that everyone is eyeing him with the warning, "Vanka, don't forget the constitution!"

Every evening the entire factory gathers at the big club. The grown-ups in the reading-room with the newspapers; the young people each according to his inclination.

First of all—the girls go to Masha, to the library:

"Give us a novel. . ."

"Now, what's the bright idea?"

They become dumb and hide behind Jolly Manka. And Jolly Manka says saucily and coquettishly:

"A novel, an interesting one, where they write about love. . ."

"You fool, don't you know that those books are not for us? They're written for high-school girls?"

"That's enuf, now; beat it."

Manka swiftly puts her hand into her bosom and pulls out a book, and on the books it says: "The Keys to Happiness. A Novel by Verbitskaya."

"There, take a look at this!"

And she scampers off to the hall—the others trailing after her.

Twilight fills the hall. From the row of cards, appeals, and posters, only one stands out boldly

"The Code of Labor Laws,"—and under the "Code" a group of youngsters stand listening to Mitry, the chief of the "Bureau." Mitry is speaking about god.. And it seems as if Mitry has a dynamo in his head, and that 15 thin, invisible belts extend to the 15 little heads. Brain mechanisms are awhirl.

Manka cries shrilly:

"Ah! Vanka! Vanka is here! . . ."

And she begins to sing:

"Vanka, little Vankapuff;
About as big as a pinch of snuff;
Your mug's all in the Comsomol,
Only Vanka is too small!
He has no party, he is barred.
The only one without a card.
Tell me, little shpingalet*,
Why haven't you got your card as yet?"

Vanka starts, and the little belt that bound him to Mitry snaps and breaks.

Mitry says softly:

"Why do you disturb us? Better listen to our discussion."

"Discussion indeed! All nonsense. . . And don't you stick up for your brother; he can look out for himself."

Fedka whispers:

"Vanka, give her one! . . ."

"Ah, the deuce with her. . ."

And black anger stirs within Vanka.

Then Manka and the other girls surround the youths in a close ring.

"Tell us, Mitry, about the fires of the revolution."

The anger scatters like a white cloud. The black lump in Vanka's throat breaks up, his tongue moves from behind the hot lips:

"Yes, yes, the fires of the revolution!" . . .

At night Vanka sleeps in a dark, close room in the same bed with his brother Mitry. Mitry sleeps sweetly, deeply, breathes heavily thru his hot nose, and all about him is a stream of sweety, bitter breath.

Vanka gazes for a long time at his brother's "full-voting" face, catches greedily the beats of his heart, breathes the close air, and ventures:

"Mitry, oh, Mitry! . . ."

"What is it?"

"Bout the nucleus. . ."

"What, again?—again about the school? . . . Tomorrow, tomorrow. . ."

"No, not 'bout that. . ."

"Makes no difference . . . tomorrow; it's time to sleep now."

"Why does it say fourteen?"

"What fourteen?"

"In the constitution."

"In what constitution?"

"Of the Comsomol."

"It's there so as to keep *shpingalets* like you out of the league. Understand?"

"Yes. But Mitry, why am I worse than the others?"

Mitry's answer is curt and grouchy:

"It's there so as to keep *shpingalets* like you 'til ain't allowed. . . He knows, darn him, that it ain't allowed, and still he wants to butt in. . ."

That's how it goes. . . Better to sleep and stop bellyaching.

"Cuh, the——!" Bold and malicious shots rise up. His head feels heavy, his chest tightly compressed.

"All right, Mitry, all right—and he calls himself an activist! . . ."

The wind howls crazily in the dead of night and dances like a reckless Comsomoletz. The stars twinkle in different shades—some agree, others disagree, and the meeting culls with the morning.

And when there are no more stars and no more wind, and a thick fog envelops the great auditorium of the sky, then black, leather clad Petro pulls the thin nerve of the factory, and the factory yells with all the power of its mechanical throats:

"Huh. . . Huh. . . Huh! . . ."

In the house, the mother rises slowly. One can hear her moving about behind the partition, her mouth twisted in a sweet, languid yawn:

"Oh-oh-oh. . . Our heavy sins. . ."

While shadows crawl over the walls; they climb over the corners, like white lambkins, and become entangled in Marx's beard in the picture on the wall. And Vanka knows that his father will wake up presently and say softly: "Mother, eh, mother, how about a samovar?" And then, louder: "Hey, Comsomol, d'y hear—mother is waiting for us." And it seems to Vanka that his father says that about the Comsomol on purpose . . . For he knows that Vanka has no membership card.

In the morning the samovar grumbles like a dull-edged tool-bit over iron; in the morning the windows are damp with the sap of the departed night. Father and Mitry drink tea and look into the blue haze, talking about party affairs. Mother looks after Vanka: Her hands are sinewy; her kind, caressing eyes watch his chin steadily:

"Drink, drink, Vanushka, and take some bread, sonny. You're getting too thin in your Comsomol."

A sense of hurt swells in Vanka's heart. Oh, how he hates mother with her caresses and her care! How he would like to join in the conversation of his father and his brother!

II

TIME is a huge lace-frame weaving the endless lace-work of days. It stretches in white and red streaks that wind about the pulley of the universe. And thousands of living human beings keep winding up their powers, as upon spools, and stretch out in thin threads, becoming interwoven in the moving lace-work of life. And if one grows slack, and unravels—out of the machine he goes. New, fresh little spools with pink, silken twine are waiting in the raw-material department.

Fedor Ivanych Comrade Rodin—the teacher of political rudiments, says that life is moving towards Communism. And that the lace-frame of life is tended by the best men of the working class—the Communists. Firmly welded together, they form with a strong, steel comb millions of threads, and weave them into the most intricate designs. And the first weaver of them all is Vladimir Ilyich.

The spools find it hard work at times, go do the steel comb and the aids, but the hardest task of all is that of the chief weaver. The pulleys turn and grumble, the gearwheels smash, the belts rumble, rhythmically, the leather-packs wheeze. The flimy dust from the threads floats in the air, settles on faces and shirts, poisons the body. It seems that something is just on the verge of breaking down, and then the gigantic machine will stop. Only, the strong spring in the forehead will not give way; the searchlight of the eye cazes firmly, the aids stand firm.

At night Vanka sleeps in a close, dark room in one bed with his brother Mitry. Vanka sleeps. He dreams that a locomotive of tremendous power is hitched to the lace-frame department. "Ch"—it blew a deep blast, sprang forward with a jerk, and went on and on toward Moscow River. And Moscow River is not a river at all, but a sea, the sea of the social revolution. The locomotive, without a pause—straight across the waves. The waves splash over the roof, flood inside of the engine. The flame of the furnace flares up, burns the greedy tongues of the sea, and heavy logs are spluttering and hissing.

And Vanka is the fireman beside the furnace.

His skin is all in blisters; they spring up in little white knobs; the waves lick them and break them. Ah! . . . it would be nice to get away from this damned furnace, to jump into the embrace of the waves, to refresh the body; but Vanka hears a voice:

"Tired, Comrade Nazarenko?"

He looks up and sees—Lenin!

Foam froths in the heart. Imps in the foam. Gosh! . . . How they dance, the sons of——!

"No . . . not tired, Comrade Lenin."

"And what do you think will we make Communism?"

"We'll make it, Comrade Lenin."

"Well, then, keep going, brother; it's not far from here."

"Aye, aye, Comrade Lenin!"

The skin is all in blisters; they spring up in little white knobs; the waves lick them and break them.

Suddenly—stop! . . . an island!

On the island it is summer . . . Streams of sunlight. The wind plays carelessingly. Houses glow with colors. People appear.

"Good morning Comrade Lenin, and who is this with you?"

"This is Comsomoletz Nazarenko."

"No, Comrade Lenin, I am not a Comsomolets. I am one year short in age, according to the constitution."

"Ah, really?"

And suddenly Lenin produces a brand-new Comsomol card and gives it to Vanka. Vanka sees his name on it, his surname. . . Ah! . . .

"Vanka, hey, Vanka!"

"What is it, Comrade Lenin?"

He opens his sleepy eyes and sees Mitry.

"Why—the card—where is the card?"

"What card?"

"The card of the league."

"Whose?"

"Mine."

"Where'd you get it?"

"Comrade Lenin gave it to me. . ."

And suddenly Vanka realizes that he had seen Lenin only in a dream—and that nothing had really happened. With bitter sadness he told Mitry about it.

Mitry was touched.

"I see, Vanka, you'll make a good Comsomolets. Only, you and I are now in the same boat—you want to join the Comsomol, I the party. . . I'm in a fix, just like you; I'm too young—that's what they say. . ."

His brother's words echo with a low peal in Vanka's heart.

"That's right, that's right, Mitry, we both need just one year; let's make an agreement—we'll join together next year."

"That's a go!"

And their tongues rattled till sunrise.

Again the samovar grunts like a dull-edged tool-bit over iron. Again the windows are damp with the sap of the departed night. Father and Mitry listen in silence to Vanka's dream.

"Oh-oh-oh!" his mother crosses herself. "What dreams, what dreams, you naze, sonny." . . .

Very gently she pushes another cup of bread toward Vanka.

Vanka has no eyes for his mother and he does not see his father and brother.

And there stands he himself, and says: What do you think, Comrade Nazarenko, will we make Communism?" "We'll make it, Comrade Lenin," says I."

And Vanka experiences something that never happened before; his father's strong arm reaches out, the hard feels the touch of his coarse hair, his black beard is like a brush. Smack-smack—the hot lips on the little forehead.

III

THE clouds swell like a mixture of brown-rubber in the overturned caldron of the sky; they hang over the gray tub of the suburbs. They seem ready to tear themselves away and come trembling down upon the cold mass of snow; viscid—they will plaster the buildings, will cover the earth with a thick spread. Muddy brooks will run from the yards into Moscow River. Little streams will stretch like wire-threads over the rough, unsteady ice. The sun will flare up like a fiery button. The air will become close, and on the next day Moscow River will start to move, will start to break up ice-cakes, clear as molten metal, and where it will move to—who can say? And then the little yard will begin to blossom, the little yard that stretches down like a chin. Its cheeks will become overgrown with grass, and prickly warts of bushes will stick out from under the piles of rubbish. And in the garden which is behind the factory, falling petals will begin to whirl; white petals from the trees, yellow petals from the flowers; they will whirl like soft dough, like the shavings in the wood-turner's lathe in the repair shop. And then summer will come, like a young weaver in a skirt of many colors, carrying a load of woven stuffs.

The old garden will become shaggy, like Karl Marx, and will shake its locks and beard. . . Excursions will begin. . . The young folk will go to the sovkhoz. Rough hands will have a rest, the brain-stuff will relax, and the boys will flip coins, bowl, play football, tag and "pegs,"—and then autumn will come, and—11.

Vanka crouches like a hedgehog on the porch of the Fabcom. Something bristles in Vanka's heart like a hedgehog, but he does not know what it is. The air of March sends a chill thru the body, but warm joy flows thru the body, too, like a brook.

And the 13 already anticipate the coming of the 14th. What a joy it will be! Vanka and Mitry will walk up to their father and say:

"Congratulations, Comrade Alexei,
To you and sons are due this day."

That is just how they will say it. And there will be three cards in the house—no, four—Mitry will remain in the Comsomol until he is 23.

And if there comes a call to the front, Vanka will say as Mitry used to say: "In accordance with the decision of the general meeting I am going to defend the revolution."

And father will say "Go, my boy," because he is a member of the party, and because he has calloused hands. Only, mother will probably cry, wailing, "But you are so little, so little," and this will offend him; but no, she will not say it, after all, because he will be grown up by July 14, he will be 14 years old.

Near him, on the porch, two little girls, about eight years of age, drawl mournfully in tremulous voices as they sway from side to side:

"I loved, I suffered—ah, but he,
The scoundrel, soon deserted me."

The sounds fill Vanka's ears and taunt his throat. Like a little rooster, he bursts forth:

"Forward, to meet the dawn!
Comrades, thru struggle!
We go to blaze the trail,
Comrades, to meet the dawn!"

The wind was softly spreading twilight over the earth, but the twilight would not come, and the wind grew angry. Then the twilight came, and then by the wind. And the workers were returning home from the factory, and the wind kept urging the workers on homeward from the factory.

And the lanes were still struggling in the cold air; one beaten, mournful, beseeching, begging for mercy; the other triumphant, lacerating, and merciless. And it seemed as if they were both calling the March day, one back to winter, the other forward toward spring.

Volodin, a lathe-hand, walks slowly toward the gate from the repair-shop. On seeing Vanka he winks and yells:

"Van—kou. . ."

Vanka comes skipping to the lathe hand, takes him by the hand:

"Uncle Van, I am joining. . ."

The lathe-hand smiles slyly, his white teeth shine like little, gleaming plates.

"It's taking you awful long. . ."

"No, now we'll join together with Mitry . . ."

"How can that be, when Mitry is an active member already?"

"No; we made an agreement for next year—he'll join the party, and I the Comsomol—we both need one more year. . ."

"So you're agreed on it?"

"Yes, and it'll be on the same day, too, and the main thing is, Uncle Van, that now it's not so hard, for I'm not alone like before. . ."

"Well, kid, this makes it easier for you?"

Vanka flushes with embarrassment, then he says:

"Sure it does! . . ."

Great canse finer—very, very warm they are—fall. Vanka licked the ear, crawl slowly up his neck, and tickle his cheeks.

"Say, Vanka dear, and why do you want so much to join the Comsomol?" Is it fair to ask everybody. . . to join the Comsomol?"

Vanka's face—shine out like thin lanterns—even even rather on his forehead like a candle of wire.

"No, Uncle Van, it ain't that—that—that—I don't know, I can't say exactly. But the main thing, the orators said, Comsomol says, he is the brain of youth. I want to be with the brain, Uncle Van. . ."

Vanka's heart beats like a drum, he can't catch his breath, and the big warm fingers creep closer and pinch his cheeks softly and tenderly, and the evening foams upon Vanka like a great, shaggy cat.

IV

SUNDAY, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and again Sunday, again Monday so it stretches out—the lace-work of days.

Here comes a bit of bright and gay-colored lace, the festivity of the Comsomol Christmas. It is celebrated with a carnival: Vanka rigged himself out as a little black devil, Fedka as a deacon, Mishka as a priest, Mitry as a witch,—whatever came into their heads.

They jumped, shrieked, giggled, sang, danced.

In the morning they went to the district headquarters. They met others. Merged together. Flowed in a stream along the streets and sidewalks. And in the evening a party. Girls, youths, young and old, not one of them cared a straw for good order.

The holidays rolled away and a campaign rolled in. The campaign was called "The Red-Flag Campaign." A comrade with a briefcase came, called a general meeting of the local, gathered the factory youth. The comrade spoke about the local. Then came a sailor with a cold tooth in the front of his mouth and spoke about the existing situation in the fleet. It was decided to render assistance with men and money.

In order to help out with men Senka was sent. At the nucleus, at the headquarters, on the Red Square, they threw Senka up in the air and caught him again with shouts of "Hurrah!" And because of this Senka walked about as stiff as a starved The girls pestered him, eazed at his sailor's clothes, and sang the navy ditty:

"Ho! little apple—where are you rolling?
Oh, mother, my sweetheart is calling!
Not Lenin or Trotsky I'm going to meet,
But a young sailor o' the Baltic Fleet!"

Old workers glanced up at him and said, "There's the salvation of the fleet."

In short, Senka was a hero.

They escorted Senka to the depot. They instructed him: "Don't be a slouch," promised him presents, asked him to write. Senka was all excited and his former swagger was gone. He pledged himself not to "compromise" the local.

"Good-by, Moscow, good-by Comsomol,
In the Red Navy we're going to enroll . . ."

And when the intoxication of joy had passed, Vanka again wished for the coming of autumn, that would bring with it his membership card.

Old Petro stuck up a poster in a prominent place in the repair shop:

Official Announcement

. . . In view of a considerable turn for the worse, a daily bulletin will be issued from this date, about the state of health of V. I. Lenin. . . .

From early morning people keep crowding about the poster. They read the announcement and disperse silently. Comsomols frown, shoulders droop, eyes grow cold beneath the eyelids.

"It's pretty bad with Vladimir Ilyich. . ."

"Pretty bad. . ."

And at the nucleus of the R. C. S. M., the secretary reads to the meeting:

Circular Letter

Concerning the 25th anniversary of the R. C. P. (Bolsheviks). The best gift that the Comsomol can make to the party would unquestionably be the transfer to the party of the pick of the youth from the workers' nuclei.

Secretary, M. C.

On this day work would not go forward at the factory. Women continually broke threads in the basons, and deft hands struggled clumsily with the clicking steel-spiders. The weavers got their designs all wrong, their machines stopped suddenly, and sharp experienced eyes could not locate at once the cause of the trouble.

The same condition prevailed in the repair shop, in the button department, in the winding department; and even the old blacksmith, all shaggy and hirsute, who never spoke to anyone except to his tools, scorched his long, gray beard, after which he said to Vanka (Vanka was the old man's assistant):

"Ah, it won't go, somehow. . ."

And then, frowning, and damping the fire:

"Listen, youngster; even tho you are a Comsomoletz and don't know beans from nothing, and less about work, still I will ask you, for it ain't proper for an old man like me to ask the grown-up Communists. I don't like them, they ain't real Communists, they just worry about their pockets, and they ain't got a proprietor's eye to things,—not they."

Little Vanka dries the beads of sweat, and wipes his nose, too, with his hand. He straightens up and his eyes dance toward the old man.

"Gladly, Antipych. . ."

"Gladly. . . . I know myself about 'gladly'—. You're always glad to chatter, just to get away from work; I know you, you son of a——. But tell me . . ."

His voice trembled.

"It it true that Ilyich is . . . or . . . pretty bad?"

"It is true, Antipych. . ."

The old man quietly sat down on the anvil, crossed himself with a wide sweep, three times, and whispered "God forbid" . . .

Vanka, uncertainly:

"What, grandad, it seems you are for Ilyich?"

"For us to—be—"

But Petro shook Vanka's head. He shouted in a ringing ballad-voice:

"Hi! . . . Ho! . . . Ho! . . .

"The old man says—he's concerned in his every stat ure, and is excited.

"Let's work. Never mind palavering now.

And choked. And when the fire was roaring again, the fellows pumping and—something pressing, the old man mumbled slowly and grudgingly, as time with the iron:

"Well, what of it." Suppose he is a Communist? There are all sorts of Communists. If they were all like him, there wouldn't be no need of this here Communism, it would be just a name. . ."

And at the bison shops and repair shops little groups gathered to discuss, and nobody bade them disperse. The young people even walked out into the yard. Jolly Manka cast down her eyes and was as quiet as a hen.

"Friends, where can we find the secretary?"

"He went away to the Raicom"

"And Mitry?"

"He too . . ."

Each of them shrinks, becoming like a heavy lump, and their hearts shrink; forebodings dart about like shuttles.

And Vanka stands at the window. Vanka burns to join his gang. Tremulously and shyly he says:

"I'll be back in a second, Antipych. . . I'll find out everything. . ."

"Well, go ahead."

The bell rang clangingly in the factory school. The youngsters ran out like rabbits. Long Petka, in front of all, shouted:

"Well, friends, why do you hang your heads?"

Manka, angrily:

"D'know, but what of it?. . . What's the good of this here desperation? Help, doctors, that's what's needed, for there ain't no good to take pity on us, and they'll get doctors without us. But here is what we can do, comrades. A circular just came to the nucleus about the party-days. We must get up for the party a present that'll beat the present to the fleet—that's how we can help Ilyich, the devil take you . . For there ain't many workers in the party and Ilyich has overworked himself. . ."

The youngsters felt a bit bitter, as if Long Petka had blown with long bellows into their hearts and had cleared and spread apart the contracting walls. Eyes sparkled and blossomed beneath the open eyelids.

Little Vanka shouts eagerly:

"Brothers, but where shall we send?"

"It won't be you, shpingalet."

Oh, what a sting Vanka felt in his breast! Something struck his brain, parched his throat, the whites of his eyes turned moist. He whispered in embarrassment:

"No . . . course I ain't talking 'bout myself. . ."

"Don't butt in, then. . ."

Vanka shank to the background, but he felt first of all like smashing Manka's face with his little fist, and then saying to all of them aloud: "Do you know, all of you, if you want to know, that Mitry, whom you're surely gone to cheer, won't join the party till the very time when you'll take me into the Comsomol, for we've agreed on that. We're both a year short." But he did not say it—let Mitry himself announce that at the meeting.

Then Jolly Manka, pensively

"Well, and whom are we really going to send?"

Senka, thotfully.

"I think, friends, that this is up to the bocreau; we'll send whom they'll propose, because"

Long Petka interrupted, mockingly

"Because, because, you dumb-ell. What kind of a Comsomoletz is the fellow that's always depending on the bureau, and ain't got a penn'orth of 'nitiative? . . ."

"And what d'ye think the bureau's for, just to run errands?"

Manka, pacifyingly:

"Cut it out boys—just nonsense. . . Of course, we must talk it over. . ."

Senka, scenting defeat, bristled up and clenched his fists:

"We'll talk it over, all right. But now, jus, tell me —I'm a dumbbell . . . am I?"

And whack! Petka got it under the ribs

"There's a dumbbell for you! . . . Take that! . . ."

He fumed and shouted.

Long Petka became distorted with rage:

"Oh, you dog! Just wait; I'll trim your dirty mug for you. . . Take that, and that, and that, you son of a fascist!"

A fight started. Little by little all joined in. Vanka pushed eagerly at Maška; he aimed to give her a blue eye, but missed. Vanka cannot reach the cursed eye; in his rage he began to punch her below the breasts.

"You Communist, you workers from the repair shop, and the women from the bason department look on:

"There, just look what's going on, see what keeps the Comsomol busy! . . ."

The master-mechanic appeared. He sees the fray and shouts:

"Hey, you, vamoose; this is no time for tomfoolery."

And while they were dispersing, Vanka rejoiced; he felt the realization of his eager wish close at hand. That would be a nice pill for Manka to swallow!

And on the next day the Comsomol gathered at the club. The party-secretary, Pal Mironych, spoke about

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* A slang term denoting one who steals into a meeting-hall, theater, etc., without a ticket.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

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OPEN WAR IN WEST ON OLD PARTIES

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

ENGLAND gets the Mosul oil from the league of nations but Turkey may get more than the can. After what Abd-el-Krim did to France and Spain, it is not the part of wisdom to build a tall edifice on the presumption that the Turks are going to melt away like butter on a hot plate when the armies of the league of nations hove in sight. Which armies by the way, will be composed ninety nine per cent of Britain's forces. The Turks are in a fairly good position to thumb their rather elegant nasal appendages at the British.

* * *

WALL Street wants to ease the United States into the league of nations via the world court. Rather an interesting line-up in congress. The DAILY WORKER alone of all the daily papers gives the economic background of the opposing forces. How thin the line that separates the democratic and the republican parties! The great bulk of both are for the league because the international bankers are for it and the House of Morgan controls both parties. On the other hand a few senators who represent the middle and far west industrialists are fighting against entrance into the league. The Coolidge administration is run by the bankers and it looks as if the bankers may win this fight.

* * *

THE "impartial investigator" who dug up the atrocity stories for England is Gen. Laidoner of Esthonia, who was chiefly responsible with the murder of the Communists in that country recently. Britain keeps Esthonia's financial head above water and Laidoner did not feel like biting the hand that feeds him. A noble soul

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HECKERT HELPS BUILD LEFT WING IN GERMAN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT



FRITZ HECKERT

Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist International and an active leader in the German left wing trade union movement.

LEVIN COUNTS THE VOTES IN AMALGAMATED

Members Take Figures with Grain of Salt

The election of joint board officials in the Chicago Amalgamated Clothing Workers have just come to an end. It will probably take another few days before the results of the election will be announced. There is no doubt that the officials will try to use the figures of the election as a proof for their constant cry that they still enjoy the "full confidence" of the membership, that there is no place for an opposition in the Chicago Amalgamated, that their policies, program and actions of last year are approved by the membership.

In this, as well as in all previous elections, the figures of votes cast do not mean everything. For not until the membership cast their votes overwhelmingly for the progressive program will the disparity between the votes cast and those counted, that has been a notable characteristic of previous elections, continue to prevail.

With Grain of Salt.

The class conscious elements in the Chicago Amalgamated are not so naive as to accept the figures given by the elections committee as the correct ones. Good and sound judgement will be used by this element as to the strength of the opposition to the present leadership.

This election is significant. It is significant in more ways than one. Not only will the results of this election be used by the officials as a license to proceed with an intensification of the same policies and tactics of the past, but they will also utilize it as a counter-agent to the very disturbing upheaval in the New York membership.

Machine Busy.

It must be said that the Amalgamated machine is the most powerful and centralized organization to be found within any union. In order to pile up as big a vote as their unpopularity with the rank and file will permit, the machine has had is utilizing all their forces. Business agents, shop chairman and lieutenants get on the job with all the vigor and energy at their disposal. Sample ballots, printed at union expense, marked out for machine candidates are distributed by the shop chairmen. Shop chairmen are instructed to watch and see that people vote and how they vote. Keethen Judges are appointed that can be depended upon by the machine.

The opposition candidate happens to be a worker from the shops. He has had to face many difficulties in the campaign. He was refused credentials for watchers to take care of his vote during the counting of the ballots. His supporters were refused places on the election committee in spite of the fact that Green, the can-

(Continued on page 2)

HEARST HAS JIM CROW NIGHT AT CHRISTMAS EXHIBIT IN BALTIMORE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 20—Negro visitors to the Hearst Baltimore Evening American and Evening News Christmas exhibit, who were in line waiting to enter, were pulled out of line and told that there was a special day set aside for "niggers" and that they could not enter.

Following repeated insults of this type, many of the Negro societies met in conference and issued a call to all Negroes to keep away from the Hearst exhibit on the day set aside for "niggers" and to withdraw their subscriptions from the Hearst papers.

SOVIETS WILL GIVE PLAN TO GENEVA MEET

But Suspect War Move Camouflaged as Peace

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Dec. 20—Dispatches from Moscow show that the Soviet government is fully aware of the new angle of British imperialism's diplomatic preparation for making war on the Soviet union by all sorts of hypocritical overtures for peace, the latest of which is the invitation by the league of nations to the Soviet government to attend the preliminary conference on "disarmament" to be held at Geneva, on February 15, next.

War Disguised as Peace.

"Under the camouflage of pacification," states the Izvestia, an adroit move in a diplomatic game is being carried on by Great Britain. The Izvestia says, according to dispatches, that Soviet Russia will gladly participate in such conferences, but the charge is made that the conference was set for Geneva purposely to make Soviet participation difficult, since Soviet Russia has a strict boycott on Switzerland since the unpunished assassination at Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1923, of the Soviet Ambassador Vaslav Vorovsky.

"Refusal to participate, however," says the Izvestia, "would be playing into the hands of the League of nations and would brand the Soviet union as an enemy of peace."

That the Soviet government is certain to participate is the conclusion from expressions of opinion quoted a comune from a high official at Moscow. But the Bolsheviks are fully aware of the hypocrites they are dealing with. This, too, is indicated in the official statements, which are quoted as follows:

Will Present a Concrete Plan.

"While we are still skeptical of the European nations' real desire for disarmament, we are willing to make an other effort to establish general peace and economic cooperation among all mankind.

"With this end in view, we are ready to put before the conference a concrete and definite plan representing the Russian workers' desire for peace, a new social order and a firm

(Continued on page 2)

Cook County Milk Producers Take No Sides in Milk War

The Cook County Milk Producers' association held their annual meeting at the La Salle Hotel and elected officers for the next year. When the question of the controversy between the milk producers and the health authorities was raised, the conference decided not to take a stand and wait until a thorn investigation can be had of the matter.

Trotsky Is Elected to Russian C. P. Presidium

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 20—Leon Trotsky has been elected a member of the presidium of the Russian Communist Party, following his acceptance of Communist discipline, and is inducted into the active political work of the party.

THE BRAZEN TONGUES OF MAMMON



TURKEY WILL GO TO WAR TO DEFEND MOSUL

Tewfik Bey Scorns the League of Nations

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Dec. 20—With the Turkish national assembly sitting day and night trying to determine Turkey's course of action in the face of the decision of the league of nations giving the Mosul oil land to Great Britain's handa by preventing it to the puppet kingdom of Irak, the possibility of war looms in the Near East between Turkey and her possible allies and Great Britain backed by the league of nations.

This possibility of war is made very realistic by the words of Tewfik Rushdi Bey, Turkish foreign minister now in Paris. He says

"Mosul is Turkish, and Turkey is prepared to fight to defend Turkish territory, despite the league of nation's award of Mosul to Irak and threat Britain. We are being threatened on our own soil."

Concerning the report that Great Britain was considering making offers of loans and concessions to Turkey if it would accept the theft of Mosul, Tewfik said:

"If Great Britain offers reasonable terms we will accept them; but if she offers unreasonable terms—well, what would the United States do if Japan seized some of its territory? Fight, of course.

A British Promise.

"The basis of the Turkish grievance is the promise made by the Marquis Curzon in the Lausanne treaty conference, that Mosul never would be disposed of without the consent of Turkey. Why, then, should it be necessary for Turkey to go to the league?

"We don't care about the league of nations or the Hague tribunal decision. They mean nothing in our lives.

"I would be a fit subject for an insane asylum if I even expected a just decision from the league of nations," concluded the Turks' foreign minister in no uncertain language.

Tewfik Bey, when asked if he had visited Tchitcherin, the Soviet commissar of foreign affairs, now in Paris, stated that he had seen Tchitcherin, but would not speak of what was discussed.

CHICAGO T. U. E. L. WILL HOLD FOURTH ANNUAL NEW YEAR'S EVE BALL

The Chicago group of the Trade Union Educational League will hold its Fourth Annual New Years' Eve Ball at the Italian Hall, 643 North Clark St. on Thursday night, Dec. 31st. The dancing starts at 8 p. m. Thursday evening and winds up at 2 o'clock on New Yaars' day.

All of the proceede of the affair will be used to carry on the work of the left wing groups thru 1926. All militant tradee unionists are cordially invited to attend.

Sweet Case Defendants Released on Bonds

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Dec. 20. All of the eleven Negro defendants in the Sweet case are out on bonds ranging from $5,000 to $10,000, Dr. Ossian H. Sweet and Leonard Morse have been released after a bitter fight on $10,000 bonds. Mrs. Sweet has been released on her recognizance, thus releasing the $5,000 bail bond put up for her.

It is expected the new trial for the eleven Negroes accused of murdering a white hoodlum, who was in the mob that stoned and fired upon the Sweet residence, will come the early part of January.

Miners Lose Right to Decide Use of Timber

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (FP)—For 13 years, miners employed in the state coal mines in New Zealand have had the right to decide what timbering should be used to make their working places reasonably safe against accident. The government, in order to cheapen production, has now pinched this right from the miners. A strike is now in progress as a result of the government's action.

MOSCOW ACADEMY OF SCIENCES CELEBRATES 206TH ANNIVERSARY

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—At the opening of the 206th anniversary celebration of the Moscow Academy of Sciences, the Central Executive Committee of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics changed the name of the Moscow Academy of Sciences to Academy of Sciences for the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Professor Karpinsky, head of the academy, in his opening address welcomed the heads of the Soviet government that were present, and also the

(Continued on page 3)

MORE GUNMEN THAN SCABS AT EDISON CO.

But Production Fades as Scabs Vanish

The strike against the Edison Electric Appliance company conducted by the Sheet Metal Workers is now entering the third week with the ranks of the strikara remaining solid and the picket line unbroken.

The company is now working the few scabs overtime and promising to pay the rate of Santa Claus but in spite of all the promises there are fewer scabs working now than in the beginning of the strike and production is yet paralyzed.

The company is employing more special deputies or gunmen than scabs in order to make the outside world believe that work is being performed. These professional strike-breakers are prowling around the sidewalk supposedly to protect the company's property but in reality to prevent the strike pickets from talking to the scabs. These plug-uglies follow you in the street cars and the elevated trains in order to prevent you from hearing a peaceful argument with those scabbing

The Edison Appliance Co. is a notorious open shop concern and a subsidiary of the General Electric Co. The struck plant is located on 52nd and 19th St. in Cicero.

Senate Confirms Cal's Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20. The senate has confirmed nearly a thousand appointments, including postmasters, collectors, customers, and appointments in the diplomatic corps.

NORTH DAKOTA FARMER-LABOR PARTY FORMED

Meeting Agrees on Plan for Northwest Drive

By ALFRED KNUTSON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BISMARCK, North Dakota, Dec. 20—Despite all of the desperate efforts of several of the old time, die-hard, fossilized nonpartisan leaguers to prevent the formation of a farmer-labor party, a farmer-labor party was formed at the gathering of North Dakota farmers here.

The [illegible] which was sponsored by the [illegible] sought delegation and was [illegible] at the conference calls for the [illegible] of the party along class [illegible].

The platform of the newly organized [illegible] party many other things, [illegible] public ownership of [illegible] and water power, [illegible] of tariffs and the [illegible] of chattel and farm [illegible].

A committee [illegible] directed to lay plans [illegible] a conference of the [illegible] and the [illegible] meeting sometime in March.

CLASSES OF [illegible] CORRESPONDENTS TO BE ORGANIZED IN SIX CITIES

During his tour thru the East, which started yesterday in Grand Rapids, Comrade H. M. Wicks will devote considerable time to the organizing of worker correspondents' classes in the various cities that he visits.

This is some of the most important work being conducted by The DAILY WORKER and the party. It is essential that proletarian writers be developed so that a great staff of field correspondents can be created that will know how to handle all labor news in a manner that will appeal to the working class.

All worker correspondents and those who want to take up this work should attend the Wicks meetings and remain afterwards to take up this question with Comrade Wicks.

The following cities will be visited: Detroit, Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo. Time and place of lectures announced elsewhere in today's paper.

WORLD UNITY OF WORKERS NEEDED TO FIGHT BOSSES

Wake Up America! Cry British Unionists

By TOM MANN.

Special London Correspondent for The Daily Worker.

LONDON, Dec. 20. The capitalist international and the British Locarno has now been turned the treaty of London, and it is alleged great and glorious results will accrue therefrom for Br. Paris has been [illegible] at the school of [illegible] where Sir Benjamin gave an address on recent [illegible] to conditions in Russia. He said "The Russian Communists had a great victory at the Trade Union congress at Scarborough, but that had been followed by a reverse, and the Locarno pact has done far better than the resolutions of any political party or the proceedings of Communist congress." A principal object of said treaty or pact beyond doubt has been to put a fence round Russia and at least to attempt her isolation.

* * *

World Trade Union Unity.

It is of the utmost urgency that the workers should without delay establish a united international leaders of The DAILY WORKER will be aware of the understanding arrived at between the British trade unions and the unions of Soviet Russia, and

(Continued on page 3)

RESERVE NEW YEAR'S EVE IN CHICAGO FOR THE T. U. E. L. BALL AT ITALIAN HALL, 643 N. CLARK ST.

Admission 75 Cents, Including Wardrobe. Dancing Until 2 A. M. Refreshments Served.

PINCHOT PLAN STILL LEWIS' MAIN PROPOSAL

Yet Willing to Sign 5-Year Contract

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—Negotiations of settlement of the anthracite coal strike are still unrealized, altho John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers' Union is offering to practically surrender the strike for a five year contract under the tricky "Pinchot plan."

The latest move was an invitation by a committee of seven mayors and burgesses of the anthracite district, sent to both the operators and the union, asking both to confer "on the governor's or any other plan." It is evident that the mayors and burgesses are sticking by Governor Pinchot so far, as their meeting last week declared, "Governor Pinchot's proposals were the proposals of the public, wherein the miners made every possible concession."

Amounts to Surrender.

Miners, in fact are convinced that this self-7 "concessions" are a disgraceful surrender of their demands made at the Tri-District convention, and many are increasingly demanding a withdrawal of maintenance men who are keeping the mines in repair and the declaration of a strike of all coal miners in the United States.

The operators are meeting today and will reach a decision then, but Lewis replied at once that the United Mine Workers were willing to meet in negotiation conferences, "only upon the basis of Governor Pinchot's peace proposals."

Don't Mean Anything.

A little tiff was staged between Inglis, head of the operators and Lewis, when Inglis declared that "words was throwing up a smoke screen to conceal issues." Lewis said Inglis had a brainstorm and had used a "foul and fabulous falsehood." But this little spat is regarded by the progressive miners like one of Goldberg's cartoons—"It don't mean anything."

It is clear now to the miners that the operators are out to destroy the union or conquer it completely.

Soviet Power Has Disarmament Plan for Geneva Meeting

(Continued from page 1).

economic foundation for the world."

U. S. Will Participate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—President Coolidge is definitely committed to participation in the so-called "disarmament" conference to be held at Geneva in February, altho the general league opposition in the senate keeps him from openly spouting the foil participation of the United States.

The president has his ideas on disarmament, which are that the European countries should reduce their standing land armies. America has no large standing army to reduce, though it has a tremendous reserve army of conscripts and skeleton forces. But the United States is jealous of its naval power and Coolidge is believed fixed on participating in the conference if for no other reason, than to see that the United States keeps its arms for support of its imperialistic policies.

Roumanian Persecutions Continue.

Mass arrests of Communists continue in Roumania. As a result of prosecutions during the last few weeks there are at present about 100 young workers and 50 adults in prison. Arrests have taken place thruout Bessarabia and old Roumania.

LYNCH NEGRO WORKER AFTER JURY FINDS HIM NOT GUILTY OF MURDER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Dec. 20.—Lindsay Colemen, Negro plantation worker, was lynched here a few minutes after a jury in circuit court had declared him not guilty of the murder of Grover C. Nicholes, plantation store meneger.

Only 8 Pct. Orphans in Children's Home

NEW YORK, Dec. 20. Of the 27,815 children who on Dec. 31, 1924 were being cared for institutions supervised by the New York state board of charities only 8% were orpheus, according to the bulletin of the board. Nearly half had both parents lying.

COOLIDGE CALLS IN DEMOCRATS TO AID WORLD COURT

Colonel House Visits the White House

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The senate is on a vacation over the week end, but more pre-workers on the world court issue is expected Monday when the dispute is taken up on the question. Those who heard Senator Borah's speech Friday are still talking over his expression that any senator who privately believed joining the court a load move for the country, and yet who voted for it merely because his party platform endorsed it, would be "the slimiest creature that ever wriggled into the United States senate."

Wall Street Proposal.

That Coolidge is preparing to use all possible assistance from democrats and other supposed "enemies" of his party to put across the scheme which has clearly received the approval of Wall Street, is seen in the visit of two of the most outstanding leagues of nations, democratic partisans to the White House.

The first of these two democrats is Colonel E. M. House, once Woodrow Wilson's right hand man and secret representative before the two split over the Versailles treaty. House is now a guest of Coolidge and unquestionably is being used as an advisor to the head of the republican party in the fight to put over the U. S. entry to the world court. He would not, as usual, say anything to reporters of what his business is or what his opinions are.

Underwood Calls.

The second leading democrat called in to help Coolidge on the world court fight is Senator Underwood. He visited Coolidge Saturday afternoon. Underwood is the ranking democratic of the foreign relations committee and a strong propagandist for the league of nations.

The visit of these two ardent supporters of Woodrow Wilson's pet proposals, the league of nations and the world court to aid a republican president, caused some gasps of astonishment, but the knowing only mention the term "Morgan's Siamese Twins."

Miners' Union Scraps Forced Arbitration

SYDNEY, Australia—(FP)—At the annual conference of the Australian miners federation at Sydney, it was decided to abandon compulsory arbitration and to adopt conciliation and voluntary arbitration, reserving the right to strike. It was decided to affiliate with the Miners' International Federation.

DAWES PLAN WELCOMED TO RESCUE FRANC

Paris Papers Favor the House of Morgan

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The one hope to save the franc is aid from the United States. This is the public declaration of the new finance minister, Paul Doumor, who followed. Cellieux and Loucheur in the job of trying to stabilize Frenn currency.

But the United States can be lured to invest capital in France only under one condition—that is a Dawes' plan for the country. In spite of all the bellyling and ranting of the government to avoid this fate, there seems no other way out of the muddle.

Already that part of the French press subsidized by the American banking combine under the leadership of J. P. Morgan & company is conducting propaganda for a Dawes' plan by publishing stories about the rise of industry and commerce in Germany under the plan and the sinking of the franc and the general distress threatening the French republic.

The Communists in the chamber of deputies realize the portent of such propaganda and are combatting it with all their might, while the treacherous socialists are secretly in favor of it. Like their kind in other countries they willingly sell themselves to the highest bidder and the one powerful capitalist group able to pay the highest price for prostitution these days is the House of Morgan.

President Asked to Rescind Court-Martial Action on Mitchell

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20. Representative John N. Tillman, democrat made an appeal on the floor of the house demanding that President Calvin Coolidge mitigate or quash the sentence which the court-martial decided on in the case of Col. William Mitchell. Col. Mitchell was found guilty of violating military discipline and it was decided to punish him by removing him from the government payroll for five years.

Tillman declared that the court-martial was organized to "get" Mitchell and not to give him a trial. The Mitchell issue and his recommendations are backed by many of the leading democrats against the administration program as contained in the Hoover-Wadsworth-Morrow report.

Levin Counts Votes in Amalgamated

(Continued from page 1)

didate, offered to pay the expenses out of his own pocket.

Program "Verboten."

Those workers who were interested in electing the opposition candidate because of the program he subscribed to, distributed a plugger in the shops in the form of a sample ballot. That plugger contained the program upon which he was running. This plugger that contained Green's platform was declared illegal by the officials.

Three workers were arbitrarily removed from their jobs because they distributed it. Manager Lovin, who is running for reelection and whom Green, Sposses, gave out instructions to all shop chairmen to take all people off the job who may be found distributing campaign literature for Green. Altho those who have been removed were returned to their jobs after a day, yet it shows to what extent the machine is prepared to go to perpetuate itself in office.

It is exceedingly interesting to note the reasons offered by Manager Levin, who is also a general executive board member for removing those people from their shops. When some of those workers appeared before Levin for an explanation of their removal, he said, "I do not object to your distribution of the plugger announcing Green's candidacy, but I do object to his program appearing on the other side."

Repudiate Convention Policy.

For the present administration to object to a program that demands genuine unemployment insurance, organization of the unorganized, protection against wage cuts, against expulsion of members because of a difference of opinion and against slugging, amounts to saying, "To hell with all progress," and constitutes a repudiation of many of the resolutions adopted by the last national convention of the A. C. W.

This election proves that the administration machine, in their effort to pile up a big vote used all methods, unscrupulous or not, to pile up a big vote. They terrorized the membership. All manner of intimidation was used. They took advantage of the ignorance of some of the members by having the shop chairmen cast their votes for them. All their tactics were directed toward attempting to instill such fear into the rank and file in opposition to them so that, in the next election, they would not have the courage to place candidates on the ticket again.

The machine will no doubt claim a big vote in this election. But by mere figures they can never hope to convince the rank and file of the left wing and progressive elements that they still enjoy the full confidence of the membership or that their policies and tactics of the past year have been approved.

Introduce Bill in Congress to Force Rail Consolidation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A new bill, providing for the compulsory consolidation of all American railroads into a few great trans-continental systems, was made public by Senator Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, co-author of the Esch-Cummins act.

Uniform Marriage and Divorce.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A constitutional amendment, giving congress the power to enact uniform marriage and divorce laws thruout the country, would be submitted to the American people under terms of a bill proposed by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas. Besides dealing with marriages and divorces, the bill also would give congress power to enact legislation calling for children affected by divorces.

Make your slogan—"A sub every week!"

HUNGRY YOUTH SETS FIRE TO BAKESHOP TO STEAL LOAF OF BREAD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 20.—Admitting that he set fire to the property of the New England Baking company at 87 Lowell St., an 18-year old youth told the police court here that his purpose was to burn down the door in order to get into the bakeshop and steal a loaf of bread to satisfy his hunger.

One of Five Children.

The lad then told the court that he was one of five children and that his father was dead. His mother is unable to do any work. His mother borrowed money to pay the rent of the small shack she lived in but there are times when she could not borrow and as for food they were often forced to do without it. The lad told police that on the day that he set fire to the bakeshop that meals he had consisted of: for breakfast, a cup of coffee; a few bites at a relative's house and nothing for supper.

Hungers For Bread.

Consumed by a gnawing desire for bread to satisfy his hunger, the youth testified, he formed an idea of burning down the door of the bakeshop, gaining entrance to the plant and stealing a couple of loaves of bread. Then enlisting the aid of two other youths who also were longing for something to eat, they set fire to the building.

The young lad is now in the hands of the Juvenile Court and efforts are being made by the state to send the youth to a detention home as a "criminal" and an "enemy of society."

Scientists to Study Heat of Old Sol in Samatra Next Month

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20. A scientific inquest from which may come a more accurate knowledge of how much longer the sun will continue to serve humanity, will be performed on the other side of the world in Sumatra next month.

Dr. W. W. Coblenz, of the United States Bureau of Standards, Dr. C. G. Abbot, of Smithsonian Institution, and other scientists are in the orient making preparations to study the solar eclipse in January.

Injunction Restrains Klan from Holding Parades in Kansas

HOLTON, Kan., Dec. 20.—Judge M. A. Bender, of Oskaloosa, before whom Attorney General C. B. Griffith obtained a temporary injunction a year ago, making the order against such demonstrations state-wide, reaffirmed his decision here. The klan will appeal to the state supreme court.

Can't Stop the Fall of the Franc in France Thru Pawning French Industry

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the "franc statesmen" in Paris are considering another plan for saving French currency. The proposition looks like a mortgage on French industry. The French capitalists, who seem to favor this latest panacea, are evidently willing to impose this "Dawes plan" upon themselves, in order to save their precious profits, before Morgan and other international bankers in Wall Street, do it for them.

* * * *

The suggestion first came from the textile barons of northern France. It is proposed to pawn the assets of French industry for a loan of $400,000,000 to satisfy the rapacious needs of the nation's internal debt, that barks ceaselessly like a devouring wolf at the door of France's treasury. It is declared the metal and pottery interests join in support of the plan.

* * * *

When the French capitalists talk of pawning the assets of French industry, they mean that they are merely pawning their ability and power to exploit the French working class. Without the workers securely harnessed to the capitalist industrial machine, the so-called "mortgage" wouldn't be worth the paper it is written on.

It is only the increasing amount of wealth stolen from German labor that satisfies the demands of the Dawes plan.

French capitalists, attempting to aid their own government out of its financial difficulties, will in turn demand new aid in increasing the exploitation of the French workers; thru cutting wages, worsening labor conditions, increasing the length of the workday and increasing the cost of living necessities. They will ask and receive "favors."

This means a bitterer life imposed upon the whole French working class; worse even than in Germany, because French imperialism has wars to pay for in Africa and the Near East.

* * * *

During these past few days there has been a regular tital wave of propaganda, sweeping thru the profit press, narrating the "great success" of the Dawes plan in Germany. Morgan's man, Gilbert Parker, talks like a press agent for the combined Barnum and Bailey and Ringling Bros. circus. According to his story, the sunrise of capitalist prosperity dawns over Germany. No republican or democratic campaign orator could do better.

But the facts are against Morgan's agent. During the last half of November the number of unemployed in Germany increased more than 50 per cent. Nearly 700,000 unemployed were receiving state aid on Dec. 1st, with the likelihood that the figures would soon reach the million mark. The Dawes-Morgan plan turned Germany into a nation of coolies, but it found no additional markets for German industry. Germany will not be able to meet the increasing reparations demands.

Capitalism may put heavier chains upon the limbs of French labor, cheapening and increasing production, but it is also faced with the problem of finding markets for its goods.

Thus Germany and France are again at each other's throats in spite of all the beautiful language of the Locarno pacts. The smouldering conflict between the mark and the franc still smokes, with its threat of breaking forth at any moment into the raging fires of war.

* * * *

Germany proposes martial law and a dictatorship to meet its industrial crisis. That is only a confession that the nation faces civil war. France drifts toward the brink of the same chasm. There is no power, not even in the House of Morgan, that can stay the downfall of the mark-franc system on both sides of the Rhine.

CANADIAN COURT SENTENCES FIVE MORE STRIKERS

CALGARY, Alberta, Dec. 20—The second case in the trial of the 24 Drumheller coal miners before Judge Boyd for "watching and besetting" has come to an end with the sentencing of five boys to two months in jail without the option of a fine. The ages of the youths range from sixteen to twenty-three.

Police, detectives, coal operators and every shady character that could be found in the district was called in to testify that these youths had sat on a hillside all night around a bon fire waiting for the scabs to appear. One policeman was forced to admit on the witness stand that he had "refreshed" his memory by "stiencing" over the preliminary evidence.

The defense in this case was not allowed any peremptory challenges.

During his appeal to the jury, the lawyer for the defense pointed out the class character of the jury. The verdict of the jury was guilty of "watching and besetting" and they had the gall to recommend "mercy." An appeal is being entered in the case as it involves the right of Canadian workers to picket.

After a heated battle a change of venue was won for one of the cases to Red Deer for February 8 and a jury panel of 50 has already been called. The other nine cases were postponed to January 25.

Use Press Law to Censor Movie Films

ROME, Dec. 20—Sig. Federzoni, minister of the interior, told the senate the fascist press law was not only applicable to the press but included the movies, which should also be controlled because they represent a public power.

Parole Board Head Swats Police Chief for Brutalities

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 20.—"All I have to say to Chief of Police Collins is to reiterate that prisoners from Chicago, when they arrive at a state prison, can always be spotted by their battered heads," Judge F. H. Jenkins, state director of public welfare stated and head of the parole board in answer to a denial by the police head that Chicago police do not use third-degree and "gold-fish" methods on their prisoners.

Gunmen Raid Town.

DOWS, Iowa, Dec. 20. Pouring a continuous horrage of lead from high-powered shotguns and automatics into the homes of terror-stricken villagers here, eight bandits after more than one hour's work, shattered the vault of the Dows State Bank here with six blasts of explosives and escaped with $18,000.

FEDERATION GETS SMALL PROPAGANDA

But Soderstrom Failed To Talk Injunctions

The Chicago Federation of Labor yesterday afternoon was forced to swallow an uncommonly large dose of propaganda for Governor Len Small, who seems to feel a need of friends these days. He found one, the a rather brass and stupid one in the form of one Soderstrom, author of the injunction limitation act, which, experience proves, does not seem to limit injunctions as it was supposed to do when Soderstrom sold it to the Illinois labor movement.

Being rolled up to the federation to explain why his bill refuses to work and how to fight Judge Dennis Sullivan's injunctions against striking workers, Sod-strom changed the subject and, incidentally mouthing anti-labor injunctions handed into politics as tributes to Governor Small and Colonel Frank L. Smith, who is trying to get the federation's endorsement as a "friend of labor."

What Soderstrom was getting from Smith to boost him for "our next senator" is undisclosed, but Small won the most fulsome tribute from Soderstrom for appointing Soderstrom a chairman of the "power and utilities" committee of the Illinois legislature.

"Len Small is a political daddy to me," said Soderstrom in a burst of tears. Smith, however, was a less tragic figure. He he had proved that he was a "friend of labor" by going everywhere telling a particular joke about how good bad to keep his eyes in the houses, but let the labor movement play around his coattails unwatched.

Between tears over Small and jokes over Smith the injunction limitation act, and the method of making it work, something got entirely lost in the forest of high-smoke. Soderstrom is a member of the International Typographical Union of Streator, Illinois, but he admitted that for eleven years he had occupied "public office."

Illinois Banks Are Worried Over Verdict in Len Small Appeal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 20.—Banking confidence in Illinois that have state funds deposited in their institutions are keenly studying the court decision denying bail to Len Small, governor of the state, whether they are liable to prosecution for holding on profits made on state funds.

It is expected that if danger threatens their pocket-books, they will unite with the governor, who was found guilty of making away with over $1,000,000 in interest money on state funds, which were intrusted to him before when he was state secretary-treasurer.

The four former secretaries, Lieut.-Governor Fred E. Sterling, Andrew Russell, William J. Ryan, Jr., and Edward E. Mitchell are also watching the case as the outcome of Len Small's case will also determine the outcome of similar charges against them.

Chicago Business Interests Start War on Water Metering

The Chicago board of underwriters, in the interests of the Sears Roebuck insurance exchange, stockyards interests and other big industrial concerns in the city are planning an attack on the new water meter ordinance passed by the city council. The board claims that water costs have increased considerably and declares that it would cost many thousands of dollars more per year to the plants and homes if water is metered.

It points out that the rise in water costs will amount to more than 1 per cent per year.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it

WHAT DO YOU HAVE TO SAY?

President Coolidge Has Challenged Labor with a Capitalist Program, Reported to the Present Congress of the U. S.

WHAT do you have to say about it? Does silence, on your part, mean consent? If not, then GET BUSY and help distribute a million copies of the Workers Party's leaflet: "COOLIDGE CHALLENGE TO LABOR," a LABOR program against the capitalist program, to every worker in your shop and community.

Be sure to bring this matter to the attention of your local union, benefit society, Workers Party branch and shop nucleus. Use the blank below. Price, $3.50 per thousand; $2.00 for 500.

DO IT TODAY! Send order to Workers Party, National Office.

USE THIS ORDER BLANK

Workers Party of America,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Comrades: Enclosed you will find $ ..... for which please send us ..... copies of the manifesto of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party entitled "Coolidge's Challenge to Labor."

Name: .....

Street: .....

City: ..... State: .....

How About Some Evening?

Some night when you have no meeting—or some night when you're broke and you can't go to a show—why not step over to the Workers' Book Store at 19 S. Lincoln St.? You can help to prepare a propaganda campaign — and you'll spend a pleasant evening. Step over ANY night and speak to The Daily Worker Agent—S. Hammermark. We sure need your help!

Lives and Lessons of *Nicolai Lenin* *Karl Liebknecht* *Rosa Luxemburg* in one attractive booklet

BY MAX SHACHTMAN.

On the occasion of the anniversary meetings during January there is no more fitting way to celebrate the memory of our martyred comrades than to distribute this booklet into every corner of the country—wherever workers congregate.

Because of the heaviness of the meetings we expect a great rush of orders. We therefore ask that you get yours in early so as to give us plenty of time to get them to you.

Single copy 15c—In lots of ten or more 10c

— — — — Fill Out the Blank Below: — — — —

Young Workers (Communist) League of America,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find $ ..... for ..... booklets dealing with the lives of Lenin, Liebknecht and Luxemburg.

Name: .....

Address: .....

City: ..... State: .....

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS AIDS BIG BUSINESS

Discuss Extension of Wall Street Rule

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 20.—At the tenth annual meeting of the Pan-American commercial congress which is now in session at the Hotel Roosevelt, it was stressed that the American consular service be utilized to more fully help develop American capitalism's inroads into south and central America.

The three day meeting opened most auspiciously. Oscar S. Straus, former secretary of commerce and labor presided. There were representatives from every country in North, Central and South America.

Dr. Clarence J. Owens, president of the congress, having related the achievements of past meetings and of the southern commercial congress, under whose auspices this year's meeting is held, declared:

Consular Service Developed.

"We plan practical results to flow from this conference with our Latin-American and Canadian neighbors. We must establish for all time a faithful and undying friendship.

"Plattsburgs for business, intensive training camps for the various fields of commerce, must be organized at strategetic centers. Surveys must be made in all countries as to the opportunities of economical and commercial advantage in the extension and more intensive utilization of the consular service."

Wants 'American' League.

W. J. L. Banham, president of the board of trade and transportation, suggested a sort of western league of nations in resolutions calling for the appointment of two committees, one to work toward the appointment of an international body to settle marine disputes between nations of the western hemisphere. The other to strive toward the elimination of disputes that might conceivably lead to war.

John Barrett spoke at length on what he called, anti-American propaganda, which he said is being spread in South America. He also attacked Soviet Russia.

S. B. Gundy of the Toronto board of trade, called attention to the fact that his appearance signified the first participation of Canada in any Pan-American congress, and expressed the hope that it signified drifting away from British financial policy to that of Wall Street.

Millionaire's Son Goes Back to Prison for "Breaking" Parole

CHESTER, Ill., Dec. 20.—(By U. P.)—Perry, Jr., Chicago millionaire's son, once more is behind the bars of a state prison after a week of comparative liberty as the central figure in a sensational parole release.

He was turned back to the parole board on a technical charge of breaking his parole. The "easy westerns" plan adopted to end the "Chillicothe loot" over the release.

Mussolini Will Go Under Surgeon's Knife

PARIS, Dec. 20. Premier Mussolini, the dictator of Italy, threatened by the possibility of an internal hemorrhage, is planning to go on the operating table next month, it was reported here.

Conference were in progress among "leading doctors," advices said, to decide how to govern Italy during the operation and convalescence of the premier.

STRIKE DEMONSTRATION IN SHANGHAI ENDS IN ARREST OF STUDENTS

SHANGHAI, China, Dec. 20.—Fifteen students, including one girl, have been arrested here for leading a demonstration against a police station and distributing propaganda in the international settlement demanding the release of eightsan atriks agitstors who were remanded by the mixed court following disturbances in the British and Japanese cotton mills.

The industrial situation is almilar to that which existed at the time of the riot last May, except that so far there has been no shooting. It is, howsvar, regardod as greve by the capitalists, owing to the organization of a general labor union by the Chinese workers.

LENIN FUNERAL FILM WILL BE SHOWN IN U. S.

International Workers' Aid Imports Movie

The International Workers' Aid, 1553 W. Madison St., Chicago, has just received from Soviet Russia the "Lenin Funeral Film." This film is being prepared so that it will be ready for use with the Lenin memorial meetings to be held by the Workers (Communist) Party, and reservations can be made now. Due to the fact that there will be only one copy—first come, first served, will be the procedure.

This is the most complete Lenin funeral film to arrive in this country. Some of the capitalist movie concerns managed to get flashes of the funeral parades, but they were not able to get the impressive ceremonies held inside the Hall of Unions, nor the death watches kept by the "Old Guard," nor any of the many other intimate touches that made that funeral one of the greatest manifestations of spontaneous love and respect.

No Lenin memorial meeting should be held without it.

England Continues Dumping Unemployed Into New Zealand

WELLINGTON, Zealand, Dec. 20.—Immigrants are being rushed to New Zealand from Britain despite the fact that there is no work for them on arrival. It is all with the greatest difficulty that they are able to get even housing accommodation or shelter of any kind owing to the scarcity of houses.

What is more to the point is that many of them are homeless and starving. A big number of immigrants are offering themselves as "scabs" for employment on the British trains laid up in New Zealand because of the strike, hoping thereby to get back to Britain.

3.6 Pct. Chicago School Tots Have Ear Diseases

Thirty-six and 6-10 Chicago children who have ear disease and lose are sufficiently deaf to need instruction in lip reading, if conditions found in 9 Chicago schools held good in the city as a whole, 7,538 children were examined and of this number 2,695 were suffering from ear disease in some form.

One Killed, Three Hurt in Chemical Explosion

One man is dying, three others are less seriously injured and one small building of the Commercial Acetylene Supply company, southwest of the city, is in ruins as the result of an explosion of chemicals.

JAPAN SEIZES MUKDEN WHILE POWERS SLEEP

Violation of Treaties Is Ignored

PEKING, Dec. 20—Japanese troops are holding Mukden, capital of Manchuria, shutting out Chang Tso-lin as well as his enemy, Kuo Sung-ling. Chang is deeply indignant at being shut out of "his own" capital, especially by the Japanese for whom he has hold the territory and stooded his power on dozen days, but the Japanese have, as all imporialists, no politenoss for a defeated general.

The railway guards outside of Mukden are now being driven from crossing the zone of the Manchurian line, twelve miles across, and hostilities are confined to telegraphic messages between sub-commanders.

It is an open secret that the imperialist powers are shutting their eyes to the invasion of Manchuria by Japan with thousands of their troops from both Korea and Japan. Japan is also supporting Li Ching-lin, governor of Chihli, who is opposing Feng Yu-hsiang, a Christian general who supposedly sacred Washington treaties.

Because of the civil war, the opening session of the nine power imperialist hoaring on extra-territoriality has been postponed, the British delegate, Skinner Turner, who is a member of the institution known as the "British Supreme Court for China," being stranded at Tientsin, eighty miles south of Peking with a war going on between him and the conference.

Doctor Discovers Serum to Combat Poison Mushrooms

PARIS, Dec. 20 — Innoculation against poisoning by madstools is now possible. Dr. Dujarric de la Riviere has reported to the academy of medicine that he has discovered a serum which immunizes against illness from eatihe poisonous growths, supposed to be mushrooms. The serum is taken from horses, suffering from the poison.

"Wrongfully Interned"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Col. William Mitchell replied to ex-Secretary of War Weeks, who recommended to President Coolidge that the flying colonel be court martialed and assistant chief of army air service because he had given "misleading" testimony to congressional aircraft committee, Mitchell declared that "Weeks—Sic President Coolidge were wrongly and untruthfully informed about the condition of our aviation and national defense by persons who furnished data on which Weeks' letter was based."

Jobs For Mates.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—Wanted, second and third mates, says Captain John F. Milliken, secretary, Neptune Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots—the deck officers' union. Milliken says the shortage is due to the enormous growth of intercoastal tonnage, especially to the Florida coast. Till a few weeks ago the union's rooms were filled with officers looking for berths, now it is the other way about, the companies are looking for the men.

Rob Illinois Bank.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Dec. 20. — The state bank of Dix, 15 miles southeast of here, was robbed. Guards were placed about the bank as soon as the discovery was made pending arrival of bloodhounds to take the trail of the bandits. An estimation of the loss could not be given by officials until if a complete check is made.

FENG YU-HSIANG SAYS HE HAS LI CHING-LIN'S ARMIES SURROUNDED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKIN, Dec. 20.—Ganacal Feng Yuh Siang now claims to have the forces of Li-Ching Lin surrounded on three sides by the vicinity of Tian Tsin, according to advices received here today. Little fighting is now in progress, due to the severity of the weather. Several hundred thousand troops are entrenched about Tian Tsin.

FORM FASCIST ORGANIZATIONS IN AUSTRALIA

Government Organizes Anti-Union Forces

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.

SYDNEY, Australia—(FP)—Fascist organizations have been established throuot Australia. This has now been frankly admitted by the spokesmeu of the organizations. That they are faebioned after the Italian model is shown by the statement of commander-in-chief Thatcher who says "we are impressed by the spirit which animates the spirit of the Fascisti in Italy." Mussolini said in Italy early in November that branches of the fascisti had been formed in Australia. Headquarters have been established at Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane, and branches opened in all leading towns on the continent.

The the federal anti-labor government repudiates any connection between the fascisti and the anti-labor political parties, the formation of the fascisti coincides with a speech by prime minister Bruce that he favored a dictatorship to govern Australia.

Government Organize Fascists.

Official documents which the Labor press has secured from unimpeachable source disclose that the federal government has been busy organizing the fascists thruout Australia. The documents include secret orders to the fascist organization of the steps to be taken to restore law and order if the workers get out of hand. These orders read as follows:

"It is of extreme importance that under all circumstances coolness in judgement be used. On no account will a group or member of a group provoke an assault. The civil police, while assured of your support and assistance, must be regarded as the force to take the initiative.

"Group leaders will maintain the closest liaison with the civil police and render all assistance without usurping the usual powers and duties of the civil police."

Attack Union Members.

During the first week of November 750 Fascists marched on Cairns where there was a dispute between the waterside workers and the shipowners regarding the loading of carroos. Claiming that the Communists had captured the unions, the fascists usurped the civil authority and armed with axes, knives, revolvers, and clubs they set upon several union officials and manhandled them.

The unionists rallied in force, issued an ultimatum to the fascists to quit the town at once, otherwise reprisals would follow. The fascists fled.

Liberal and Tory Papers Amalgamate to Fight Workers

LONDON—(FP)—The sharpening of the class lines in British politics is reflected in the numerous amalgamations of Liberal and Tory papers, to present a united front against labor. A similar lineup was witnessed in the last municipal elections, when Liberals and Tories united generally against Labor. Localities in which newspaper amalgamations have recently taken place include Bath, Plymouth, Torquay and Southampton.

BRITISH LICK THEIR CHOPS OVER OIL GRAB

Baldwin Reports Irak Decision to House

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, yesterday read the text of the decision of the league of nations council on the dispute with Turkey over the boundary of Irak, which decision gave the Mosul oil fields to Great Britain, to the British parliament.

Baldwin faced many questions which he begged to be postponed until after Colonial Minister Amery, who has been in Geneva, returns to London, which will be the early part of the week.

Enough to Get the Oil?

The prime minister said that the extension of the period of the mandate twenty-five years was, in his opinion, more than enough. He asserted that the mandate called for no certain financial or military assistance to Irak, only "advice and assistance." However, the number of questions show that a considerable opposition to the mandate is coming in parliament.

News is reported of a subsidy of $2,500,000 recently granted by Great Britain to Ibn Saud, head of the Wahabi faction, who has conquered almost all of the old Arabian kingdom for England. His last opponent, Ali, king of Hedjaz, has been obliged to get out at Jeddah, a corner of the Hedjaz kingdom, and it is understood that Ibn Saud is to use some of the $2,500,000 to buy off Ali to quit the throne.

All Pleased But the Arabs.

Ibn Saud will take the difference between the two sums. Ali will get a fortune out of a slim chance, Britain will get the resources of a great area, which stretches from the Persian gulf and the Mesopotamian border to the Red Sea and the Trans-Jordanian and Syrian boundaries. So everybody will be happy, except a few million Arabs who may object at having the land sold out from under them.

The Turkish delegates who got thumbs down at Geneva on the Irak dispute, have returned to Angora to report to the Turkish assembly. The Turkish cabinet is already called in to session by Mustapha Kemal Pasha.

HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

(NOTE—One of our readers has called attention to an error made in this column thru failure to bring forward the correct previously reported total. From this mistake, a complete added. Tabulation had resulted in a somewhat precarious existence in between confiscations and raids, and the turning over to the fascist corporations of the labor temples at Milan and Rome, as well as numerous trade union headquarters. The labor temple at Genoa has been dissolved by prefectorial decree.

Fascist oppression is also responsible for the recent dissolution of the Postal Workers union of Italy.

W. Wolf, Brooklyn, N. Y.	$ 4.00
Angelo Peters, Philadelphia Pa's	1.00
Murdock Clarke, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
John Setchek, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.00
Hungarian Br. Workers Party, Detroit, Mich.	15.00
Finnish Branch, Workers Party, Newark, N. J.	2.50
Finnish Branch, Workers Party, Ashly, Mass.	4.70
J. Konick, F. Sherbe, Jerry Mirsek, Martin Mirsek, F. Chelin, F. Lenarik, Detroit, Mich. (collected by Chukas)	5.00
English Branch, Workers Party, Rochester, N. Y.	5.00
Street Nucleus 1, Section 1, W. P., Chicago, Ill.	10.00
Today's total	$51.20
Previously reported	30,771.91
One day's donation not reported	460.26
Total to date	$31,286.57

Four Convicted in Alcohol Conspiracy Case, Get "Vacations"

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 20.—H. F. Schaller, wealthy Des Moines hotel owner, W. J. Ballance, Jr., manufacturer of Peoria, Ill., John McKiernan, member of the Peoria school board and M. E. Levy, and Hyman Lipkin also of Peoria, convicted in the Peoria-Des Moines alcohol conspiracy case, boarded a train and were off to Fort Leavenworth prison to begin their vacations of sixteen months each.

Executive clemency is being sought at Washington with Senator W. B. McKinley of Illinois pleading their "cause."

Bread and Tea Is Standard Meal for British Farm Hand

LONDON—(FP)—Meals consisting only of bread and tea are shown to be all too frequent—not only in the slums but in the rural districts of England, according to an official report of the chief medical officer of the British board of health, Sir George Newman. On The Health of the Child. To be a farmer's boy, at least in song and poetry, always seemed to suggest that even if you had hard work, at least you had plenty of wholesome food to eat, but this report, at least in England, has been effectively disposed of by the report.

In the agricultural districts of the West Riding of Yorkshire 80% of the children are reported to have poor physique, and in Merionethshire, another agricultural district, 47% are reported below normal. Doctors and teachers from rural districts, who contribute to the report, agree that it is poor home conditions and bad feeding due to low wages, that are responsible for the low physique of many British country children.

Agricultural laborers in Britain average about 48 a week, and out of this they must pay rent, feed themselves and families and meet all other living expenses.

Tammany Politician Flirts with Child Labor Law in House

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Rep. Griffin of New York, Tammany Democrat, has introduced in the house a resolution proposing a compromise child labor amendment to the federal constitution. It would forbid the employment of children under 18 years of age in mines, quarries, mills, factories and other organized industrial plants, but would not interfere with their employment in farming or domestic service.

Fascist Dictatorship Kills 3 Labor Dailies

MILAN, Italy —(FP)— Recent fascist blows against Italian labor include the complete suppression of the three working class dailies, Avanti, Giustizia and Unita, which had continued in a somewhat precarious existence in between confiscations and raids, and the turning over to the fascist corporations of the labor temples at Milan and Rome, as well as numerous trade union headquarters. The labor temple at Genoa has been dissolved by prefectorial decree.

Fascist oppression is also responsible for the recent dissolution of the Postal Workers union of Italy.

Carpenters Demand Bread Trust Probe

WASHINGTON — (FP) — Resolutions denouncing the newly formed bread trust and demanding immediate investigation by congress, were sent to Sen. Copeland by the New York State conference of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, and were read to the senate. Upon request of Sen. McNary of Oregon they were later referred to the committee on agriculture.

NEED UNITY OF WORLD LABOR TO WAR ON BOSSES

Wake Up America! Cry British Unionists

(Continued from page 1)

this whilst nearly all the British unions are connected with the Amsterdam international. An important meeting was held yesterday in London between delegates of the London Trades Union Congress, which represents vital to the unities of the world's industrial forces were discussed. A report of this, discussion and decisions will be dealt with by the General Council of the International Federation of Trade Union at Amsterdam and it is hoped the result will be to decide in favor of a special world's congress at which the Russian unions will be present as well as the unions of all other countries. Without a world wide industrial international, we cannot hope to achieve our economic freedom.

* * *

Imprisoned Communists.

A vigorous discussion in parliament took place when Henry MacDonald attacked the government for instituting the prosecutions of the Communists and for the savage sentences imposed upon them. Normally MacDonald was very careful to dissociate himself and colleagues from any endorsement of Communism both as regards principle and methods. MacDonald's motion was rejected by 351 votes to 137, a majority of 224. Many demonstrations are being held in various parts of the country demanding the release of the twelve.

* * *

Hurry up America.

The United States is the land of hustle, in very many ways it is the progressive country, but in this sphere we very much wish the American trade unionists would set the pace also in their endeavors to establish a real world wide workers' industrial international. The information we have about the anthracite coal strike in the United States is painfully inadequate and it is very difficult to secure class results than would be the case if full and up-to-date information were obtainable.

* * *

Mining Commission Investigation.

The mining commission of investigation is dragging along but proceedings were enlivened yesterday when Mr. Markham was cross-examined as a coal owner, and showed his teeth more than is generally done. He admitted off-handedly that his own income was well over five thousand pounds a year as a director, and severely censured the miners and their families for spending extravagantly by going to the movies. Speculation when real workers' control of industry shall be a fact thruout civilization.

Two Transport Worke Held for Deportatio

SAN FRANCISCO (FP) — T members of the Marine Transp Workers union are held in the S Francisco county jail for deportati on the ground that they illegally e tered the country. They are Jim R son, to be deported to Scotland, a David H. Drummond, to be sent Canada. Both charges are part of federal campaign against the I. W. arising from the international mari workers' strike.

Mussolini Will Be City's Adopted So

BARCELONA, Dec. 20 —Barcel will pay tribute to Premier de Rive when Baron Viver, mayor of the ci will present him with a parchm making him the city's adopted son.

The Moscow Academy of Sciences Celebrates Its 200th Anniversary

(Continued from page 1)

scientists that had come to Moscow from many foreign lands to participate in the bicentenary celebration. After a few introductory remarks he introduced the Soviet representative, M. I. Kalinin.

"While recognizing the magnitude of the scientific work of the academy in the past," began Kalinin, "we nevertheless must observe that our contribution to world science has been rather modest as compared to that of western Europe. This is historically quite understandable. Russia had entered into scientific intercourse with western Europe at a relatively late period, and besides, while science in western Europe catered to the ruling classes, in czarist russia it meant catering to capitalist in exploiting the land not consider the needs of individual scientists or of groups themselves entirely to science for science's sake.

"The Academy of Sciences has now obtained the widest possibility of contact with the masses of the people, new forces for the development of science. And it seems to me that the slogan of the academy ought to be: 'Science for the masses, for laboring mankind.'

"The worth of any new idea is measured by the extent to which it may be preserved for posterity, and to which it has been understood and utilized by the masses for their benefit. Our academy of sciences from now on belongs to the whole Union of Soviet Republics and it should concentrate in itself the creative efforts of all the peoples living our union. I doubt not that the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R. (Russian Soviet Republics) will worthily carry the glorious traditions which were bound to place their stamp upon the nature of scientific activity, restricting its development and diverting it from the straight path of active assistance to human progress. A social order based on private property, on the exploitation of the majority of the population by a feudal and capitalist minority, and on national oppression, leading to inevitable catastrophes of armthe Union of Socialist Soviet Republics tender greetings to the Russian Academy of Sciences on the day of its bicentenary.

"While viewing with profounded satisfaction the tremendous achievements of the Academy of Sciences which, in some branches, have placed it in the front ranks of the world's scientific institutions, the government of the union deems it necessary on this momentous occasion to indicate both the new conditions for the development of the further activities of the academy and the new tasks with which it now becomes confronted.

"The October revolution has resolutely and forever removed those social relations which were bound to development of scientific thot, retards the process of the human conquest over the forces of nature, and consequently, the general process of the development of the human race.

"The October revolution, having removed the aforesaid obstacles by the heroic efforts of the most oppressed class, the proletariat, has thereby created a new era in the history of mankind which should consist of a radical reorganization of human relations on the basis of collective and conscious control of the economic system by the whole of society, in which class divisions shall have been abolished. But this great historic task, whose achievement will mean the real victory of humanity over the blind forces of nature, cannot be accomplished without the broad and profound development of science in all its branches. It is for this very reason that the socialist society, more than any other social order, is primarily in need of the broad development of both the abstract and the practical scientific disciplines, and it therefore, takes priority in offering to scienis genuine liberty and fruitful intercourse with the widest masses of the people. Only under these new social conditions will science finally free itself from the old shackles which doomed it to be the handmaiden of theology and of the worst superstitions of the ruling class.

"This was foreseen and duly appreciated by the great theoretician and organizer of the new social relations—Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin—and this explains the special care and attention that, scientific investigation and scientific dissemination constitutes the basis of the practical policies of the Soviet communistic state.

"In the trying years which followed the October revolution, when the Soviet authorities were compelled to take up arms to defend the very existence of the state, the Soviet government was unable to extend the full assistance and aid it desired to do in regard to scientific work, and to ensure to scientific workers the living conditions necessary for fruitful activity. At the present time, under the conditions of the rapid growth of the Soviet commonwealth, and the consolidation of its material basis both on the part of the union and within and without the territory of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, it is one of the primary aims of the government of the union to secure the conditions for the wide organization of scientific activity in the union, for the wide dissemination of scientific knowledge among millions of toilers who have been aroused to historic life, and also for affording the opportunities of scientific activity to the toilers themselves which, after long years of oppression, have now obtained for the first time, under the conditions of Soviet rule, the facilities of a real cultural and economic development.

"Science is international by its very nature, and it tolerates no national restrictions. The only way for science to make headway is by the generalization of the scientific activity of all nations, and by constant and uninterrupted international intercourse.

"The government of the union, therefore, while greeting the representatives of science who have come to take part in the festival of the Academy of Sciences, will by proper

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Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

The Basis for Communist Unity

By JAY LOVESTONE.

THERE can be no unity without a common political basis. Unity based on any other foundation is shortlived and very dangerous. Unity based on secret, private "understandings" between leaders on the top is a menace to the welfare of the party. Such unity is illusory. Such unity is phantom unity. It is no unity. It is a snare and - delusion. When there are sharp differences of political principle the writer prefers a sheip and energetic political fight to settle the issues than mechanical, ... mal unification.

A Commen Political Platform.

AFTER the last party convention and the decision of the Communist International cabled to the convention the party reached the stage where it had a common political platform—a Communist political platform—for all elements which are consciously and sincerely for the Comintern. This Communist platform is today sincerely accepted and fundamentally understood by a great majority of the membership of our party. More than that; in the most complete sense—involving the basic policies of the party—this platform is now consciously endorsed by most of the very sections of the party which formerly fought each other vigorously and at times even with impermissible means.

No doubt our recent controversy has hrot quite some damage to our party. But on the whole it has had a beneficial effect on the development of our party. The last factional strife was a very painful, a costly, but a historically necessary cleansing process for our party. The last factional fight was a stage in the process of the growth, in the process of the Bolshevization of our party.

The duration and intensity of the struggle, the character of the issues at stake, the considerable and close attention the American question received from the Comintern in the period of April 1924, to September, 1925 are only proof of the fact that the last factional fight grew out of serious, fundamental differences. If it were not for this struggle and the help of the Comintern, we would not yet have had the correct policies we have today. Above all, we would not have rearmed, we would not yet have acquired thru understanding to the exact membership duties now the rule of action we fight for today.

Concretely, genuine, organic unity is possible today for the following specific reasons.

1. **The Expulsion of Lore.**

THE expulsion of Lore who has shown himself to be an out and out anti-Communist thru his attacks on the Comintern and the party since the convention has made it temporarily impossible for the extreme right wing elements in our party to support one group as against another group, to accept the pivotal point in party disputes and thus to play a role of decisive character in the party.

It is true the party has not yet rid itself completely of the Lorite elements. But we have already thrown out Lore, the most conscious ideological leader, and a big emit portion of his opportunist following to enable a greatly increased number of our members to see the acute danger of opportunism to our party. This cleansing, this subtraction of extraneous elements, non-Communist elements, from our body politic brings closer together the Communists in our ranks who may have had differences in the recent past. Our whole system has gained much thru the loss of Lore and his satellites.

Reorganization—A Bolshevik Sieve.

THE vigorous reorganization campaign which the party has waged since the convention has proven to be another potent factor for the unification of the Communist elements in our party. The reorganization process serves as a sort of a sieve for our membership. On the whole, those who remain in our party after reorganization have a wholesome point of view, have a desire to be Communists and to follow the line of the Comintern in all its implications. Likewise, it can be stated that on the whole those who will leave the party as a result of the reorganization campaign are either not the best material for a Communist party or are unwilling to try to become Communists in fact as well as in theory.

Thus, the reorganization of our party promotes the ideological homogeneity and consequently the organizational unification of our membership.

3. **Greater Political Clarity.**

THRU our long discussion and with the considerable help of the Communist International the party has been able to clarify for itself many fundamental questions. We need hardly cite the labor party problem. The labor party issue is not a temporary, passing issue for the American working class. Therefore, it is a major issue, a fundamental problem for our party. Who is there today in our ranks who can deny that the party is now in a position to avoid errors from the left as well as from the right in the labor party campaigns which we will yet wage before we see the American working class succeed in establishing a mass labor party, in declaring its political independence from the bourgeoisie? It is clear that, at least for some time to come, the labor party question will not prove a source of dispute in our ranks. With the realization of a common political viewpoint in its fundamental aspects towards so basic a problem as the labor party, our leadership and membership are certainly much more firmly welded ideologically.

4. **The Role of the Party.**

Our membership now has a far better understanding of the role of the party as the leader of the working class army. Our membership today realizes with considerably greater clarity the menace of the theory of mass spontaneity, the dangers of the party bowing before the seconds, sentiments and reactions of the masses. We now appreciate more sufficiently the need for the party's taking into consideration as objective factors the moods, sentiments and reactions of the masses while at the same time fulfilling the role of directing, guiding and turning these attitudes of the proletariat into revolutionary channels.

In short, today most of the party leadership understands better the tactics and strategy of keeping closer to the masses without at the same time allowing ourselves to give up our position of pointing out in advance to these masses the course of economic and political development. We now know better how to lead the masses, how to be in advance of the masses politically without at the same time losing contact with the army of the proletariat whose vanguard we must be.

Temporary downward trends of working class political development as we do not today breed as much pessimism and passivity in our ranks as they did in November, 1924, after the presidential election. On the contrary, our leadership today, endowed on an advance in the political maturity of our membership, tends to consider such downward trends in the political development of the working class as added reasons for intensifying the party's activities to revolutionize the working class.

Here we have a basic element in the development of a correct, a homogeneous Communist political ideology in the ranks of all the layers of our membership. This fact is of paramount importance as a force for organic unity in our ranks.

5. **A Correct Trade Union Policy.**

In the main, except for a section of the former majority group, a large proportion of our membership and the decisive majority of our leadership is now headed towards a correct Communist policy on the trade union field — the field of activities which must receive our increasing and major attention. The dangerous misconception of the very purpose of Communist activity in the trade unions is rapidly losing ground in our party. The notion that the basic objective of our campaigns in the trade unions is to win offices in the labor unions is losing ground, at an accelerating pace. In the fundamental, correct Communist concept of winning over ideologically increasing sections of the organized proletariat.

Concurrently with the development of this understanding of the primary purpose of our trade union work we can also notice the fact that the tendency in our ranks to consider trade union work as a special art of a selected group of experts has been seriously undermined. The attitude that trade union work is the monopoly of a handful of particularly ordained comrades is only the reflex in our ranks of the craft concept which still permeates American trade unionism, of the commodity concept of labor unionism which still pervades American labor union officialdom.

6. **Towards Stability of Leadership.**

The unity declaration of the central executive committee has laid the basis for a far broader composition of party leadership then our party has yet had. The final leadership of our party, to the extent that one can speak of final leadership, is not yet definite. Leadership must be developed thru activity, thru tests in practice. Such leadership our party has now, only crystallizing. The Comintern and the central executive committee's unity resolution only indicated the line of development of our leadership, but this indication in itself is a powerful agent for unifying our party ranks as well as the leading strata.

7. **The Attitude to the Comintern.**

Last, but not least, we find that the new attitude which the large majority of our party is developing towards the Communist International makes possible the genuine unification of our party on a correct political basis. The basic political line of demarcation dividing our members today is to be found in the attitude towards the Communist International. On the one hand, the great majority of our membership now, more and more, views the Communist International as a world party placing at the disposal of every one of its sections the rich positive lessons and experiences of all its sections as the real leader of the entire international Communist movement. On the other hand, a declining section of our membership still takes an incorrect attitude towards the Comintern, views Comintern decisions thru social-democratic spectacles. The experiences of the various parties with such fundamentally wrong estimates of the role of the Communist International show beyond question that this attitude, if maintained, logically leads away from the Communist International.

To a larger number of our members than ever before, acceptance of Comintern decisions now means execution in deed as well as adoption in words by means of a resolution. There can be no greater driving force for the unification of our membership than this new, correct orientation for many of our members in their attitude towards the Communist International.

The Need for Party Unity.

THE need for the unification of all Communist elements requires no emphasis. Specifically the far-reaching for the organic unity of the party are the following:

Unification—The Road to Reconstruction.

1. The party has been weakened considerably by the recent struggles over policy and leadership. The party cannot recover and advance unless unification of all the elements standing for the line of the Comintern proceeds at full speed.

2. Unless we secure unity without loosing time we cannot apply the Comintern above everything else, we will not be able to break the isolation in which our party still finds itself. We will not be able to mobilize our full resources and energy for major mass activities, for activities by our members in the ranks of the non-Communist proletarians, unless we end the period of our party's life in which the center of attention of our members is found in the field of inner party controversy. The long period of factional strife has tended to develop an inerown, a subjective, outlook in our ranks. We must turn our eyes toward the masses. No trade union campaign, no labor party campaign, no trade union unity campaign, in short, no campaign in which large numbers of non-Communist workers are to be stirred into motion, can be even attempted, let alone successful, without the unification of our membership on the basis of unqualified active support of the Comintern's policies in every field.

3. Our party has, until the last convention, been for many months in a state of factional siege. We must restore Communist normalcy in our party. Democratic centralization will remain a hollow phrase unless all of the elements having a correct attitude towards the Communist International are unified, are working on a basis of equality. Consequently, the normalizing and democratizing of our party are a prerequisite to the success of our party's campaigns which require the full mobilization of our best forces. It is immediately necessary to uproot every vestige of the state of factional siege which may still be found in certain sections of our membership. More elements should and must be drawn into party work. New party workers must be developed if our party is to grow. We must develop an intense spirit of party work and party loyalty. It is absolutely necessary to have unity in order to achieve these essential results.

4. Without organic Communist unity in our ranks, reorganization of the party will prove a dismal failure. Reorganization is a deepening, political chanise. He who has doubted this before the convention of our party need hat look at the enemies of our party crystallizing their forces to a large extent against party reorganization.

The Danger From the Right.

5. The danger from the right necessitates the unification of all Communist elements. Lore and company are spending most of their time mobilizing against the Comintern and the party. Only the other day Lore joined hends with the reactionary Jewish Daily Forward crowd and the vilest opponents of our movement in his attack against the party for its attitude to the refusal of the left wing at the Furriers' convention to be hoodwinked by the black Kaufman clique and its fraudulent progressive allies. The enemies of the Comintern in the ranks of the Italian workers are marshalling their forces, as evidenced by the recent issuance of an Italian daily posing as a radical, fighting proletarian organ.

INSIDE our own party the right wing is also working overtime. Certain elements of our party are fighting feverishly against the creation of a centralized party apparatus and thorogoing party reorganization, at the same time some of these elements are taking the first step towards completely deserting the Comintern by protesting against "Moscow interference" in the American party. Under such circumstances it is no accident to find that these "anti-Moscow" elements are often rallying to the support of that section of the former majority following the leadership of Comrade Foster. These elements which do not have the correct attitude to the Comintern are, only temporarily, not putting all their cards on the table in the expectation of a reversal of the last Comintern decision.

The Economic and Political Situation.

6. The developing economic and political situation is a further pressing argument for the necessity of Communist unity. There are multiplying signs that the end of our present period of so-called prosperity is fast approaching. The building boom has seen its best days. American world trade supremacy is being challenged with ever-greater seriousness. A gigantic trade war is on and assuming larger proportions among the imperialist powers. Lower wages are in sight for our workers. The miners' union is now under heavy attack. The American industries, official organ of the National Association of Manufacturers, for September, 1925, announces the preparation of a renewed and most intense open shop campaign while the Federal Reserve Board in the height of prosperity for the bosses and steel prices are rising, wage cuts are taking place in the mills.

IT is clear that an attack on the Communists will be the first order of business on the program of the Wall Street clique. The Communists are the most advanced but also organizationally still one of the weak sections of the organized working class. An attack on the Communists serves only as a prelude to an attack on the whole working class, thinly disguised by the smoke screen of prejudice and misrepresentation. The unification and the strengthening of our party are imperative on the eve of such developments.

7. Finally, only unification of all the Communist forces will enable the party to measure up to its urgent tasks in the near future. Labor party sentiment is reviving. The spirit of resistance is increasing among the workers. The trade union unity movement and the movement for an American trade union delegation to Soviet Russia are assuming important proportions. The only guarantee that the party can have for success in these campaigns is a rebuilt party, a unified party on the basis of the line of the Comintern with its roots sunk deeply in the proletarian masses found in the workshops.

Detroit to Present 'The Adding Machine' to Aid Daily Worker

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 20 The DAILY WORKER Press Club has arranged with the Repertory Theater Players for a presentation of Elmer Rice's satire, "The Adding Machine," in the Auditorium of the House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin, on Christmas Eve.

Radicals will thereby enjoy this satire on home life, industry, religion and all the other conventions dear to the heart of the bubblitry. Admission is 75 cents and $1. The proceeds will be devoted to The DAILY WORKER.

Pullman to Have Workers' School

The first meeting of the Workers' School in Pullman will take place on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock at Stanek's Hall, 205 East 115th St.

The school will offer two courses: one, in the A. B. C. of Communism and a course in the English language.

The first meeting will be an organizational meeting. Students will enroll and elect a committee to take charge of the school.

The school will begin to function the early part of January.

Members of the Workers (Communist) Party and sympathisers are urged to join the school.

GRAND RAPIDS HEARS WICKS ON LOCARNO

Shows Imperialists as They Are

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 20.—Before the largest audience that has attended a labor meeting in Grand Rapids in years, H. M. Wicke, editorial writer of The DAILY WORKER delivered his lecture on "Locarno" here today.

Reviewing the various parts of Europe since the close of the world war he showed how the very conflict of interests between the victorious countries made them mere scraps of paper, until the conference of Locarno, which he showed was a desperate effort on the part of the imperialist powers to stabilize Europe and revive the sinking currency.

He particularly emphasized the role of the government of the United States as the agent of the House of Morgan and explained how the pressure of this government as the money monopolist of the world brought pressure on the European nations forcing them desperately to strive to set their house in order so that further loans from Wall Street could be secured. Since imperialism desires to crush the workers' government in Russia, the Locarno conference took the form of an attempted alignment against the Soviet Union.

Explains Syrya and Turkey.

In a masterful manner he explained the events following Locarno, which proved the stupid pacific rejoicing over the dawn of an era of peace to be myth.

Many in the audience had read Wicks' articles and editorials on world politics, but in an hour and a half they obtained a picture of the great conflict of economic and political forces that would take them weeks to receive thru reading.

The speaker's conclusion, showing the developing power of the working class in the big capitalist countries and the colonial countries was a picture of a world-wide movement that will never be forgotten by those who heard it.

The place of the Communist International and the various Communist parties in the struggles of the day and great events now transpiring was portrayed so that it seemed indispensable to the working class.

Speaks in Detroit Tonight.

Tonight Comrade Wicks speaks in Detroit at the House of the Masses, 2646 St Aubin street.

Tuesday evening, Tuesday, Dec. 22 he speaks at Buffalo, N. Y. Sunday, Dec. 27, he delivers the lecture on "Locarno, a New Threat Against the Soviet Union" in Cleveland. This is conducted by the Workers (Communist) Party every Sunday evening.

His other dates thus far arranged are: Monday, Dec. 28, Washington, Dec. 29; Richmond, Virginia, Dec. 30; Pittsburgh, at the Labor Lyceum, 55 Miller street, Saturday, Jan. 2; Cleveland, at the Insurance Center Hall, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 3, and Toledo, Ohio, in the evening of the same day. The place is to be announced later.

Comrade Wicks is well known in the labor movement in the cities and will undoubtedly draw good crowds to hear his lecture on the world situation at the present time.

Detroit Young Workers Will Hold Liebknecht Memorial Celebration

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 20.—To commemorate the martyrdom of comrades Liebknecht and Luxemburg and to demonstrate our solidarity and devotion to the cause for which they died, the Detroit Young Workers (Communist) League is arranging a mass meeting here to take place Sunday afternoon, Jan. 10, at 2 o'clock at the House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin.

This meeting will be addressed by nationally known speakers and there will also be music, mass singing and revolutionary plays.

After the mass meeting which will last until five o'clock there will be supper served and a general social here for all present until such time the dancing will begin. During the supper hours there will be many side attractions including the All-Imperialist Base Ball Team.

Los Angeles Workers Arrange Costume Ball for New Year's Eve

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 20. The Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League are jointly arranging a costume ball to be held on the night which will usher in the reorganization of the party. The international costume ball will be held on Thursday evening, Dec. 31 at the Cooperative Center, 2704 Brooklyn Ave. A number of valuable prizes will be given to those who have the best costumes.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism read it.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

ATTENTION NEW YORK LEAGUERS!

Where and When to Report at Section Membership Meetings:

YOU are to report absolutely to one of the following section membership meetings in the sections listed below according to your place of work.

ALL UNEMPLOYED shop, factory and office workers go to the section membership meetings in the sections in which the place of their last employment is located.

BUILDING TRADES WORKERS will attend the section meetings in the sections in which their contracting shop is located.

1—Battery to Houston E. & W. 106 Eldrige St., Mon., Dec. 21, 6 p. m.
2—Houston to 14th St., 105 Eldrige St., Tues., Dec. 22, 8 p. m.
3—14th St. to 23rd St., 108 Eldrige St., Wed., Dec. 23, 8 p. m.
4—23rd to 34th St., 108 E. 14th St., Tues., Dec. 22, 8 p. m.
5—34th to 59th St., 108 E. 14th St., Wed., Dec. 23, 8 p. m.
6—59th St. to 129th St., 44 East 125th St., Wed., Dec. 23, 6 p. m.
7—129th to Bronx Pk., 2nd Ave. Court and Pk., 1347 Boston Rd., Tuesday, December 22, 8 p. m.
8—Williamsburg (All), 58 Manhattan Ave., Tues., Dec. 22, 8 p. m.
9—Brownsville (All), 1846 Pitkin Ave., Wed., Dec. 23, 8 p. m.
10—South Brooklyn, Bath Beach, Boro Pk. and Coney Island, 1940 Benson Ave., Wednesday, Dec. 23, 6 p. m.

ALL THOSE WORKING IN JAMAICA WILL ATTEND MEETING IN BROWNSVILLE. ALL THOSE WORKING IN ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND CITY AND CORONA WILL ATTEND MEETING OF SECTION 3, 108 East 14th St.

STUDENTS WILL ATTEND SECTION WHERE THEIR SCHOOL IS LOCATED. SALESMEN AND AGENTS WILL ATTEND MEETINGS IN SECTION WHERE THEY RESIDE.

ALL SECTIONS MEET AT 6 P. M. SHARP.

1,000 Parents for School Strike Move

Y. W. L. AND WOMEN'S COUNCIL IN LEAD

Protest Transferring Children

NEW YORK CITY. At a meeting of the parents of children in public school 148 presided over by Clarence Miller the following resolution was adopted unanimously: "Whereas a situation has developed in P. S. 148, Brooklyn, which is arousing the active and just resentment of the parents of the neighborhood and P. S. 148 is to be transformed into a junior high school and the pupils in lower grades are to be transferred to other schools, and

"Whereas this mechanical transfer may appear on paper as a simple and reasonable affair, but in actual fact it is an outrage against the welfare of the transferred children, forcing them to travel unreasonable distances, in some cases about 16 blocks, and cut across traffic in order to reach the schools to which they have been assigned and thereby endangering their lives, and

"Whereas, we recognize that this will effect mostly working class parents who form the majority of the students in this section who are already confronted with hardships in their struggle for a living.

1,000 Parents Speak Up.

We, Lone residents of Brooklyn, mostly parents of the pupils concerned gathered at a protest meeting December 8 at Amalgamated Temple, therefore

Resolve, to protest against the action of the board of education and all upon all organizations and individuals interested to join with us in this protest and help us in our endeavor to keep the children in P. S. 148."

Y. W. L. in Leadership.

The chairman, a member of the Young Workers (Communist) League, in opening the meeting pointed out the general conditions prevailing in the schools in the working class sections and how six children were killed crossing one of the streets in the neighborhood, Broadway, and called upon the mothers to stand together in all from the floor.

A RUSSIAN KOMSOMOL



Women's Council Supports Move

Kate Litton, representing the women's council in the neighborhood then addressed the meeting in the name of her organization promising their just demands. This was greeted with great applause.

Outline for Campaign.

A collection was taken up in order to cover the expenses and the campaign. The following outline for the campaign was proposed. To picket P. S. 148, the board of education and the mayor. A petition is to be gotten up protesting against this action of the board of education. Appeals are to be sent to organizations for support and then if the decision is not withdrawn a general school strike will be called.

Mrs. Zlott and Mrs. Kaplan, mothers most responsible for organizing the mothers, also spoke on exposing the sentiments of the audience. There were about ten speakers.

COLLEGE PRESIDENT LEARNS TRAGIC TRUTH THAT WORKERS CAN THINK

THE STAR IN THE EAST



Glasgow Young Workers Pinched

LENDON, England. In Glasgow the Young Communist League Gillies was sentenced to three months' imprisonment because of a speech made at an unemployed demonstration in which he urged the police who were present to make common cause with the workers against the government.

In a speech of Amherst some time ago, President Hopkins of Dartmouth University told how he discovered that workers without a college education had a wider knowledge of social theories than many of the rah rah boys. The New Student writes on this incident as follows:

"President Hopkins called this a tragic circumstance, in which thousands of the youth who had not gone to college had thru fuller knowledge of various conventions and longer consideration of those acquired a bad habit made the college men, who might have been their intellectual peers, actually inferior and weak when it comes to a discussion of these questions. The college men just out of the various institutions of learning had no knowledge of arguments and social theories on which thousands of these boys and young men had thought their minds for years."

Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League!

What Do the Young Communists Want During December, the Economic Trade Union Month?

This question answered in an entire page of The DAILY WORKER on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23rd.

Special articles will appear on various phases of the conditions of the young workers in industry and their special activities in the unions and shops.

The page will be edited by the Young Workers (Communist) League.

SEND IN SPECIAL ORDERS FOR THIS ISSUE.

Bundle orders for league and party units 2c per copy.

Attention!

Chicago Party Membership Meeting

on

PARTY UNITY AND TRADE UNION WORK

Tuesday, December 22, 1925, 7 P. M.

at

SCHOENHOFEN HALL, 1224 MILWAUKEE AVENUE

(Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.)

This meeting, in place of the section meetings, is of the utmost importance. Every party member must be present. Only party members who are either in a shop nucleus or street nucleus and members of the Y. W. L. can be present. Admission by membership card only. Representatives of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party will speak on the resolution af the C. E. C. for party unity and trade union work.

Workers Write About the Workers' Life

MESSINGER MEN KEPT DIVIDED BY DISCRIMINATIONS

Co. Magazine Mum on Workers' Conditions

By RUFUS P. HEATH.
(Worker Correspondent)

A recent issue of the Monthly Messenger, the magazine issued by the Messinger Lunch Rooms' company, tells of the decorative and artistic atmosphere of its lunch rooms, the courtesy of its employees, the low cost of food. Not a word is mentioned of the twelve-hour day or the low wages paid to workers. The outstanding purpose of this issue seems to be to boost their new house at 3 West Grand Ave., calling it a palace of art, etc.

The company knows how to boost its own business. It stops at nothing to get the public's interest, to attract people to take favorable notice of them. But what do the employees of Messinger lunch rooms do to tell the people about the conditions under which they work. Do they ever try to show up these lies? Do they ever bring to the attention of other workers facts concerning the miserable conditions of work they have to put up with while in the employ of this company?

How Unions Are Kept Out

Now I will tell you fellow workers something about the new house that the Monthly Messenger failed to mention and incidentally about the working conditions in all Messinger lunch rooms.

The manager of the new house is a notorious slave driver by the name of C. B. Emery. It is impossible to do enough work for him. The more you do the more he wants you to do. To keep the workers divided he conducts a systematic campaign of discriminations, treating the workers on some jobs better than those on others, thus creating an aristocracy of jobs. This division is plainly seen in his treatment of the porters and dishwashers. He subjects them to all manner of humiliations while he plays trivial favoritisms to the cooks and countermen. The porters and dishwashers must eat their meals in the cold corrosive basement while the cooks and countermen are permitted to eat out in the dining room. The colored workers he treats worse than the white workers. This is one of the most successful methods of keeping workers from organizing into a union and that is the purpose behind it.

As I stated in a previous article the wages in Messinger's range from $14.00 to $22.00 a week. The day crew works ten hours daily, six and a half days a week, while the night crew works twelve hours daily, seven days a week) for the same pay.

Simple Thing to Get New Workers.

The least little thing is cause for a worker to loose his job. And why not? There are several thousand unemployed workers in the food industry in Chicago. At the present time it is easy enuf to get new workers. The only remedy for these conditions is for the food workers to form an industrial union in the city and take up the fight for the eight-hour day. Organized into a union the Messinger lunch room food workers could do much to improve their standard of living, lower their working hours, raise their wages, do away with artificial discriminations, and all the evils that are keeping the food workers in the position of the most badly treated and enslaved workers.

PRIZES FOR CORRESPONDENTS!

EVERY week The DAILY WORKER is presenting three prizes for the best stories sent in during the week by its worker correspondents. This week's prize winners will be announced, and their contributions published on the Worker Correspondents' Page in Thursday's issue, since there will be no paper on Friday, Christmas Day. The prizes offered are as follows:

FIRST PRIZE—"Flying Oslo," stories of New Russia, some of which are now appearing in the New Magazine Section of The DAILY WORKER.

SECOND PRIZE—Leon Trotsky's "My Flight from Siberia," in which is told the story of Trotsky's escape from exile.

THIRD PRIZE—An original cartoon framed, a reproduction of which will appear on the Worker Correspondents' Page.

Send in your contributions immediately. Address, Editorial Department, THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN ELECTRIC EMPLOYE TELLS OF SPY SYSTEM AT CHICAGO PLANT

By WM. MASON, a Worker Correspondent.

For a number of months I've been reading your excellent paper, and I must say it is the clearest paper expressing the vital problems of the workers that I have ever read.

The Worker Correspondents' page is truly inspiring and gives substantial proof of two things, i. e., that there is much latent ability in the working class and that you are destined to develop that ability.

* * *

Speed System Defined.

It is not to sing your praises, however, that I now undertake to write, but to give the readers of The DAILY WORKER an insight into the working conditions in the Western Electric company plant on the southwest side of Chicago.

The Hawthorne works, as this plant is called, is 100 per cent an open shop. I have worked in various departments of this plant. The same specialized system prevails in all departments which compels each employe to produce a specified amount in the eight and three-fourths-hour day. The speed-up system is in force and the best efficient slaves are weeded out except in the so-called "good times" when they are transferred to different departments. Very little mechanical skill is required since, as I stated above, the work is specialized.

As is to be expected, the spy system is in force. The lockers are mysteriously searched in some departments and if anyone is caught reading anything except the reptile press, sensational novels or religious literature, some subterfuge is found to discharge him.

When hired, one has to fill out a long application blank, give four city references and undergo a physical examination. After the examination, if accepted, he is handed a little booklet and a pass and told to report next morning.

Pension—A Form of Exploitation.

The booklet contains the company's rules and an explanation of the pension system, one of their methods to keep workers enslaved. Clauses stating that the company reserves the right to abrogate said pension at any and all times are prominently displayed.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about this institution is its system of publicity with which it poisons the minds of its slaves. It publishes a weekly paper, the "Hawthorne Microphone" and a monthly magazine, "The Western Electric News" besides a host of leaflets announcing its social activities consisting of baseball clubs, basket ball teams, beauty hair contests, etc., all saturated with ruling class ideas. To back all this up this huge combination has its hosts of stool pigeons and uniformed police.

After working here for a while one can fully appreciate what Lenin meant when he said "The bourgeois countries are being turned into huge military prisons for the workers."

I would suggest systematic distribution of leaflets exposing this despotism and urging organization by workers who are not employed at the plant. This can be done on the streets when the employes go home at night. On the inside, a few intelligent workers can carry on a skillful agitation for organization but they cannot distribute leaflets.

NOTICE TO NEW YORK WORKER CORRESPONDENTS

COMRADE H. M. WICKS will be in New York City, Saturday, Dec. 26th, and will hold a meeting of worker correspondents and those interested in taking up this work at the party headquarters, 108 East 16th St. All comrades who want to know the details of this work and to get practical suggestions that will aid them in becoming efficient worker correspondents should attend. The meeting will start at 2 o'clock sharp in the afternoon.

Progressives Urge Organization Drive in Pittsburgh Area

By A Worker Correspondent

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 20—Following the report of the committee to arrange the showing of the movie film "Labor's Reward," Progressive Delegate Otis took the floor and demanded that the showing of the picture be made the beginning of a drive for membership in the steel center here.

Organize Industrially.

He pointed out that in this organization campaign we must not leave it to each separate craft to attempt organization, but that it should be done on the basis of organizing the entire industry into an industrial union.

Following Otis, another left wing delegate took the floor and pointed out that in his trade—the bakery trade—there is one branch of the industry that is completely unorganized—that is the confectionery workers. He then told of how a delegation of young workers had come to him and asked for assistance and he had helped then to start an organization in Pittsburgh and that the workers want to join unions and will join if a drive is made at organization.

For Amusement.

The stand-patters declared that a picture is for the purpose of entertaining and amusing the lookers-on and not to be used as a means of organizing the workers.

Wake Up!

Many of the so-called progressives that attend these meetings don't say a word and think that all the Central Labor Union members have to do is listen to a lot of letters and as soon as they are read, to go home and forget that organization work must be done.

Los Angeles Central Labor Council Turns Down World Court Idea

By R. BELLIT.
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 20.—At its last meeting the Los Angeles Central Labor Council turned down the invitation of the chamber of commerce to participate in a conference in behalf of the world court. The secretary of the council made a motion that the executive should go there to investigate the conference, but one of the delegates made a motion to table the entire matter. After a lengthy discussion the council gave the chamber of commerce a cold shoulder on this proposition as it did when an invitation to participate in a preparedness parade on Labor Day was extended by the chamber of commerce.

Lack of Organization Brings Many Insults to Boston Jewelry Workers

By SAUL WHITE,
Worker Correspondent.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec 20. The impudence of bosses in taking advantage of unorganized workers was clearly demonstrated recently in a jewelry manufacturing shop here. The boss did not like a piece of work produced by one of the workers and he told him to make a new one on his own time, a thing unheard of in the trade.

The boss knew from past experience that when a man has to choose between losing his job and swallowing humiliation he is more likely than not to choose the latter. Especially when he has a family to support.

This worker happened to be a man of principle and independence so he picked up the challenge. He quit and demanded his wages. The firm refused to let him have his money. He decided to demand his rights.

He took a chance in the capitalist courts. The trial came on and the miracle happened. The worker collected his wages.

The need for organization is growing as the appetite of the bosses for greater profits becomes more and more pronounced. Some workers do not realize this fact until they get hit mighty hard by the economic club. This same thing will happen again, perhaps to another worker who will not be in a position to put up an individual fight.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop mate.

UNITED FRONT TO FIGHT BOSSES IS NEED OF CANADA

Canadian Labor Defense Calls for Unity

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 20—The Canadian Defense Labor League which is defending the 24 Drumheller coal miners, who are now on trial before Canadian class justice, has sent out the following appeal calling for a united front of all labor organizations to combat the attempt of the capitalist powers to deny the right of strikers to peaceably picket:

Five workers have been sentenced to imprisonment for one year and a fine of fifteen has received a suspended sentence of six months.

The crime they were charged with was "unlawful assembly."

The truth of the matter is they were "pickets." The "right to picket" has been established by law. Organized labor has suffered much for this right.

Under pretexts of one kind or another, employers and courts use other names for this right.

The imprisonment of these five workers is a challenge to the entire labor movement. It is the challenge of destruction.

The right of picketing must be maintained as an "international right." It is bound up with the "right to live." Workers who picket must be protected against misinterpretation.

It is the duty of organized labor to protect vigorously against the imprisonment of the four men and one woman who are to be deprived of their liberty for one year because they were "picketing." These workers who struggled to maintain a decent living wage must be supported.

The Canadian Labor Defense League urges a united labor front for the protection support and defense of our fighters.

You are urged to build up your Labor Defense organization. Bring your local unions into activities.

Help the workers who have helped the labor movement to maintain its wage standard.

Help the families of the men who have gone to prison for the right of the workers to live.

Issued by the Executive Committee Canadian Labor Defense League.

John Young, Chairman. Florence Custance, Secretary.

Nine Millionaire Cops Will "Retire"

NEW YORK—(FP)—Dec. 20—Nine millionaire honorary police commissioners of New York and eight special deputy commissioners are going "off the cops" with the first of the year on the retirement of Commissioner Enright, who appointed them. But while they wear their badges the rich special deputies had offices at headquarters and considerable to say in the running of the job; and the honorary commissioners swanked at police parades and broke what speed laws they chose with the magic aid of the Police Department signs on their cars.

Here is the list of police aristocrats you will spot some open shop magnates if you look closely and perhaps guess the side policemen's clubs would swing for during disputes between labor and the employers:

Honorary Commissioners: John F. Birmingham, pres. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Co., now fighting the anthracite workers. Matthew Scott Sloan, president, Brooklyn Edison Co.; William A. Todd, shipbuilder; Bernard A. Metz, chemical manufacturer; R. A. C. smith, steamship manufacturer; George A. MacDonald, officer and director of many public utilities companies; Daniel B. Freedman, real estate magnate; Edward Sykes, broker; Walter Scott, merchant.

Now come the financial blue bloods on the list of special deputy commissioners: Rodman Wanamaker, multi-millionaire department store owner is in charge of police reserves; T. Coleman duPont of the huge duPont interests, and also a United States Senator from Delaware, is supervisor of the New York police hospital; Edward A. Guggenheim, metal baron, is director of the pension fund; Barron G. Collier, of the bureau of safety; Dr. John A. Harris, in charge of traffic; John M. Shaw, supervisor of Richmond; Dr. Carlton Simon, head of the narcotic bureau and Henry Fragaut completes the list.

French Airplanes in Syria Drop Dynamite on Druse Villages

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JERUSALEM, Dec. 20.—French airplane squadrons have started a campaign of aerial bombardment of the Druse strongholds near the Palestine borders. No attention is being given to whether bombs fall on women and children or armed man, in fact, a well-placed bomb in a village full of women and children earns the aviator a croix du guerre.

SEASON'S GREETINGS

to The DAILY WORKER and Its Readers.

Mr. and Mrs. Frod Williams and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Waino Willisma and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Vic Venns.
Mr. and Mrs. Jno Lekti and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Senter Mertola and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Alto and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Pater Krager and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Luoto and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Hill and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Mike Lohti and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Eliss Kumpula and children.
Mrs. Jno Mattila.
Alvin, William, Mary, and Jno Pauletich.
Sam Pauletich.
Joe Marinado.
Joe Kefos.
Mike Yarbich.
Albin Mikkelon.
Jno Luoma.
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Waisanin and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Jno Laino and children.
Mr. and Mrs Frank Kloboa and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Jono Perkkeo and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Neator White and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Anoola and children.
Matt Mathila.
Alex Raiha.
Arvid Saimi.
Aug. Lappala
Leonard Leivo.
Jack Kunutila
Hanna Wyle.
Mr. and Mrs. William Nordwan.
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rookola and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Jjoe Soarin and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Mike Pakoloni and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Sam Biaignono and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Posanen and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hoopamoki.
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Glod and children.
Nestor Nurmi.
Jack Soberg.
Mrs. Ida Kivisto and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Albart Koutto and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Waino Lynn and children.
Mr. and Chas. Kotila.
Frank Viitaaho.
Matt. Saxbug.
Andrew Nevonon.
Gao Malmberg.
Gust Malmberg.
Andrew Aho.
Elizabeth Johnson.
Mrs. Lillie Wast and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Kandollin and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Emil Solp and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Sipponan and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Jno Kivi and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Matt Wakkunl and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Hjalmar Kandollin and children.
Anselin Hakola and children.
Mr. and Mrs. Jno Huhtala.
Arthur, Bertha, Hanna, Hulda and Peter Puro.

You do the job twice as well—when you distribute a bundle of the DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

MONTANA WORKER FARMERS FORMING LOCAL COUNCILS

Demand for Political Weapon Spreads

PLENTYWOOD, Mont., Dec. 20.—William Bouck, militant leader of the working farmers of the northwest, has organized a number of local councils in Montana of the Progressive Farmers. Following his meetings in Plentywood, Outlook, Dagmar, Dooley, Quitmeyer, Reserve, Homestead, and other farming communities, local councils were formed of the working farmers, who are enthusiastic for creating a new political party in this country to represent workers and farmers.

The local councils that are now being formed are to organize district councils, the district councils will in turn organize county councils, which will in turn organize state councils.

Working Farmers' Organization.

The organization is pledge-bound, its business is to be kept in secrecy and it will admit only working farmers. Bankers and large landholders will be able to enter this organization as easily as a camel can pass thru the eye of a crescent moire needle.

William Bouck in an address at the Farmer-Labor Temple traced the history of farmers' movements and pointed out the insufficiency of many of the present organizations and urged the farmers to organize a new political weapon with which they will be able to wield in conjunction with the workers in the towns and cities.

Gives History of Movement.

"Many farmers' organizations have come, had their day and passed away," declared Bouck.

"The old Grange was probably the first farmers' organization of any strength in the country—organized first as a cooperative and political expression of the farmers. It grew until in 1872 in Iowa it formed a political party and nearly captured the state. Soon, thereafter, the national Grange met and passed a law that hereafter no Grange or Granger as a Granger should enter politics. That killed the interest in the Grange.

The Farmers' Union.

"Then later came the Farmers' Union and several others, but this story is more or less a copy of the Grange. Along about 1880-85 the farmers of the west organized a virile semi-political movement called the Farmers' Alliance which was afterward merged into the populist party. This party carried several western states, put the initiative principle in the constitutions of several states, secured many economic advances for the farmer and passed away.

Non-partisan League.

"Later came the non-partisan league which secured many progressive economic advantages, some of which are becoming of great advantage to the farmer. Other states took it up. Some secured great advantages thru its work—it too passed away, having repaid the farmers in money and training a million times its cost.

Need New Organization.

"Now we are in a time of chaos. Old organizations have passed away. Farmers and progressives everywhere are turning to a newer, more progressive, strongly organized and better disciplined organization as the force of political power strongly entrenched today than ever before. The national chamber of commerce is the strongest, most centralized organization of predatory interests ever known. Always on the job at Washington, D. C., when there is any interest in progressive law for the producer at Washington and always thwarting the producers' interest. So we have in this movement the embryo machine that we propose to build and equip for the fight that we see just ahead for the producers of the country—to keep the farmer from descending until he becomes a poorer edition of the European peasant."

The Russian 'Living Newspaper' in Chicago

By NANCY MARKOFF.

THE Russian "living newspaper" in Chicago. What is it? How did it come to be organized?

The revolutionary Russian workers in this country have a daily newspaper, the Novy Mir, which has been published in New York city for about 13 years. It has laborers, workers' correspondents thruout the country. Chicago alone having over twenty. But their big problem has been and still is to get a certain street to get the Russian workers to read the Novy Mir. There was the additional need to counteract the influence of the anti-revolutionary waste of Russian news-paper in Chicago which every day wove its web of lying antisovet and capitalist propaganda around the uninformed Russian worker. How to get these workers to read the Novy Mir and to counteract this anti-revolutionary influence was their problem, and they decided to meet it in the way in the workers of Soviet Russia met such problems, thru the medium of the "living newspaper." To be sure there had been worker correspondents before the Bolshevik revolution. But the needs of the revolution spurred them a greater activity.

THE Laborers of the Novy Mir set to work. They organized the "living newspaper." Articles for Novy Mir were first discussed and edited at meetings of the Chicago Novy Mir worker correspondents. Then a hall was secured for the "living newspaper" and announcements sent out inviting the Russian workers to attend the "publication."

On the night of the publication the writers arrived bringing with them their revised and edited articles. The subscribers and readers arrived and took their places in the hall. An editor in the chair. The writers were called upon in their turn to read their articles the subjects being divided in departments. After the whole newspaper was read the audience had its chance and the articles were discussed and criticized.

The worker correspondents class of Chicago instructed its secretary to attend the publication of the Chicago Russian "living newspaper" known as the Prolet-Tribune, at 1902 W. Division St. on Saturday, Dec. 19. Sitting thru the publication of the paper one could readily understand why the idea has been so effective and brot such splendid results.

The articles took up questions of interest to workers. They showed up the farce at work to keep capitalist society in power and the workers enslaved. There were humorous articles at which the audience rocked with laughter. There were articles which the audience felt so keenly, they sat nodding their approval so expressively that you knew the writer expressed something that they had thought about too. There was poetry read by workers with fervor and spirit. There was the youthful Rabcor who told about youth activities. And cartoons, drawn on a very large sheet of paper, all humorous, showing up some individual or incident. Gave a real zest to the evening. There were letters to the editor and his reply and at the end the advertisements and announcements.

At twelve o'clock, the I did not understand one word of the language, I left as reluctantly as the rest of the workers in the audience and fairly refreshed, they with the intellectual and spiritual treat they had received. I imbued with the spirit of the atmosphere, and with a warm appreciation of every one of those workers who came up to the platform.

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MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application

Colonel House Returns to Washington

Col. Edward M. House, of the House of Morgan, who was the "confidential advisor" of Woodrow Wilson during his two terms in the White House, has just returned from Europe and is stopping with Coolidge for a few days to give the president the benefit of his observations.

Such is the fiction of the situation. In reality the coming of House to Washington is of fundamental political significance. It means that the House of Morgan is to dominate Coolidge and his administration in the same manner that it dominated Wilson. From now on we may expect a much more definite political tone from the White House. Instead of the anaemic superficialities of the pettle senator, Mr. Butler of Massachusetts, we will have the most astute and most trusted representative of finance capital in constant touch with Coolidge.

Colonel House is the political watchdog for the most powerful banking combine in the world. He left the White House with Wilson, after the industrialists had defeated the league of nations program of Morgan. Now he comes back after the republican party has supplanted the party of Wilson as the political expression of bank capital. His coming marks the close of an epoch—the epoch of Harding, a belated revival of the rule of industrial capital.

For nearly five years bank capital has been steadily gaining influence in the republican party. Coolidge is a Morgan president. But the world situation has become so involved that ordinary politicians, no matter how loyal to Wall Street they may be, cannot be depended upon to at all times perceive the intricacies of the in terests of their masters. Hence one of the masters is selected as guardian over the politicians.

Force Aliens to Pay for Slavery

In his campaign to force the registration of aliens in this country, as a prelude to registering all workers to better enable the master class to conduct its open shop drives and to enable the government to be prepared for military and industrial conscription in time of war, Secretary of Labor Davis assures congress that the expenses involved will be met by the victims themselves.

This contemptible proposition designed to enable the capitalist class to maintain an effective black list thru application of the police bertillion measurement system is to be financed by those whom the government compels to register. The plan of Davis provides that upon enrollment the "alien" he required to "pay a small fee for which he would receive a registration card, made out in duplicate one copy to be kept in the naturalization files, after which the alien would be directed to a competent source of training." The "training" will consist of being placed in a barracks within the environs of some slave pen, where he will slave by day and then at night there will be poured into his tired brain the poison propaganda of patriotism, Americanism and other forms of scabbery.

Every effort should be made by organized labor to combat this proposition, which is a scheme to conscript the whole working class. Unquestionably, under pretext of registering the foreign-born the whole working population will be registered, so that the workers are mere numbers during the hours they work in industry today, will be given numbers instead of names during the other hours of the day in a vast scheme of compulsory industrial servitude.

The League as a War Machine

Not even the most purblind pacifist mumbling soft phrases about the league of nations can now be blind to the fact that the illicit performance of Versailles has given birth to a full grown bastard, conceived in the blood of war, who now follows in the footsteps of his parents. No pacifist in the service of imperialism can cover with platitudes the stark fact that this so called "achievement of the ages" exists for the one and only purpose of carrying out on a great scale the ravaging of nations that stand in the path of imperialist expansion.

The decision of Tuesday on the question of Britain's claim against Turkey in Mosul reveals the true nature of the league. Already war maneuvers are going on in both contending countries. The league has granted Mosul to Irak, which is now under a British mandate that is soon to expire. But it has applied to the league for a 25 year extension of the Irak mandate. For capitalism that means for life, as it can not hope to exist beyond that time.

But meanwhile the working class is in for another blood bath for the aggrandizement of imperialism unless it rises in its might and smashes every capitalist government in Europe. American workers are confronted with similar conditions and eventually must meet the problem in the same manner.

Florida has launched a campaign to nominate Mitchell, the court martialled aviator, for the presidency. Illinois ought to fall in line with "Red" Grange, while Hollywood comes along with Ben Turpin. Then the voters could get a good cross-eyed look at the issues dividing the old parties.

"Borah opens Fire on World Court," says a headline. But the Idaho senator is willing to surrender on his own terms to the capitalists that has spawned the world court. Capitalism doesn't fear that kind of an attack.

The LaFollettes bloc in the house of representatives let the tax bill of the great financiers go thru without the semblance of a fight. So did the socialist, Berger. Labor must send some militant class fighters to congress.

Senator Wheeler is now trying to obliterate his apostasy to the democratic party by supporting Morgan's world court proposition.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER

The Class Character of Schools and Education

By Morris Backall

THE schools reflect the economic political and cultural status of society. They embody the ideas, ideals, morality and the traditional values of the immediate social environment. The class forces of all time put their hand upon the education of the youngsters.

The middle ages, as of ancient days, that kept the large masses in slavery, as human live-stock, did not permit any education for the common er. The masses groaned under the yoke of darkness, ignorance and vulgarity. Education, knowledge, was the vested privilege of aristocracy. The slave-owners, merchants, landlords, peopled the schools and universities of old and medieval days. The spirit that reigned there was the one of the aristocratic rulers, the spirit of the blue-blooded lords and kings.

These schools were training camps for rulers, knights, priests, diplomats, etc. Religion which was at that period of all slave rule controlled the schools with an iron hand, and as so called religious education was placed out of lower classes.

At the end of the 19th century, when capitalism vanquished feudalism, the doors of education were thrown open to the masses. The supremacy of machinery in industry upended the public schools in all developed capitalist countries.

The reformation, the renaissance, had already begun to rend asunder the cocoon of the middle ages and its classes. The sages of these periods had wanted to penetrate the multitudes with their teachings, but the natural inertia, its physical and moral weakness that lay over them, were the boulders in their train of enlightenment and education to the people.

THE public schools are a product of capitalism. They were born and nurtured on the lap of modern industry. The development of capitalist industry would have been impossible, had it not prepared the ability of the poor to become clerks, bookkeeping machine operators, engineers, etc. The feudal barons needed few or no learned specialists, and their schools did not bother to teach practical things. They trained gentlemen in their manners, showed them how to behave in their social circles, long mates were the things in vogue. Capitalism, on the other hand, in its aim to control the natural forces for its own gain, had to bring into its service all possible practical knowledge and that at a small cost. So it opened schools. All may learn but only such to serve the purposes of the steel age.

The schools have it for their purpose not only to train hands for modern industry, but also to protect ideologically the inappropriability of the right of property. The holiness of cash-price enforces was declared of every kind when its lordship is questioned.

THE class differentiations of the eighteenth century were peculiar



"Yes, Sir, He's My Baby!"

Coolidge and Big Business

by distinct from those of the nineteenth. The feudals merchant, knights officials, priests, clerks, belonged to former classes and were different in their education.

The 19th century divided the various classes and here existed the two existing ones, the capitalists and the proletariat. The ruling capitalist class proclaimed the individual supremacy. The free development of personal talent, without any fetters, blood and birth was decreed. The revolutionized education. A strife between the academies of the gentlemen and not lax the collective, the groups, the

the modern school of individualism ensued. The former began to give way till entirely, or almost so, be deged by the latter.- Individualism was the main landmark of the 19th century. Economic and political bonds were won or lost individually. The freedom of the individual was the main principle of life. Literature, art, law, before, his majesty, the individual, which of course, was also nbraced in education.

From Frobel, Spencer, to Montessori, we find an unbroken thread of individualistic tendencies in education. The individual child, in their opinion, need not be loaded with predetermined educational ideas. The character and the abilities of the child must be taken in consideration first.

But in industry and politics, individualism, the good for the first stages of industrial development, became bankrupt. Useless competition, over-production, crises, wars, devastation, are the symptoms of its abnormality. In education also individualism wrought havoc by splintering narrow, petty, egotistic people. Individualism stimulated the development of capitalism by bringing into play the individual energy and initiative. When capitalism reached a certain stage it brought about the necessity of associating the various means of production. The various participants are forced to come together

IN education, too, individualism was in a sort of drive that brought about social collectivism. The individual desire to excel brought about the circumstance, where cooperation, association civilization became necessary with the resultant social ideals, social views.

The 19th century, in sum, destroyed thrones, crupted feudal domains and established the reign of capitalism. The 20th century called forth a new force, the working class, with new interests, views and ideals. Its economic, political and cultural interests were common, collective and united. The freedom of the working class depends upon its understanding of the social forces that lie within it and its unto collective channels.

To the working class there are no abstract ideas of freedom, democracy and equality, outside of real social human cohabitation. One may only be free as far as his being so does not tax the collective, the groups, the class, and the like with other abstracts.

III.

The 19th century being heir to the middle ages, especially with regard to education, did not cast off all remnants of feudalism. The schools were as they are yet, apart from real life. The school was considered as something outside of life. A place where children might be trained in reciting the Latin and Greek classes and not where they might learn to meet the problems of life. Very few social sciences flourished during those days, and least of all pedagogues. It may be because all public schools were filled with children of the lower, poorer social strata, whereas education in general was capitalistic, individualistic—contrary to the needs of the working class.

THE most important point is not what has already been done in connection with schools, but what might be done when the working class brings its spirit into the schools. Education in its wider sense has a social meaning. Capitalist society is deteriorating, filled with wild contradictions, and has its consequent effect on its schools. The history of school and education may be divided in six categories. Each category represents distinct social, economic interests. These categories may exist together as they do now in our public schools. (1) Schools where they teach manners to fit for certain professions e.g. knighthood (2) Religious schools to inject so called spiritual knowledge to the public as the Lutheran, Calvinistic etc. (3) Schools to develop servants for the state and church, also for the ruling classes. (4) Vocational schools to uplift the poor from poverty, degeneracy and immorality. (5) Public schools as we know them. (6) The schools of the oppressed nations to elevate the national patriotism, develop their language and national culture. Mazzini organized the first school of its kind.

A new school is in emergence. The school of the rebel working class. In its pedagogues is synthesized the best methods of the world adapted and modified to fit the collective needs of the workers. In all capitalist countries there are to be found groups that are organized under the auspices of the Young Pioneers. These people, by learning in the public school, develop the feeling of solidarity and cooperation among their young comrades

LABOR IN THE FAR EAST

By Semaoen

-INDONESIA-

INTRODUCTION TO ARTICLE I

Both the leaders of imperialism and of proletarian revolution have more than once emphasized the importance of unity and solidarity, long mates were the things in vogue. Capitalism, on the other hand, in its aim to control the natural forces for its

resistance of our young working class in Indonesia.

The strike law from that time, the deportation of many comrades, the imprisonment of hundreds and hundreds of workers, do not prevent the progress of the trade union movements.

Now, September, 1925, only two and one-half years after the railway organization was destroyed by force, the **Vereeniging Pegawai Spoor Dan Tram** is again as strong as before the suppressed strike of 1923. Its membership is again 14,000; its organ Si Tetapi is one and one-half times the circulation of 1923.

THE Union of Seamen and Harbor Workers, organized by one deported Javanese comrade from Holland in September, 1923, has 1,000 members at present. It appears that the capitalists concentrate oppression upon this organization, because it is not only dangerous for the economic life of the foreign trade, but also because it is a means for connection between the revolutionary movement in Indonesia and abroad.

During its existence not less than 150 comrades, seamen in the steamers sailing between Indonesia and Holland, were discharged on account of propaganda. Not less than 30 comrades were arrested and put into prison from one month to three

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

indeed! He learned that the Turks were murdering the Christians in that part of Mosul where the oil bubbled. But wherever there was no oil, it appears that the Turks acted quite decently. The good league of nations decided to let the Turks slaughter damndest to the christians who were unfortunate enough to exist on an oil less land.

THE Chicago Daily News regrets that certain American papers express considerable skepticism as to the alleged altruistic motives of England. "Give England a chance," says the News. It is time enough to cry "wolf" when that animal makes his appearance. It is hard to reply to such hypocrisy. There are approximately 500 million words in the latest edition of Webster's dictionary, but there is no word sufficiently biting to describe the intuitionalist smallness of the lackey. It is time enough to cry for hire. Even a moron can see that England's interest in Mosul can be attributed to oil.

A YOUNG man of 25 years, serving life for an alleged murder was recently paroled by the prison pardon board of Illinois. It was reported that the young man's father is a millionaire, but the father denies this and states that he is deeply in debt. Perhaps he is right and perhaps what follows in the effect of his poverty.

No sooner was the young man paroled than the papers raised a hue and cry against the parole board. Like hungry wolves the circulation managers of the capitalist press hunted their victim and brought every human hyena in Chicago out of his lair to snarl his cry for the apprehension of the paroled boy.

THE Small administration reeling under the blow inflicted by the decision of the court in the interest slaughter case, surrendered to the clamor of the press and the unsavory fellow was brought back to the pen. There a story was told which rivals in barbaric cruelty the torture of the Jews by christians in the Middle Ages. Perry, the paroled convict, told how he was treated by officers at the West Chicago avenue station, in order to force confessions out of him. After abusing him for a few days at the station, without giving him food or water, he was taken to the third floor of the notorious detective bureau.

ONE officer worked on him all day at the bureau. He was given the famous "water cure," a method of treatment with which those of the Filipinos who survived their experiences with the United State army are acquainted with. This is the way the boy tells the story: "They pulled me back on the table. One of the detectives got a forearm under my chin and long my neck back, pinching my nostrils shut with the fingers of one hand. Another held my feet. Still another anchored my arms around and under the table. They have or had a gallon jug they filled up. One detective dug two fingers into my cheek so that my mouth flopped open. Then he forced the uncorked mouth of the jug between my lips. I had to keep swallowing as long as I could. The water filled me so that my stomach pained horribly because of the distension. But still it gurgled down."

THIS is the way a confession of murder and of several robberies were wrung from his kid. How many could resist the temptation to confess to anything in order to gain respite from such inhuman punishment? There is not a person who ever had any experience with the methods used by the police who will not believe Perry's story. Mayor Dever and his chief A. Collins, expressed great indignation when Perry's story was made public. This is not the first time that Chicago police have been charged with the goods in cases of this sort. They are supported by the powerful money interests, however, and always escape punishment. Only when they rob the capitalists, which occasionally, do they get their medicine.

THE story of the rapist Sir Basil Thompson, formerly of Scotland Yard is too good to let pass. Sir Basil spent many years of life saving England from law violators and since 1917 he was the protector of the British Isles from Bolshevik propaganda. Those who read the stories of snooping Scotsmen in the Hearst press will recently saw his name mentioned. But Sir Basil fell and fell badly. Perhaps this is not the first time he fell, but this is the first time he was caught, so to speak, in a rather unvarnished position. The man who boasted of seeking Roger Casement, the Irish rebel, to the gallows, came to grief when he raped a girl in Hyde Park on Armistice Day. But in extenuation of the gentleman's conduct we must admit that he is a clergyman's son, in addition to being a professional stool-pigeon.

Worker Correspondence will make the DAILY WORKER a better paper—send in a story about your shop

executive committee of the Communist party, section Sarabaya, is one of the most active propagandists of the trade union movement in that industrial town.)

In its congress June 7, the Frederasi Sarekat Boeroeh Tjitak, the trade union of printing works, it was said that this federation has 15 sections with a membership of 3,000. The open meeting of that congress was destroyed by the police by force, because one of the speakers had received a voice (Every revolution has a "too loud" voice, so think the police in our country.)

NEARLY at the same time the congress of the Frederasi Sarekat Boeroeh Bindjik, the union of workers in machine-repair factories, having ten sections with a total of 2,000 members, took place in the same town (Semarang). It is its first congress after its existence from September, 1924. It is a very new union, this, its monthly organ is published at Malang.

Also in the first week of June in Semarang was held the congress of the auto-transport workers. The various local organizations, formerly united in a federation, decided thereupon to unite into one union. The Chauffeur Bond Indonesia, it has managed to organize some 2,000 members all over the archipelago. Active propaganda on behalf of this union began in June, 1924, when the old union catering for the chauffeurs had altogether only 1,000 members.

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BETTER progress is being made by the union catering for hospital workers. This union has succeeded in increasing its membership from 500 to 2,000 from the beginning of 1924 up to date. In 1925, it began the regular publication of its organ, at present a monopoly. The above mentioned unions are led by Communists

(Continued tomorrow)

Exhibition of German Artist Depicts Many of Workers' Revolts

By LOUISE DIEHL

NEW YORK CITY, Dec 20. An exhibition of woodcuts, etchings, lithographs and posters by Maethe Kollwitz, member of the Berlin Academy of Arts and Sciences, will be on view during the next two weeks at the Civic Club, 14 West 12th street, New York City.

Kaethe Kollwitz is today generally conceded to be one of the most distinguished exponents of the black and white art in Germany. Of her work Fritz Stahl, art critic of the Berliner Tageblatt wrote after the German black and white exhibition in Berlin, "I cannot understand how any artist worthy of the name can refuse to take his hat off in reverent admiration before this thing that Kaethe Kollwitz has created."

In the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag Lothar Brieger commented as follows: "The strongest note in the exhibition

Ulster Constabulary Revolt Near Collapse

BELFAST, Dec 20. The revolt of the Ulster constabulary showed signs of collapse today when several possessions of mutinying police returned to duty.

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The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

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AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

WHEN the anti-Coolidge senators and congressmen get thru fighting the world court and the Volstead law, they will not be wanting in a good healthy cause for another scrap which may be just as popular with the reading public as either of the two already mentioned. How the story did not gain wider publicity is one of the mysteries of politics. It is this. Calvin Coolidge has appointed a prominent member of the ku klux klan to an important federal position, while the appointee retains his $25,000 a year job to echo Coolidge orders. Norman Hapgood is responsible for the story and Hapgood, like all of Hearst's chief literary hacks is a professed admirer of Coolidge. There should be some excitement on the way.

* * *

FOREIGN correspondents hint that we may have two more dictatorships in Europe soon. One in Germany and another in France. Both capitalist dictatorships. Germany is in the throes of an industrial crisis and France is on the verge of financial collapse. It is reported that the German government has the necessary orders formulated for the declaration of martial law, to be published at a moment's notice, in France the mill magnates of the north have offered to finance the government on their own terms. It appears that the boasted stabilization of Europe which was scheduled to follow the Dawes' plan is far from stable. And the Locarno pact, outside of helping Britain to get some oil has not done much to give capitalism a new lease of life.

* * *

WITH the entrance of Germany into the league of nations fades the last glimmering of the Communist hope for world revolution," says the New York Times. This should console the Times for the agony it suffers over the presence of several Soviet commercial missions in the United States and the ungodly sight of those horrible miscreants who seat the grand dukes to work or somewhere else, actually eating and perhaps drinking with some of the biggest bankers in Wall Street. But if the Times can believe that the social revolution is permanently halted by Germany joining the league, we can only say that complete petrification has taken place in the brains of the Ochs who own the Times.

* * *

WHAT has happened to Ida Tarbell?" asks Labor, official organ of the sixteen rail labor unions. "Ida's ads are she burned up the Standard Oil company in a book that helped to make her famous. Today she writes a eulogy of Judge Gary. What's the matter with Ida?" Nothing in any circumstances, we venture to say. She has been smitten by a disease that has reaped a handsome toll of many American liberals who once snapped their fingers at our plutocrats. But a little taste of the good things of life made them wish for

(Continued on page 2)

COMPANY ATTEMPTS TO FORM CREW TO SMASH UNION WORKERS' STRIKES

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The conductors and drivers of the London General Omnibus company have been circularized to join the company's division of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary, which will be used whenever the "commissioner of police declares that an emergency has arisen in which the services of this support to the regular police are required for the preservation of law and order."

The appeal is signed by one H. Lansdown, calling himself commandant. All those that join this strike-breaking crew for three years get a uniform and all the "equipment" needed to carry on their work. These that try the scheme for one year only get a policeman's hat and "equipment."

RUSSIA STANDS READY TO SCRAP HER ARMAMENTS

Tchicherin Denounces League of Nations

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Georges Tchicherin, foreign minister for the Soviet Union, upon his arrival in Paris declared that Soviet Russia did not consider the league of nations a means of bringing about world peace. He denounced the league as a coercion of some states by others and expressed Russia's willingness to not only abolish the army, but all of the war industries.

"I deny that the league of nations as constituted today is a real instrument for world peace," declared Tchicherin.

In referring to the question of whether the Soviet Union would become a part of the league, he declared:

"I really cannot see how our entry into the league can be expected to promote a settlement of outstanding

(Continued on page 2)

COMMUNIST MAYOR RE-ELECTED IN NEW ELECTIONS AT SALONIKI

(By Cablegram to The Daily Worker)

ATHENS, Greece, Dec. 21.—Despite the action of the Greek Pangalos military dictatorship voiding the election in Saloniki of the Communist mayor, Patrikios, the Communists were able in the new elections to have Patrikios re-elected.

The Communists in Saloniki made a united front with the refugees and the labor elements in putting up Patrikios as candidate for mayor.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS' MEMBERSHIP CALLED TO ACT FOR OVERTHROWAL OF HILLMAN RULE

Statement by the A. C. W. Action Committee to the Membership of the Union.

It has always been the policy of Sydney Hillman and his gang to confuse the minds of the workers in order that they may not know what they want. In the last struggle that ran like fire over the country, the Hillman machinery set to work thru two channels; first, to scare off the membership thru organized gangsters; second, thru peace negotiative talk by which he meant to make the membership believe that the struggle will be brot to an end."

What is This Struggle For?

It is no secret that conditions in the shops are becoming unbearable. Reduction in wages, the discharge of employes is becoming a more and more frequent occurence in our trade. The terrible "rush system" is entering our trade as a native. The "readjustments" that the Chicago manufacturers demand, and the tendency to reinstate piece work, prove that our trade is on the downgrade.

The Hillman administration instead of combatting the wild appetites of the manufacturers sought a policy of peaceful collaboration with the employers. And the more he sought collaboration the more he was forced to concede. It is an irrefutable fact that the Hillman machine has done nothing else but organize manufacturers' associations in New York and other centers in the last few years.

Forget They Are Servants.

To them, to the leaders, these bosses' organizations meant bodies responsible groups, with whom the unions could negotiate union problems. But these leaders have forgotten entirely they were to serve the workers. In the last few years they haven't even made the slightest endeavor to check the continual infringements upon the rights of the workers. Not only have they done nothing to improve the conditions in the shops but they have not even tried to get into the organization those who were yet on the outside.

They bowed to every demand made by the employers' associations. They brought into effect the notorious standard of production and permitted

(Continued on page 2)

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT!

BEGINNING immediately after New Year's Day The DAILY WORKER will launch an exposure against conditions under which workers are forced to toil in the many plants of the meat packing industry.

The story of the workers in these plants will be told, their grievances set forth and the program laid down pointing the way out.

Hundreds of thousands of unorganized workers toil in "the stockyards" of Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and many other meat packing centers.

Hundreds of thousands of copies of the issues containing these articles should be distributed at these plants. The DAILY WORKER wants the names of all those who will help, not only in the work of distribution, but also in gathering information to add to the large amount of material that has already been assembled. Address all communications to the Editorial Department, The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SPANISH AND FRENCH RULERS DISCUSS RIFF WAR PEACE PROPOSALS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Dec. 21.—For the second time in two days Premier Briand and Senor Quinosa da Leon, the Spanish ambassador, were in prolengad conferanes. It is believed they are discussing the Riffan peace terms which have been made by Abd-el-Krim, thru the English officer, Gardan Canning.

Druse Fighters Rally for New Syrian Fight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BEIRUT, Dec. 21.—Djebel Druse tribesmen are concentrating in large numbers in the vicinity of Mount Hermon preparatory to an attack upon the citadel of Rashaya. Reports from Damascus indicate that the tribesmen have been checked in their attacks upon that city.

Use Hounds to Find Prisoners.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 21.—A posse with bloodhounds is pursuing 15 convicts, who escaped from the state prison farm at Otey, near here. The prisoners, all serving long sentences, cut their way to freedom thru the floor of the dormitory building.

BATTLE OVER WORLD COURT IS ON AGAIN

Administration Will Oppose Reservations

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The world court fight was resumed in the senate today with indications pointing more and more to its becoming, in the final analysis, "a battle of reservations" such as featured the protracted struggle over the league of nations.

It was reservations that in the end accomplished the defeat of the league, and the foes of the world court apparently are hopeful that history will repeat itself in the present struggle.

Battle Against Reservations.

Recognizing the situation, and remembering their history, the democrats and pro-court republicans are pointing their efforts to the rejection of any and all reservations other than those originally proposed by President Harding when he submitted the question to the senate.

Protestant President Presides as Papal Nuncio Is Elevated

PARIS, Dec. 21.—With President Doumergue, a protestant, presiding, Cardinal Dubois gave the red-hat to the papal nuncio Cerretti, who was here elevated to the cardinalate. The ceremonies were held in the salon of the Elysee palace and Cardinal Cerretti received the red-hat while kneeling on the cushion formerly used for the coronation of the kings of France. Premier Briand attended the ceremonies.

Expects Fat Profits.

William Sproule, president of the Southern Pacific, believes this year's profits will equal the showing made last year, when the Southern Pacific earned $10.24 on common stock.

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE FEARS MILITANT PARTY

Reactionaries Fight Farmer-Labor Party

By ALFRED KNUTSON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BISMARCK, N. Dak., Dec. 21.—The farmer-labor party of North Dakota is formed at Bismark will be a burning issue at the next non-partisan league convention, which in all probability, will be held on February 22. The leaguers are not all united on the idea of farming tha new party at this time.

United States Senator Lynn J. Frazier and Congressman J. H. Sinclair sent a joint telegram to the farmer-labor conference, stating they did not think it would be wise at this time" to go ahead with the organization of a farmer-labor party in the state.

Similar telegrams were received from non-progressive, fossilized league office-holders in the state.

Rank and File Demand Party.

Other telegrams from rank and filers, on the other hand, expressed fervent sympathy with the formation of a real farmer-labor party in North Dakota.

A. C. Townley, former league leader, who is now drilling for oil in North Dakota and Kansas and who is looking forward to a re-entrance into the political arena, is not in sympathy with the new farmer-labor party.

To Build Party in Dakota.

Nevertheless, the conference, under the leadership of William Lemke and R. H. Walker, are standing pat on the decision of forming a farmer-labor party and the plan now is to go ahead with the building of such a party in North Dakota.

Farmer-labor representatives from other states strongly urged the non-partisan leaguers of North Dakota to join the new party and give it the best possible support. William Bouck of Washington, Charles E. Taylor of Montana and Tom Davis of South Dakota expressed the view that the formation of a militant farmer-labor party in North Dakota would give a great impetus to farmer-labor movements in other states and inasmuch as many farmers and workers of the northwestern and central western states are still looking to North Dakota for guidance and leadership in a wide-awake farmers' and workers' political movement, that it should reassert its original militancy.

Workers and Farmers Must Unite.

J. G. Rolfe from Minnesota gave a good talk on how the capitalist system exploited both the farmer and worker and the necessity of forming a class party of their own.

There is yet a good deal of timidity in this new farmer-labor movement, but a start has at least been made and it is destined to grow wider and deeper as the political experience of the farmers and workers in the state becomes riper thru capitalist oppression.

CALVIN COOLIDGE BUTT OF SATIRICAL ATTACK ON FLOOR OF SENATE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—President Coolidge was the basis of a satirical attack in the senate by Senator Pat Harrison, democrat, of Mississippi, who charged the executive's Chicago speech to the farm bureau and fadaritan resulted in lower prices for farm products.

"The day after the president made his plea for the farmers in Chicago," said Harrison, "the price of oats went down, meats went down, live stock went down, corn went down, wheat went down, poultry went down and cotton went down.

"Another factor connected with that speech was that the president of the fadaration praised it. A few days later, the farm bureau met in convention and the man who praised Coolidge's speech was defeated for re-election while a Mr. Thompson, who criticized the president, was elected in his stead."

FARRINGTON ENTERS CONSPIRACY WITH OPERATORS TO CUT MINERS' WAGES FORCING MEN TO STRIKE

By S. MASULIO, a Worker Corrsapondant.

TROY, Ill., Dec. 21.—The miners of Local 691 are on strike as a protest against the cut in wages which was pulled off on them in a secret conspiracy between the operators and the yellow president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, District 12, Frank Farrington, to violate the agreement.

At one mine the operators put on a few new loading machines, but instead of the union officials taking advantage of the situation to give the mia-

(Continued on page 6)

Charge Coolidge in Deal with Democrats of the South to Get I.C.C. Jobs

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A sensational charge that President Coolidge entered a deal with Southern democrats to secure confirmation of the appointment of Thomas F. Woodlock, of New York, to the interstate commerce commission, thru the appointment of Richard V. Taylor, of Alabama, to another vacancy on the commission, was aired on the senate floor today. Woodlock's appointment was blocked by the senate last year.

The charge, brought into debate by Senator Cole Blease, (D.) of South Carolina provoked Senator Underwood (D.) of Alabama, to make an impassioned defense of Taylor's appointment.

ANTHRACITE OPERATORS REFUSE TO NEGOTIATE WITH MINERS ON PINCHOT PLAN; SEE LONG FIGHT

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 21. The heralded meeting between the anthracite operators and union representatives that was scheduled to take place today here, is called off by reason of the refusal of the operators to enter negotiations on the basis of the Pinchot proposals. This was made known by the spokesman for the operators, W. W. Inglis, who said:

"There can be no meeting of the operators and miners until such time as President Lewis agrees to an open discussion of any and all plans for a settlement and does not confine the miners to the Pinchot peace proposal."

Want Still More.

The Pinchot proposal, it is to be remembered, constitutes for the union a surrender of the Tri-District convention demands and an unheard of contract for five years' duration. In view of the fact that the operators are not satisfied even with this concession the conviction is growing that the operators are out to destroy the union entirely in the anthracite region.

Lewis, at a speech to the real estate board of Philadelphia last Friday, declared that the operators and the "financial interests behind them" were ready to pay a billion dollars to crush the United Mine Workers' Union. What Lewis intends to do about it may be seen by his other utterances. He said:

"Knowing the operators' plans, the United Mine Workers of America is now organizing the defense of the anthracite mine workers in expectation of a continuance of the present struggle to the fall of 1926 or the spring of 1927. Funds will be provided so that the hungry will be fed and the naked will be clothed."

Wanted—A Fighting Defense.

Meanwhile, miners in the anthracite are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the sort of "defense" which is promised by Lewis to begin some time. The miners are angry at the washeries being allowed to run, the shipments made of anthracite of any grade, but above all the miners are angry at the failure of Lewis to call out the maintenance men, several thousand of whom are working keeping the mines in good

(Continued on page 2).

BRITAIN CLEANS UP ON THE OLD ARABIAN EMPIRE

Bribes and Bulldozing Completes the Grab

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The capitalist journals report that King Ali of Hedjaz has "abdicated and fled to Irak" but it is not even good to the British foreign office to as corrupt a piece of British imperialism as has been pulled off in many a long day.

The king of Irak, the territory held by Great Britain under a league of nations mandate, is merely a puppet of British rule. The league recently ruled that because the Turks had been, so it allegex, guilty of some "atrocities," therefere Irak should get the valuable Mosul oil region—providing the British would "permit" the league of nations to award the British mandate over Irak 25 years more—or enuf time in order to get all the oil out of Mosul.

British, accustomed to bearing the white man's burden, agreed to accept the burden of being responsible for getting the oil out of Mosul. So that's that.

But now to complete the "pacification" of the country, the British pay out a bribe of $2,500,000 in cold cash to the king of Irak, with the understanding that he is to buy off his brother, the king of Hedjaz, who has been holding out against the British in the mountainous section. England got the father of the two kicked off the throne in 1924. All went on the warpath, while his brother became a wall-paid British puppet.

The news that King Ali has "abdicated and fled to Irak" from Hedjaz, is simply another way of saying that Ali has succumbed to the bribe and that British imperialism now holds almost all the great Arabian empire, with the blessing of the league of nations.

FEW SCABS SHOW UP FOR WORK IN EDISON PLANT

Company Is Unable to Recruit Strikebreakers

The Edison Electric Appliance company, 52nd Ave. and 19th St., had fewer scabs enter the gates yesterday morning than at any other time during the strike of the sheet metal workers.

The deputy guards have not been diminished. The number of guards still remains the same. Yesterday morning these on the picket line missed the deputy who had come near drowning in his bowl of soup in a nearby restaurant. The deputy failed to show up. The pickets believe that he has been transferred from this plant to some other "job."

Production in this plant has been tied up during the busy season and the company in order to fill its orders is looking around for someone to do their strike work for them.

Will Investigate British Monopoly of Crude Rubber

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Investigation by the house of the British crude rubber monopoly became assured when the house rules committee approved the resolution introduced by Representative Tilson, of Connecticut, republican floor leader, calling for the inquiry. The investigation has the support of Secretary of Commerce Hoover, and will be launched after the Christmas recess, according to plans of administration leaders.

PASSAIC SILK WORKERS SYSTEMATIZE JOB OF WORKER CORRESPONDENTS

From Passaic, N. J. a comrade writes us: "We have elected textile workers employed in the mills here to become worker correspondents and send The DAILY WORKER regularly articles on conditions in the Passaic textile mills. The party has also selected comrades to have charge of the distribution of DAILY WORKERS in which these articles appear."

What has your city done to push this important party activity? Send your report to the editorial department, DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO NEGRO BODY TO HOLD PROTEST MEET

Race Oppressed Here and Abroad

Preliminary arrangements for a great anti-imperialist demonstration on the South Side of Chicago, to protest against the oppression of Negroes in the United States and by American imperialism abroad, were made last Friday evening, at the meeting of the executive committee of the Chicago Negro branch of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League (U. S. section.)

It was pointed out that while the persecution of Negroes in the United States continues, the U. S. government is now taking a whole series of decisive steps to completely crush the only Negro republics in the world—Haiti and Liberia.

Ruled by Marines.

American sailors and marines have dominated Haiti for a number of years, and now Military Governor John H. Russell announces "indefinite postponement" of presidential elections on the island, which means the continuance in power of the traitorous Borno government, in the pay of American imperialism.

In Liberia, the big rubber enterprise announced by Harvey Firestone, marks the beginning of a concerted move to subject this African republic to the lords of Wall Street, with American imperialist rule.

Interested in Liberia.

Chicago Negroes are vitally interested in the fate of these two republics, particularly Liberia, which was founded by Negroes from the United States.

The Chicago Negro branch of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League (U. S. section) is working out a special program, based on race issues, to be brought forward in all phases of its activity. A program committee was elected Friday night and will report at the next executive committee meeting.

Raise Price of Bread in Paris After Xmas

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The workers of Paris will have to pay the highest price yet charged for bread after Dec. 29. It was announced today that from that date the price will be 1 franc 70 centimas a kilogram (about 3 cents a pound.)

Raid Dope Dens.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—Twenty-five arrests had been made and $5,000 worth of narcotics seized in a series of raids on drug peddlers and narcotic "speak easies". The arrests are continuing. Girls of 15 and 17 were found pledging their clothing and jewelry for cocaine, heroin and morphine.

UNEMPLOYED ARMY GROWS LARGER IN NORTHWEST CITIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 21. The number of unemployed in the larger cities of the northwest is continually increasing as many workers from other sections keep piling in.

About 500 men were laid off in one of the fir logging camps near here, while most of the camps are shutting down for two or three weeks for the holiday season.

In the inland empire where sawmilling has been brought to a seasonal close, and where few woods operations are running, the unemployment situation has become even more acute than on the coast. Spokane has a large number of unemployed with absolutely no prospects for many months of ever getting a job.

CHICAGO LABOR DEMANDS RECALL OF AMBASSADOR

"Release Cuban Labor Leaders," Workers' Cry

Placing the full responsibility for the plight of Julio A. Mella and his twelve imprisoned comrades in Cuba upon the shoulders of American imperialism, a mass meeting of Chicago workers at Northwest Hall, corner North and Western avenues, Sunday night protested against the intrigues of the American sugar trust on the island and unanimously demanded that the United States government recall Ambassador Crowder and abrogate the treaty which forces Cuba to maintain the notorious "Platt amendment" to her constitution in the interests of American imperialist domination. The meeting was one of many to be held in all the important cities of the United States, under the joint auspices of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League (U. S. section) and International Labor Defense.

Demand Immediate Release.

The meeting further demanded immediate release of all those kept in jail in Cuba by American influence. Quick action is necessary, it was pointed out, if Mella and his comrades are to be saved. Mella is in a desperately serious condition as a result of the long hunger strike he has been carrying out in prison.

William F. Dunne, the principal speaker, gave a survey of American imperialist history with regard to Cuba, beginning with the unprovoked war of aggression of Spain in 1898. One of the slogans of this war, he declared, was "Viva Cuba libre!" Long live free Cuba! but Cuba today is suffering under a reign of terror such as even the black regime of the Spanish General Weyler did not approach. Under the domination of the sugar trust and the National City Bank of New York, the real "owners" of Cuba, colonies in the sugar fields are being forced to work at the point of the bayonet for a bare subsistence, while labor leaders who attempt to organize the sugar slaves are imprisoned, trade unions are smashed and all who protest against American imperialism are persecuted by the subservient Machado government.

Workers Must Fight Imperialism.

"The greatest share of the responsibility for fighting American imperialism," declared the speaker, "rests upon us—the workers of the United States. The official bureaucracy of the trade unions does not take up this task. Instead it strives to extend American imperialism by poisoning and rendering harmless the labor movements of the subject countries, while at the same time sharing the illgotten gains of imperialism thru the profits of so-called labor banks, insurance schemes, etc. This makes our responsibility for determined struggle all the greater. We must win the trade unions for class struggle, and away from the policy of 'allies collaboration,' built upon the foundation of imperialist exploitation. Here, inside the very fortress of American imperialism, we can strike the most telling blows at the monster that has become the universal exploiter, the enslaver of all the world!"

Other speakers included Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, George Brewer, a young Negro, who told of the struggle of the Negroes against race discrimination and oppression in this country; Vicente Orbet, a Filipino, who described the iniquities of the rule of Gov. Gen. Wood in the Philippines, and George Maurer, secretary of the Chicago branch of the Inter'onal Labor Defense.

Adopt Protest Resolution.

A resolution demanding complete and immediate independence for the Filipino people was unanimously adopted, copies of which are to be forwarded to President Coolidge, to the Filipino Independence Mission now at Washington and to the Philippine legislature.

He will like it! Give your union brother a sub to The DAILY WORKER.

TITLED BRITISHER SPILLS THE INDIA RUBBER BEANS IN PRESS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Government circles were not too pleased today with a frank discussion of the rubber situation which appeared yesterday in Lord Riddell's News of the World under the heading, "Rubber is Wiping Out England's Debt to the United States."

"With rubber fetching today a dollar a pound, America within four years will have paid this country the equivalent of the British war debt of four billion dollars," said the News of the World. "Every American who is travelling about in his motor car will have the satisfaction of knowing that his rubber tires he is helping the British pay off the debt they incurred to save humanity."

Reports that Secretary Hoover plans to encourage the planting of rubber in the United States are described by the newspaper as "moonshine."

The government has been prone to deny that there is any artificial increase in the price of rubber, and such frank discussion as that in the News of the World is discouraged, lest it calls forth American retaliation in the form of restrictions that will raise the price of wheat and other staples to Great Britain.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

more, his fiancé is more profitable to tickle the chins of our money kings with feathers than to place red hot tacks on their chairs. That's about all there is to this mystery.

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"OUR" ambassador to Mexico has been snubbed by the Mexican government, according to reports emanating from American circles in Mexico. When Mr. Sheffield returned to the capital of our southern neighbor and presented the views of the state department, the Mexican official who received him, is alleged to have said something in Spanish that sounded to Sheffield remarkably like a suggestion to scratch his ear. Sheffield was disposed to discuss American interests in Mexico with the foreign office. If we remember rightly, it was understood some time ago that Wall Street had everything its own way in Mexico. It has not and it will not, no matter how many leaders fall for the gold dollar.

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THE executive council of the American Federation of Labor favors the world court. William Green is instructed to keep in touch with developments and acquaint his fellow fakers on the council with his "progressive studies." Which means that whatever the agents of the Wall Street bankers in Washington whisper in Green's ear, Green will blow it thru the fat heads of his co-workers with a wind machine. The world court is about as useful to labor as the electric chair is to a condemned criminal.

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FOUR very interesting rotogravure pictures appeared in the December 6 issue of the Chicago Tribune. Three of them were related to the Armistice day celebrations in Europe. Marshals Foch and Joffre of France were shown in conversation. The caption said they may have been recalling heart-breaking reverses in the world war and "happier reminiscences of glorious triumphs." In it possible they may have recalled the 800,000 French dead, who lost their lives to "save thawa" plan on Germany and an invisible frame on France? Premier Stanley Baldwin of England, flanked by ex-premiers MacDonald, the socialist and George and Asquith the liberals, with the royal family, is shown reading a memorial to Britain's dead heroes. Over 3,250,000 live, but hungry British heroes are trying to exist on a miserable dole, seven years after the glorious victory.

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IN the third picture, Germany "grandly lists its battles on a world war monument at Karlsruhe," and the German soldiers to the number of over a million who were killed in the war are glorified. Many of those who lived after the dread carnage were polished off by the socialist-democratic leaders in the two revolutions that followed the war. Still another picture shows German divers with a new diving apparatus trying to raise a sunken British submarine. What puppets the workers are? They are taught to hate the workers of other nations when it suits their masters and they are used to assist the capitalists of the same nations when hate no longer serves.

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GERMANY recently "honored" Baron Manfred von Richthofen, the most famous of her war aviators. There was nothing surprising about the German boot-licks bringing the remains of a popular hero from the French resting place in order to feed the nationalistic ego of the people. But it did create a ripple of surprise to see a representative of Great Britain's military forces offering tribute to a soldier on whose head they had set a price a few years ago. Likewise the Communist Party of Germany called the attention of the workers to the ease with which the capitalists can forget their differences when it is to their interests to bury the hatchet. The workers have no clashing interests yet they clash. But they are fast learning the need for unity.

Coal Barons Refuse to Negotiate

(Continued from page 1)

order for the operators, while these operators are defying the union.

In Carbondale, Pennsylvania, five local unions have officially protested the loading and shipping of coal by the Sweeney Brothers of Scranton, who are shipping about 100 cars a day from Prompton.

The locals intimate that if their request for a discontinuance of this practice is not obeyed, mass picketing will follow. The plant is operating at full capacity both day and night, with a force of men heavily guarded by guards. The coal is being reclaimed from the old Gravity roadbed, loaded into cars and shipped to New York state.

Local committees and carriers are being approached to dissuade them from hauling coal from stripping operations and prepared sizes of bituminous coal furnished dealers. Scranton teamsters have refused to accede to this call for solidarity.

Need a General Strike.

It is pointed out that the greatest aid to be expected is not funds for relief, altho many miners' families are starving and living on charity at present, with prospects for the future getting darker every day. But the greatest aid that could come would be for Lewis to declare a strike in all the mines of America, a 100 per cent strike that would take out the mainstream men, too, and let the operators either yield the union demands or lose their mines to undrowned water and cave-ins.

Miners say that this would not only win the anthracite strike, but would win into the union whole districts of coal mine fields now working under non-union conditions.

Iowa Farm Land One Third Depreciated, Says Congressman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Federal aid in the promotion of farmer cooperative marketing was commended today in the house by Representative Dicking (republican) of Iowa. He declared its operation too slow to be of benefit to the present day hard pressed farmers. Farm lands in Iowa have depreciated one-third, he said. Corn is selling at 50 cents a bushel, while it costs 62 cents to raise.

Milwaukee Council Votes for Government Ownership of Mines

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 21.—By 22 to 3 the Milwaukee city council approved a resolution calling upon the federal government to acquire all coal mines and operate them for the public welfare. The aldermen were almost unanimous in regarding government ownership as the only permanent cure for fuel shortages.

Fight on Prohibition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—An amendment to the constitution, wiping out compulsory prohibition and substituting a government regulation of the liquor industry, was proposed in the senate this afternoon by Senator Bruce, (D) of Maryland., one of the leaders of the congressional wet bloc.

You do the job twice as well—when you distribute a bundle of The DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

Membership of the Amalgamated Called to Act for Union

(Continued from page 1)

time and again, three times in succession, a cut in wages.

They only made a fuss that they would "organize the unorganized" sellers, but have done it only upon the crook of the finger of the manufacturers' association (the organization campaign of Philadelphia). As it looks now the leaders of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have made themselves a sub-committee of the bosses' association.

The Reign of Terror.

The most active members of the union have been suspended. Lonis have been disowned. Workers are thrown out of shops when they dare protest against the criminal behavior of our leaders. Terror has been instituted by which not only the expulsion policy has been put in effect but also individual members have been beaten up. This chapter of history in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has no comparison. Meetings of locals of the union have been turned into battle grounds by Hillman's gangsters.

The official press of the Amalgamated is turned into sheets by which the Hillman machine sought to cover up its criminal activities with etherized and radical phrases. No word has been said about the struggle that the membership leads against the bureaucrats. Not a syllable has been written about the living problems of the tailoring industry. Everything there had been planted in rosy colors.

Forced to Revolt.

The unbearable conditions in the shops on the one hand, the continuous conceding policy of the Hillman machine to the bosses on the other, the terror against the membership as a good third, were the forces that brought the membership into uprising against the bureaucrats.

The spasms of resistance more and more workers over the country. New York is in revolt. There is almost no local where the machine agents have not been defeated. There is no shop where the workers have the slightest faith in our leaders who mislead. They have tried to fabricate lockouts and strikes in order to regain the trust of the membership. But they were mistaken. The membership refuses to recognize them. The only organization that has the trust of the membership in New York is the Amalgamated Action Committee.

Chicago Uprising Only Begun.

The tailors in Chicago are coming out into open battle against the so-called "readjustments" and against their bureaucratic allies. The pigroms that the Hillman agents organized against the membership cannot check the fight. On the contrary, it acts only as a spark that will spread into the flame to its full length and breadth. Workers of Rochester, too, have shown that they wish to have nothing to do with the corrupt Hillman methods and this was shown plainly in their recent election. This is the sentiment that is prevalent among the workers in our trade against the Amalgamated machine.

The Hillman game in the Amalgamated is lost. The bureaucrats feel it. This is the one reason why they have reared their campaign artillery on the one hand and peace negotiations on the other. The New York locals which elected a committee to speak terms with the bureaucrats play unconsciously into the hands of the machine. There are a few men in the committee who are in earnest and it is to them that we address the following:

1. Those who desire peace must first of all decide that all expelled members must be reinstated. The dissolved locals must be reorganized. Those who were thrown out of work because of their opposition to the Hillman machine must be put to work again at their former places.

2. The officers of the New York joint board must resign at once and a new election must take place for members of the joint board and executive committees.

3. The New York organization must be united into one joint board and each local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America shall be represented there on a proportional membership basis, abolishing privileges of one local over another.

Those who speak of peace must realize that the above is the only basis on which we can come together. If those who speak of peace are in earnest they will not hesitate a moment in accepting the above, with out which there is no common ground for a conference.

The conference that will come together upon these three points as a basis of peace will also have the program of the Amalgamated Action Committee, which is built up upon the demands of the tailor workers. There is no other program which has for its fundamentals the economic improvement of the tailor. The program, in part, is the following:

The Program.

1. Under no condition shall an employe be thrown out of the shop.

2. To combat every attempt of the manufacturer to reduce the wages of their employes, be it in the form of "readjustments" as in Chicago or in any other form as common everyday reduction as in New York.

3. Abolish the production standard.

4. To combat every attempt to resuclimte piece work.

5. To establish week work over the country.

6. A minimum scale of wages.

7. Open a campaign for the 36-hour week.

8. One general agreement for the whole clothing industry of the country.

9. To unite into one big needle trade union all the needle trade unions with separate departments for the specific trades.

10. Establish the system of shop delegates who shall become the legitimate body to execute and act upon all union problems.

11. Abolish the Hillman policy of collaboration with the clothing manufacturers and in its stead, bring in the policy to defend the interests of the workers under all conditions. Enter upon the offensive whenever the first opportunity comes.

Call to Action.

Comrades! Workers! The left wing of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of the country calls upon you to enter this fight against the Hillman machine. Only thru strife will the workers preserve their union that they have built up by so much suffering, and which was later captured by a group of irresponsible politicians.

A call to action, workers of New York and of the country over! Organize yourselves and gather about those who hold the banner of strife. Stand with those who are ready to fight for the interests of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' membership. Shake off the Hillman machine from your shoulders. It has sold you thru its' policies to the bosses and made the pogroms upon you and your union possible. In no other way can we save our union from annihilation. Let it resound from one end of the country to the other: Down with Hillmanism! Down with Gangsterism! Forward to a clean, strong and militant union!

Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Action Committee.

Pres. Green, of A. F. of L. Took Two Months to Get Out Letter to Aid Miners

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, finally issues an appeal to all affiliated organizations to contribute funds for the striking anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania.

This is an example of the efficiency of the Green regime in control of American organized labor. It has taken two months for Compers' successor to write this letter.

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It was two months ago, while the sunshine and warmth of October days were still beaming over Atlantic City, that the A. F. of L. convention by unanimous vote, all delegates rising to their feet, decided to come to the aid of the striking miners.

Then the convention adjourned. The delegates went back to the bickerings of their various international unions. President Green, according to all reports, went on tour addressing chambers of commerce and other organizations of the business interests, pleading for "peace," for "friendly relations" between the workers and their bosses. He completely ignored the great industrial war, a crisis in the American labor movement, that is raging in the Pennsylvania hard coal fields. To be sure, the A. F. of L. office in Washington sent out a printed copy of the address delivered at Atlantic City by President John L. Lewis, of the miners' union. This went to "the press" and came from the office of Secretary Frank Morrison. But that was all. White paper, even with ink on it, doesn't feed hungry strikers and their families.

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This is just another act in the bitter tragedy showing how the present leadership of organized labor does not function in the industrial struggle that rages continuously in spite of Green's class-collaborating orations.

The capitalist press has carefully spread the lie that the anthracite strikers are "rich and prosperous," that they have bulging bank accounts and big automobiles, that they are enjoying the "vacation" the strike has brought them. Perhaps the officialdom believes this stuff. That is one explanation of their inactivity.

But the Scranton, Pa., Republican, dated Dec. 19, 1925, has just arrived, and over a news dispatch from Pittston, one of the biggest mining centers, there appears the headline: "SOUP KITCHEN LINE-UP IS INCREASED TO SIX HUNDRED"; "PITTSTON LODGE OF ELKS TO INVESTIGATE SITUATION IN CITY TO DETERMINE EXTENT OF ACTUAL NEED EXISTING." The item follows:

PITTSTON, Dec. 18.—The line-up of youngsters between the age of six and sixteen years at the "free lunch" handed out at the St. Regis Restaurant, on North Main street, was increased to six hundred this evening, according to a tabulation made this evening by Herold Stein, the proprietor.

Patrolmen Merle Finnen and Joseph Sheridan were on duty this afternoon from 4 until 5 o'clock keeping the children in line. As on yesterday, soup was dispensed with and sandwiches served instead.

This afternoon Sigmund Semuels, manager of the Pittston Dry Goods, made known to William Conlon, secretary of the Greater Pittston Chamber of Commerce, that if any public organization opens up a relief station, he will supply the butter and bread that will be needed for the duration of the strike. The relief station to be not only for children, but for grown-ups if it is necessary. An offer has already been made by Daniel O'Shea, manager of the Montrose Beef Company, to supply meat and soup bones, if such a station is opened up.

William Coplan, chairman of the Christmas Relief Committee of Pittston Lodge of Elks, stated tonight that an additional thirty applications for aid had been received in the mail today. Owing to the number of requests coming into the committee it was decided to make an investigation in an effort to ascertain the conditions really existing in Greater Pittston.

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It is not known how many of those hungry children come from the families of striking coal miners. But it is a crime that a capitalist sheet is able to publish such a news article, flaunting in the face of the workers their own misery, that must be relieved by the charity of business interests, dispensed under the direction of the local chamber of commerce.

If some of these starving children come from the families of workers in other trades, made idle thru the strike, then the crime of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated international unions is all the greater. The big fact that is certain is that all these hungry boys and girls are the children of the working class. They are not the children of the coal barons and their well-paid henchmen.

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It is also certain that the sight of their children going hungry has a demoralizing effect on the striking miners. This is a good time of the year to organized relief committees, based upon the trade unions, in every city in the land, to furnish relief for today's vanguard in the American industrial war—the anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania.

BRITISH MINERS DEMAND RELEASE OF COMMUNISTS

Denounce Jailings as Political Acts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The executive committee of the British miners' union denounces the action of the British government in jailing the twelve Communists, who were active leaders in the labor movement of England, and joins with the other English unions in their demand that these working class fighters be immediately released.

"This committee unanimously protests against the altogether unwarrantable and severe sentences inflicted upon the officials of the Communist Party, considering that the whole proceedings were influenced at every stage by political bias.

Unite With Other Unions.

"We unite with the other trade unions in demanding their immediate release and the prevention of this attempt to interfere with the freedom of the press, free speech, and personal liberty of opinion.

"Signed on behalf of the executive committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

"Herbert Smith, president.

"Rt. Hon. T. Richards, vice-president.

"W. P. Richardson, treasurer.

"A. J. Cook, secretary.

Soviet Union Is Ready to Scrap All Her Armaments

(Continued from page 1).

questions between ourselves and other nations, when those very nations have up to the present refused to recognize us. Speaking of the fourth cardinal doctrine of the league—the idea of the coercion of some states by others. There is yet another reason for our refusal to join the league. I must point out that the insistent invitations that certain members of it are addressing to us come with very ill grace from countries which not only reject all our overtures for mutual accommodation, but are actually in occupation of our territories."

Referring to disarmament, Tchitcherin said:

"After the termination of the war, we were, I believe, the first nation to advocate disarmament and we officially expressed our approval of this policy in our reply to the draft of the treaty of mutual assistance. We not only vehemently criticized that treaty for giving an enormous increase in naval power to a few states, but we rejected it as delaying the practical settlement of the disarmement question. Incidentally, I have just received the report of the speech made in Moscow by M. Rykoff, chairman of the council of commissaries, in which he makes the downright offer to abolish not only the army, but the Russian war industries, provided complete disarmement becomes general. He goes on to say that he is ready to give his fullest support to any attempt, even part disarmament. This readiness of ours to disarm is not a mere rhetorical gesture, it is implied in our fundamental attitude to the world. We renounce not only the policy, but even the very idea of conquest. And we need an army and navy only for defense."

Tchitcherin in discussing the Locarno pact declared the pact was part of a drive of the capitalist powers on Soviet Russia and further reiterated Russia's desire for peace by saying "Locarno or not Locarno, we want real peace and the removal of antagonisms which would tear the whole world to pieces, and we are wholeheartedly ready to make our contribution to this end."

U. S. Court of Appeals Turns Down Plea of Teapot Dome Grafters

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Without assigning any reason, the United States court of appeals denied the application of Albert B. Fall, ex-secretary of the interior, and E. L. Doheny, Sr., and E. L. Doheny, Jr., for a rehearing of the appeal they made from the recent decision sustaining bribery indictments against them in connection with the Elks Hill naval oil lease.

Open Air Transport Route Across Florida

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Florida is to have an air transport line, carrying passengers and freight. It will be known as the Florida Airways corporation and will operate, at the start, across the southern part of Florida between Tampa, Fort Meyers and Miami. The first route will be opened January 1, and probably will be extended to other cities of Florida, as well as to Atlanta and Cuba.

Four airplanes, purchased from one of Henry Ford's companies, the Stout Metal Airplane company, will form the nucleus of the air transport line. These planes will be flown from Detroit to Florida this week.

Boiler Explosion Kills Engineer on Italian Steamship

TENERIFE, Canary Islands, Dec. 21—The first engineer of the Italian steamer Asini was killed when a boiler exploded. The steamer, bound for Buenos Aires with a cargo of coal, put in at this port to bury its dead.

DETROIT, ATTENTION!

Grand Concert and Ball

Given by Ukrainian, Russian, and Polish Branches Workers Party

For The DAILY WORKER

CHRISTMAS

on Friday, December 25, 4:00 P. M.

at INTERNATIONAL HOME,
3014 Yemans St., Hamtramck, Mich.

Admission 50 Cents.

RESERVE NEW YEAR'S EVE IN CHICAGO FOR THE T. U. E. L. BALL AT ITALIAN HALL, 643 N. CLARK ST.

Admission 75 Cents, Including Wardrobe
Dancing until 2 A. M.
Refreshments Served.

THIS PAGE

is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose Is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

BRONX BARBERS REVOLT OVER A FAKER'S REGIME

Members of Local 560 Form Opposition

BRONX, N. Y., Dec. 21.—At last regular and a special meeting held by Local 560 of the Barbers' Union, a question was brought up by the executive committee to raise the salary of the officials for the coming year. The raise will be $5 more per week.

On this question Brother F. Urco criticized the attitude of the officials. He said, "The sentiment of the barbers in this local is against the officials, but they fear to say anything or vote against this proposition, because many discriminations and abuses were made against those who continuously and have been used continuously against those fighting for the betterment of the local."

Brother J. Magliarano attacked the officials on the ground that they did not specify in the postal card the purpose of the meeting and were using camouflage methods against the membership.

He appealed to all the barbers to open their eyes once and express their own opinion, their own indignation against all the discrimination and camouflage methods used by the officials in crippling the opposition. He said, "Be free men and vote against the raise of officials' wages."

Many Speak Against Raise.

Brother L. Scarffidi, Rinehartz, Favella, Dedero and others spoke against the raise of salary.

All the above brothers demanded a secret ballot but the president, Mr. Dinio, a great reactionary, saw that the spirit of the barbers present, was against the raise and he took the decision to vote by raising the hot hand. Of course members fear lone jobs, because if they are with opposition the officials will never let them jobs.

The barbers present were nearly 2. The vote favoring raising wages, 6. Against 47. The great majority refrained from voting for the reasons pointed out above.

Afterward the nominations for 1926 cials was open. Brother Cuco for sident-organizer, opposed Mr. Quinto the present president-organizer.

Brother Cuco wished to make a tement, but the czar Quinto, re- ed in give him the floor.

Brothers J. Magliarano, I. Brodow- sky and L. Scarffidi were nominated for the executive committee, opposed to the present lackey members, Brother Cuccolla for the financial committee. Brother Dedore was nominated for vice-president but the czar Quinto refused to accept the motion.

What They Stand For.

The above mentioned stand for the following principles: They want that the barbers should be more interested in the union's affairs. They want that the barbers should be educated by lectures on unionism. They want the barbers protected by the union in case any barber will be dismissed by the "boss" for his union activity. Until now when a barber was dismissed he has no protection at all. And for this reason the hours are not respected as they should be, because the barbers are afraid to compel the boss to close at the hour established by the contract between the union and the master barbers.

The opposition proposes that all the beauty parlor workers must be organized because if not they are a great detriment for the barbers in general. This question was voted at the Indianapolis convention last year. But until now the officials promised, but never put it in practice.

It is time for the barbers to open their eyes and ears and realize that until all the barbers in New York and vicinity are (not) organized conditions cannot improve as they should. If you want efficiency and progress of your local, vote for the above candidates in the next election of our local.

Labor Officials Meet to Gild Slave Chains

NEW YORK, Dec. 20. Control of the coal industry to end unnecessary wastes by stabilizing employment and increasing safety in particular is the keynote of the 15th annual meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation, Dec. 29-30. President William Green, American Federation of Labor, Stuart Chase, the Labor Bureau, Inc.; Leo Wolman, New School of Social Research, and others will attend and speak on various topics.

Pawtucket Woolen Mill Strikers Win Fight Against Cut

WESTERLY, R. I., Dec. 21.—The 200 workers of Pawtucket Woolen Mills won their eight weeks' strike against a reduction in wages announced when the plant was to begin full time work instead of three days a week.

PEORIA LABOR SWALLOWS ALL OF THE HOOK

Class Collaboration Bait At Banquet

By MAX COHEN
(Worker Correspondent)

PEORIA, Ill.—Last Monday night the labor misleaders of Peoria demonstrated that labor and capital could "get together," when eighteen of them were present as guests of the Peoria association of commerce at its annual banquet at which nine hundred men and women were present.

Hell and Maria's Brother.

The principal speakers were Wm. H. Dawes of the Chicago association of commerce, who gave a list of "valuable information" on "methods," and John N. Van der Vrees, manager of the northern central division of the chamber of commerce of America, who, to quote the North Labor Gazette, "took the breath away from the labor representatives, for he came darn close to making a red hot union labor talk."

"Ninety per cent of his address," says the sycophant Gazette, "was along the lines that every labor union stands for, the dissected the most valuable discussion, sitting together and threshing out differences, rather than standing apart, wasting time hating each other."

Brag Over Betrayal.

The local newspapers printed many columns in "praise" of the Peoria workers, gloating over the fact that the "progressive" element was in the hands of the A. of L. and that "they believed in the cooperation of all classes, where each group realize that the other fellow has some rights on the map."

This last is a quotation from the Peoria Star, which, in turn, was quoted from the labor Gazette.

Among the so-called leaders of labor present were Joe Lynal, president of the Trades and Labor Assembly, who was a conspicuous figure at several miners' conventions in one or which he got up on a chair and told Lewis to go to hell.

From this he was misnamed "Fight" Lynal. He was a silent boy at the A. F. of L. banquet.

Willie K. Brown There.

Walter Cross, the president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor was seen but not heard, as were George Rimington of the miners, Willis K. Brown of the carpenters, and W. H. Milligan of the machinists. Matt Hoch, editor of the Peoria Labor Gazette sat at the speakers table, since he was starting on his third year as vice-president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, as Gilbert's representative in the association.

To show how these leaders have swallowed the bank of class collaboration poison goes we quote the Labor Gazette as saying:

Pearl of Class Collaboration.

"It has been the custom in the past for the A. of L. and labor unions in other cities to be continually at war. But in Peoria we are glad to say the civic organization will bring peace and prosperity to all alike. Labor is for a square deal and no favorites, a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. The A. of L. is more than simply a bunch of dissatisfied men for mutual protection, but it is for all peoples, big and little, rich and poor."

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Alberta Carmen War on B. & O. Plan of Class Collaboration

EDMONTON, Alta.—The Edmonton local of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of North America is on the warpath to fight the notorious B. & O. plan.

At the recent meeting of the West Edmonton Lodge a resolution was adopted to elect the local secretary and one other man on a committee "to be empowered to draft, publish and distribute bulletins exposing the anti-working class nature of the Baltimore and Ohio plan of co-operation. The bulletins to be distributed to the members of all railroad shop crafts, an that this plan of profit making may be exposed and rejected by the workers of Edmonton and district and a policy of amalgamation, consolidation and unity on national and international lines may be adopted."

In their first bulletin the committee points out that this plan causes increased unemployment, speeds up the workers, and benefits no one except the company, which is able to produce more at less cost.

SHOWS THE TRUE SPIRIT OF WHAT UNIONISM MEANS

Little Local Seeks Power and Light

By NYMAN GORDON
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY.—The Paper Plate and Bag Makers' Union, Local No. 107, of the International Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, is conducting an intensive campaign to organize the trade in New York City.

We recognize that the task is hard, as we have to deal with an unorganized trade, with the lowest paid workers, who are intimidated by the bosses and are scared to death to meet a union organizer.

But our local has decided to do everything in its power in this organization campaign. At the same time our local, thru the efforts of the members of the Workers Party and the progressive group, is doing splendid educational work.

On the third of November we had a mass meeting to celebrate the 8th anniversary of the Russian workers' republic, where 15 members of the local were present and listened with great interest to the English, Jewish and Spanish speakers.

On December 12 we had a little room party for The DAILY WORKER at the house of Brother Chanoh Goldberg, brought in 127.00, and it was decided to send 5 to The DAILY WORKER in the name of Chanoh's little son, who returned from the hospital where he underwent a serious operation.

The executive board of the local is assisting in the educational work, and we hope that with the organization of the unorganized sheets of our trade our local will be one of those progressive locals that will help to build up a united progressive labor movement in this country.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when

ARKANSAS COAL COMPANIES SUE MINERS' UNION

Operators Start Second Coronado Case

FORT SMITH, Ark., Dec. 21.—Five coal companies have filed suit in federal court here against District 21, United Mine Workers of America, its officers, executive board, individual members and locals in western Arkansas counties, for $1,080,000 as damages from the union which is leading a strike in the coal districts.

The suit was brought on the same basis as the suit of the Coronado Coal company now on trial for the third time in United States district court here.

The Greenwood Fuel company, the Mammoth Vein Colliery company, Blackburn Coal company, Bonanza Coal company and Blue Hills Coal company are listed as plaintiffs. The petition asks for the issuance of an attachment against funds now in the hands of the receiver of the district, and for writs of garnishment.

Miners now on strike are charged with having caused employes of the companies to quit work and with violation of an injunction order issued by the Sebastian county chancery court.

DEPT. STORES DRIVE WORKERS LIKE ANIMALS

Macy's Store Enslaves Its Girl Workers

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 21.—With other stores shopping at its highest peak, the department store workers are now overburdened with work that is wearing them out both physically and mentally.

R. H. Macy & Co., New York's largest department store, both in the amount of workers and employes, as well as in the amount of business it does, can be ruled as a good example.

Frantic shoppers crowd into the store to such an extent that they literally "swarm" over the floors. Well as the employes are taken sick from the intense strain.

Work From Morning Till Night.

The sales clerks are not the only ones who have to bear the brunt of the holiday rush. Their helpers, although easier in comparison, with others who work in the store, for when the store closes they are able to usually leave within a half hour's time.

It is in the checking and shipping departments, where many young girls are employed, that we find the worst conditions existing. Refusing to hire enough extra help for the holidays, the workers are compelled to toil from the morning to nine or ten o'clock at night without obtaining any extra pay whatever, receiving only a free supper in the store restaurant which consists of the food that is left over from the day's meals.

A large proportion of these workers, many of whom have been employed by Macy's for several years, only receive twelve and thirteen dollars a week. If they ask for a raise, they are reminded that there are "lots" of unemployed to take their place at a moment's notice, and therefore they are compelled by fear of losing their jobs, to keep quiet.

Macy's is a living pill of their employes' mental and physical test and undoubtedly as soon as the holidays are over will fire those who do not come up to a certain mark. Many of the questions that are being asked, especially of the girls, are of a personal nature that is an insult to them.

Must Organize.

The department store workers must realize that only by their own strength and determination will they be able to better their conditions. They must demand to be paid for all overtime, also obtain a raise in wages to lift the mass of the ridiculously low paid class they are now in. They must organize themselves into a union and fight shoulder to shoulder together for by their unity they will be able to make the department store owners come to terms.

T. U. E. L. Ball Will Bring Out New York Workers Xmas Night

NEW YORK CITY—On Christmas night, Dec. 25th the left wingers of the city will gather at the big dance to be held at Manhattan Lyceum at 66 East 4th St. All the leading figures now participating in the national convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' including Sascha Zimmerman, Rose Wortin, J. Boruchovitz and others will be there.

Lipzin and Nelson of the Amalgamated, Gold and Gruse of the Furriers, Jakopsky and Saza of the Fur and Millinery Workers, Roeen of the Carpenters, Rosenberger of the Bakers, Fitz and Otherskerr of the Food Workers, Martin of the Printers will all be present.

The notable assembly of labor leaders will participate in one of the most enjoyable affairs ever arranged by the Trade Union Educational League in this city. Music will be furnished by the Broadway Bolshevik Jazz Band, consisting of the first musicians from the leading Broadway theaters.

Admission is fifty cents.

OFFICE WORKERS PLACE A. C. W. A. ON UNFAIR LIST

Amalgamated Ignores Union Demands

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 21.—In a statement issued to the press, Erwin Bohm, secretary of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union has declared that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, has been placed on the unfair list for refusing to allow the office force of the Amalgamated to be unionized.

"We are doing this because Sidney Hillman president of the Amalgamated, has ignored our letters calling upon him to employ only union clerical help in the office of his organization," stated Bohm.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

FURUSETH AND LA FOLLETTE IN BLACKLIST PLOT

To Destroy M. T. W. by "Discharge Book"

It is not usual for a company blacklist scheme to get the legal authorization for Basil of the United States government, but that is what is being attempted now, and the bill to accomplish it is being pushed by the open- ers than young LaFollette who is walking about Washington in the same tog of fake progressivism as did his dad.

As usual, all the politically molested "labor" journalists swallow with uncritical haste every lie and utterance of "young Bob" and rush to their typewriters to tell the world what perfectly wonderful things are being done for labor. The result is a fairsounding article which tells the exact opposite of the truth.

No Blacklist is "Favorable"

Even The DAILY WORKER was taken in by such a story, printed in last Saturday's issue under the head of "Bill Favoring Seamen Introduced in Senate." About this damnable scheme to blacklist all radical seamen off of American ships the recent issue of the Marine Worker, organ of the Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union No. 510 of the I. W. W., has the following to say:

"The International Seamen's Union chru its president Andrew Furuseth, is advocating a law making it compulsory for shipowners of the U. S. A. to issue to all seamen continuous discharge books. These books are to contain the record of the seaman and be filled out by the officer in charge of his department.

"Senator LaFollette, son of the former candidate for president and father of the present senator, is to introduce the bill at the present session of congress.

Aimed at M. T. W.

"The bill was originally introduced by the father if the present senator at the last session, but was defeated.

"The I. S. U. hopes by this means to get control and fleece the seamen as they have in the past. The object of the bill is to blacklist those who are active in bettering conditions for the seamen and it is a direct blow against the membership of the I. W. W."

How Come?

All militant workers will join with the Marine Transport Workers in opposing this plot to blacklist the revolutionary and active element among the seamen, at this conspiracy to get legal authority to destroy the only militant marine union in the United States, the M. T. W. of the I. W. W.

But the I. W. W. should also expect help in this fight from all progressive members, such as Having Ton Hall, to work for LaFollette's election, as in the last presidential campaign, without rebuke or loss of standing. But these officials are ready enough to ostracize and bar from the organization press any member, however able and willing to build up the I. W. W. if he or she is suspected of being a Communist.

After that talk with your shopmate hand him a copy of The DAILY WORKER. It will help your case also.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop

Class Collaboration for Export -

By Harrison George

Frank Hodges, secretary of the ners' International, Amsterdam der and civil lord of the admiralty Ramsay MacDonald's "labor" government, in an interview published in the London press recently in Chicago ws, Dec. 18), gave expression to a ite new current in the international labor movement. Among other ngs, Hodges said:

British trade unionism must look to American trade unionism not only for its practical demonstration of economic power, but for guidance in the industrial crises of the next decade.

American trade unions have gained an incalculable advantage over us by their system of labor banking.

I think American trade unions to some degree responsible for the generally excellent co-operation between labor and employers. In fact co-operation Americans have a happy advantage over us. We are miles from achieving it.

On Dec. 5, at the Amsterdam General Council meeting, Hodges directly spoke of the desirability of the admission of American labor to the Amsterdam International as opposed to the admission of the Russian trade unions. "It would be a much more important event than even Russian acceptance of the (Amsterdam) constitution," said Hodges.

Oudegeest, too chimed in with this view, saying that the real importance of the general council's meeting was that the "approach to America and Mexico, which is a question quite different from that of Russia."

Our difference with America, said Oudegeest, is one of tactics, not of rules.

These indications of an orientation toward "American rules" by European labor, synchronized with a reformist maneuver to seek support against the movement for world trade union unity by admitting the American Federation of Labor to Amsterdam, make an examination of existing tendencies in American trade unionism one of great international significance.

We must remember, also, that the recent German delegation of trade union reformers were so stricken with wonderment at the "B. and O. plan" of class collaboration invented by William H. Johnstone of the Machinists' Union and applied on the "Baltimore and Ohio" railway at first, which gave the plan its name. The Germans went home pledged to spread this scheme of class collaboration all over Germany. Hence a survey of American class collaboration tendencies is of world-interest.

Company Union and Collaboration.

Two phases of nine thing, class collaboration, may clearly be discerned in the labor movement of the United States of recent and current days. These two phases are: first, the growth, forced by the employers, of "company unions." The second is the growth of the movement for "co-operation with employers" among the trade union officialdom.

Both of these movements, which are taking on a tremendous significance, whether they come from the employers or from the trade union bureaucracy, find a common divisor in the principle of class collaboration, and the only difference between the two positions is one of application of the principle.

Both arise out of the same situation, the lack of a militant policy of intensive organization of the workers by the trade union leadership, and a complete unwillingness to leave even the existing numerical strength of the trade unions upon a clear and implacable policy of class struggle. The lack of a program for the organization of the unorganized turns the helpless masses over to the employers to exploit as they will, the company unions if they so choose. Lack of a class struggle policy for the workers already organized not only fails to attract new members, but demoralizes the present membership when it forces the employers in battle with no policy but that of retreat and surrender.

Lure of Direct Dealing.

Moreover, so remote has become the mode of life, the material interests and the income elevation of the trade union bureaucracy from the average proletariat, that the siren song of the company union booster, for "direct dealing," "co-operation" between "Labor and Us," has been a powerful argument aiding the winning away by the company union of members and exand the income elevation of the trade union bureaucracy from the average proletariat, that the siren song of the company union booster, for "direct dealing," "co-operation" between "Labor and Us," has been a powerful argument aiding the winning away by the company union of members and expected members of the trade unions which should be based on the class struggle and rank and file control.

With the union membership declining the trade union bureaucracy felt secure for some time in their fatuously arbed positions, by the brilliant discovery of "labor" banking, with the dividends from the banking business serving to cover the slackening income from dues. But the field is inherently too limited to take care of the whole species of trade union bureaucrats, and the growth of the "company union" threatens to reduce the trade union membership to the vanishing point.

Nothing to Sell.

With the numerical strength of the company unions of the United States attaining a figure of an estimated 1,000,000, or fully one-third the strength of the American Federation of Labor, the pseudo-Gompers disciples of Gompers saw that their principles of "collective bargaining" would have nothing to bargain over, with their shelves swept clean of merchandise by the company unions.

In some cases the company union movement has secured the direct assistance of the government. Such a case is cited recently involving the Maintenance of Waymen's Union and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. A dispute arose over the pay rates of the bridge and building painters belonging to the union employed on the road. That was five years ago, and at that time the union entered complaint against the road with the United States rail labor board.

The U. S. board decided in favor of the men, but it did nothing to enforce its decision which the road paid no attention to. The board even took two years to answer the union's last letter. And then it reversed its decision with the following cogent observation:

The situation on the Lackawanna railroad, so far as it affects the painters in question, has been materially changed. These painters are no longer represented by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way employes, but are and since April 17, 1923, have been represented by the Federation of Mechanics and Helpers of the engineering department of the company.

In other words, these painters, if they lived long enough to get the final decision of the United States rail labor board, were no longer members of the Maintenance of Way Brotherhood, which is one of the A. F. of L. railway unions, but now belong to the "company union," to which the board found it unnecessary to speak of wage rates.

This is the systematic working out of a policy by the American employing class which can truly be charged as a conspiracy against the American proletariat. But what do we find the "leaders" of American labor, doing about it? There are several excellent illustrations.

Mutual "Boards of Adjustment."

In reference to the railway unions, the above article is being written as dispatches from Washington tell of a grand "agreement" arrived at between fifteen of the "standard" railway unions and the Association of Railway Executives to introduce a bill in the U. S. congress providing for the abolition of the U. S. labor board, and to set up legalized establishment of "boards of adjustment" upon which both the management and the union have representation and concerning which magnificent results are foretold in the line of "co-operation and peace."

The details of the bill are not yet made public, but it is clear inference that the unions have surrendered the right to strike and other vital policies, can be drawn from the fact that the Pennsylvania railroad, a diehard enemy of unionism has voluntarily joined in The scheme, which promises to give the railroad companies more efficient labor at cheaper scales than their own "company unions." This, if it turns out as indicated, will be one of the most brazen and wholesale surrender of American unionism in many a long year.

This tower to undo the company unions is burning thru the veins of every labor unionist in the country. And it is voiced by the head of the American Federation of Labor, William Green, speaking at the annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers in New York recently, in the following words:

"Management must either deal with trade unions organized in the work- shop, or apart from outside influences, or deal with their workers individually."

This was Green's starting point of argument against company unions. But he goes on—

"The purpose of management which fosters the organization of company unions is clear and understood. The motive behind their action is a selfish one. They seek to maintain the form of collective bargaining without its virtues or its independence. They seek control rather than co-operation.

Here we have Green telling the employers that the purpose of the company union is too obvious "clear and understood" by the workers, to be successful in their selfishness. Better methods are suggested.

They assert the power of compulsion instead of inviting the voluntary co-operation of their employes.

Such co-operation," says the dispatch, "Green would have come thru agreement between the trade unions and management to make industry more efficient."

Both are the funeral orations being preached over the coffin of the "right to strike" and all semblance of policies of class struggle, by the trade union bureaucracy of America.

Another shining example is the speech of the infamous "Major" George L. Berry addressing an audience of both employing printers and wage earning pressmen at Mason City, Iowa, Dec. 11, 1925:

If I have no sympathy with the employer or the employe, who takes the position that they are two rival forces. They are not. They are interested in one common thing, making money so that both worker and employer may share in it.

"The strike was held up as an economically unsound weapon. It was in such cases as ours, destructive alike to workers and employers. Conciliation and arbitration are far better."

But "ours" cannot wither nor time decay" the classic example of a bid for class collaboration, quoted by Comrade Bimmler in the first article written in America against the "B. & O. plan" in The DAILY WORKER of December 8, 1923, in which William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, was said to have spoken at St. Louis, as follows:

I want to emphasize as strongly as I know how the fact that in the task of promoting co-operation the railroad industry there can be no substitute for the genuine unions of the railroad employes.

I maintain that such a management would never again (after using Johnstone's co-operation plan), as long as it retains its good sense, desire to see the unions of the craffe effaced from the scheme of things on its road.

The sweep of the class collaboration movement advances. And the key problem of American revolutionary unionists hinges around the fight to win and hold the unions for policies of class struggle as against this collaboration poison that is spreading thru the veins of American labor.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

New York Supports the Unity Campaign

THE district executive committee of District No. 2 and the general membership meeting of the New York members of the Workers (Communist) Party have gone on record as supporting the campaign for the unification of the party initiated by the central executive committee, the former by a vote of 8 to 6 and the latter by a vote of 460 to 235.

The meeting of the district executive committee was held on Thursday, Dec. 10, and was addressed by Comrades Lovestone and Cannon on behalf of the unity resolution of the central executive committee. The two central executive committee representatives discussed at length the political situation in the country and in the party, pointing out that the growth of a two-and-a-half international tendency both outside and outside the movement, the growth of a new left wing inside the socialist party and in the labor movement in general, the serious danger of a split in the party which was prevented only by the energetic and united fight of the central executive committee representatives at the Finnish convention which ended in the triumph of the Bolshevik elements in this convention, and the general favorable situation for mass work required the unification of the former factions of the party for united work and that the removal of the political differences, which had divided them, made possible such unification. The speeches of Comrades Cannon and Lovestone were followed by a three-hour discussion of the entire question, Comrade Krumbein being permitted by the central executive committee representatives to speak for a half hour against the central executive committee resolution altho the original plans for the meeting, as outlined by the central executive committee, did not provide for any such long speech against the resolution. Comrades Olgin, Minkel, Sjoman, Weinstone, Wolfe, Stachel, Miller, Gitlin, Litshitz and Dog supported the resolution and Comrades Krumbein, Grecht, Siskind, Zack, Undjus and Aronberg voted in the negative. Comrade Olgin, in supporting the resolution of the central executive committee, declared that he was convinced that the central executive committee was working earnestly for the unification of the party but that, in his opinion, it would still take some time and much earnest conciliatory work to disarm all the old prejudices and suspicions, and he introduced an additional resolution in the district executive committee in which the district executive committee should express to the central executive committee a further interpretation of the spirit of harmony involved in the adoption of such a resolution. This resolution was adopted by the district executive committee, no one voting against, but six abstaining and referred to a sub-committee for editing. The resolution proposed by Comrade Olgin is reprinted at the end of this article.

General Membership Meeting.

At the general membership meeting, which was held on Sunday, Dec. 13, at Webster Hall, the entire question was discussed at much greater length in an eight-hour meeting. Comrades Cannon and Lovestone again spoke on behalf of the general executive committee and released Comrade Johnstone from its obligation as a central executive committee member to support a unanimous decision of the political committee of the central executive committee in order that not Johnstone's right to speak but the unity resolution should be the central question for the discussion during the meeting and that there could be diversion of the main point at issue to subordinate questions. The following spoke in favor of the unity resolution in addition to Comrades Cannon and Lovestone: Comrades Hunn, Olgin, Minkel, Weinstone and Wolfe. Comrade Krumbein, Zack, Engdal, Fosdell and Radvansky spoke against the resolution. Comrades Braindy and Radvansky introduced their own resolutions, both resolutions receiving four votes. The representatives for the central executive committee, in closing the discussion, emphasized the fact that they would continue to work energetically in order to win over those comrades who still opposed the unification of the party and that every opportunity would be given to anyone who supports the line of the central executive committee and the Communist International to work without discrimination in the party. Whereas every effort would be made to win back to the line of the Communist International those who were now objectively working against that line.

Olgin's Resolution.

The resolution of interpretation introduced by Comrade Olgin into the district executive committee and adopted by a vote of eight in favor, none against, and six abstaining was referred for editing to a sub-committee of which Comrade Olgin formed a part which unanimously presented it in the following form:

"WHEREAS, The abolition of all kinds of factional struggles and factional discriminations is the most imperative need of our party as a prerequisite for the Bolshevization and for the growth of our party as a leader of the working masses, and

"WHEREAS, Some of the comrades of the former majority, in their shock of surprise and in despair over the Communist International edide, have in various instances expressed their opposition to the Communist International decision and some have even attempted to organize within the party an opposition to the central executive committee, thus creating an atmosphere of misunderstanding and confusion which must result in a weakening of the party and of the confidence of the rank and file in the Communist International, and

"WHEREAS, The unity resolution and the spirit behind the resolution as well as the declarations of the responsible representatives of the central executive committee indicate a determination to do away with the remnants of factionalism which were manifest in some activities of the central executive committee immediately after the national convention, and also so to do away with the factional spirit still manifested by some comrades, now

"THEREFORE The district executive committee, in voting for the unity resolution, requests the central executive committee that this resolution be interpreted by it to mean as follows:

"1. That the former majority led by Comrade Foster, notwithstanding mistakes and deviations of some of its members and notwithstanding the recent declarations of some of the second-half international opposition within our party as being in sympathy with the Foster group, was and is in the main composed of the Bolshevik elements who must take an integral part in all the work of the party, including the fight against the right wing opposition.

"2. That no discriminations will be made against Comrade Foster or against any of his followers who will bona fide submit to the decisions of the Communist international and relinquish attempte at organizing a caucus.

"3. That the central executive committee will not tolerate any caucuses in the party.

"4. That the central executive committee in the immediate future will judge the members of the party not merely by whether they voted for or against the unity resolution, but by the political orientation of their activity in the party.

"5. That the central executive committee, in accordance with declarations made by its representatives at the present district executive meeting, will henceforth be guided by the recognition of the fact that a successful and authoritative leadership in our party can be created only thru a complete amalgamation of elements who are willing to follow the line of the Communist International regardless of former grouping."

The "Opposition."

Quite a resentment was shown at the district executive committee meeting against allowing Comrade Black to represent the Foster group during several days prior to the meeting as special organizer of the so-called Foster group to speak at the meeting the unity resolution of the central executive committee representatives, however, Comrade Blankenstein was granted the floor and was given considerable time to present the views of the group. A resolution against the central executive committee unity resolution was then introduced by Comrade Dies who was given ample opportunity to defend his point of view.

D. E. C. Decisive For C. E. C.

The discussion on the two resolutions was most interesting with the leaders of both the party and the Young Workers' League participating. When the vote was taken several members of the district executive committee of the Young Workers' League, who were previously supporters of the Foster group, declared that they will register their vote next day as the needed more time for a more thorough consideration of the question. Next day they registered their votes for the central executive committee resolution.

The final vote, therefore, stands as follows In the district executive committee of the party, 12 for the central executive committee resolution and 2 for the resolution introduced by Comrade Otis.

On the district executive committee of the Young Workers' League, 10 for the central executive committee unity resolution and 1 for Otis' resolution All the candidates and the out of town representatives voted for the central executive committee resolution. The Young Workers' League district executive committee was organized on the party basis, and the meeting on the December 16, finally broke down the lines that have previously divided the members into two opposing camps.

Membership For C. E. C.

At the membership meeting held next day Comrade Otis again introduced the same resolution which was so decisively defeated at the joint meeting of the party and Young Workers' League district executive committees. The chairman, together with the central executive committee representatives were in favor of giving Comrade Otis the opportunity to defend the point of view of the "opposition" to the unity resolution altho Comrade Otis as a member of the district executive committee was duly bound to support and defend the resolution adopted by the full district executive committee the night previously. He was given practically as much time as was given each of the representatives of the central executive committee.

During the discussion, one of the comrades a member of the district executive committee of the party and Young Workers' League formerly a supporter of the Foster group, pointed out that after a three consideration, he had finally convinced of the correctness of the central executive committee resolution and appealed to the members to look upon the question from a political point of view and not from the point of view of past prejudices or personal likings for this or other individual in the party. The objective conditions and the situation in the party, especially in this district, where the coal operators and the steel magnates are making every effort possible to disrupt the party demand unity of all Communist forces loyal to the central executive committee and the Communist International. The comrades of the former majority added, have proven their sincerity in raising the question of unity in this district by actual deeds. Comrade Otis' loyal support of the unity placed an responsible position both in the party and the league and were even given a majority on such important committees as the political and the industrial committee.

The vote that followed the discussion, 94 for the central executive committee unity resolution, 12 for the resolution of the "opposition" and 1 abstaining from voting—was a most desirable blow at any attempt to carry on an organized opposition in the party leadership. The membership in this district is united for the central executive committee and the Communist International, and it is hoped that the few comrades who are still opposed to unity or are for unity with reservations will soon realize the correctness of the central executive committee resolution and policies and will change their votes, accordingly.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WANTED:
Furnished Room
by Comrade. Rumboldt Park district preferred. Address: Box A, Daily Worker.

WICKS TOURS EAST; SPEAKS ON LOCARNO PACT AND RUSSIA

H. M. Wicks, editorial writer of The DAILY WORKER, who is now touring the east will speak in the following cities on the Locarno "peace" pact and lte relation to Soviet Russia. These dates are in addition to those already announced.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sunday night, December 27, at 8 o'clock at the Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch St.

* * *

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday night, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock, at the Progressive Labor Lyceum, Asquith and Lexington St.

* * *

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday night, Dec. 29, at 8 o'clock Musicians' Hall, 1006 E. St. N. W.

Administration Tax Reduction Bill Faces Hot Fight in Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. The $325,000,000 tax reduction bill, which has been enacted by the house, faces a stormy future in the senate with both democratic and socalled progressive republicans opposing many of its provisions.

Senator Smith, chairman of the senate finance committee has announced that hearings on the bill would start in the senate Jan. 4, the bill carried to the floor by January 15 and held there until enacted.

The democrats declare they will offer a substitute calling for an increased slash in taxes amounting to over $400,000,000.

Senator Norris, leader of the so called progressives, declared that the house measure "gives greater tax reduction to a Secretary of the Treasury Mellon than to all the taxpayers in the state of Nebraska" and declared he would oppose the administration measure.

Federal Judge Refuses to Resign; Congress to Discuss Impeachment

EAST ST. LOUIS Ill., Dec 21 Federal Judge George W. English of the eastern Illinois district, found guilty by a special house investigating committee at Washington of contempt, "silhouetting a federal judge," declared that he had not resigned and did not intend to do so.

WASHINGTON, Dec 21. The report of a special committee of the house recommending impeachment of Judge George W. English has been referred to the house judiciary committee for further consideration and recommendations. It will be taken up after the Christmas holidays

Tonight, Civic Opera Gives 'Boris Godunoff'

Tonight Moussorgsky's operatic version of Pushkin's historical drama, "Boris Godunoff" will be given at the Auditorium, Wabash Ave. and Congress street. The performance will constitute the second and last of the season of this massive spectacle with its seven scenes depicting life in Russia in the days of the czar.

George Baklanoff the Russian baritone, will take the title role. Other members to be included in the cast for the presentation of "Boris" are Clara Speed Dyema Van Gordon, Maria Claussens, Elizabeth Kerg, Augusto Cortis, Jose Mojica, Oliviero Lazzari, Carroll Dejerne, Ritch, Georgio Polacco, musical director of the company, will conduct

The Petroleum Industry

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 21. The reconstruction process in the industrialization of the baptia industry has been completed. Now extensive new drilling is to be undertaken. At the same time a new petroleum district is to be built in Baku, and in Grosny a paraffin factory and petroleum distillery.

PARTY ORGANIZATION

With Introduction by
JAY LOVESTONE.

A most valuable pamphlet on the composition of the American Communist movement containing

The letter of the Communist International on reorganization, the shop nuclei; the constitution indexed and with charts

A Communist should not be without it.

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CLEVELAND GOES OVERWHELMINGLY FOR PARTY UNITY

Membership Meeting Backs C. E. C.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 21. The membership meeting held in Cleveland on December 15 resulted in a sweeping victory for the central executive committee. By a vote of 112 to 50, the membership went on record to support the unity that has been brought about between the Ruthenberg and the Cannon groups in the party.

Comrades Lovestone and Cannon represented the central executive committee, whereupon the Foster group demanded that a representative be allowed equal time to present the Foster position. This was granted and Comrade Karath spoke for the Foster point of view.

Snow's Utter Bankruptcy.

Without advancing anything constructive, Comrade Karath made charges and accusations that showed the utter bankruptcy of the opposition to the central executive committee in District No. 8. No platform, no program, but a mere rallying about Comrade Foster as a person. This, the representative of the central executive committee revealed to be a dangerous tendency. This is not a campaign against Comrade Foster but an educational campaign to unify the party and to find the correct policies for the work of the party.

Comrade Ibaltin, another supporter of Foster, launched into a tirade and even expressed the belief that the criticism of Lore about the party might be correct, which Com. Cannon exposed in analyzing the results of Lore's criticism.

Comrade Ruthenberg was in the hall and, after receiving an enthusiastic greeting, explained the importance of the policies of the central executive committee in the Finnish convention, in the unity with one section of the former majority group

The district executive committee would met on Saturday, Dec. 19, went into the details of the trade union policy. Comrade Cannon made an analysis of the policies hitherto applied by the party, and the policies intended by the central executive committee. Com Cannon and Lovestone analyzed the errors made and the wrong policies still pursued by the Foster group They explained what the intentions of the central executive committee are in regard to the left wing movement.

Overwhelmingly for Unity.

The opposition in the district executive committee was again led by Comrade Karath and Ibrahim, which Comrade Cannon at once under had to expose. Comrade Severino and Comrade Hamilton had a somewhat divergent point of view, Comrade Hamilton presenting a resolution which was attended to embody his ideas.

The discussion was quite lively, and when the vote was taken, 8 voted for the unity resolution of the central executive committee, three for that of the Foster group well known throughout the country, and Comrade Hamilton voting for his own resolution. The membership meeting and the meeting of the district executive committee prove that District 6 is behind the unity resolution and the earnest attempts of the central executive committee to achieve unity and lay down correct policies for the party, particularly on the trade union question

Ruthenberg and Cannon to Speak at Y. W. L. Membership Meeting

Next Friday afternoon there will be a general membership meeting of the Young Workers League of Chicago. Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party will speak on the united front campaign of the party in connection with the labor party and the defense of the Soviet Union. Comrade J. P. Cannon, will also speak, dealing with the international situation and world trade union unity.

Comrade Ethlay is Christmas Day, it is expected that every member of the Young Workers League will be present. The meeting will be held at 1902 W. Division St., at 3 p. m. promptly.

After the membership meeting there will be a Communist social.

PITTSBURGH OVERWHELMINGLY SUPPORTS UNITY RESOLUTION; VOTES AGAINST FACTIONALISM

PITTSBURGH Pa Dec 21 Continuation of factionalism within the party received a death blow at both the district executive and membership meetings held in this city December 16 and 17 with Comrades James P. Cannon and Jay Lovestone present, representing the central executive committee. All members of the Young Workers (Communist) League district committee and candidates as well as active members of the outlying steel and mining town attended the district executive meeting and took part in the discussion.

TONIGHT!

Chicago Party Membership Meeting
on
PARTY UNITY AND TRADE UNION WORK
Tuesday, December 22, 1925, 7 P. M.
at
SCHOENHOFEN HALL, 1224 MILWAUKEE AVENUE
(Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.)

The meeting, in place of the section meetings, is of the utmost importance. Every party member must be present. Only party members who are either in a shop nucleus or street nucleus and members of the Y. W. L. can be present. Admission by membership card only. Representatives of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party will speak on the resolution of the C. E. C. for party unity and trade union work.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

ATTENTION NEW YORK LEAGUERS!

Where and When to Report at Section Membership Meetings:

YOU are to report absolutely to one of the following section membership meetings in the sections listed below according to your place of employment or location.

ALL UNEMPLOYED shop, factory and office workers go to the section membership meetings in the sections in which the place of their last employment is located.

BUILDING TRADES WORKERS will attend the section meetings in the sections in which their contracting shop is located.

14th St. to 23rd St., 108 Eldridge St., Wed., Dec. 23, 6 p. m.
34th to 59th St., 108 E. 14th St., Wed., Dec. 23, 6 p. m.
60th St. to 129th St., 64 East 104th St., Wed., Dec. 23, 6 p. m.
129th to Bronx Pk., and Van Court and Pk., 1347 Boston Rd., Tuesday, December 22, 8 p. m.
Brownsville (Ath.) 1844 Pitkin Ave., Wed., Dec. 23, 6 p. m.
South Brooklyn, Bath Beach, Boro Pk. and Coney Island, 1940 Benson Ave., Wednesday, Dec. 23, 6 p. m.
ALL THOSE WORKING IN JAMAICA WILL ATTEND MEETING IN BROWNSVILLE. ALL THOSE WORKING IN ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND CITY AND CORONA WILL ATTEND MEETING OF SECTION 2, 108 East 14th St.

STUDENTS WILL ATTEND SECTION WHERE THEIR SCHOOL IS LOCATED. SALESMEN AND AGENTS WILL ATTEND MEETINGS IN SECTION WHERE THEY RESIDE.

ALL SECTIONS MEET AT 8 P. M. SHARP.

The "Christmas Spirit" and the Young Workers



Christmas Spirit.

During the month of December we again are faced with a spirit of "brotherly love," "capitalist benevolence, etc. The salvation army has already be seen with their "theatrical Santas" on the important streets panhandling the pedestrians for their house change. A'hristmas dinner so cieties of "nice ladies," save-your-money-and-soul missions, basket drives and what not are already preparing to pool interests for the extraction of the pennies from the lucky workers who have jobs. As far as the young workers are concerned not many will be fooled by the "one meal a year" christmas charity of the bosses.

While the bosses are engaging in this confoundery and inculcating the workers with the "religious-superstitions" lies the young workers are offering the motto for greater organization and activity in the class struggle.

December for us is economic trade union month. It is definitely linked up with the working youth conference to be called in eastern Ohio for the end of February. There the immediate demands principally of the young miners will be discussed and a Relief is organized.

In other parts of the country the Young Communists are organizing themselves into trade union fractions in order to carry struggle on behalf of the young workers into the unions and unorganized halls. The League demands that every member become a trade union member and a member of a party fraction.

In New York City the leagues is also going the basis for the calling of a special conference of young workers delegated from their shops in order to discuss and formulate demands for our immediate economic interests, against the use of injunctions and for labor party separate and apart from the bourgeois political parties.

Young Workers of Other Lands

British Times on the Y. C. L.

LONDON In the series of articles which the Times publishes on Communism in England, there is a short section on the Young Communist League and Great Britain.

By way of introduction an incident is described which is alleged to have happened in Manchester and which is an illustration of the extraordinary activity and unscrupulousness of the alleged leader of the league. After this introduction the connection between the Comintern and the Y. C. L. is described in a few words and a few sentences from the program are quoted

While this is going on the attack of the Baldwin government on the Communist organizations has aroused an enthusiastic fighting spirit in the league which is resulting in a steady increase in membership.

Czech Youth Fight Militarism.

PRAGUE Czecho Slovakia The Communist Youth has published an appeal to the Czech soldiers. The following demands have also been published

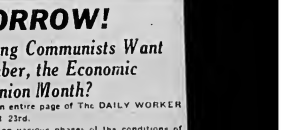
1) Reduction in the number of higher officers. 2) Smaller salaries for these officers. 3) Cessation of pensions to the officers of the old Austro-Hungarian officers. 4) Higher pay for the lower non-commissioned officers. 5) Reintroduction of rate commissions. 6) Permission to serve in one's birthplace. 7) Prohibition to use soldiers as strikebreakers. 8) Prohibition of deduction from pay as penalty. 9) Free selection of political newspaper and literature. 10) Soldiers free participation in the political life at their own discretion. 11) Prevention of the abolition of soldiers' clubs. 12) Liquidation of the chief administration in the army

German Children's Congress New Departure.

BERLIN, Germany At the recent national congress of the Junge Spartakus Bund (Communist Children's Movement) and its leaders a new departure was made for more effective work among the masses of proletarian children. Among the important decisions were 1) The children's movement must not remain isolated as of the party organized children, but must become mass organizations. No isolated groups but a centralized children's league. 2) Not only the social struggles but an energetic article against child labor and solidarity with economic demands.

Austrian Young Socialists for Soviet Russia.

VIENNA, Austria On the return of the young workers' delegation from the U. S. S. R. the young socialist workers held a gathering in Vienna at which Comrade Scheu spoke on Soviet Russia. Numerous meetings in Vienna for the reception of the delegation were also organized. It is supposed that the majority of the socialist democratic members of the conference favored Soviet Russia so that the meeting even at which Comrade Kanitz was compelled to speak of the warm reception given to the trade union delegation. The young workers' section of the Austrian socialist party will lead the com-



Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League!

TOMORROW!

What Do the Young Communists Want During December, the Economic Trade Union Month?

This question answered in an entire page of The DAILY WORKER on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23rd.

Special articles will appear on various phases of the conditions of the young workers in industry and their special activities in the unions and shops.

The page will be edited by the Young Workers (Communist) League.

SEND IN SPECIAL ORDERS FOR THIS ISSUE.

Bundle orders for league and party unite 2c per copy.

Workers Write About the Workers' Life

Farrington Part of Conspiracy to Cut Coal Miners' Wages

(Continued from page 3.)

ers some of the benefits derived, the absolute contrary is the case. The bosses were permitted in this agreement to cut the miners' wages from $10.32 to $8.04 a day. This holds good for miners who load coal by hand as well as by machine. Were often the machines get out of order and the men are forced to load by hand. Besides only a very few load coal by machine, the large bulk of the miners loading by hand.

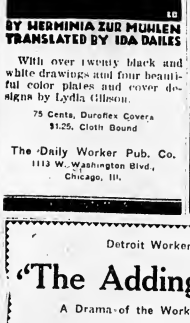
Formerly if a miner loaded more than 12 tons of coal a day which at .86 cents a ton makes $10.32 the regular union scale he was also paid for the extra amount produced but under the new Farrington agreement, in addition to the reduced wages of $8.04 for twelve tons a day at 67 cent a ton, he is not paid extra no matter how many tons over twelve he loads.

When this cut was announced by the operators, the miners immediately applied to the officials of the union for an explanation of the violation of the agreement. The miners worked for many months waiting for this explanation which was never made. Then the miners, humiliated and outraged, went on strike demanding the return of the former scale.

CORRESPONDENTS' CLASS WILL MEET THIS WEEK ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT

The Chicago Worker Correspondents' class will meet on Wednesday evening instead of Thursday, this week, and next, due to the holidays. There is to be no let up in the work of this class. The DAILY WORKER comes out regularly as usual and Worker Correspondents must keep on the job. Send in your contributions. New students should enroll on Wednesday, Dec. 23. Class meets at 8 p. m. in The DAILY WORKER editorial room, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

For the Workers' Little Boy or Girl—



FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS CHILDREN

BY HERMINIA ZUR MUHLEN
TRANSLATED BY IDA DAILES

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PRIZES FOR CORRESPONDENTS!

EVERY week The DAILY WORKER is presenting three prizes for the best stories sent in during the week by its worker correspondents. This week's prize winners will be announced, and their contributions published on the Worker Correspondents' Page in Thursday's issue, since there will be no paper on Friday, Christmas Day. The prizes offered are as follows:

FIRST PRIZE—"Flying Ship," stories of New Russia, some of which are now appearing in the New Magazine Section of The DAILY WORKER.

SECOND PRIZE—Leon Trotsky's "My Flight from Siberia," in which is told the story of Trotsky's escape from exile.

THIRD PRIZE—An original cartoon framed, a reproduction of which will appear on the Worker Correspondents' Page.

Send in your contributions immediately. Address: Editorial Department, The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

STEEL MILLS CUT WAGES WITH INSTALLATION OF MACHINERY; BOYS REPLACE SKILLED MEN

By W. J. WHITE, a Worker Correspondent.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Dec. 21.—The United States Steel corporation is a gigantic combination of manufacturing capital with its tentacles reaching into hundreds of branches of manufacturing. Towns and cities of this country have felt and are feeling the deadening effect of its presence, with its open shops and in some cases, the ownership of even the towns themselves. This corporation is at the present time having its plants overhauled, and the waste of back number units of its numerous works wiped out.

New Castle is one of the places where this concentration and elimination is being rapidly carried out. One of their blast furnaces here is already down and dismantled and at least two other are marked to go the same way in the near future. These furnaces, the pride of the capitalists a few years ago, are now slated for the junk heap.

Now and more up to the minute heating systems are being introduced by the efficiency engineers of the company, one such which has just been put in at the local steel mill has displaced twenty-six of the firemen at the plant. Instead of the 270 men who were employed on the three lathes they now have the work done by 50 men, thus saving the labor of 180 firemen.

The patent doubler has been introduced into the tin mills here and they are being handled by boys of fifteen and sixteen, who are fast displacing the higher priced men. Some idea of the number of men displaced may be gleaned from the fact that New Castle has at the present time some 300 houses lost tenanted. The workers who formerly lived in them have had to seek work elsewhere.

In the tin coating plants they have introduced the latest machines which make it possible for one man to do the work formerly done by five. The work is largely done by the colored and the foreign born workers and they have been especially hard hit.

Many of them are in dire straits because of the lack of other work to be had in the town which is largely a United States steel fortress. Wages are about 30 cents per hour on the average. The boy who now runs the patent doubler gets about $4.50, while the doubler whose place he is taking got about $6.00 per day. The tin house man now runs five machines formerly run by five men, gets in the neighborhood of the wage of one of the men he now displaces.

The company recently bought 800 acres of land for the purpose of putting up coke ovens, and they are dismantling the coke ovens in Sharon and evidently intend to put in improved coke plants here. Concentration and improvement and displacement of man power in the order of the day, and here you see it in the process of installation.

The local officials are largely the tools of the steel company consequently nothing is being done to turn the situation into one of benefit to the workers.

NOTICE TO NEW YORK WORKER CORRESPONDENTS

COMRADE H. M. WICKS will be in New York City, Saturday, Dec. 26th, and will hold a meeting of worker correspondents and those interested in taking up this work at the party headquarters, 108 East 14th St. All comrades who want to know the details of this work and to get practical suggestions that will aid them in becoming efficient worker correspondents should attend. The meeting will start at 2 o'clock sharp in the afternoon.

How to Americanize Workers Party Seen in Street Nucleus

(By a Worker Correspondent)

With a Czecho-Slovek comrade acting as chairman, a Bulgarian as agitprop director, a Scandanavian as The DAILY WORKER agent and a Ukrainian as financial secretary, street nucleus No. 13, section 4, of the Workers (Communist) Party of Chicago carried on its branch business Wednesday night at 1532 W. 19th street with but one native-born American, the latter acting as secretary. The meeting was carried on entirely in English, with an enthusiastic discussion lasting for three hours.

How to work in co-operation with the shop nuclei in that territory was the principal subject. The agitprop committee and industrial organizer will keep in constant contact with the secretaries of the shop nuclei in the district, helping in the distribution of The DAILY WORKER and of the nuclei bulletins. Besides, an industrial survey of the neighborhood will be taken so that conditions in the shops where there are no party nuclei can be studied.

As the first step toward the new work, the nucleus members organized for a house-to-house distribution of 1,000 of the "Challenge to Coolidge" dodgers.

Building Workers in Santa Barbara Warned About Scab Contractor

By A Worker Correspondent.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Dec. 18.—Near the postoffice on State St. where stood the catholic church, which was destroyed by the earthquake on June 29th, John M. Cooper of Los Angeles is excavating for a two story store and office building.

This architect and contractor is well known in Los Angeles because of his refusal to pay anything like the union scale or give his men union hours. The carpenters and laborers in that city have received much treatment from him.

Indications are he is trying to do his "stuff" in Santa Barbara also. His men work any and all hours it seems. As yet there have not been many carpenters employed on the job, but the few who have worked for him have received $8 per day of eight hours and worked Saturday afternoon for straight time. The carpenters' scale is $9 for eight hours. Saturday afternoon work is strongly discouraged by Local 1062. Sec. 2 of the trade rules says:

"There shall be no work done Saturday afternoon, between the hours of 12:00 m. and 6:00 p. m., except to preserve life and property."

Painters and plasterers are working five days a week here. The electricians are seeking to have their wages raised from $10 to $12 per day and the week shortened from 44 to 40 hours.

PICTURES OF LIFE

-:- By S. P. SLAVIN (Worker Correspondent)

(Worker Correspondent)

STAMFORD, Conn.—In a grocery store a hard working woman of shabby dressed, stood in front of the counter talking to the man in charge. "What is the cheapest butter you got?" The man told her. She hesitated. Evidently it was still too high for her. Finally she reluctantly said: "Give me a quarter of a pound."

Just at this moment a open air automobile stopped in front of the grocery store. An elegantly dressed woman with a poodle dog in her arms, stepped out and entered the place. "The finest you have immediately on ice," ordered. "Send me three pounds of the best butter you have," the lady ordered. She included other things in her order.

I always speculate who wanted the extra luxuries and painfully putting her self into the grocery while the poor woman was still waiting for that quarter of a pound of the cheapest butter you got.

It seems unbelievable that such per verted conditions should be tolerated among civilized people of America—America the harder you work the poorer you have it. It is a crime that any human being should work and work and not even get a quarter you belong to the best category" and you rule in luxuries and you have the very best of everything.

I happened to know both women. The poor woman is no neighbor. Her husband works in a shop, their 14 year old boy works too. She herself, besides taking care of a family of six takes in washing and with all that she is much afraid the "rent spared."

The rich lady is the wife of a "prominent real estate man" who buys property cheap and passes rents, and that's where their money and goodie-goodies come from, and this is why our hard working woman couldn't afford anything but the cheapest butter you got. She has to pay that high rent so that Mr. ——— whose husband never did an honest day' work in his life, may roll in luxury.

CLASSES OF WORKER CORRESPONDENTS TO BE ORGANIZED BY WICKS

During his tour thru the East, which started yesterday in Grand Rapids, Comrade H. M. Wicks will devote considerable time to the organizing of worker correspondence classes in the various cities that he visits.

This is some of the most important work being conducted by The DAILY WORKER and the party. It is essential that proletarian writers be developed so that a great staff of field correspondents can be created that will know how to handle all labor news in a manner that will appeal to the working class.

All worker correspondents and those who want to take up this work should attend the Wicks meetings and remain afterwards to take up the question with Comrade Wicks.

The following cities will be visited: Detroit, Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo. Time and place of lectures announced elsewhere in today's paper.

How About Some Evening?

Some night when you have no meeting or some night when you're broke and you can't go to a show—why not step over to the Workers' Book Store at 19 S. Lincoln St.? You can help to prepare a propaganda campaign — and you'll spend a pleasant evening. Step over TO-NIGHT and speak to The Daily Worker Agent—S. Hammermark. We sure need your help!

HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

English Branch, Workers Party, Boston, Mass., (balance of Reserve Party)	$ 8.18
English Branch, Workers Party, Boston, Mass., (Daily Worker Drive)	8.25
English Branch, Workers Party, Boston, Mass., pledges paid	6.50
Women's Progressive Association, Br. 129, Linden, N. J.	5.00
Karl Marx Scandinavian Br., W. P., Chicago	1.00
Sam Habor and Holdowitch, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.50
J. Kouba, West Allis, Wis. (collected)	1.75
Slop Workers No. 1, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Workers of Elliott, W. Va. (Wreschiloff, Bordun, Nenechuck, Gardurbiak, Warnuch, Sjoerin, Wesnuck, Pruch, Curco, Supranuk)	6.50
Total Today	$41.68
Previously reported	471,286.57
Total to date	$41,330.25

Tuberculosis Holds Second Place Among Illinois Diseases

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 21.—According to the report of the Illinois state health director Dr. H. L. Rawlings, the herd-killer holds second place this month in the sick list of Illinois workers.

Scarlet fever comes first with 551 cases, then tuberculosis with 265, pneumonia 228, measles 119, diphtheria 98, typhoid fever 40, influenza 23, and small pox 11.

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL IN HOUSE AND U. S. SENATE

Law Aimed at Curbing Southern Lynchings

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Bills have been introduced in the senate and the house to curb lynching in the United States. Both of these bills are identical and provide than any state officer who fails to make all appropriate efforts to protect a prisoner in his charge from mob violence or apprehend any person participating in mob violence, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding five years or a fine not exceeding $5,000 or both.

The bill also makes it a felony for any state or municipal officer to connive with any person to injure or kill or suffer a prisoner to be taken from his custody. Those who conspire with him likewise shall be guilty of a felony. Upon conviction the persons so conspiring shall be punished by imprisonment for life or not less than five years.

District Court's Right Defined.

The district court of the judicial district in which a person is injured or put to death by a mob is given jurisdiction to try and punish those who participate when it appears that the state courts fail or refuse to apprehend and punish them or when the power obtainable for service in the state courts are so strongly opposed to such punishment that there is no reasonable probability that this guilty of the offense can be punished in the state courts.

Must Pay $10,000 Forfeit.

Any court in which a person is put to death by mob violence shall forfeit $10,000 to the family of the victim if he has no family, then the money shall go to his dependent parents, if any, otherwise to the use of the United States.

In the event that any such person put to death by mob violence shall have been transported from one county into another during the time intervening between the capture and putting to death, the two counties shall be jointly and severally liable.

The bill also makes any act committed in violation of the rights of a citizen or subject of a foreign country a crime against the peace and dignity of the United States, punishable in like manner as in the state courts.

Three Make a Mob.

Three persons, or more, acting in concert, without authority of law, for the purpose of depriving any person of his life or doing him physical injury is defined in the act as a "mob or riotous assemblage."

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

Information Wanted.

Daniel George Carson, 24 years of age, last heard of in the state of Washington in the summer of 1917. Any information will be gratefully received by his mother—

BRIDGET CARSON,
Warspite, Alta.,
Canada.

Have a Good Time at This Party.



NEW YEAR'S

ROXBURY, Mass.

Friday, January 1

Singing; dancing; new year's celebration with a new year's midnight dinner. Given by the Roxbury Jewish Branch at the New International Hall.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1925.

144	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1569 N. Robey St.
133	Boot and Shoe Workers, 1638 Milwaukee Ave.
21	Bricklayers, 812 W. Monroe St.
378	Brick and Clay Workers, Paving Inspectors, 165 W. Washington, Columbus Joint Council, 814 W. 127th Street.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
181	Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
272	Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
461	Carpenters, Witten's Hall, Highland Park.
1786	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
	Cement Workers, 59 W. Van Buren Street.
15	Conductors (Sleeping Car), Capitol Bldg., 10 a. m.
381	Electricians, 308 S. State St.
1030	Electricians, 741 S. Western Ave.
302	Engineers (Loc.), 3059 Wentworth Ave.
402	Engineers, 182 W. Washington St.
645	Engineers (Loc.), 2433 W. Roosevelt Road.
826	Engineers (Loc.), 2647 W. 35th St.
8705	Egg Inspectors, 418 N. Clark St.
27	Federal Employes, 64 W. Randolph St.
15441	Federal Union, 3046 W. 26th St.
715	Firemen and Enginemen, Ogden and Taylor.
20	Hatters (Trimmers), 166 W. Washington St.
5	Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
27	Hod Carriers, 82nd and La Vergne Ave.
715	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren.
12	Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
57	Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
134	Machinists, 2542 W. Chicago Ave.
815	Machinists, 4126 W. Lake St.
1484	Machinists, 6234 Princeton Ave.
846	Meat Cutters, 175 W. Washington St.
571	Meat Cutters, 6205 Houston Ave.
	Metal Cornice Fire and Sheet Metal Workers, 337 N. Clark.
10	Musicians, 175 W. Washington St., 2 p. m.
17358	Nurses, Funk's Hall, Oak Park.
147	Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Washington.
184	Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
181	Painters, N. W. cor. State and 86th.
275	PAINTERS, 220 W. OAK ST.
321	Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
802	Plasterers, Monroe and Wells Sts.
130	Plumbers, 1501 Ogden Ave.
290	Plumbers, 180 W. Washington St.
402	Plumbers, 3311 W. Madison St.
415	Railway Carmen, Odd Fellows' Hall, Blue Island, Ill., 7:30 p. m.
1170	Railway Carmen, 11037 Michigan Ave.
1287	Railway Carmen, 5324 S. Halsted St.
382	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington
738	Railway Clerks, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
906	Railway Clerks, 5438 S. Halsted St.
2218	Railway Clerks, 508 W. Washington St.
375	Railroad Trainmen, 3350 W. Madison Street.
	Teamsters' Joint Council, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
727	Teamsters (Local), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
67	Tile Layers, 180 W. Washington St.
7	Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

89,000,000 Roubles Net Profit Realized on Soviet Union's Roads

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 21.—In the past fiscal year 1924-25 the gross receipts of the railroads in comparison with the previous year have increased by 237,000,000 rubles, i. e., by 34.6 per cent; while in the year 1923-24 the railroad enterprises still show a deficit of 12,000,000 rubles, in the year 1924-25 the net profit amounted to 89,000,000 rubles.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

NEW YORK WORKERS, ATTENTION!

The "Novy Mir" Ball

D. DOBKIN, the famous tenor
LIDIA SAVICKAYA, soloist of the Boston Symphony
PIERRE MATHEO, soloist of the New York Symphony
Daurosha (on oboe and English horn)
HILDA SHAKET, the famous interpreter of classic dances

All Will Appear at the "Novy Mir"

Concert and Ball

Where?
Park Palace, 110th St. and 5th Avenue
When?
December 24, (Christmas Eve.)
Who Will Be at the Ball and Concert?—All, All, All.
Get Ready! Buy Your Tickets in Advance.

Chicago Readers, Attention!

GRAND CONCERT AND DANCE

for the benefit of Beilnik

will be given by the F. D. T. J. OMLADINA and Czechoslovak Fraternal

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1925

at C. S. P. S. Hall, 1126 W. 18th Street, Chicago.

Freiheit Singing Society—Symbolic and Folk Dances by the members of F. D. T. J. Omladina—Musical Selections—Piano, Violin and Vocal Solos—Recitations—DANCING DURING EVENING.

Principal Speakers—Robert Minor and Lovett Fort-Whiteman.

Admission 75 Cents. Doors Open 2 P. M.

100%

By UPTON SINCLAIR.

A splendid propaganda story of a Labor spy—written by a master propagandist.

The kind of a book to hand to your shop-mate after you have read it.

25 CENTS

Order from

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

Detroit Workers, Attention!

"The Adding Machine"

A Drama of the Worker Under Capitalism

will be played by the

DETROIT REPERTORY THEATRE CO.

THURSDAY, DEC. 24, at 8:00 P. M.

in the HOUSE OF THE MASSES,
Gratiot and St. Aubin Avenues, Detroit.

Auspices Daily Worker Press Club.

General Admission 75 Cents.

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1950 LINCOLN ST. Chicago, Ill.
GOOD BOOKS for WORKERS

SINCERE GOOD WISHES FOR A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

Mr. Lowden—Farmers' Advocate

Since Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, received a staggering political blow in the primaries leading up to the republican presidential elections in 1920, when his agents were caught buying votes in the state of Missouri, he has been diligently trying to recover his standing. Himself adopted by marriage into the circles of industrial capital by way of the Pullman millions, he was a political creature of industrialism in the United States. Next to Major General Leonard Wood, he was the favorite of Standard Oil and the steel trust in the pre-convention fight of the republican nomination. Wood was disqualified because of his vile record as a strikebreaker and scabherder in the steel strike. The Indiana primaries, where the industrial centers snowed him under in the balloting, made Wood dangerous timber. Lowden was eliminated not because he did anything the others were not doing, but because he was unfortunate enough to be caught corrupting votes.

Now this discredited darling of the industrialists comes forth as the advocate of the interests of the farmers while in reality endeavoring to destroy them. He proposes a federal farm board which would utilize government resources for the farmer as the federal reserve board aids the banks.

As is well known the federal reserve system "to aid the farmers" is a means of enslaving them to finance capital. Country bankers, most of whom are directly controlled by Wall Street or La Salle street, obtain money from the federal reserve at 4 per cent and lend it to the farmers at 7 and 8 per cent and even more, for they frequent ly collect interest in advance by deducting it from the loan, also when the farmer is hard pressed they actually collect as much as ten per cent, with the result that the real interest paid by the farmer mounts as high as seventeen to twenty per cent.

Now comes Lowden with a proposition that other government resources be used "to aid the farmers." Lowden's game becomes clear thru his observation: "It is significant that the eastern industrial leaders are now studying the farm situation." It means that those farms not already mortgaged to the banking combine will fall into the hands of the industrials and is a plain bid for government aid in bringing about this condition.

Government agents will advise farmers to purchase nea rnitrogen and nitrates and other chemicals for replenishing the soil so that bigger crops may be realized. Farmers will have to mortgage their farms in order to do this. When the mortgages are foreclosed, as they eventually will be, the land will fall into the hands of the industrialists who will merge the individual farms into large scale production by introducing large tractors.

With the industrialists falling in line with the bankers for a general expropriation of the farmers, which will proletarianize millions of them, it will become impossible for the capitalist news papers and politicians to befog the minds of the agricultural workers with the illusion that their interests are opposed to the interests of the workers.

In this respect it is significant that in North Dakota, where large scale farming is proceeding at a rapid rate, we have a mass movement toward independent class political action. Effective leadership for the labor party can only arise thru a national labor party that will consolidate the interests of the workers and farmers into a class unity.

The Next Step

Colonel Edward M. House has returned, after almost five years, to his old room in the White House, so that he can "advise" the president as he advised Wilson, there can be no doubt that the world court project is really the threshold (whether it be called back or front door) to the league of nations. It was House, the trusted silent partner of the Morgan banking combine, whose influence sent Wilson on his sea voyage to Versailles where the treaty and the league covenant were hatched. The league is referred to as the "pet project" of Col. House.

The pacifist crew that, under various names, is boosting the world court proposition, and trailed in the wake of Col. House during most of the Wilson administration, now again finds itself under the direct leadership of House. The entire political history of Wilson, proclaimed "neutrality in thought as well as in deed" to his latest words, is the history of the changing and developing interests of finance capital.

Foreign policy at Washington is now back to the point where the control of the House of Morgan fell from the palsied hand of Wilson. After an interregnum of five years we have the complete control of the White House of Mr. House of the House of Morgan.

This is ominous. A herald of great upheavals that will soon rock the world in another clash of imperialist interests, and it is a challenge to the working class of the world to rise and, in no uncertain tones demandly challenge the brigands of Wall Street and the controlling imperialistic group of Lomoard street, London. It was the hand of Colonel House that directed the policy of the Wilson administration and paved the way for the United States entering the last world war. As the conflicts between the capitalist powers become ever sharper the same hand again directs the destinies of the United States government.

The silk glove of the wily colonel will soon change to the unified mailed fist, driving the workers into another blood bath, unless the workers in time can concentrate sufficient power to stay the idea.

The only reply to the preliminaries for war that are preceding upon the revolutionary struggle against war and that struggle can only be carried under the policy formulated by the Communist International. Against the war of imperialism toward which Wall Street is driving we must mobilize the batallions of labor under the Bolshevist slogan of changing the predatory war between nations into a war of the oppressed peoples against imperialism.

At last the American Federation of Labor is calling for relief for the striking anthracite coal miners. Maybe it is belated move to give some of the [illegible] industrial struggle.

Right and Left Wings in the I. L. G. W. Convention

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
ARTICLE I.

The Character of the Left Wing struggle.

AT Philadelphia the left wing in the International Ladies' Garment Workers convention made history.

For the left wing movement in the American trade unions the proceedings of the eighteenth biennial convention, the actions and accomplishments of the left blow, the general line of policy followed and the tactics employed by the Sigman machine are of immense importance. Every struggle of the workers against the union bureaucrats is of importance and each furnishes us with additional experience to guide us in other struggles, but because of the size of the union—only five A. F. of L. unions exceed it in point of numbers according to the per capita tax payments given in the report of Secretary Morrison for 1924—because of the high level of political consciousness of the membership as compared to the membership of the A. F. of L. unions, because of the tremendous influence of the left wing in the union, a majority of the membership supporting it against the Sigman machine, because the Communists enjoy the undisputed leadership of the whole rank and file opposition, and because the bureaucracy is of a distinctly social-democratic color, the I. L. G. W. convention has given us the richest field for investigation and analysis of our trade union policy, tactics and form of organization.

THE convention marked the end of a definite period of the struggle of the left wing in the I. L. G. W. The history of the left wing bloc with our party playing an active part ran he divided roughly as follows:

1. The period from the appearance of the T.N.E.L. up to the Boston convention where mass expulsions of left wingers were authorized.

2. From the Boston convention until the suspension of Locals 2, 9, and 22, and the organization of the left wing Joint Action Committee.

3. From the organization of the Joint Action Committee and its successful fight for the reinstatement of the suspended locals until the convention.

With the end of the convention the left wing fight for a militant program based on the class struggle and rank and file control of the union enters a new phase. Its successful issue depends upon strategy and tactics adopted as a result of a correct estimation of the strength and weaknesses displayed by the left wing in the convention and upon the success or otherwise of the policy, its method of application as well, pursued so far.

IN drawing our conclusions we must not be misled into viewing the left wing struggle in the I. L. G. W. as something apart from the rest of the labor movement. We must look upon it as merely as part, an important part, it is true, but nevertheless only part of the broad struggle in which we are engaged thruout the American labor movement.

THREE LEFT WINGERS ON EXECUTIVE BOARD OF GARMENT WORKERS

PHILADELPHIA.—Dec. 21.—The following were elected to the executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at the closing session of the convention here:

Louis Hyman, of Local No. 9; J. Borokhovitch, of Local No. 2; Julius Portnoy, of Local No. 22, representing the left wingers in the union; and Gingold, S. Ninfo, J. Helperin, D. Dubinsky, L. Antonini, H. Greenberg, E. Reisberg of Philadelphia, M. Amdur of Canada, Molly Freedman of Chicago, C. Kreindler of Cleveland, J. Hoehman, D. Goddes of Boston.

Delegates to the American Federation of Labor including B. Deetl, A. Negler, F. Oretzky, L. Pinsofsky all represent the right wing.

It can be said without hesitation that the convention gave, in testimony submitted by the reactionaries themselves, the most convincing proof of the correctness of our general line of strategy and tactics. As in all other trade unions, both here and in Europe, the battle strategy of the bureaucrats has as its principle objective the isolation of the Communists. That is the Sigmanites, more skilful than the average A. F. of L. bureaucracy because of their socialist and anarchist training, well-equipped with the phraseology of the class struggle, both in the pre-convention struggle and in the convention itself, tried to drive the rank and file following from the Communists and compel them to fight for the right as Communists to belong to the I. L. G. W. or on the still more demagogic issue of the elimination of a union by a political party.

OUR strategy was and is, by forcing the bureaucracy to fight on the clear-cut issue of their failure to carry on a struggle for the basic needs of the workers and their wrecking of the union instead of building it, to gather around us every honest worker in the union. We carried on the struggle that the bureaucracy had abandoned and betrayed and forced to thousands of workers that the Communists have no interests separate and apart from those of the working class. The Sigman machine was defeated by the failure of a maneuver on which it had staked everything. The confession of failure is to be found on pages 48-49 of the report of the general executive board to the convention:

"The conflict had started as a fight against Communist control of some of our local unions but soon, partly thru tactical oversight on our part and partly THRU ADROIT MANEUVERING OF THE OPPOSITION, THE ISSUES OF THE STRUGGLE BECAME DIVERTED TO OTHER CHANNELS,'which benefited our opponents and befogged the real issue of the fight. THUS THERE WERE BROUGHT INTO THIS FIGHT SUCH ISSUES AS THE CHANGE OF REPRESENTATION AT THE JOINT BOARD THE QUESTION OF HIGHER DUES, FRAUDULENT ELECTIONS, THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE JOINT BOARD AND OF LOCAL OFFICES, THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS BY REFERENDA—and a widespread impression was created to the effect that we were fighting to retain the status quo in the union, that we were opposed to the bitter end to any reforms and any organizational improvements, and similar stories to which the opposition was trying to give wide circulation in order to arouse sympathetic publicity for itself.

THE history of the American labor movement records no more complete confession of political and organizational impotence than the above while at the same time it reveals full the utter cynicism of an officialdom which regards the raising of such questions as fraudulent elections and official corruption as obscuring "the real issue of the fight."

So successful had been the appeal of the left wing to the membership before the convention, so damaging to the machine had been the struggle waged around mass needs and demands, so widespread has been the revolt of the membership on the dress saw garment centers, so severe had been the loss of prestige suffered by the Sigman machine when it had been forced into such a peace agreement with the left wing, that at the convention a complete re-modeling of its tactics was necessary.

(To be continued.)

Company Unions and the "B. & O. Plan"

By Earl R. Browder

IN the "B. & O. plan" of class collaboration, which has been heralded officially endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, we are told that the magic formula has finally been found which unites into one happy family the employing capitalists and the employed workers. As evidence of the beneficence of the new scheme, it is pointed out that whereas, formerly, certain employers were militantly fighting against the labor movement under the slogan of the "open shop," they are now "recognizing the unions."

How does it come that these bitter enemies of labor, the "open shoppers," are now so ready to sign agreements with the unions?

The reason is, that the unions have surrendered to the "open shop," and the new agreements that are being signed transform the labor organizations into company unions in substance. Under such conditions why shouldn't these employers be ready to sign the agreements?

Similarity of Company Unions and "B. & O. Plan."

How does the "B. & O. plan" change the labor unions into company unions?

First we must establish definitely what are the characteristics of "company unions." These are: (1) Replace the union as a fighting organization of independent working class power, with a machinery for "consultation" between employer and worker; (2) eliminate strikes and speed up production; (3) sow discord between the form of consultations about their working conditions, while keeping all power in the hands of "management"; (4) to break the worker directly into the process of increasing his own exploitation.

This is the ideal union in the eyes of the "open shop" employers. Stated completely in the words of these employers themselves, the "open shop" or "company" union has the following purposes: (From the "Open Shop Encyclopedia" published by the Open Shop Department of the National Association of Manufacturers, 1922):

"(a) To provide regular means of access by employer thru the representatives to the employer, and for consultation by the employer with employes thru representatives.

"(b) To avoid interruption of production and to maintain maximum production.

"(c) To give employes an opportunity to adjust grievances, conditions under which they work and the means of improvement.

"(d) To further the common interest of the employer and the employes in all matters pertaining to work organization and efficiency."

Compare the foregoing statement with the principles with the principles of the "B. & O." plan," which were formulated by Wm. B. Johnston, president of the Manhhists Union, and Otto S. Beyer, Jr., "consulting engineer" for the railroad shop unions (see the New York Times, March 22, 1925):

"(1) Full and cordial recognition of the federated shopmen's unions as the agents of the employes.

"(2) Adgreting to these unions and their spokesmen constructive as well as protective functions in railroad management.

"(3) Agreement between these unions and management to cooperate for improved service to the public.

"(4) Agreement to share fully any consequent benefits.

"(5) Perfection of definite administrative machinery to accomplish these purposes."

The B. & O. plan, it will be seen, contains all the principles of the "open shop" plan, with the addition of the idea that the best instrument of carrying out these principles is the very union organized by the men themselves. Whereas the employers of the "open shop" movement have been fighting bitterly against recognition of the union, they are now asked to recognize the union as the instrument for carrying out their own plans. The full force of this argument (which has carried weight with the employers) that the B. & O. plan is an improvement upon the "open shop", scheme from the employers' point of view, is shown at its best in the words of Wm. H. Johnston at a meeting of railroad executives in St. Louis, at the time of the launching of the plan. Johnston said:

"The idea underlying our service to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad may be compared to the idea which underlies the engineering services extended to railroads by large supply corporations which have contracts with these railroads to furnish, let us say, arch-brick, superheaters, stokers, or lubricating oils."

From all the above it becomes clear that the essential difference between the "company union" plan of the National Association of Manufacturers (the "open shop" movement) on the one hand, and the B. & O. plan on the other hand, is simply that in the latter proposition the union officials enter into a contract with the employers to use the power of the labor union itself to establish the principles of the "open shop."

The labor union officials had their own reasons for being anxious to make this kind of a deal with the employers. Their criminal mismanagement of the great strikes of 1922-23 had demoralized the unions, to such an extent that the officials became alarmed at the danger to their salaries. They had to find a new method of renewing the flow of per capita tax into their treasuries.

As for the "open shop" employers, they began to get interested in the B. & O. plan because, first, they were having trouble with the operations of their private "company unions," and second, they realized the need of a second line of forces inside the workers' own organizations to prevent even the "company unions" from being captured by the workers—the employers needed the expert assistance of the labor officials.

So the union leaders and the "open shop" employers found a common platform. And the B. & O. plan spread from the railroad that gave it a name, first to the Chicago Northwestern, and then to the great Canadian Pacific railroad. At Atlantic City the A. F. of L. convention endorsed the idea for the entire labor movement. Capitalists, liberals, and labor leaders unite in proclaiming an era of industrial peace and well-being as a result of the new "Holy Alliance."

The "Struggle" Between Company Unions and "B. & O. Plan."

Of course, there are differences, as well as points of unity, between the two plans. These differences bring about a "struggle" between them—or, more properly speaking, competition. This competition takes the form of struggle to see which can best serve the interests of the employer.

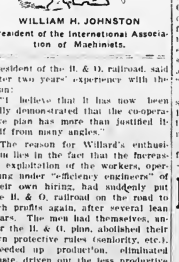
Wm. H. Johnston, first sponsor for the B. & O. plan, but the case as follows:

"I want to emphasize as strongly as I know how, the fact that in the B. & O. cooperative co-operation in the railroad industry there can be no substitute for the genuine unions of the railroad employes.

"I maintain that such a management has bar tried the B. & O. plan) would never again, as long as it retains its good sense, desire to see the affiliated shop craft unions effaced from the scheme of things on its road."

On the other side Daniel Willard,

HE BRIDGED THE GAP BETWEEN TRADE UNIONS AND 'COMPANY UNIONS'



WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON
President of the International Association of Machinists.

president of the B. & O. railroad, said after two years' experience with the plan:

"I believe that it has now been fully demonstrated that the co-operative plan has more than justified itself from many angles."

The reason for Willard's enthusiasm lies in the fact that the fraternal exploitation of the workers, operating under "efficiency engineers" of their own hiring, had suddenly put the B. & O. railroad on the road to rich profits again, after several lean years. The men had themselves, under the B. & O. plan, abolished their own protective rules (seniority, etc.), speeded up production, eliminated waste, driven out the less productive workers, and received in return—nothing but "recognition" of their officials, and the same wage as paid by all other roads. Meanwhile, the operating expenses of the railroad dropped from 82 per cent to 78 per cent from 1922 to 1923, while net profits increased from 23 millions to 42 millions. In 1924 the operating expenses dropped further to 77 per cent. All of which was a "great victory" of the B. & O. plan over the company unions—it had convinced the employers that it was even better for profits than the "open shop," and not a bit more dangerous to capitalism.

Another definite result that accrued to the workers, was loss of employment, and increase in layoffs. In May, 1925, the speed-up system had work ed so well that the railroad announced a reduction of the shop forces. This operation was repeated in August, when 7,000 men were laid off at one blow.

The "Open Shop" Triumphant.

The company union is merely one side of the "open shop" drive of the capitalists. This is a well-organized movement with a definite program. In 1920, it reported definite branches in 240 principal cities of the United States, its national center in the open shop department of the National Association of Manufacturers. Its principal organizers and boosters in the various cities are united in such powerful secret societies of employers as the Rotary Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Lions' Club, and the various chambers of commerce, etc., all of which endorse and support the open shop movement. And the B. & O. plan is but another one of the instruments of this same movement.

The progress of the "open shop" movement as a whole has gone forward unabated. The National Association of Manufacturers boasts—in its official publication, "American Industries," of September, 1925, page 27:

"During the last few years the industries of the United States, for the greater part, have enjoyed a general condition of industrial peace. This has been due, to a large extent, to a constant decline in the prestige, numerical, political, and financial strength of the American Federation of Labor. And while the forces of closed shop unionism have been suffering organizational anaemia, the principle of industrial freedom, widely known as the open shop method of industrial relations, has steadily advanced in all manufacturing industries."

And how has the "open shop" been able to achieve its victories? Thru a well-laid plan of operating within the unions, using the agency of the labor officials. The B. & O. plan is one part of this larger strategy. Another part is the war against the left wing and the expulsion of Communists from the unions. This was not the original idea of Gompers, Sigman, Green, Hutcheson & Co. These labor officials took the idea ready made from the "open shop" movement, from the bitterest enemies of labor in America. Wall Street has laid down the strategy and tactics for the reactionary labor officials. That is how the "open shop" is able to win.

Is there any worker who thinks such a statement is an exaggeration? If so, then read the following quotation from "The Minnesota Banker," under date of December 16, 1920:

"The closed shop is zealously fought for by the radical wing of labor organization. The open shop can be the most readily brought about by the elimination of this element in the left wing E. B.'as a power in organized labor. The conservative labor man is one to whom sound argument and horse sense appeal. He is the hope of the open shop movement and upon him, in the final analysis, will rest the matter of accepting the idea philosophically, in the right spirit, without disrupting the entire industrial situation by means of disastrous strikes and lockouts. The open shop argument must be addressed therefore, to the conservative in organized labor."

Since the war, the labor unions in the United States have lost more than 1,000,000 members. This is the period of the "open shop" movement. And during that period, we saw an other development, concurrent with the loss of the union membership—namely, the growth of "company unions," "work councils," "employes' representation," etc., until, between the years 1919 and 1924, there had grown up more than 1,000,000 "unions," with something more than 1,000,000 members, approximately the same number the A. F. of L. unions lost.

So we see the "open shop" movement triumphantly advancing outside the labor movement by smashing it, and inside the labor movement by corrupting it with the B. & O. plan and similar schemes, and by smashing the left wing thru the expulsion policy of Green, Sigman & Co.

In another article we will enter into more detail on the status and workings of company unions and related forms of the "open shop" and class collaboration movements.

Labor in the Far East

Yesterday we read of the activities of the different Red Labor Unions of Indonesia and the terrific persecution against them. Today we read in the second article by Comrade Semaoen, of the General Labor Federation, the relation of the Communists add these Red Unions and the fight by the left wing for control of these unions in order to bring to the workers a beneficial policy of class struggle.

ARTICLE II.

By SEMAOEN.

THERE is a Red Labor secretariat in Indonesia acting as the central body regulating the general propaganda of these unions and linking them up with the movement abroad. This does not, however, mean that these organizations have left the General Federation of Trade Unions, the chairman of which is a so-called "neutral" leader (neither Communist nor nationalist, but only a trade unionist). The executive committee of the General Federation is made up of Communists and nationalists.

To this federation there are also affiliated the reformist teachers' unions 16,000 members, among whom there are of course Communists to be found; the Union of Government and Public Workers (4,000 members); the Union of Pawn-shop employes (3,000 members), for the most part opposed to the so-called "leader," Sir Jopranoto, a reformist-nationalist, opposed to the Communists); and other small reformist unions like that of the opium sellers (who are in government service, the opium trade being a state monopoly, as is also the case in regard to the pawnshops).

These small unions have a total membership of about 3,000. The quality of those unions is low because inside there is a constant intervening struggle between the many national leaders, the "neutral" leaders, and the Communists.

LET us take for example the pawn shop employes' union. Its 1924 congress decided to elect Soenokat dioto a revolutionary as chairman, as well as two Communists to the central committee. Thereupon the retiring chairman Sarjopranoto, started to nominate himself chairman, and together with his friends will they "nationalized" the printing office, the bureau, administration and the name.

The police and the courts, refused of course, to intervene in favor of the Communist majority. The speech still remains unsettled, and a brazen-faced Sarjo held a "pawnshop congress" last June, visited by coolies only by the minority, the majority not having been allowed to attend.

It is, therefore, small cause for wonder that these organizations have fallen asleep, no increased activity. Only when the Communists succeed in capturing these unions will they play an active part in a progressive movement. The history of the pawn shop employes' union shows, however, that the task of capturing will be a difficult one indeed.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Moscow Will Need About 60,000 New Workers Next Year

MOSCOW I. S. S. R. Dec. 21 to the Moscow industry during the coming fiscal year from 60,000 to 70,000 new workers will be employed, which 40,000 to 50,000 will be skilled and semi-skilled. Of these 7,000 will enter the metal industry and 6,000 to 30,000 the textile industry.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

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AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

POWERS HAPGOOD, a relative of Norman Hapgood, is returning to the United States after practically digging his way across Europe and Asia. Haprood is a member of the United Mine Workers of America and a rather promising type, for a product of what is known in the labor movement as "Greenwich Village." He has dug coal in Pennsylvania, Wales, England, Germany, France, Poland and Russia. The Russia is yet no Utopia, Hapgood testifies that "even now I think conditions here—standards of living, etc.—compare favorably with those in the coal fields of other countries where I have worked."

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THIS information and much more was contained in a letter from Hapgood to Mr. Roger Baldwin, head of the Civil Liberties Bureau. Baldwin is a friend of Russia, after the fashion of the gentleman who loved Cynara. Perhaps an experience similar to that of the youthful coal digger, Hapgood, would enable others to think less of the counter-revolutionists now in Soviet prisons and more of the great task of reconstructing a new order of society.

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THE New York World, recently carried a dispatch from Moscow to the affect that President Kalinin has offered to exchange counter-revolutionary prisoners for labor prisoners held by surrounding nations. There are about 10,000 working class prisoners in Germany alone, yet strange to relate those who make such a loud cry for the release of the comparatively few prisoners in Soviet jails have not a word to say about the thousands of revolutionary workers who are lodged in the dungeons of capitalist Germany, Hungary, Roumania, Bolgaria, Italy and other countries.

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IF the struggle for emancipation of the workers from capitalism means anything at all, it surely cannot be a kid glove affair. The workers who are incarcerated in capitalist jails are there because the capitalists believe their presence among the workers is a danger to the security of their state. The Soviet government puts counter-revolutionists to jail for precisely the same reason. Then, you may ask what is the difference between the government of the workers and that of the capitalists? Both put their opponents in jail. The difference is that the capitalists are a robber class and have no right either to rob the workers of the product of their labor or put them in jail for seeking relief from such robbery.

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ON the other hand, the workers, being the robbed class and also the overwhelming majority of society, are justified in using any effective means to get rid of the robber system. That is the point. If the workers are justified at all in trying to free themselves the Marquis of Queensbury rules are off. Necessity knows no law and the revolution does not stand on any code of etiquette. For the Russian workers to have jeopardized the revolution, which emancipated 160,000,000 workers and peasants from slavery, lest they might hurt the feelings of pacifists, would be to betray their trust and they would be deservedly cursed by countless generations unborn.

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IT is futile to talk of justice under class rule. Every ruling group builds up its own legal system and its own moral code in order to protect itself. This is so obvious that it should be unnecessary to restate it. Capitalism is based on the exploitation of labor and subject peoples, it rules by force. It cannot exit otherwise. Gradually the workers are organizing their forces. They have already conquered power in Russia. Before long, they will hoist the banner of freedom in all countries. Only then will the human race be able to begin the task of abolishing "injustice" in abolishing class rule. But this will be a process. It cannot be accomplished at one fell swoop. In the meantime there will be improvements and perhaps worse on both sides.

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WE do not believe that the capitalists can be convinced by pacifist preachers that it is better to let class war principles loose than to

(Continued on page 6)

LABOR PARTY DODGES VOTE ON OIL GRAB

Mosul Award Approved by House of Commons

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The British labor party turned tail yesterday and ran away from taking a position on the league of nations and the Mosul oil land steal. The labor party members withdrew from the house of commons rather than vote for or against approving of the award by the league to Irak, the puppet nation of Great Britain, of the immensely valuable Mosul oil district. The award was, of course, approved by a vote of 239 to 4.

An Awful Fix.

In vain did the socialist leaders, Ramsay McDonald and John R. Clynes, beg Prime Minister Baldwin not to force them to take a definite stand explaining that they, the leaders of the Second International, were in a dilemma, unwilling to be held up by Communist ridicule for voting for such an outrageous imperialist steal as the Mosul award, yet bound by their bourgeois heart strings to the league of nations, not to vote against its award.

Considering the dilemma, which to a socialist was quite appalling, the labor party members held a conference and decided not to vote at all, and to absent themselves when the matter came up. Clynes led the walkout as MacDonald found it necessary to leave on a trip to Ceylon.

Lots of Friendship.

Baldwin, in presenting the measure, said that England "extended the hand of friendship" to Turkey. Evidently Baldwin felt that he could afford to talk friendship since England held all the loot and any trouble would endanger not only peace but British oil interests.

Baldwin further stated that the 25-year mandate extension might be cut down if, in the meanwhile, Irak could

(Continued on page 2)

Was Coolidge Talking to the Working Class Youth in Factories?

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—Work and play in the great outdoors were extolled to American youth by President Coolidge in a Christmas message to the boys and girls of the land.

SETTLERS STARVE ON WORTHLESS LAND; WHILE REALTY FIRM PROSPERS

DETROIT, Dec. 22.—Induced to buy land and to move there by a land development company, about 15 or more families are reported starving and suffering from cold on worthless farms in a cut-over region near Peacock, Mich., 50 miles inland from Traverse City. Destitute, they have been unable to leave. The suffering among the children is reported intense. It is reported also that several Indian and Negro families are members of the community. Many of the families lived formerly in Chicago.

CUBAN STUDENTS AND WORKERS URGE MELLA TO ABANDON HUNGER STRIKE

The following cablegram was received yesterday by the All-America Anti-Imperialist League from its Cuban section:

"Students' and workers' organizations beg Mella to abandon his hunger strike, considering it useless sacrifice. Mella's condition very grave. He refuses to listen to all suggestions that he desist from strike. Government executing will of American imperialism, declares it will continue persecutions."

PACKING HOUSE WORKERS, TURN TO PAGE THREE AND ANSWER QUESTIONS

Packing-house workers! On page three of this issue of The DAILY WORKER there is a questionnaire on the conditions in the packing-house plants thru which The DAILY WORKER expects to get more material for its series of special articles on the packing-houses in the United States.

Every worker that works in the plants or is familiar with conditions in the plants should make it his business to answer the questions to the best of his ability and mail them in immediately to The DAILY WORKER editorial office, as the special articles will begin to appear Monday, January 4. Start off the New Year on the right foot! Get your story to The DAILY WORKER before the New Year! Order a bundle of the Daily to distribute in front of the yards in your city!

'FIGHT ONLY THING LEFT,' SAYS LEWIS

But How to Fight He Doesn't Say

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 22.—The anthracite operators, in refusing to meet the United Mine Workers representatives on any conditional arrangement, yesterday notified the committee of anthracite mayors and burgesses as follows:

"Until you can give us written assurance from the miners that they are willing to enter the conference without reservation, we cannot attend the meeting."

Mayor John Durkan, chairman of the committee trying to make both sides get together, gave up and went home.

When notified of the operators' refusal at Philadelphia, John L. Lewis said:

What Do You Mean—"Fight"?

"The nine workers have made every possible contribution, consistent with honor, toward peace in the industry. Despite our efforts, there is no peace. There is nothing left to do but continue to fight." Lewis showed no indication, however, of acceding to the demands of the miners in the anthracite region for calling out the maintenance men and calling a strike in all bituminous fields.

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Wants Incomes Statistics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—A resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury to report to the senate the income tax of all anthracite companies, was introduced in the senate this afternoon by young LaFollette.

The request for immediate consideration of the resolution was blocked by Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, and it cannot come up until the senate meets again after the holidays.

You do the job twice as well—when you distribute a bundle of The DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

Free Militia Murderer of Striking Alabama Miner

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 22.—Again has capitalist justice proved a harlot of the employing class, when Robert Lancaster, former Alabama militiamen and murderer of Willie Baird, a striking coal miner, was released by a decision of the Alabama supreme court on Dec. 18.

The murderer was released on bond pending a new trial, following the supreme court's reversal of the decision of the Hamilton, Marion county court, where he was tried and convicted in 1924. He was released on $2,500 bail, altho charged with murder, from the county jail at Bessamer. He has never been in the penitentiary.

The murder, of which Lancaster was convicted after two mistrials, in which employing interests assisted him to escape punishment, occurred in the coal mining strike of 1920-21, when Lancaster's militia company was doing "guard duty" in the coal fields."

Willie Baird was a union picket in jail for picketing, when a company gang of which Lancaster, a state militiaman, was a leader, mobbed the county jail at Jasper, Ala., took Baird out and shot him to death. No date is set for a new trial, and capitalist organizations are scheming to see that the case is allowed to die of old age.

The America of Morgan and Coolidge



YOUTH STEALS SIXTY CENTS; SENT TO JAIL FROM 1 TO 15 YEARS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 22.—Because he robbed a baby's bank of sixty cents, young Cecil Downhour was sentenced to serve from one to fifteen years in San Quentin.

Finds Pearls in Oysters

THIELLS, N. Y., Dec. 22—Two pearls, valued at $100 each were found by Mrs. Irving Hill while opening oysters for a meal.

Aviatrix Commits Suicide.

BERLIN, Dec. 22—Nelly Beese, the first German woman to take up aviation, committed suicide by shooting herself. She had been suffering from mental depression.

"Drys" Can Use Deceit and Provocateur Means to Arrest All Tiplers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The "drys" in congress won a tactical victory in the house by defeating an amendment to the treasury appropriation for prohibition enforcement should be used to "induce any person by fraud, deceit or falsehood," to violate the Volstead law. The vote was 139 to 17, and was taken without a roll call.

Swift's Brother to Run Yard.

Louis F. Swift is reported to be preparing to relinquish the presidency of Swift & company to his younger brother, Gustavus F. Swift, Jr., to become chairman of the board of directors.

He will like it! Give your union brother a sub to The DAILY WORKER.

DJEBEL DRUSE TRIBESMEN TAKE HOMS FROM FRENCH; NATIVES JOIN IN REVOLT

BAGDAD, Dec. 22.—The city of Homs is entirely surrounded by Djebel Druse tribesmen, according to members of a convoy arriving here.

The district of Homs has arisen against the domination of French imperialism, and sentiment for the Druse tribesmen continues to increase.

To Claim North Pole.

DETROIT, Dec. 22.—Plans for a flight to the north pole next spring with the object of finding uncharted lands and claiming them for the United States were announced here by Edward S. Evans, financier and aviation enthusiast, who is the principal backer of the proposed flight.

SOUTHWEST IN LINE FOR 1926 LABOR PARTY

Arkansas and Texas Showing Progress

By J. E. SNYDER.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 22.—The nonpartisan elements will receive several jolts this coming national campaign for congress in the year 1926. Texas and Arkansas have joined forces for a labor party. The Texas farmers and some of the wage workers have decided to launch a real opposition party to the old line democratic party, on March 13-15 at a convention to be held at Forth Worth, when a complete ticket will be put in the field.

Altho Arkansas does not show as much pep, as yet, as Texas, the farmers there have decided, that since congress is ruled by party committees and if the farmers want any committees they will have to have a party of their own to get them and not depend on the "good men" to run "independent" for them. The Longworth victory for the committee rule will help drive their forces to fight for and in a labor party.

There is too much of a splendid isolation on the part of the "independent" candidate.

The Farm Labor Union of the United States has quit the democratic party and will no longer participate in the primaries of that party. That will leave the membership of that large farm organization free to join the forces of the labor party, and it is predicted that many thousands of them will do so in Texas, Arkansas, [illegible] and in other southern [illegible] where that organization functions.

E. R. Meitzen of Texarkana, Tex. [illegible] secretary of the Texas committee for the labor party and has a group of good substantial men behind him in the preliminary organization.

EDISON PLANT UNSUCCESSFUL GETTING SCABS

Employment Manager Throws Some Bunk

The picket line at the Edison Electric Appliance company, 72nd avenue and 19th street, turned back a number of electrical workers, who had entered the employment office and were seeking work. The company is very anxious to get scabs into the plant as the number of those in the plant continues to grow smaller.

In Union There is Strength.

The employment manager, unsuccessful in his attempts to hire any scabs declared to the sheet metal workers on strike, "Why don't you settle with the company yourselves instead of thru the union?" and then he went on to say that if the union was recognized only six or seven of the workers would be allowed to work and all such bunk. His tactics on the unions had little effect on the strikers, who know that the minute they dicker with the company as individuals they will be crushed and that their strength lies in their organized power in the union.

Fire Deputy, Sheriff.

The deputy sheriff, who came near drowning in his soup, has been fired. The company was afraid that the excitement caused by Wittekind's three gunmen shacking around all lit up would lead to an investigation, got rid of the deputy who was not able to carry his load.

Recase "Bankrupt" Merchant.

DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 22.—Wolfe Facts, clothing merchant, who went into bankruptcy last July, was discharged by United State Commissioner Ralph Jenkins of charges preferred by Chicago and Indianapolis creditors of using the mails to defraud, holding that the government failed to produce evidence to prove the charges.

DRIAND REFUSES TO CONSIDER ABD-EL-KRIM'S TERMS TO END WARFARE

PARIS, Dec. 22.—France refuses to consider the peace terms of Abd-El-Krim brought to Paris by Gordon Canning, an English officer, Premier Briand declared.

Canning declares that Abd-El-Krim is willing to end war in Morocco on the basis of the offer made last July.

The Youth and the Trade Unions

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary Workers Party.

THE trade union movement of this country today stands as the most backward in any capitalist country. The bureaucratic leaders of the trade unions, in place of instilling in the minds of the workers the ideology of struggle against their exploiters and oppressors are advocating policies of collaboration and submission. In place of appealing to the pride of the workers as a class, teaching them to fight as a class, their policy is that of compromise and co-operation with the masters.

The older generation in the trade unions is thoroly imbued with this spirit of Gompersism. On the new generation of workers, which is just learning from bitter experiences the character of the existing system of exploitation, rests the hope of creating a working class movement in which Gompersism will be succeeded by the spirit of class pride, and the consciousness that it is the destiny of the workers to create a new social order, that it is their task to take control of the productive forces of society and so order and organize them that they will serve the interests of those who produce wealth in place of for the enrichment of a small class of exploiters.

The work of imbuing this spirit in the young workers who will be the militant fighting center of the working class movement tomorrow, is the task of the Young Workers (Communist) League. In directing the work of the league into these channels in an effort to reach and influence the young workers in industry, teaching them the necessity of their organizing to fight against the capitalists to make of them militant trade union fighters, the Young Workers (Communist) League is taking up one of the most important problems of the working class movement. It is thru establishing contact with the young workers in industry, furnishing them action and leadership, aiding them to organize for the struggle and imbuing them with the spirit of class struggle against the master class, that the Young Workers (Communist) League will become a powerful force in the American labor movement.

These tasks are now being taken up by the Young Workers (Communist) League in earnest. The work of establishing its influence has been begun. The future promises achievements and success, inspiring the fighting spirit in the young workers, and bringing them under the influence and leadership of the Young Workers (Communist) League.

Our party must give earnest and enthusiastic support to this work of the Young Workers (Communist) League. The task of spreading our ideas and our campaigns among the young workers has not been supported to the full extent that the party is able to give support. We have not built the Young Workers League wherever there are units of the Workers (Communist) Party. The energetic campaigns now being undertaken by the Young Workers (Communist) League must receive the full support of every party unit. The party members must study the proposals, organization plans, campaigns initiated by the Young Workers (Communist) League and devise ways and means of aiding them in carrying out the campaigns.

The way this aid can be given best is thru the organization of units of the Young Workers League wherever units of the party exist and the full support of those units of the Young Workers League which are now in existence.

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Turn to Page Four for Full Page About Young Workers.

MECHANICAL CONVEYOR SYSTEM SPEEDS UP PENNSYLVANIA MINERS; TO INCREASE UNEMPLOYED ARMY

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

No unnecessary motions but loading 16¼ tons a day reveals the speeding up of bituminous coal diggers in mines managed by the Knickerbocker compan, in Pennsylvania since the installation of the mechanical conveyor system described in the Coal Age. But the statement that this machinery saves then doubles the output per man, raising it from 7¾ to 16¼ tons per day, shows the necessity of a shorter working day if thousands of miners are

(Continued on page 8)

WORKERS PICKET AMERICAN SUGAR TRUST OFFICES

N. Y. Labor Demands Release of Mella

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 22. — Over one hundred and fifty workers picketed the American Sugar Refining company main offices at 117 Wall St. at noon today, demanding the release of Antonio Mella, imprisoned by the Cuban government at the request of the American sugar interests thru its tool, Ambassador Crowder.

Thousands of workers were attracted to the scene by the placards that were carried by the pickets. The district became congested as the workers milled around the pickets to be able to better read the demands on the American sugar trust for the release of the Cuban labor leader who dared to organize the colonos against the sugar trust exploitation.

The following slogans were carried by the pickets:

Defend the Persecuted Cuban Workers.
Down with American Imperialism.
American Imperialism Makes a Prison of Cuba.
The Sugar Trust Keeps the Cuban Workers Enslaved.
Wall Street is Strangling the Cuban Labor Movement.
The Anti-Imperialist League Demands the Liberty of the Workers' Champions, if Mella Dies, on Wall Street Lies the Guilt.
Hail Julio Mella, Cuba's Anti-Imperialist Leader.
The Anti-Imperialist League Demands Freedom for Porto Rico, the Philippines and the Virgin Islands.
The Monroe Doctrine Protects Latin-America from European Aggression. But What Protects Latin-America from Wall Street?
Machado is Wall Street's Lackay; Crowder its Dictator.
Free Mella, Defender of Cuba's Sugar Workers.
Wall Street is Killing Julio A. Mella.
American Imperialism is Cuba's Jailer.
The Cuban and American Workers have the Same Enemies."
Mella Shall Not Be Murdered.
Free Mella, the Workers' Champion.
The Workers of America Demand Mella's Freedom.
Break the Prison Bars That Hold the Workers' Champions.
International Labor Defense is the Workers' Shield.
Mella Shall Not Die.
Workers of the World Unite.
An Injury to One Worker is an Injury to All.
American Workers Demand Freedom for Mella and the Other Imprisoned Workers.
The Blood of Workers' Champions Shall Not Be Shed.
If Mella Dies the Workers Will Lay the Blame at the Door of American Imperialism.
Mella and 12 Other Cuban Workers are in Jail on Framed-up Charges.
The Defense of Labor's Prisoners is the Defense of Labor's Vanguard.
The Sugar Trust Dictates to Cuba.
The Sugar Interests Enslave Cuban Workers.
Mella is Imprisoned by Agents of the American Sugar Refining Company.
The Cuban Workers are Victimized by Wall Street's Greed.
Down With the American Sugar Refining Company. It Enslaves Cuba's Toilers.

The mass picketing, which took place in the financial heart not only of America but of the world, was organized by the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, American section and the International Labor Defense, New York section.

Telegrams were sent to Washington, D. C., protesting the jailing of Antonio Mella and demanding his immediate release. The following telegram was sent to President Calvin Coolidge and the Secretary of State Kellogg:

"The International Labor Defense, New York section, in name of forty thousand organized workers and affiliated organizations, protests against imprisonment of Mella and twelve other Cuban workers in jail on frame-up charges. Mella has been on hunger strike for fourteen days and is now in a dying condition. If he dies Cuban workers as well as their fellow workers in America will lay the blame at the door of American imperialism.

"Rose Baron, Secretary."

British Labor Party Dodges the Vote in Mosul Oil Grab

(Continued from page 1)

"quality" as a full member of the league of nations.

Want Mosul Oil Steal.

The laborites made their stand for a walkout on the excuse that they did not approve Lord Cushendun's extension of the mandate for 25 years. He wanted Iraq to be independent on the mandate in 1928. This they wanted to debate, but as Baldwin evidently considered that their difference was merely formal, he insisted on forcing the vote, with the resultant walkout.

Clynes stated that the government was "insulting" the opposition by limiting the debate to five hours, and all laborites left the house, leaving only a few liberals on seats opposing the Baldwin mandate.

Cyclone Injures Sixty in Lisbon; Fishing Fleet Swept to Sea

LISBON, Dec. 22.—Sixty persons were injured, the entire fishing fleet swept out to sea, and $2,000,000 damage wrought in a cyclone which whirled thru the vicinity.

A Look at the Far East



1. South Manchuria, where the murderous army of Chang Tso-lin has defeated Chang thirty miles from Mukden, the capital.

2. Urga, the capital of the independent republic of Mongolia, which seceded from China and has its own government, friendly to the Soviet Union. This is the scene of much capitalist propaganda, which paints impossible pictures of "Soviet machinations" being sent thru Mongolia, which is, in fact, largely desert land (Gobi Desert) and nearly impassable, with no railway lines and incredibly bad roads.

3. South Manchuria is being filled with Japanese troops, rushed across from Japan in violation of the Washington treaties but with tacit consent of the other imperialist powers who do not wish to see the nationalist army winning.

4. The immensely rich and important area of Central China along the Yangtze river, whose complete winning to the side of the nationalist liberation movement would unite China from North to South.

5. The radical, so-called "Bolshevik" but really nationalist independence movement, is centered at Canton, capital of the republic established by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen.

CHANG TSO LIN LOSES BATTLE THIRTY MILES FROM MUKDEN, REPORT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKIO, Dec. 22.—General Chang Tso Lin, military governor of Manchuria was defeated by the troops under command of General Kuo Sung Ling at Hsin Min Fu, according to word received at the foreign office here today, General Chang Tso-Lin, according to the reports is retreating toward Mukden, thirty miles away.

Santa Claus, 100 Per Center, Hopes to Be an Imperialist Soon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. — With a toy production estimated at over $25,000,000 for 1925, American manufacturers have transferred Santa Claus' principal source of Christmas supply from Germany to this country, the department of commerce announced today.

A scattered collection of Japanese, German and French toys will find their way into the stockings of American children, but in the main Christmas longings will be satisfied from the products of domestic industry.

In 1904 Germany supplied to the children of America 56 per cent of their toys this year Germany has sent toys valued at probably $5,000,000, a very small per cent of the domestic output. Japan outranks Germany as a toy producer, imports from Nippon have increased gradually since 1920 having exceeded those of Germany.

Owing to the tremendous demand for toys in the United States, exports have been comparatively light. There are not expected to amount to over $5,000,000 this year, altho some increase is likely over 1924. Within a few years American manufacturers may take the commanding position in the world toy market.

Suhr Asks Parole.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—(FP)—Herman D. Suhr, sentenced to life with Blackie Ford because of the 1918 hopfield raids, has filed application for a parole. If paroled he will probably be tried once more on a murder charge, as will Ford in January. Neither man has ever been accused of firing a shot in the struggle between striking hop workers and county officials, which resulted in the death of two officials and several strikers. No one has ever been prosecuted for the murder of the workers. The case is expected to cost the state a quarter million dollars.

AMERICAN SMOKERS BURN $1,624,000,000 ON ALTAR OF HER LADY NICOTINE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—Smokers of United States paid $1,624,000,000 for cigars, cigarets, tobacco and snuff this year, on the basis of estimates made by internal revenue figures issued by the treasury.

Cigaret consumption for the year will reach 80,000,000,000, about 12,000,000,000 more than last year, according to the returns. More than 7,200,000,000 cigars were smoked during the year.

Officials predicted that more than 90,000,000,000 cigarets would be smoked next year.

MISLEADERS OF U. T. W. DEFEAT BRAVE STRIKERS

Utica Mill Workers Go Back to Speed Up

(Special to The Daily Worker)

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 22—The strike against the Utica Steam and Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills was called off here by the United Textile Workers, the organizers of which Joseph White, particularly, have mishandled the strike from start to finish and caused the workers now to become the victims of the mill owners, who are showing no mercy. The strikers held out for months with remarkably fine solidarity and fighting spirit.

The bosses now have plenty of workers. Many of those who struck are being told that they are "thru" at the mills. The Mohawk Mill is one of the bosses. The boss came around and told him he must run 24 looms.

The worker agreed—because he had to. Then the boss told the other weaver on the next loom that he would get only part time, the mill didn't need him any more. The second weaver saw what was going on and told the boss he, too, would run 24 looms. But it didn't do any good.

This is the result of reactionary leadership of the United Textile Workers, an American Federation of Labor union, which crippled the initiative of the strikers, wheedled them back to work to wait arbitration on a wage cut, lost the strike, and are losing the union, simply by refusal to adopt militant policies as the Communists and left wingers proposed—for a general strike of all mill workers in all mill towns.

Discouraged Couple Die in Suicide Pact

By A Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 22.—According to reports from San Francisco, Cal., James Mackay, 60, and his wife, Laura, 55, died together in a suicide pact at their home recently.

About four months ago Mrs. Mackay, an invalid, was taken from a public hospital by her husband when she and the world rather face poverty with him than remain a public charge. A month later Mackay lost his job as a glass worker.

Unwilling to ask for further credit at the grocery store, unable to pay the rent to the landlord, the penniless aged pair lay down on their kitchen floor and let loose a flood of gas from a broken pipe.

Such is life for working people everywhere under capitalism — not least in this land of sunshine, flowers and orange groves.

800 Municipal Workers Laid Off in Chicago

Layoffs for an indefinite period are what Santa Claus brings to 800 workers on the payroll of the city of Chicago. Electrical, water, street and technical men were laid off for lack of city funds, they were told on short notice. About 800 more are due for layoffs next week. Corporation taxdodgers are blamed for the city's money shortage.

ENG'S ARMY NEAR CAPTURE OF TIENTSIN

Nationalist Armies Win on Two Fronts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, China, Dec. 22—After fierce fighting at Yangtsun, near Tientsin, in which an artillery duel betwean Feng Yu-hsiang and General Li Chang-Ling of Chihli resulted in many dead and wounded, Feng has succeeded in turning the flank of his enemy and have captured Peitsang, only six miles east of Tientsin, with the city in only a few hours of capture.

To Resume Railway Service

When it is captured, the suspended service on the railway between Peking and Tientsin, supposedly insured by the protocol between China and the powers following the Boxer rebellion, will be resumed after twelve days of total blockade owing to the civil war.

Feng's leadership is bound to go up all over China as the undisputed master of North China and at least sympathetic with South China and the radical government at Canton. Feng's power may spread to embrace even the rich provinces along the Yangtze river of Central China, altho Wu Pei Fu is not regarded as altogether friendly to Feng's ideas and has strong forces there.

Mukden Near Capture.

In another section also the people's nationalist army is winning ground. Reports from Manchuria say that the leader of the mutiny against Chang Tso-lin, General Kuo Sung-lin, has defeated Chang's troops at Hsin Min-fu, thirty miles from Mukden and is marching in pursuit of Chang's retreating troops.

Japanese troops continue to pour across Korea into Manchuria, supposedly to "guard the South Manchurian railway lines" and insure "peace" in Mukden, from which they are excluding all armies—but their own.

Plan Education Center on North Side; Cost Is Estimated at $8,000,000

The creation of an educational center—five school buildings and a stadium on the north side which will cost $8,000,000 is recommended by the Chicago school board to relieve congestion at the Lane Technical High School, built to accommodate 12,000 now has an enrollment of 5,000.

The proposal calls for the construction of a $3,000,000 technical senior high school, an $800,000 apprentice school, a $1,500,000 junior high school, a $1,500,000 normal college, a $1,500,000 junior college and a $400,000 stadium. The estimated cost of the site of sixty acres is $4200,000 and which the city plans to buy, is adjacent to the fifty-seven Amusement Park.

Milwaukee County Big Boys Get Real Raise; Little Ones Left Cold

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 22.—Wage raises of between $150 and $200 for certain leaser employes of the county of Milwaukee and hosts between $1,000 and $1,500 for the big boys have been voted by the board of supervisors.

30 More Carriers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The post office department authorized the appointment of 30 additional mail carriers at Chicago. The order becomes effective January 1.

ILLINOIS WORKERS TO SEE A. F. OF L. MOVIE 'LABOR'S REWARD' SOON

The American Federation of Labor movie "Labor's Reward" will be shown in the following towns and cities of Illinois:

Christopher, Monday, Jan. 4.
East St. Louis, Tuesday, Jan. 5.
Granite City, Wednesday, Jan. 6.
Belleville, Thursday, Jan. 7.
Collinsville, Friday, Jan. 8.
Herrin, Saturday, Jan. 9.

U. S. WILL JOIN IN "REDUCTION" OF ARMS CONFERENCE AT GENEVA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—President Coolidge has decided to accept the league of nations' invitation to participate in its disarmament conference, it was plainly indicated at the White House today, following the cabinet meeting.

The league's invitation is being considered from a "constructive standpoint," the president told callers, and with a view to ascertaining how the United States can best co-operate with the alleged purpose of the league in obtaining world-wide reduction of armament. The phrase "disarmament" is frowned down by Cal, who prefers "reduction of armaments" as leaving more room for interpreting it to mean naything—or nothing.

Democratic-Republican Solidarity Laid Bare By Expose of Coolidge Deal

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, another flash of light streaks across the dark places in Wall Street's government in Washington, showing how the dollar dictatorship operates.

The rampaging Senator Blease, of South Carolina, kicked up another foul-smelling old party dunghill when he exposed the fact that the republican president, Coolidge, had entered into a "deal" with the democratic senator, Underwood, of Alabama, to pad the Interstate Commerce Commission, that is making discriminating freight rates in favor of the non-union coal miners of the south, with some more ultra-reactionaries.

The revelations should give another body blow to the pet "balance of power" theories, not only of the LaFollette-reactionary farmers' bloc in congress, but also of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor, which makes it the basis of its "non-partisan" policy inherited from the regime of Sam Gompers.

• • •

Coolidge definitely develops his plan of winning, not only the unity of his own party in congress, but of allying with this power all available democrats. The present exposure shows how places of prestige are used to win over susceptible democrats in this case Underwood, perennial presidential possibility on the democratic ticket. Coolidge uses this added strength, as has been repeatedly shown, to beat his own insurging party members in congress into line.

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The case now in the limelight is typical. Two places are open on the powerful interstate commerce commission. The senate in its last session held up the confirmation of Thomas L. Woodlock, of New York, but Coolidge, nevertheless, gave him a recess appointment. It must now come up for approval. Coolidge still sticks by Woodlock. In order to have his appointment confirmed, Coolidge calls Senator Underwood to the White House and asks that he fill the other vacancy, thus winning democratic support.

Underwood does not resent this approach. He does not stand defiantly on the sacred principles of Jefferson and Jackson. All party pride is laid aside. He grabs at the opportunity to get his man on the I. C. C. He suggested Richard V. Taylor, of Mobile, in his home state, and the suggestion is accepted. Taylor is mayor of Mobile, just as "open shop" as other industrial centers of the solid south. For nearly a quarter of a century he was manager of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. Cities in the reactionary south know where to get their mayors, and when Coolidge picks one of them for a job under his republican administration, he knows it is difficult to find anyone more conservative.

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Thus the republican-democratic compact in congress grows. The "balance of power" theory is based on the supposition that republicans and democrats are opposed to each other, and that a small bloc can exercise influence by swinging its votes back and forth between them. The A. F. of L. "non-partisan" idea is also based on the idea that its bloc of "friends" can exercise influence in the same way. Coolidge is effectually shattering that fond dream. Underwood may indignantly deny the latest "deal" with Coolidge. But there it stands.

• • •

With these dreams of a short cut to power effectively shattered, labor will be able to build on a firmer foundation in the creation of its own class strength. Against all fruitless maneuvers within the old parties, the building of the class labor party.

Frank Munsey, Purveyor of Horatio Alger, Bunk Dies in New York City

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 22. - Frank A. Munsey, millionaire newspaper and magazine publisher, died at the Lenox Hill hospital from peritonitis. Munsey was noted for his acquiring of newspapers and applying an axe to them, merging them into one or two publications that he had in the field.

Carries on Mergers.

One of the most notable New York mergers that he put thru was the merger of the New York Herald and the New York Sun into the Sun-Herald and later came to be called the Herald. Later the Evening Sun, a paper by Munsey was changed to the Sun. At one time he had seventeen papers in his chain.

Purveys Horatio Alger's Stuff.

Long editorials and articles will now be written in the "brass check" press of America telling of the "wonderful" rise of Frank A. Munsey from an ordinary scribbler with $40 in his pocket, purveyor of Horatio Alger's to him the editors of the Century into the multi-millionaire of today. Little will be said of the exploitation of the men who set the type, man the presses and the little tots that ran the streets trying to sell his yellow journal in these editorials and articles.

WORKERS WILL ENJOY "RED CHRISTMAS" IN ST. PAUL ON THURSDAY

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 22—A great surprise awaits all the radical workers living in St. Paul and Minneapolis. For many years we had no place to go when Christmas came and some of us hypocritically were obliged to follow the religious ceremonies for the sake of the younger generations. But this year no such thing will happen or should not happen.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 24, the radical workers and their families will come together at the German American House, 444 Rice St., St. Paul and spend an enjoyable evening at the Anti-Religious Red Christmas given by the Young Workers (Communist) League with the co-operation of the Workers Party. It will be a real red Christmas. Those who were present at the Red Wedding last year still remember what the young workers can do! but this will even surpass them. The role of religion in keeping the workers in subject on and the imperialistic role of religion will be symbolized in a number of sketches. Besides— but come and see for yourself and don't forget to bring your family.

Democrat Asks Repeal of Flexible Tariffs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. Repeal of the flexible tariff provision of the existing tariff law was urged on a bill introduced today in the house by Representative Hull democrat, of Tennessee.

This provision, inserted in the law of 1922 by the republican tariff makers, authorized the president to raise or lower tariff duties by 50 per cent, whenever it was demonstrated that existing rates were not operating to the advantage of the United States manufacturers.

BOOKS FOR WORKERS

Unionism

THE WORLD TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.
By A. Losovsky.

Written by the secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions, it is a splendid guide to an understanding of the world trade union development and its history leading to the establishment of the R. I. L. U.
126 pages.
50 Cents.

BANKRUPTCY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT.
By Wm. Z. Foster.

An indictment of the reactionary officialdom of the A. F. of L., a delineation of the insufficiency of mere trade unionism and a statement of the advantages of amalgamation into industrial unions for the American labor movement.
25 Cents.

The Movement for World Trade Union Unity
By Tom Bell.

In this brief, concise booklet the worker will find a most complete, interesting picture of the factors involved in the move for world trade union unity. The steps already taken, the basis for the movement, the differences of principle, the bodies involved—all this valuable and essential information for every worker is here presented for the first time in one complete booklet.
Paper—15 Cents.

Soviet Russia

RUSSIA TODAY—The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.

No book in recent years has created such wide-spread discussion in the labor movement. It is a most complete report on every phase of Soviet life today—with maps and charts. Including a special report on the famous "Zinoviev" letter and the Red International of Labor Unions.
288 pages.
Duroflex Covers—$1.25
Cloth—$1.75

INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA.
By A. A. Heller.

Tells in detail for the first time the practical results of the New Economic Policy introduced by Lenin in the Spring of 1921.
Cloth—$1.00

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.
By Wm. Z. Foster.

A history of the Russian Revolution enlivened by accounts of the author's varied experiences in Soviet Russia.
50 Cents.

Communism

THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.
By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels.

The first and greatest statement of the position of Communism in relation to the working class and the decaying capitalist system.
Cloth, 60c—Paper, 10c

State and Revolution
By V. I. Lenin.

This classic of Marxian literature has just been released in a new edition with a durable, attractive cover.

A great analysis of the Capitalist State as the protector of Capitalism, establishing the necessity of the overthrow and substitution of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.
100 pages
25 Cents.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LENINISM.
By I. Stalin.

An important work on Communism theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led the period of Capitalist Imperialism. Written by a close co-worker of Lenin the present Secretary of the Russian Communist Party.
75 pages.
Duroflex Covers—35 Cents.

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

Portland's Principal Building Goes Up in Flames; $1,000,000 Loss

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PORTLAND, Ind., Dec. 22. Fire of undetermined origin destroyed Portland's principal building, the Weller block, entailing a loss estimated at nearly $1,000,000

RESERVE NEW YEAR'S EVE IN CHICAGO FOR THE T.U.E.L. BALL AT ITALIAN HALL, 643 N. CLARK ST.

Admission 75 Cents, Including Wardrobe. Dancing Until 2 A. M. Refreshments Served.

COAL CONVEYOR SYSTEM SPEEDS UP COAL MINERS

Helps Increase Army of Jobless Workers

(Continued from page 1)

not to be turned out on the street.

Under this system, designed by R. A. Suppes, general superintendent of the Knickerbocker mines at Johnstown, Pa., miners work in crews of two. Each crew has charge of a main conveyor 250 feet long made up of 6-foot sections, 2 face conveyors each 12 feet long which discharge into the main conveyor, one undercutting machine, a distributing fan, a 5-horsepower hoist, etc. The nature of their work is described as follows:

"Four men out of the 5-man crew work at the face, the 5th man being stationed on the entry to load, trim and spot cars. The four men work on their knees in low coal. They are stationed at equal intervals along the face. Shoveling is easy in that they are enabled to load the coal by a single toss of the shovel. The men go thru no unnecessary motions and the exertion involved is less than one-third that required to load in the ordinary mine car. This point is important as it has been proved in actual practice, for a man in 1 hour loads without tasking himself as much coal as he could load into a mine car in approximately 3 hours of heavy exertion."

The face at which they are loading measures about 35 feet. When about two-thirds of this is loaded two loaders let the others finish, and they start undercutting the coal which is to be shot down for the next advance. By the time the undercutting is half done the loading is finished and the other two loaders start drilling for shots while the 5th man who has been tending the cars gets all the equipment ready for lengthening the conveyor. The shots are fired by electricity and the men eat their lunch while the distributing fan carries off the gases and smoke.

The second half of the shift is spent like the first. At the end of the day the crew finishes by preparing a cut for loading at the beginning of the following shift. It is remarked that this system lends itself to 2 shifts a day.

The machinery is relatively simple. The men shovel directly into a 3-inch trough on the floor of which travels a conveyor belt at the rate of 131 a minute. The belt is driven by a 3/4-horse power motor. The main conveyor into which this empties is a steel trough in the bottom of which travels a double chain to which steel scrapers are welded. A 10-horse power motor drives it at a speed of 118 feet a minute and also drives the loading apparatus which takes the coal from the conveyor and lifts it into the cars.

Next to the fact that more rapid loading cuts down the number of miners required, the important point is the change in the kind of job which this simple machine brings about. The coaldigger must feed coal to this machine which carries it away steadily at 131 feet a minute. Working on his knees in seams as low as 30 inches, with a mechanical toss of the shovel repeated monotonously he throws some 16 tons of coal onto the moving belt. The necessity of using this machine to a maximum has introduced a new discipline. Mining is no longer an individual job. The shift from loading to cutting and drilling must be carried out with regularity in order that the machine may not wait too long for its next meal. If the loading and cutting do not fear into each other according to schedule the loss will be on hand to see why.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

FAT DIVIDENDS BRING CHRISTMAS CHEER TO HOMES OF THE IDLE RICH; THOUSANDS OF WORKERS UNEMPLOYED

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Christmas presents will be showered on the children of the rich this year out of the abundant profits accumulated by the country's leading corporations. A single issue of the Commercial & Financial Chronicle shows 54 corporations declaring extra Christmas dividends in cash, not to mention another flock of stock dividends.

These extra dividends are coming from every industry. The railroads are represented by the Atlantic Coast Line, Michigan Central, Mobile & Ohio, Norfolk & Western. Of the public utilities Associated Gas & Electric, Brooklyn Union Gas, Continental Gas & Electric and the Mohawk, Valley Co. are among those present. There are six banks and trust companies including the big bank of New York & Trust Co.

Among the commercial and manufacturing corporations in the extra dividend roster are such well known companies as American Locomotive, Bucyrus Co., Calumet & Arizona Mining, DuPont, Eastman Kodak, Electric Storage Battery, Elgin National Watch, General Motors, Hercules Powder, King Phillip Mills, Ohio Oil, Railway Steel Spring, Ries Motors, Royal Baking Powder, St. Joseph Lead, U. S. Gypsum, U. S. Steel, Wrigley and several Standard Oil units.

The extra millions Santa Claus is reaching in the dividend payments of Standard Oil will make its dividends for 1925 the largest total in the trust's history. The total cash distribution to stockholders in the Christmas quarter will amount to $42,104,163, more than $2,000,000 above last year. For the year as a whole the total is $153,506,099, three times the amount distributed in 1912.

A big clothing company and a tariff protected sugar company feature the season's profit announcements of the first half of December. B. Kuppenheimer & Co. announce a net profit for the year ended Oct. 31, amounting to $349,282, after deducting preferred dividends. Their real profits amounted to over half a million. To common stockholders this means a return of $3.49 on each $5 share, a 70 per cent profit from a single year's business.

Fajardo Sugar Co., operating in Porto Rico, reports a profit of $1,535,218 for the year ended Sept. 30. This is a return of 22.6 per cent on the common stock and brings the total return of the last two years to more than 45 per cent. This is attributed by The Wall Street Journal to the "great advantage Porto Rico companies possess over the Cuban producers in being able to land sugar in the United States without payment of the 1.76 cents a pound duty." President Coolidge, acting in the interest of American profiteers, overruled the recommendation of the tariff commission that this duty be reduced.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 484⅞; cable 4.85⅛. France, demand 3.53; cable 3.53⅛. Belgium, franc, demand 3.53; cable 4.53⅛. Italy, lira, demand, 4.03⅛; cable 4.03⅝. Sweden, krone, demand 26.75; cable 26.75. Norway, krone, demand 20.23; cable 20.25. Denmark, krone, demand 21.85; cable 21.85. Shanghai, tael, demand 77.50.

STANDARD OIL GRINDS ENORMOUS PROFITS FROM UNORGANIZED WORKERS

The following table lists the dividends that the Standard Oil company has paid out annually from 1912 to the present year:

Standard Oil dividends	Amount
1912	$51,686,631
1913	107,795,361
1914	62,692,884
1915	62,401,204
1916	98,627,875
1917	99,957,923
1918	103,160,916
1919	105,901,477
1920	115,776,793
1921	115,294,292
1922	129,039,865
1923	138,123,295
1924	150,388,555
1925	153,506,099

Dividends for Idlers; Starvation for Workers



WHILE the idlers, who own the means of production are clipping coupons to buy presents for their families and friends, the workers, who produce everything, are wondering whether on the morrow they will have the means to buy the necessaries of life.

"Peace on earth, good will towards men," mouth the preachers of the gospel, as statesmen prepare new alignments for the next war, and capitalists plan to lengthen the hours of the workers and cut their wages. Bigger and greater wars, longer hours and lower wages are the Christmas presents that the capitalist Santa Claus has in store for the working class.

EXECUTIVES OF RAILWAYS HAIL UNION "PEACE"

"Outlaw Strikes With Labor's Consent"

The Association of Railway Executives is meeting in Chicago at the Blackstone Hotel, and, among other matters, is officially approving a bill to be introduced in congress early in 1926, which provides a new system of class collaboration between the railway companies and the railway unions. The nature of this bill may be seen from a recent article in the New York Times' financial page concerning it, in which the Times states: "The lessening of strikes and the beginning of a period of more amicable relations between railroad operator and employee were forecast by railroad men yesterday when it became known that opposition to impending labor legislation had dissolved."

No Strike Clause.

Opposition to the bill by L. F. Loree and others has been met by changes in the phraseology. The clause prohibiting a strike for thirty days in case employer and employe cannot settle their differences even by arbitration, has in even the hard boiled open shoppers.

The bill establishes "boards of adjustment" on the various systems to settle any dispute in the ranks of the company's own employees. If a question of interest to all railroad employes of a certain craft should arise, and if demands are made by a national union which are refused by the railroad managements, a board of mediation (replacing the present railroad labor board) would attempt to get a compromise.

"With Labor's Consent."

If this board of mediation fails, the president of the U. S. would be authorized to appoint a "fact finding committee to report within thirty days." During all this period the labor union is bound by the law not to strike. It is to be remembered that the railway unions have approved of this bill, at least the officials have.

This comes as near as possible, according to the railway executives, to "outlawing strikes with labor's consent." And, they add that if such machinery had been in existence in the coal fields in August, the anthracite would have been out-of-use and broken down before it started.

Department of Justice Turns Down Demand of Pullman Porters' Union

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The department of justice refuses to take action against Perry W. Howard, a special assistant of the department attorney general, who is in the employ of the Pullman company and has been intimidating Negro porters who are forming the American Federation of Labor Union.

A complaint was filed with President Calvin Coolidge, servant of big business demanding Howard's removal.

He passed the buck to the department of justice. The department of justice declared they would take no action as Perry Howard was "on leave of absence" and that they were not responsible for what he did then. The department forgets that Perry Howard is still carrying on his campaign of intimidation and uses his official position to scare away Negro porters from joining the union.

"Associated Workers' League" Disappears

Inquiries regarding the so-called Associated Workers' League show that this organization, which attempted thru the mails to get in touch with unemployed workers, has blown up.

Run Ad in Papers.

For some time the classified sections of some eastern papers have carried the following advertisement:

"If you belong to the Vast Army of Unorganized daily workers, communicate immediately with Associated Workers' League, 402 Garrick Bldg., Chicago, Ill."

The Federated Press scented the possibility of a scheme by the Landis award open shop employers of Chicago to lure building trades craftsmen to the city or perhaps some hold up plan to get a little cash from men out of a job and it investigated.

Office Locked and Empty.

It found a locked empty office that had been unoccupied for a month, according to Garrick building attendants. The office had formerly been occupied by a music house that was closed by the sheriff, according to the same authority.

No forwarding address had been left and in fact the entire outfit of the Associated Workers' League had never been heard of by the building people.

Grocer Shells Out $5,000

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 21—Miss Mary Elias, waitress, was awarded $5,000 damages by a circuit court jury for the loss of her hair which she claimed Edward Baker, wealthy wholesale grocer of Streator, Ill., had cut off with a pair of shears while they were motoring.

PACKING HOUSE WORKERS! WRITE IN YOUR STORY TO THE DAILY!

THE DAILY WORKER is planning a drive in the packing house industry exposing the low wages, unsanitary conditions and the long hours the packing house workers are forced to work in order to make tremendous profits for the packing interests.

Every packing house worker can aid The DAILY WORKER greatly by sending in an answer to the following questions as to conditions in the packing house industry:

1. What packing houses are located in your city? (Names of the companies and their locations).

2. What are the hours and wages of workers employed? (List by departments as much as possible).

3. What nationalities, or races predominate and compose the working forces.

* * * *

Company Beats Workers Before Board.

4. Is there a conference board in the packing house plants thru which the bosses and the so-called representatives of the workers meet to discuss ways and means of better exploiting the workers?

5. Is there a union organized in the plants? If so, to what extent are the workers organized? What is the name of the union or union organizations?

6. Has the plant had any strikes recently? What were the demands? Who won?

7. Does the company maintain a pension system? How does it function against the workers?

8. What about the police system? Is it possible to pass from one department to another without being molested? Do the yard's police break open workers' lockers upon suspision?

9. Does the company maintain a spy system? What does this spy system do?

* * * *

Speed-up Killing Gangs.

10. Have the workers in the killing room and other departments been speeded up? How many cattle, hogs, sheep did they formerly kill in an hour or day? How many now? How many men did they use before? How many now?

11. Are there any attempts on the part of the bosses or their lackeys to play up race prejudice, national hatred, religious hatred, etc., to get more work out of the workers and keep them disorganized?

12. What is the condition of the packing industry in your town? Tell of the unemployment, seasonal occupation, etc.

13. What is the opinion of the workers in the packing house plant as to company rule, etc.

14. What are the sanitary conditions in the plant? Towels, toilets, washing facilities? How is ventilation and heating in the plant?

15. To what extent are machines taking away jobs from workers in the plants? In the packing of the by-products and products of the packing industry?

16. How much time do the workers get for lunch? Must they eat where they work? Has the company restaurants in the shops? Have they places where workers can eat their dinners?

* * * *

Women and Child Labor Increase.

17. Is child labor employed in the plant? To what extent? Is it diminishing or increasing?

18. Do they employ women in the packing house industry in your town? To what extent? Is the number of women employed increasing or diminishing?

19. How does the foreman treat the workers?

20. Are workers often injured in the plant due to the speed-up system or employer's negligence? What provisions has the company to care for them? What treatment do injured workers receive? Disabled workers?

* * * *

BESIDES answering as many of these questions as possible The DAILY WORKER wants every worker, regardless of whether he is a member of the Workers (Communist) Party or just a sympathizer, to mail in a worker correspondent's story telling of the condition of the plant he works in to be used in the special packing house industry DAILY WORKER drive. Besides writing, arrange for a bundle of the DAILY to distribute before the gates of the plant. The DAILY WORKER fights the battles of the workers! Use "The DAILY" in your struggle!

Federal Censorship Law for Our Movies for Capital's Sake

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—A federal motion picture commission to censor all moving pictures, licensing those approved and banning those disapproved, would be created in a bill introduced in congress today by Representative Upshaw, democrat of Georgia, one of the dry leaders of the house.

Dawes Acts Pallbearer for Railroad Magnate

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 22.—Vice-president Charles Dawes heads the list of honorary pall bearers for the funeral of Charles E. Yerkes, 63, son of the late Charles Tyson Yerkes, railroad magnate.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

100%

By UPTON SINCLAIR.

A splendid propaganda story of a Labor spy—written by a master propagandist.

The kind of a book to hand to your shop-mate after you have read it.

25 CENTS

Order from

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

PAROLE BOARD HEAD ATTACKS POLICE METHODS

Policemen Beat Victims with Rubber Hose

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 22.—Third degree methods of police departments must be abolished before there will be any decrease in crime, Judge Claude H. Jenkins, director of the state welfare department and head of the board of pardons and paroles, declared in a statement attacking the Chicago police in connection with the Ira D. Perry, Jr., case. Perry, son of a Chicago millionaire, was paroled under a "mushy" law after serving three years of a life sentence.

Brutal Methods Used.

"Crime today is largely due to brutal methods employed by the police," he said. "What must a man common or known as the 'downtrodden brute type' think when he sees the brutality of the police? He believes there is nothing for him to do but fight it as best he may."

Declaring that the Chicago police had tortured and beaten young Perry "an innocent man," until he confessed murder of which a companion is now holding, and not he was guilty, Jenkins asserted he would throw open his records to anybody with authority for investigation.

Methods used to force the confession, he declared, were "as diabolical as the inhuman ingenuity of a police mind could contrive."

Police "Gold Fish" Victim.

He asserted that two policemen took turns crashing their fists into his face, that denials were met with blows to the jaw, that Perry was battered with rubber hose and that he was told to get ready to die, that the police would kill him and leave a gun in his cell to show it.

"He was permitted no food or sleep," Judge Jenkins added. "When he reached for a sandwich held out to him, he received a kick from a policeman's club instead."

Officers from Pontiac reformatory, Jenkins said, had told him that they always could recognize Chicago prisoners by the fresh wounds upon their heads.

Get $25,000 from Railroad.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Dec. 22.—Settlement of $25,000 has been made by the Illinois Traction System for the death of Robert Shannon and the injury of his mother in an accident near here last spring.

Information Wanted.

Daniel George Carson, 24 years of age, last heard of in the state of Washington in the summer of 1917. Any information will be gratefully received by his mother—

BRIDGET CARSON,
Warspite, Alta.,
Canada.

DETROIT, ATTENTION!

Grand Concert and Ball

Given by Ukrainian, Russian, and Polish Branches Workers Party

For The DAILY WORKER

CHRISTMAS

on Friday, December 25, 4:00 P. M.

at INTERNATIONAL HOME,
3014 Yemans St., Hamtramck, Mich.

Admission 50 Cents.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!

CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY

Meat Market — Restaurant

IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your home.

FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
(Workers organized as consumers)

4301 8th Avenue — Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pepperrell Weavers Remain on Strike Against Speeding-Up

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 22. — The strike of 4,000 continues at the Pepperell Mills. The weavers' committee told a committee of businessmen appointed by Mayor Drapeau that they would have nothing to do with the proposed multiple loom system. Meanwhile the company has shown positive signs of backing down. Agent Whitehead of the mills told the mayor's committee that it had been the intention to start the weavers on 22 looms each, that if they could not handle that many the number would be reduced to 18 or further till it was determined how many a worker could operate. Strikers are distrustful, and fear the company will force more looms on them than they can operate without exhaustion and say they will stay out till given assurances that the multiple system will not be tried.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Chicago Readers, Attention!

GRAND CONCERT AND DANCE

for the benefit of Delnik

will be given by the F. D. T. J. OMLADINA and Ukrainian Fraternal

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1925

at C. S. P. S. Hall, 1126 W. 18th Street, Chicago.

Freiheit Singing Society—Symbolic and Folk Dances by the members of F. D. T. J. Omladina—Musical Selections. Piano, Violin and Vocal Solos—Recitations. DANCING DURING EVENING.

Principal Speakers—Robert Minor and Lovett Fort-Whiteman.

Admission 75 Cents. Doors Open 2 P. M.

IN DETROIT.

'The Adding Machine'

A Drama of the Worker Under Capitalism

will be played by the

DETROIT REPERTORY THEATRE CO.

THURSDAY, DEC. 24, at 8:00 P. M.

in the HOUSE OF THE MASSES,
Gratiot and St. Aubin Avenues, Detroit.

Auspices Daily Worker Press Club.

General Admission 75 Cents.

The Life and Struggles of the Young Workers

Discrimination Against Young Miners

MONMOUTH, Ill.—The reactionary officialdom of the United Mine Workers' Union are shamefully neglecting the interests and grievances of the young miners in Illinois. It would seem that with close to 90 official employes on the payroll of U. M. W. of A. in District No. 12, and when $138,500 is expended every three months for the salaries and expenses of these union officials that the grievances of the coal miner would be swiftly adjusted and that justice quickly rendered. But this is not so. The young miner if he has a grievance with the coal company must wait from six months to one year before it is finally settled. The case of the young miner who was employed at the Silver Colliery company Mine No. 2, Edwards, Ill., is only one of many instances.

This young miner was employed at this mine as a trapper-boy and while the mine was in partial operation last May and his services were not required as a trapper-boy, the company boss instead of giving this young miner some light job in the mine, gave him a job pushing empty cars and loaded cars of coal on the bottom. This is the hardest kind of work and it requires a man with a strong back to perform this work in the mines. Of course, the trapper-boy was not strong enuf to perform this kind of work and so the boss fired him. A few days after this, the services of a trapper-boy was required again, but instead of giving the job to the trapper-boy, the job was given to a personal friend of the boss.

The trapper-boy demanded that he be placed back in his former position since he was taken away from there by the company. This the company refused to do. Then the trapper-boy started his fight against the coal company. First he took his case to the mine comittee, but no results, then the subdistrict, but no results, then to the district board member and the district executive board, but no satisfaction again; finally his case was settled in the joint group board. The trapper-boy after vigorously fighting for seven months and the case going thru five courts of the Mine Workers' Union, the union officials were forced to act by placing the trapper-boy in his former position and compensation paid for all the time lost.

The trapper-boy in a letter to the writer relates: "Our members are suffering greatly over the delay in handling grievances of the coal miners and some relief must be offered to them. I believe that we should do away with one or two courts in the organization so that we will be able to get a decision without so much delay, and also to relieve the membership of the burden of paying more officers than is necessary. We have too many of these labor fakers who do nothing but lay around swell hotels and frame up on the progressive miners"—Joseph Angelo.

Young Workers Strike at Edison Plant

THE strike in the bake oven department of the Edison Electric Appliance company, at 52nd and 19th St., in Chicago, has been on for about two weeks now. The men are on strike over the low wages and are demanding recognition of the union.

The department which is on strike is separated from the main plant and the workers in the main plant know little about what is going on, since the only information they get are lies from the company about why the men are on strike.

After using every possible method in order to break the strike the company is now planning to move the tryout department (No. 51) to the building at 19th and 52nd where the strike is on. This department will be moved during Christmas week layoff. In the department which is being moved there are many young workers, the majority of those in the department which is being moved being between the ages of 16 and 19.

The company hopes to use these young workers as strikebreakers, since these young workers are already working for very low wages. A year ago the wages in the tryout department were 70 cents an hour, but since January, 1925, with the help of the fake bonus system the wages have been reduced to approximately 25 and 44 cents an hour. At the same time that the wages of these young workers were reduced, the work was speeded up a great deal and they were expected to work overtime.

When these reductions, ocurred the majority of the older workers quit, when they were replaced by the young workers who make up the biggest part of the department at the present time. Now these same young workers, getting such low wages and working under such rotten conditions, will be made use of by the company in their effort to force down the wages in the bake oven department and when they try to break the strike of those workers who won't put up with any more conditions.

This reduction of wages and speed up by the company, would not happen if the workers had some organization and if the young workers were also organized with the older workers so that the bosses could not use them to help force down the wages of the older workers.—Young Worker Correspondent.

Chicago Young Workers Will Hold Liebknecht Memorial Celebration

The Young Workers (Communist) League of Chicago is arranging a Liebknecht memorial meeting to be held Friday, evening, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock at the Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Aves. Max Schachtman, member of the national executive committee of the Young Workers (Communist) League, Sam Darcy, national secretary of the Young Workers (Communist) League and Karl Brodder, director research department of the Workers (Communist) Party will speak.

An interesting and fitting program has been arranged for the occasion instead of giving the job to the trapper-boy, the job was given to a personal friend of the boss.

Much Progress That We Are Making and Some That We Are Not

By SAM DARCY.

ON the occasion of our trade union month it is fitting that the membership hear a report of our activities during the past two months.

Lack of External Work.

The league has taken some tremendous strides forward but the awkwardness with which these were accomplished only served to bring out more clearly the things that we must correct in order to make our progress faster and surer.

After the convention was over two dangerous tendencies manifested themselves within the league: On the one hand many comrades took the attitude that they had fought a hard battle and were entitled to rest while on the other hand many did not realize that the fight was over and that the organization must immediately get down to work. Both these attitudes caused the temporary continuation of the same condition (the lack of external work) that existed before the convention had opened.

Unity Established.

With the cooperation and under the leadership of the Y. C. L. much has been done to liquidate this situation. On the national committee the leadership is not only consolidated into a solid block behind the C. E. C. of the party and for the carrying out of the decisions of the last plenum convention of the league have taken actual steps to make this unity, not one based on resolutions merely but on the actual carrying out of real mass work.

In the districts this development has in a large sense reflected the activities of the C. E. C. After the tour of the national organizer the attitude of the membership, which was dangerously apathetic began to take a more optimistic form.

Apathy of Districts.

With the exception of Philadelphia practically every other district has established unity, and by this time is working hard carrying out the directives of the last national convention. Buffalo, Cleveland and the Twin Cities subdistricts have not as yet learned to respond to the decisions and instructions of the national office. This lack of discipline is a hangover of the factional fight, when every district did more or less as they pleased according to whether they were with or against. The districts generally have this fault but it is outstanding in the three mentioned. Our comrades must learn to respond more promptly as they are now doing. The general increase in the activities is however in a large measure solving this problem.

The first step towards real mass work in the conference in eastern Ohio. We are sending organizers from every section of the mining country into the field and are turning every energy towards making this a success. We are of course faced not only with the external opposition in such work but also with the lack of facilities, finances, etc. But despite all these difficulties the conference is making splendid advances and we expect real mass representation of young workers, especially young miners, there. Our mother part of this page is a detailed report of this work.

Progress in Districts.

In five of our eleven districts we have succeeded in establishing full time district organizers. In two others we have part time D. O.'s while in three others the D. O.'s do their work in spare time only. In at least one of these districts we expect to establish a full time D. O. by the end of January. In the Los Angeles district we have Comrade Schneiderman on tour thru the district rebuilding the league and taking up all the organizational problems with them.

Reorganization.

Reorganization is almost completed. The N. E. C. is continually getting out material on the methods of work under the new form. It is a bit early to state as yet just what the results of reorganization are but we are sure that it has been accomplished with practically no loss of membership while in many places there were actual gains. Our comrades must not rest with the reorganization. They must push on. Their work in the factories must bring results if they follow the correct lines. Close study of our programs should be made and the work should be greatly intensified on this basis.

Fractions

We are set having difficulty with our Y. W. L. fractions in the trade unions in some places Boston, New York, Pittsburgh those are beginning to function. Elsewhere no serious efforts have been made. We are sending out material on the organization of fractions. Our industrial departments is closely co-operating with every unit which is doing any work and pushing the work elsewhere. Our local comrades must co-operate to a greater degree in this work with the national office.

Lack of Finances

There is one great difficulty in our work. That is finances. Our build the league fund netted us but $1,800. At the same time very little money came in on dues, literature, etc. The result is that we have tremendous possibilities for work but no money to carry it on with. Our organizers in the anthracite are practically without funds even for fares. We are being held up on the sending in of organizers into eastern Ohio. Our new pamphlet cannot be taken from the printers until we raise $300 to pay for it. The Young Worker and the Young Comrade is always late in coming off the press because we have not the funds to pay for it. A financial statement will be issued to the units on Jan. 1. Our comrades will then see the seriousness of the situation. Unless we can get help quickly we may be forced to turn the Young Worker into a monthly. This would be a tremendous blow at us. The districts must push the subscription drive, the new pamphlet, dues and the remittances on their debt if we are to survive this crisis.

Party Drive for League.

The party is undertaking a membership drive among their members in our behalf. The foreign language bureaus will at their next few sessions be instructed to take up the question of work among the foreign-speaking youth. If the league is to incorporate in these campaigns it must have more help both financial and in the matter of getting quick response from the local units. We suggest that the units discuss this report and take measures to increase their efficiency.

This report is extremely sketchy and quite inadequate. A more detailed report will be issued at the end of the year in conjunction with our financial report.

Watch the Saturday Daily Worker Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow workers.

St. Paul in Factory Campaign

THE Young Workers' League of St. Paul, recently started circulating a mimeographed shop paper in the printing plant of L. F. Dow Printing company. This shop employs a large number of young workers and is one of the worst exploiters in the city.

The hours start to work at 8:00 per week and the girls start at as low as $12.50 per week. This is even in the face of the state minimum wage law.

The work is of a hard character and the hours is ever driving us, telling us that we are two days behind in our work. However, it makes no difference how much harder we work, we are always "two days behind" according to the slave driving foreman.

When you start work you are promised a raise in pay to $16 per week, but after you have been there a year you are lucky if you receive $12 per week. When you ask for a raise, the first time you get a promise. If you ask a second time, you get fired. This is the way we are treated.

The shop is entirely unorganized. That is to say the workers are unorganized but the bosses are well organized. They are threatened five times over, belonging to the St. Paul Citizens' association the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce association, the Chimney Alliance, the St. Paul Typothetae and several others too numerous to mention.

The Young Workers League is publicizing the following demands:

1. Equal pay for equal work.
2. No compulsory overtime.
3. Two weeks paid vacation each year.

Already three shop bulletins have been issued and the response is excellent. Young Worker Correspondent.

Economic Trade Union Month--What It Means

THE Young Communist international has proclaimed December, Economic Trade Union Month, thruout the world. The aim is to concentrate all the energies and activities of each league upon this phase of activity, which is one of the most effective methods of reaching the working class youth.

Workers' delegations have toured the Soviet Union, being the guests of the Russian young workers. These are now returning to their respective countries and are reporting favorable upon the conditions of the young workers in the Soviet Union. This broadcasting of the authentic knowledge of the conditions of the young workers of Soviet Russia, is being well utilized by the various Young Communist Leagues, where a decided contrast can be made between working class Russia and the rest of the capitalist world.

THE Young Communist Leagues are especially concentrating upon popularizing world trade unity; unity of the youth and adult workers; unionization of the working class youth; removal of all barriers against the youth in the unions and equality of rights.

Krasnaia Trade Union Youth in America, among other things, implies the following:

1. **Active participation in all the struggles of the working class youth,** in the present anthracite strike the league has been active in distributing thousands of leaflets. Small meetings and many contacts have been gained. This is only a beginning. We should be the leading influence and spirit of the young miners in the strike. The small beginning the league made in the textile strike in New Jersey is also important. However, each of these struggles must become the means of increasing the prestige and organizational strength of the Young Workers' League.

A concrete example of successful mass activity was the participation of the league in the recent spontaneous coke workers' strike in Pennsylvania.

2. **Initiation of factory campaigns and industrial campaigns.** Again we see a revival during E. T. U. M. of factory campaigns in various cities. Since the league is reorganized much greater stress must be laid, not on factory campaigns as they were conducted in the past, but upon a steady, everyday, factory activity. From time to time local or district campaigns on certain basic branches of industry must be made. A start is being made in this respect in New York, St. Paul, Chicago and other centers.

3. **Initiating and calling working youth conference.**—This will be found to be an effective method of gaining contact with the young workers. Thru such campaigns we rally young workers from the shops and mines on the basis of our concrete practical demands which we must formulate and popularize. The first steps being made in this direction are the two young workers' conferences, which are already under way during this month, in Eastern Ohio and New York City. From these first conferences we will gradually stretch out and embrace every larger mass of young workers under the influence of the Young Workers' League.

4. **Unionization of the young workers.**—The great majority of the young workers are unorganized and are thus a duffer to the standard of living of the adult workers. It is not the fault of the young workers that they work for lower wages and longer hours than the adult. Many unions still pursue the policy of not organizing the young workers, discriminations being common.

THE league must be the striking force in breaking down such barriers. A prerequisite for unionization of the young workers, is the unionization of all the Y. W. L. members. This has been undertaken energetically during this month and by January 1, every Y. W. L. member must be in the unions.

5. **Organization of youth fractions.**

It is only thru the organized efforts of the young Communists that we can effectively carry on our struggle on behalf of the youth. This has been a weak point in league activity. During this month, Y. W. L. fractions are being organized systematically in every union, thru meetings being rallied and definite plans for activity being laid out. Those Y. W. L. fractions are separate but work in close cooperation with the party fractions. They are not the same as T. U. E. L. groups, as the T. U. E. L. groups should be broader units, embracing outside workers, while the Y. W. L. fraction is limited to the Y. W. L. members, who lay out our strategy for activity within the union and to help and work for the support the oldest masses in our proposals.

The slogans of the league during Economic Trade Union Month are:

"Every Y. W. L. member a Union Member."

"In every Union, a Y. W. L. Fraction."

"Unionization of the Youth."

These are being energetically prosecuted. The entire league is turning toward mass work. The unified efforts of the league membership is bringing concrete results.—John Williamson.

RUTHENBERG AND CANNON TO SPEAK AT CHICAGO Y. W. L. MEMBERSHIP MEET

THE question of world trade union unity will be discussed at a membership meating of the Young Workers League in Chicago on Christmas Day, Friday, Dec. 25, 1925, at Workers' Home, 1902 W. Division St., at 3 p. m. Comrades James P. Cannon will speak on this question, in connection with the international situation. Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg will also speak at this meeting on the united front activity of the party in connection with the campaign for a labor party and the defense of the Soviet Union. All members of the league and the party as well as young and old workers who are non-membars are also invited to be present.

The Young Workers' Conference in East Ohio - - By John Williamson

IN Eastern Ohio, the majority of the young workers are employed in the coal mines. While the profits of the coal operators are increasing the conditions of the coal miners are becoming worse.

The coal operators are gradually moving the base of operations to the unorganized fields, in an attempt to break the union and destroy its influence. Unless the miners' union acts, similar results will take place with the U. M. W. A. as happened to the Western Federation of Miners, many years ago, when a similar move of the bosses was executed.

Discrimination Against Youth.

In addition to the general misery of the miners as a whole, the young miners are employed at such jobs as trappers, couplers, greasers, slate pickers, etc. This work requires little ability to move fast. Accidents are prevalent. Wages in many cases are lower than the adults. A speed up system is prevalent. Discrimination takes place against the young miner generally.



STILL a situation demands that the young miners together with the rest of the young workers of the Conference, to discuss their immediate conditions and adopt the necessary measures and demands of the young miners and young workers in general.

Unity Young and Old.

Such a conference will strengthen the workers' movement as a whole, by making the young workers an effective part of the entire working class movement.

Workers Must Act as a Class.

IN spite of all the assertions of the politicians of the country that we are in a period of prosperity, the workers, both young and old, know that this extends only to the bosses and not to the workers. The anthracite coal miners who are on strike for a slight increase in wages; the textile workers who have suffered many cuts in wages; the clothing workers who have put up a determined fight against wage cuts; the two million unemployed workers who were unemployed thruout 1924 and the experience of the miners in the bituminous fields, where for several years they have been suffering from periods of unemployment, starvation and misery is rampant. Against the soft coal miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio and W. Virginia. This concerted drive of the bosses upon the workers, the use of militia and injunctions in time of strikes to defeat the workers, the unorganized conditions of the workers while the bosses are well organized, demands the strengthening of the workers' ranks, greater and more effective unionization of the workers, both young and old, on the economic field—the combining of all of labors' forces on the political field into an effective class political party—the labor party.

Need For a Young Workers' Conference.

Eastern Ohio and vicinity district, gather together in a Young Workers' Conference to discuss the above conditions prevailing in Eastern Ohio, a call has already been issued for an all-inclusive Young Workers' Conference to be held in Bellaire in the latter part of February, 1926. For the next two months the young workers and especially the young miners will be eagerly discussing the conference and the demands being popularized for adoption by the conference. Some of these demands are as follows:

For All Young Workers.

1. A six-hour day, five-day week, with no night work or overtime. Exception to be made only in case of emergencies in mines, said emergency to be understood as when mine would be unable to work the next day. Overtime must be paid at time and half rate.
2. Establishment of work school for young workers, to be financed by bosses and supervised by unions.
3. Two weeks' vacation with pay each year for all young workers under 18 years of age.

For All Young Miners.

1. All tracks, roadways and manholes to be kept clean; timbering and wiring to be kept in shape to avoid accidents. No loader to be responsible for this work but it should be done by day men.
2. Equal wages for trappers, couplers, greasers, car cleans or slate pickers, to correspond with adult company hands, either inside or outside.
3. Under 21 years of age, initiation fee and dues in U. M. W. A., to be one-half. With full rights and benefits.
4. Abolition of the tonnage system and institution of straight day wages and weekly pay.
5. A minimum wage of $7.50 for all workers in the mines, if thru no cause of their own, they do not receive a full day's work.
6. Abolition of the automatic penalty clause.
7. Wash houses and individual towels to be supplied free by company.
8. Provision by company of pit clothes whenever necessary.
9. Unemployment benefits to be paid during shutdowns, prevailing union wages from special fund to be established by setting aside part of profits of coal operators, this fund to be supervised by local union of U. M. W. A.
10. Two rooms for two miners in machine work in room and pillar.
11. Men to be transported to and from work when entry is over one-half mile long.
12. All tools, powder and implements necessary shall be furnished free by the company.

General Demands.

1. Free the Moundsville prisoners and Labor Sentenced.
2. For a Labor Party
3. For World Trade Union Unity.



Workers Write About the Workers' Life

GARY HUSHES UP HORRIBLE DEATH MET BY WORKER

Greed for More Profits Is Responsible

By A Worker Correspondent

GARY, Ind., Dec. 22.—Another man has sacrificed his life for the profits of the steel barons. The man, Spanish by birth, has worked for the steel company just one month as an oiler in the 60-inch plate mill.

On Nov. 26th, which was Thanksgiving day, the man went to the oil house, filled two buckets of oil and went underneath the hot bed to oil the gears that run the cold rolls and hot bed chains. This was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the last time anybody saw him alive.

While pouring oil on the gears his sleeve caught in the gears, and pulled his entire body in also. No one saw the accident because the place is covered up with steel plates and used as a walkway. About 2:30 a timekeeper passed by and thru the opening between the plates saw the man turning in the gears. He told the operator to stop the roller line, and there they found the man all crushed into small pieces.

This is the worst accident I have seen in my life. So badly was his body mangled, that they had to pick up the pieces of flesh and bones in a bucket.

His right arm was so badly cut up that only the tips of the fingers were found. His legs were cut up into ground meat. There was no stomach to be found. His liver and heart were found on his face. His hair was pulled out. The only thing that was not torn up was his cap and dipper.

This is all due to the company's failure to provide gear covers. The mill has operated for 11 years without covers on the gears until a man lost his life, then of course covers were provided immediately.

This is only one of the many accidents that occur regularly in the steel mill, but the workers do not know of this because they are not published in the capitalist papers.

Only the workers in the place will know of this accident. The coroner and undertaker were called but they were insurected by the bosses not to publish this in the Gary Post Tribune, Gary's only paper.

Worker Correspondence will make The DAILY WORKER a better paper—send in a story about your shop.

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PRIZES FOR CORRESPONDENTS!

EVERY week The DAILY WORKER is presenting three prizes for the best stories sent in during the week by its workse correspondents. This week's prize winners will be announced, and their contributions published on the Worker Correspondents' Page in Thursday's issue, since there will be no paper on Friday, Christmas Day. The prizes offered are as follows:

FIRST PRIZE—"Flying Oslp," stories of New Russia, some of which are now appearing in the New Magazine Section of THE DAILY WORKER.

SECOND PRIZE—Leon Trotsky's "My Flight from Siberia," in which is told the story of Trotsky's escape from exile.

THIRD PRIZE—An original cartoon framed, a reproduction of which will appear on the Worker Correspondents' Page.

Send in your contributions immediately. Address, Editorial Department, The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

"LINCOLN" RESTAURANT WAITER LOSES JOB FOR BEING POLITE TO NEGRO

By COSTAS COPOULOS
(Worker Correspondent)

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 22.—A waiter working in the Newark Lincoln Restaurant located at Market street was fired for being polite to a colored man.

A Negro stepped into the restaurant to buy cigarettes. The waiter walked up to wait on him. The colored man said: "Have you any Piedmont cigarettes?" and the waitar replied, "Yes sir."

Mr. Kuriakos, the proprietor, who uses the name of the erstwhile emancipator of the American Negro slave to adorn his window and attract business, discharged the waiter at once. The waiter asked for the reason of his discharge and the answer was: "I don't like to hear a white man call a Negro 'sir.'" And that was sufficient reason for discharging a worker.

Workers get into the union and fight for your rights.

How the Daily Builds Up From the Workers Who Drive the Nails

By L. P. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 22.—The execution of the private letters from a carpenter in Santa Barbara, Calif., reads as follows:

"I promised a friend here today I would write you for copies of The DAILY WORKER which he likes to read so much. Send all you have and I will see that he gets them."

"The bundle of DAILY WORKERS arrived in due time. There is considerable unemployment here at present. This is undoubtedly to some extent because most of the urgent repair work has been completed.

"Cooper, the notorious scab Los Angeles architect and contractor, has now started construction on a pretentious $35,000 building on State St., near the Post Office. This job is so far unfair. Carpenters are receiving $8.00 per day of 8 hours and working Saturday afternoon for straight time. As the foundation has not been dug yet few carpenters have been employed up to now. It is believed that the job will become unionized. Another outfit from San Francisco, always scabby there, employed union men here. Cooper may find that policy the one best suited to conditions in Santa Barbara.

"The friend I spoke of has now made arrangements so he will get The DAILY WORKER regularly."

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 22.—Ten new coal mines are to be opened in the Don. The building of homes for the miners will be started at the same time. For the dwelling construction 4,1000 rubles per man have been allotted.

GIRL HITS BOSS WITH DISEASE SPOTTED FOWL

Won't Pluck Chicken and Loses Job

By MAX COHEN.
(Worker Correspondent)

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 22.—Virginia Clause, 23 years old, employed as a chicken picker at the Cappel-Garrard Poultry Supply Co., was found guilty of disorderly conduct in a justice of the peace court for striking Charles Hovender, her boss, with the carcass of a disease spotted chicken. Because she refused to pick a sore - spotted carcass she was discharged. Hovender admitted that the chicken was a little "spidery" but it was not diseased, he said.

Virginia wanted to lay the chicken and show it to the health authorities, but Hovender refused. The two struggled for possession of the chicken. "I became unary and hit him with the chicken, but I should have stuffed it down his throat," she said. "Maybe I did wrong, but let them bring that chicken here and if he will eat one bit of it, or if you will, then I will work as long as they like and will not ask one cent of pay." Virgin ia told the judge.

She accepted her dismissal calmly altho it meant walking the streets in search of work as she did only a few weeks ago, when, as a last resort she took the job in the packing company. There she was happy. Christmas for Virginia all became she stood up for what was right.

Because of her victorious stand, she was released and her fine of five dollars was suspended.

Drama, Music, Dance for Russian Workers in Pullman, Saturday

By A Worker Correspondent.

The celebration by the Russian branch of the Workers Party of America on Saturday, Dec. 26th at Stanchek Hall, 265 E. 115 street, Pullman, Chicago, will contain a play, concert and ball. Under the direction of the well known actor Anatoly Pocatilow, "Miner Kori," a revolutionary play about Siberia in 1918, will be given in the Russian language. The affair starts at 5 p. m. and there will be dancing till midnight. Tickets are 50 cents.

CORRESPONDENTS' CLASS WILL MEET THIS WEEK ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT

The Chicago Worker Correspondents' class will meet on Wednesday evening instead of Thursday, this week and next, due to the holidays. There is to be no let up in the work of this class. The DAILY WORKER comes out regularly as usual and Worker Correspondents must keep on the job. Send in your contributions. New students should enroll on Wednesday, Dec. 23. Class meets at 8 p. m. in The DAILY WORKER editorial room, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

Geo. Kapin, Los Angeles, Calif.	$ 4.00
Street Nucleus, Spokane, Wash. Workers Party	3.50
J. Ens, Crafton, Pa.	2.00
Geo. Danbenek, Casper, Cal.	10.00
M. Perhuhiuh, Vestaburg, Pa. (Collected)	8.60
Andy Lasar, Zeigler, Ill.	5.00
Workers Party, San Francisco, Calif.	30.00
Wm. Quealy, Detroit, Mich.	3.00
Rescue Party, Boston, Mass., Ukrainian and Polish branches, W. P.	75.00
Friend Elmer, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
D. Treschak, Detroit, Mich.	32.50
Alex Gauld, Palmetto, Fla.	15.00
Henry Samek, Clifton, N. J.	2.00
Finnish Executive Committee, W. P. Minnesota district	20.00
D. Maggie, Oakland, Calif.	1.00
Today's Total	$212.60
Previously reported	31,330.25
Total to date	$31,542.85

Are You Coming to the New Year's Eve Ball of the T. U. E. L.?

Chicago workers! Are you coming? On New Year's Eve!

The Chicago group of the Trade Union Educational League will stage its fourth annual New Year's Eve ball at eight o'clock on the last day of this year and will finish at two o'clock in the morning on New Year's Day.

The dance will be the big end of the affair, altho other matters have not been overlooked. Refreshments, for instance.

Don't forget the address of the night. The dance will begin at 8 p. m., Thursday night, Dec. 31, at the Italian Hall, 643 North Clark street.

All militant trade unionists are cordially invited to attend. The proceeds of the affair will be used to carry on the work of the left wing groups thru 1926. Turn out and enjoy yourself.

Coolidge Forces Attempt to Save Bankers from Ruin

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—When congress reconvenes after the Christmas holidays, a number of bills that have been introduced before both houses by administration forces will be discussed.

With the falling price of grains and farm products, the mortgages the farmers have incurred are unpaid and banks that have lent out money, are now finding themselves in a tight fix. The administration in order to save these banks and concerns is planning ways and means of artificially boosting prices so that the banks will be able to keep their heads above water and be able to further exploit the farmers.

Butler Resigns Job in U. S. Marine Corps; Mayor Bounces Him

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—Major General Smedley Butler, resigned from the United States marine corps in order to continue "serving" Mayor Kendrick as director of public safety.

A few minutes later, the mayor notified Butler that his services were no longer desired.

"You put me in a hole," said the mayor as Butler informed him of his resignation from the marines.

"I smoked you out of your hole. Now I know where I stand," retorted Butler as he slammed the door, ending his sensational and stormy career as "safety director" of Philadelphia.

Wolverine Power Co. Threatens to Shut Off Water from Town

DETROIT, Dec. 22.—The greed for profits of the Wolverine Power Co., at Midland, Mich., threatens to dry up the water supply of the little community of Midland, Mich. The dams of the power company on the Tittabawassee River and its tributaries, by which it operates its plants, is imperiling the intake to the Midland waterworks system. Protests have failed. The community has now started suit to prevent a further lowering of the water.

Workers (Communist) Party, District 8
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Workers (Communist) Party

The Next Step in Party Reorganization

By JAY LOVESTONE.

DURING my recent tour of the eight party eastern districts I had occasion to discuss the problems of reorganization with the comrades actively participating in and directing the reorganization of our party. Many questions were brot up which we will have to answer on the basis of the experiences of other parties and on the basis of our own experimenting, because of the special conditions we have in the United States; particularly the language difficulties, the inexperience of some of our comrades, and the diffusion of employment existing in certain sections of our membership.

Among the immediate problems most pressing we may enumerate the following five:

1. The question of attaching active comrades to shop nuclei.

2. The problems of organizing po- sential shop nuclei.

3. The basis for the organization of sub-sections.

4. The problem of the organization of workers' clubs.

5. The task of the organization of effective trade union fractions and language fractions.

We will proceed to lay down the fundamental principles for meeting each of these problems.

1. **Problem of Attaching Active Comrades.**

Great care should be taken in attaching experienced party members to newly organized shop nuclei. First of all, we must attach only such active comrades as will function the best out all duties assigned to them in their role of directors of the newly organized shop nuclei. Quite often we have shop nuclei consisting of good revolutionary proletarian members who have insufficient party experience. If experienced party members are attached to such nuclei and they fail in their duties of helping the less experienced, or inexperienced members, then more harm than good will be done to the shop nuclei. We have had cases where experienced party members first enthused at the idea of being attached to shop nuclei but when they were assigned certain duties as shop nuclei members, they failed to carry out these tasks because of other party work which had been assigned to them before. It is absolutely impermissible for experienced comrades to accept an assignment for helping a shop nucleus unless these comrades are prepared to spend the necessary time for these new tasks.

Then again, we should be careful not to attach too many comrades who are not employed in the factory in which the shop nucleus is organized. For instance, it would be folly to add, to attach three active comrades to a shop nucleus consisting of three members. Likewise, it would be bad policy to attach more than two or three experienced comrades to a shop nucleus consisting of about 20 or so members. To the extent that the shop nucleus must have work done in the ranks of the non-Communists in their factory, work which they cannot themselves execute safely and effectively these shop nuclei are to call upon their respective district offices for mobilization of members in street nuclei to carry on such work. As a rule, the street nuclei located nearest to the factories where such shop nuclei are organsed will be called upon for such special work in addition to their regular work.

2. **The Problem of Potential Nuclei.**

In some districts we have found that certain shop nuclei were organized consisting of three members working in three different establishments of the same trade or craft located near each other. This is a very bad practice, it almost borders on an industrial branch.

The reorganization plan adopted by the central executive committee permits, in certain instances, the organization of shop nuclei consisting of two members working in one place and a third party member working in a factory nearby in order to help the two comrades in their work so that new membership may be won and thus a regular shop nucleus should be organized as soon as possible.

However, we must make certain qualifications for this practice. Supposing we have a place of employment where the total number of workers engaged is, let us say, five. The industry in which this place of employment is found is not basic and the particular shop is small. Two of the five workers in this small place are party members. Shall we attach some party member, not working in this place, and thus have three comrades so as to constitute a shop nucleus? We say, no! Why? When we attach to a group of two comradee working in a factory, a third comrade not employed there, we do so only to help these two comrades win over the other proletarians who are not yet party members. It is obvious, therefore, that the practice of attaching comrades not employed in the shop where the nucleus is organized holds good only for those instances where we have sufficient prospects for organizing active, at least fair-sized shop nuclei—hold good only for places where many workers are employed.

Comrades should be attached to help organize a shop nucleus in instances where there are only two members employed in the same place, only where there are many workers employed there, only where there are prospects of organizing a shop nucleus in this place, only where the attachment of such a third comrade will facilitate the organization of a nucleus in which three or more of the members will be those employed in the factory.

3. **Organizing Sub-Sections.**

It is advisable to sub-divide various sections of the reorganised city into sub-sections. In making these subdivisions the following principles should guide us:

a) The location of suitable meeting places to used by the shop and street nuclei in the area constituting the sub-section must be considered. It must ha remembered that, almost without exception, shop nuclei cannot meet in their places of employment, cannot transact their party business in their factories. It is very advieable to find meeting places for shop nuclei and street nuclei other than the homes of party comrades. The meeting places should become the centers of general party life. In view of the fact that the sub-section is really a means for carrying on more effectively party activities, the availability of suitable meeting places should be taken into consideration when sub-section divisions are set up.

b) The problem of congregating national groups: We should by all means avoid organizing sub-sections which will consist of party members, either all of one nationality or even overwhelmingly of one nationality. We should strive, in making our subsection divisions, to have comrades of as many nationalities as possible work together thru the shop and street nuclei under the leadership of their most experienced members particularly those of whom can speak English.

c) The size: No subsections should contain more than 75 members. If sub-sections grow too large in membership they become ineffective. In those cases where subsections grow much beyond this number, they should be further sub-divided.

The problems of the organization of workers' clubs and party fractions will be dealt with in the next articles.

Questions for Lesson Six in Capital

(Pages 106 to 116, Volume I)

By EARL R. BROWDER, Instructor.

1. What is the first chief function of money?

2. Is it money that renders commodities commensurable?

3. What is "price"?

4. What is the difference between a "measure of value" and "standard of price"?

5. Does a change in the value of gold affect its function as a standard of price? Explain.

6. Does a change in the value of gold interfere with its function as a measure of value? Explain.

7. What are the laws which govern the fluctuations in the prices of commodities.

8. How did there arise discrepancy between the money names of the units of precious metal and the actual weights originally represented by those names?

9. Does the discrepancy between the original and the present weights represented by the money names interfere with the functioning of money?

10. Is price identical with value?

11. Is it a defect, that the price form inherently allows of deviations between price and magnitude of value?

12. Is it possible for price to exist without at all representing value? Explain.

13. Does a commodity act effectively as an exchange value by expressing its value in price? What additional step is necessary?

14. What does Marx mean when he says: "Under the ideal measure of value there lurks the hard Dollar"?

Answers to Questions of Lesson Five.

1. The mutual recognition of the right of private property, whether such contract be part of a developed legal system or not, is a necessary precondition to the exchange of commodities, and is the reflex of the real economic relations between the proprietors.

2. A commodity has no use-value to its owner, except its capacity of being exchangeable, for other commodities, otherwise he would not bring it to the market.

3. When the various owners of commodities bring them to market, they are faced with the problem of bringing them into relation with one another as values, which requires a common denominator; this is found in some particular commodity, the bodily form of which becomes the form of the socially recognized universal equivalent when all other commodities represent their values in it. this commodity, excluded from the others by its specific function, becomes money.

4. In the contrast between commodities and money is brought to external espression the contrast of use-value and value, inasmuch as money stands for value without regard to its specifically useful nature (value in general), while the commodity is brought forward in its specifically useful character.

5. When articles are produced primarily for consumption, they become commodities only accidentally and under special conditions; it is only the constant and systematic repetition of the act of exchange that makes it a normal social act; it is therefore only when articles are produced directly for the purpose of exchange that commodities become decisive factors in social life.

6. The first commodities to become money are, either the most important article of exchange from outside the community, or else the article which forms the chief portion of the alienable wealth produced within the community.

7. The commodities best fitted by nature to serve as money are precious metals, because each portion of such metal exhibits the same uniform quality, and is capable of being divisible at will and reunited without loss, as to its qualities.

8. The value of gold is as real as that of any other commodity and has the same basis: But as gold, money, is the universal quantitative expression of the value of other commodities (their price), it cannot itself have such an expression, it cannot have a price.

9. An expression for the value of gold can only be found in the form of all the other commodities directly exchangeable for it.

10. There is no fundamental difference in the problem of analyzing a commodity, and of analyzing money, the latter being but a specialized form of the former and arising naturally out of the exchange of commodities.

Iowa-Nebraska Workers Party Issues Farmers' Number of "The Spark"

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 22.—The Iowa-Nebraska district of the Workers (Communist) Party has issued a special farmers' number of The Spark, a small mimeographed eight page bulletin, in which it points out the necessity of the farmers and the workers struggling together against the capitalist system.

The Spark is 35 cents per year. The next issue will be called the "Labor Party Number" and will urge all producers to unite on the political field against the plutes. The address of The Spark is: The Spark, 212 Trounse Block, Omaha, Nebraska.

Shop Nucleus Courses to Train Communists

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 22.—The shop nucleus training courses, scheduled to start on Thursday and Friday next, respectively, will begin Thursday, Jan. 8, and Friday, January 9. They could not be started earlier because many of the shop nuclei were still electing their representatives and because the coming Thursdays and Fridays are Christmas Eve, Christmas, New Year's Eve and New Year, which are inopportune times to start classes.

The registration for these courses are very high, since every shop nucleus, factory district nucleus and international branch is sending one representative and paying his fee therefore, it may be necessary to start many more classes. The school is prepared to start as many shop nucleus training courses as are required.

Any unit of the party which has not yet elected its representative should put that on the order of business for the next meeting and send the name of the one elected, immediately to the Workers' School, 1113 East 14th street.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE PLANS MANY LENIN MEMORIAL MEETINGS

Lenin memorial meetings are being arranged in the following places by the Workers (Communist) Party, district No. 8:

Chicago, Sunday Jan. 24, at 8 p. m. — Coliseum.

Gary, Ind., Jan. 24th, 7:30 p. m. Turner Hall, 14-16 S. Washington.

Springfield, Ill., Sunday, Jan. 17, at 2:00 p. m.

St. Louis, Mo., Sunday Jan. 17th, at 8:00 p. m.

Christopher, Ill., Monday, Jan. 18, at 8:00 p. m.

Zeigler, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 8:00 p. m.

West Frankfort, Ill., Wednesday, January 20th.

Johnston City, Ill., Thursday, January 21st.

Halls will announced in a later issue of The DAILY WORKER.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL ..... Editors
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†Advertising rates on application.

Propaganda for Dawes Plan

The press of the United States has for weeks been carrying stories purporting to describe the economic conditions in Germany. An analysis of the reports reveals the most astonishing falsification. According to these reports Germany is steadily rising from the ruins of the world war and its aftermath that sent the mark crashing to such low levels that it became utterly worthless.

As a matter of fact the Dawes plan for Germany, which was an inventory of the industrial resources of the country and a survey of the degree of exploitation that could be imposed upon German labor, had the effect when the first heavy loans were floated of slightly reviving industry. But no sooner was the plan made operative than the inherent contradictions of capitalism showed that the Dawes plan itself would produce a serious European crisis.

England participated in the Dawes plan because she hoped that if Germany were forced to pay enormous sums to the debtor nations she could not sell her industrial products low enough to compete with British industry. The United States wanted to revive German industry so that country would furnish a place for investments of bank capital. Whereas Britain utilized the scheme with one object, the United States had an opposing motive.

Even the temporary revival in Germany weakened British industry. Furthermore any tyro in the realm of economics knows that the productive capacity of the industries of the world is more than adequate to supply the markets of the world and that if German industry is revived and brought back to the basis of 1914 it will create a crisis in industry everywhere.

Why then do we have this exaggeration of the effectiveness of the Dawes plan?

On the one hand the capitalist press speaks of the revival of Germany while deploring the pathetic condition of France. Some publications actually compare the condition of the two countries and arrive at the conclusion that a similar plan should be imposed upon France. And a Dawes plan for France is the sum and substance of the propaganda in favor of the Dawes plan in Germany.

Finance capital in the United States ever strives to find new spheres of investment, otherwise it will smother under its own accumulation. But when it seeks places of investment it wants to create condition most favorable to itself. The one fact to be kept in mind is that England and the United States are the two great contending imperialist powers. Wall Street strives to crush Britain. This can only be achieved by creating powerful allies in Europe. If the frame is beaten down to such a point that a Dawes plan is imposed upon France, it will be handled by the United States alone, without Britain and against Britain. American bank capital, now dominating Germany, will soon dominate France, then under the aegis of bank capital can be brought about what France failed to accomplish by military might—the consolidation of one industrial unit embracing the iron of Loraine and the coal and coke of the Ruhr. Such an achievement will be a staggering blow to British industry and a tremendous gain for American imperialism in its struggle against its only formidable imperialist rival.

Every act in the arena of imperialist struggle brings nearer the time when the next world war will burst forth. The central point of working class strategy must be to realize this fact and prepare relentlessly and at any sacrifice to combat these preparations for a new world slaughter.

Capitalism Will Take Care of Mitchell

Since the conviction by a court martial last week of Colonel Mitchell that publicity agent for the aircraft trust has been regaled with offers of various kinds, mostly of a political nature. Mitchell, during the past few years in the army, has played a political role. The court martial decision forces him and his backers henceforth to play politics in the open.

Already the chain of Hearst papers that supports the aircraft trust and tried to make a hero of this gaudy popinjay is urging him to go to Wisconsin and become a candidate for United States senator. From the floor of the senate Mitchell could then continue his propaganda for a separate air force, or at least focus sufficient attention upon the question to enable the aircraft trust to extort a greater share of loot from the government. But then it is question able if Mitchell is qualified for this sort of thing. He may turn out to be as ineffective and monotonous a jackass as that other military clown, Mr. Hawes.

But Mitchell must be taken care of. So one Sol. Bloom, a Tammany city congressman from New York City, recommends to Mayor elect Jimmy Walker that Mitchell be appointed police commissioner of that city. Of late it has come to be the custom to select military men as directors of police departments. In the scab shop city of Philadelphia the notorious Smedley Butler, who as commander of the marines helped disperse the duly elected Haitian government at the points of bayonets for the glory of American imperialism, has been head of the police department for the past few years. He was selected at a time when the purity hounds became alarmed at the widespread vice in the city. Butler was to scourge vice from the city. He ordered the policemen to wear their six-shooters outside their coats so they could easily be reached and brought into action. But that was only melodrama. Instead of cleaning up vice conditions in Philadelphia the policemen became mere advertisements for dives. In that benighted city a policeman standing in front of a place indicates that within is to be found either a bootlegger's joint or a brothel.

And, of course, under Butler's administration in Philadelphia there is more police interference with public meetings of labor organizations than ever before in the history of the city. His thugs and gunmen, when they are not busy protecting bootleggers and pimps, devote their time to trying to censure public speeches. Sunday "blue laws" are enforced everywhere but in the saloons and dives and churches.

New York has had many afflictions and would probably survive a siege of Mitchell, which would be one more reason why Tammany Hall must be destroyed before the rise of a political party of labor in that city.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

Right and Left Wings in the I. L. G. W. Convention

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
ARTICLE II.

ITS pre-convention strategy of forcing the left wing to fight for the right of Communists to belong to and hold office in the union to the exclusion of all other mass issues and thus narrowing the basis of the struggle, having failed disastrously, the Sigman machine decided to make a gesture, or rather a whole series of gestures, towards the left.

So in the first day of the convention the machine henchmen secured a vote of protest against the imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow and thus set the stage for one of the most interesting examples of what mass pressure can force labor reactionaries to do. The vote was carried unanimously and the "impartial chairman" hurried to Albany where he remained in conference with Governor Smith. The release of Gitlow had been expected around the Christmas holidays but the Sigman machine, very close to the governor by reason of its acceptance of the duties of his "imperial commission," secured Gitlow's release during the convention in order to build up its prestige against the left wing. The news of the Gitlow pardon was given to President Sigman over long-distance telephone and Sigman himself made the announcement to the convention.

Whether with increased production there has been a striking improvement in the efficiency of working in the Donetz basin the amount of coal mined in the industry itself has decreased from 30 per cent of the gross output in 1921-22 to 14 per cent in 1924-25, the corresponding decrease for the Moscow basin being from 28 per cent to 7 per cent, and similar decreases are shown by the other coalfields.

The average monthly output per worker has gone up enormously, in the Donetz basin the increase being from 5.65 tons per worker (excluding clerical staff) in 1921-22 to 14 tons in 1924-25, while in the Moscow basin the rise was from 5.05 tons to 14.4 tons during the same period.

THE great advances made in the revival of the industry and in improving the yield per worker have been due in the first instance, to concentrating attention on the best equipped and most productive mines, with a corresponding reduction in the total number of employes. In 1924-25 the average number of workers engaged in the coal industry was 162,300, the number of hewers being 23,574. There has been a slight further reduction during 1924-25, but in view of the extensive plans for industrial development, there is likely to be a progressive increase in the number of workers engaged in coal production during the current economic year.

The efficiency of production, as measured by the output per worker, was in 1924-25 about 71 per cent of the prewar level in the Donetz basin, and 91 per cent of the prewar level in the Kuznetz basin (Siberia). In general the output per worker represents about 50 per cent of the prewar figure, as compared with 90 per cent in Great Britain.

THE improvements in the efficiency of working have been obtained by a gradual improvement in the methods of extraction of coal and in administration, and not at the expense of the worker. Considerable capital expenditure has been necessary to restore the working efficiency of the mines, especially in the Donetz basin, the total amount spent under this head in the Soviet Union increasing from 5,000,000 rubles in 1922-23 to 26,500,000 rubles in 1924-25.

Rapid progress is now taking place in the introduction of mechanical equipment. In the mines of the Donetz basin during 1924-25 about 7 per cent of the output was obtained by the use of coal cutters, while in 1925-226 there will be over 200 machines at work, yielding almost double that amount.

The great advances made in the general conditions of life and labor of the workers have been dealt with in a report of the British Trade Union delegation. Coal hewers work only six hours a day, other grades eight hours. All miners get a month's holiday with full pay.

MONEY wages of 35 to 50 rubles per month in the Donetz basin represent only half, or less than half, of the real wages of the miners. Housing conditions have been greatly improved, no rent for houses being charged, while all the municipal services such as gas, electricity, trams, etc., are free, as are also social insurance, provision of rest houses, etc.

The legal number of working days per month, upon which the minimum wages is calculated, is 18 for hewers and 22 for other underground workers. Miners are provided with boots and special suits for work free of charge. For abnormal working places the hours of work are reduced, while time lost by the miner thru no fault of his own is always paid for at full ordinary rules.

In event of accident, or affliction by any industrial disease, the miner is paid full wages for the first three months, after which his case is dealt with by a special committee on which miners are fully represented.

THE revival of the coal industry proceeded so much faster than the revival of the big industries that constitute the largest consumers of coal fuel, especially the metal industry and the railways, that by 1924 considerable stocks of coal had accumulated. The situation was partly met by an embargo on coal imports and a widespread effort for the more extended use of coal fuel in place of wood and other forms of fuel.

The prosperous harvest this year and the industrial development that this makes possible insure now that there will be no difficulty in disposing of stocks. Already at the beginning of 1925 the position had altered, as can be seen from the fact that while, during the first half of 1923-24, the net production of coal exceeded the amount dispatched from the coalfields by 2.4 million tons, in the half of 1924-25 the excess was only 450,000 tons.

The total consumption of coal in the Soviet Union in 1922-24 was 17,100,000 tons, of which 210,000 tons were imported. The total included 150,000 tons of anthracite, imports in 1923-24 consisted entirely of British coal. In 1912 coal imports amounted to about 4,550,000 tons, roughly two-thirds of which was British coal.

COAL exports from the Soviet Union in 1923-24 amounted to 100,000 tons, and was based upon the situation as outlined above:

FIRST, the Sigmanites became aware of the dent apostles of unity and tried to maneuver the left wing into a position where it would appear as an obstructionist bloc. It was hoped that this drive would put the left wing in a frame of mind where it would, in its honest desire to preserve the union, enter into a compromise on offices in the union which it would have a better opportunity to the rank and file and which would tend therefore to confuse and demoralize the mass following.

The other side to the strategy of the machine was provocation of the left wing, abuse of its leaders, mutilation of such provisions of the peace agreement as amnesty, the shop delegate system, the referendum vote on important issues and the matter of proportional representation to the joint boards.

It was hoped that by such methods the left wing could be irritated into open secession or at least into following a policy which would ultimately result in a split for which responsibility could be fastened upon it and particularly upon its Communist section.

The most important convention record is the maneuvers of the machine in developing the two-sided strategy and the counter-offensive of the left wing by which it avoided both of these disastrous deviations from the straight line of struggle.

(To be continued.)

Coal Industry in the Soviet Union

By THE LABOR RESEARCH Dept. (England)

OF the coalfields of the Soviet Union by far the most important is the Donetz basin, which before the war produced 90 per cent of the total Russian coal output. Unfortunately, it was exactly this area which was the scene of some of the heaviest fighting in the civil war; it was at one period separated from the Soviet Republics and the latter wrought by the stringents and the destructive effects of war operations led to an enormous diminution in coal production.

By 1921 the reconstruction of the industry in the Donetz basin had definitely begun, and the succeeding years have witnessed a steady increase in output. In the other coalfields of the union there has been no such devastation as in the Donetz basin, and the coal output has remained at a figure somewhat higher than that of prewar years, increases chiefly during the last few years. The progress of the revival in the coal industry is shown in the table printed below, giving the output of the various coalfields in recent years and before the war.

THE preponderating importance of the Donetz basin is clearly seen by its relative share in the total production has increased from 67.5 per cent to 90 per cent of its total output consists of anthracite, as compared with 15.8 per cent before the war. During the first half of the economic year (Oct. 1, 1924 Sept. 30, 1925, the total coal output in the Soviet Union was 8,656,000 tons, the Donetz basin being responsible for 6,500,000 tons, an increase of 24 per cent over the output during the same period of the previous year.

Output of Principal Coalfields.
(In Thousand Tons.)

Coalfield	1912	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Estimate 1925-26
Donetz basin	25,100	6,550	8,000	11,000	12,000	19,500
Moscow basin	292	618	740	651	840	
Ural	1,150	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,250	
Siberia (Kuznetz basin)	910	1,247	1,350	1,300	1,960	2,250
Far East	340	810	810	650	800	
Other regions	275		100	175	150	
Total	28,067	10,100	11,950	15,666	15,719	22,500

Labor in Far East (Indonesia) By Semaoen

The rising of a distinct proletarian class in the countries of the Far East is of the first importance to the working class movement of the West. The accounts told in this, the third article of the series by Comrade Semaoen of Java, of recent strike movements led by Communists and Red Trade Unions of Indonesia tell a story far more significant than a similar number of strikes of white workers or negro workers on any accidental country. For Holland lives upon her colonies, as do various other imperialist powers, and once the colonial peoples are imbued with the message of Communism, imperialism is doomed. The fourth and last series of these articles, furnished by the Trade Union Educational League, will appear tomorrow.

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ARTICLE III

THAT the trade union movement in Indopesia is only active under the leadership of the Communists is proven by the events which took place in a few earlier days. The small strikes which have occurred from the beginning of this year prove that our working class is willing to undertake an offensive movement for increased wages, guarantees for more certain work, etc. From last May till the end of August the following strikes led by the Red Trade Unions, above mentioned were registered by the Communist organ Api. All the strikes were of an offensive character:

1. May 5, general strike of coach-men 1800 strikers at the town of Solo.

2. May 7, strike of 150 workers of the sugar factory Petjangaan. Police persecutions; strike could not be extended into a general strike.

3. May 8, strike of 50 porters at the railway depot of Tjikampek. Police compelled the strikers to work but the latter refused. People of the district sympathized with the strikers. Railway management unable to get scabs. Porters were recruited from other districts but refused to work when they knew they were to break the strike. Strike ended with victory for the workers.

4. May 11, strike of 61 women in the Djombang rubber factory at Batavia. Ended in a compromise.

5. May 12, strike of 32 workers in the lime-kiln at Batavia. Victory for the workers.

6. May 13, strike in the H Running printery at Djokdja and in the Indische Drukkerij printers shop, official proparandu organ of the government in Malayan. Hindia Baroe, editor Hadji Salin, leader of the Sarekat Islam opposed to Communism in Batavia. Strikebreakers recruited to work. All told 300 printers involved.

7. May 16, strike of 50 printers in the De Echo printing office at Djember and 40 artists in the Tjalja Semarang theater in the town of Semarang.

8. May 26, partial strike in the Pakis sugar factory at Paty. Strong oppression by police. On June 7 the strike was extended and then involved 250 workers. Continual police oppression.

9. May 26, strike of 50 workers in the hospital of Sawah-lunt (Sumatra), police persecutions.

10. June 2, strike of 50 workers in the Angkiwie Hien rice factory at Bahat. The strike ended in victory for the workers.

11. June 4, strike of 70 workers in the military enchmers' service at Kupang on Timor Island, where many Javanese functionaries are living in spite of persecutions. Strike continues.

12. June 10, partial strike of 25 porters in the Atjeh tramway service at Lamsot. Police persecutings unsuccessful. Strikers win.

13. June 1, strike of 50 printers in a small printing office at Djokdja.

14. June 15, strike of 100 coolies at the public works in Banjoemas. Strikers win.

15. July 3, strike of 40 workers in the Welteverden steam laundry.

It may be added that I have no copies of Api later than July 3, but from other papers I read of the following:

From the Algemeen Handelsblad-Amsterdam, Aug. 26. Armed police dispersed a demonstration of 100 workers employed at the central hospital at Batavia on July 27. Twenty of the demonstrators have been discharged Thirty-six workers then went on strike, 7 arrested.

Twelve of the 86 strikers employed at the Semarang hospital discharged. One of the strike leaders is Darsono. A later telegram tells of this comrade's arrest. He is one of the clever leaders of the Communist Party has. Attended the 1920 R. I. L. U. congress. I think he will be deported to a small island somewhere in the archipelago.

THE harbor strike at Semarang (where Comrade Darsono is working) is general. 1,200 men involved; 400 more join in later. Harbor service completely stopped. Strikebreakers from other places refused to work.

A law forbidding the holding of meetings in Semarang province is being enforced. A general strike of 1,000 printers then breaks out. The printing firms forthwith consented to the economic demands of the strikers so that here again a victory for the workers has to be recorded. At the same time there was a strike of printers at Makkasar in the Celebes.

The harbor strike has gone down, but the port fleet is at a complete standstill on account of the sabotage that is taking place. The Koninklijke Pakketvaart Maatschappij has therefore established a new service with its own fleet and better working conditions. The new stuffs include some of the strikers.

THE law prohibiting meetings will be a stumbling block to the railway union congress due to be held at Semarang. Of late there has been a great deal of talk about a fresh railway strike. Regarding the congress I have as yet no news. Perhaps it has been postponed or held up for some other reason.

(Continued tomorrow.)

Casual Reviews

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS

The fact that a man may be a genius in one line of endeavor and a dumb-bell in another, is amply demonstrated by E. E. Fournier d'Albe, D. Sc., F. Inst. P., etc., in his little book "The Moon-Element in the Problem of The Future," published by E. P. Dutton & company, and obtainable in any public library thruout the country.

The book is a revelation of the author's utter ignorance in regards to Marxian economics. He has not the slightest conception of what constitutes the real values of commodities nor the least understanding of the material definition of history. Of the first we can be sure because he never alludes to it; and in regards to the second he makes a laughable assertion that is too good not to mention more fully.

On pages 25 and 26 he states: "Thus two great empires British and Japanese; and the two great republics—France and U. S. A. will, if they can agree, form a good nucleus for a federation of the world."

"If they can agree." Nothing at all about the forces that might keep them from agreeing. Nothing about the economic factors inherent in capitalism that makes them antagonistic to one another. If they can agree, he says, they will. . . Could anything be richer?

In another part of the book there is another gem of reasoning, thus: "A tribe of shepherds requires water. There is one man who knows the location of a well. His knowledge is his private property which he offers to sell for a number of cows. What should be done if the man is of inaccessible and undefended; the inaccessible." Again: "A girl has a beautiful head of hair, which could be sold abroad for a considerable sum. Whose property is it?"

Such problems expounded in all seriousness by a man of science would be almost unthinkable if it were not for the fact that ignorance even bour geois ignorance is always a tragedy.

The whole book would pass very well for the confessions of an intellectual moron. As such we find it interesting.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1).

keep them in jail. They only turn them loose when labor gives an indication of what it might do. Mooney, Billings and scores of other working class prisoners are rotting in California's dungeons, the innocent of any crime. Yet some alleged radicals keep on hurling thunderbolts at Soviet Russia, because renegades who tried to overthrow the workers' government are in confinement.

When that argument begins to lunch time in your shop tons, throw them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.